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ESTABLISHED 1855

WILL BE DECIDED ON MERIT

Director General Authorized To Take Up Railroad Shopmen's Demands.

WILSON IS GIVEN AUTHORITY TO ACT

President Left To Decide As He Thinks Best With Difficult Question—Says Who Matter At A Standstill Until Employees Return To Work And Recognize Authority Of Their Organization.

Organized Wilson tonight notified Director General Hines that he was authorized to take up the demands of railroad shop employees for higher wages and working conditions, says a Washington dispatch of Thursday night.

The president said that the letter sent by Senator Cummins, chairman of the committee on interstate commerce, "had set me free to deal with the wages of certain classes of the railroad employees," but added: "The chief obstacle to a decision has been created by the fact that the employees have not returned to work and recognized the authority of their officers at the very moment when they are urging action in regard to their interests."

The president's decision was announced tonight from the White House in the form of a brief sent by him to Mr. Hines. The president said that "until the employees return to work and again recognize the authority of their officers, the whole matter must be at a standstill."

Text Of President's Letter. "I am just in receipt of the letter from Senator Albert B. Cummins, chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce, which sets me free to deal with the wages of certain classes of the railroad employees, but adds that the chief obstacle to a decision has been created by the fact that the employees have not returned to work and again recognize the authority of their officers at the very moment when they are urging action in regard to their interests."

The question of the wages of railroad shopmen was submitted, you will remember to the board of railroad wages and working conditions, which was organized last February, but not reported upon by the board until the 16th of July. The delay was unavoidable because the board was continuously engaged in the dealing with several wage matters affecting classes of employees, and it was necessary to give them priority of consideration. The board now having apprised us of this inability, at any rate for the present, to agree upon any recommendation, it is clearly our duty to proceed with the matter in the hope of disposing of it.

Hines Authorized to Act. "You are therefore authorized to say to the railroad shop employees that the question of their wages and working conditions will be taken up and considered on its merits by the director general in conference with their duly accredited representatives as soon as they will make it clear to the men concerned that the railroad administration cannot deal with problems of this sort on any other basis than that of the men themselves. The director general will accept through the duly chosen international officers or the regularly constituted organization and their authorized committee."

Matters of so various a nature and affecting so many men cannot be dealt with except in this manner. The action which brings the authorized representatives of the organization into question or discredits it, must interfere with, if not prevent, action altogether.

The chief obstacle to a decision has been created by the fact that the employees have not returned to work and again recognize the authority of their officers at the very moment when they are urging action in regard to their interests.

You will remember that a conference authorized by yourself and the authorized representatives of the men concerned at the instance of these representatives for July 25 to discuss the wage question and the question of the national organization of the railroad shopmen took place before there was an opportunity to act in a satisfactory manner in regard to the wages. In the presence of these strikers and the reputation of the authority of the representatives of the men, no consideration of the matter in controversy.

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When federal control of the railroads began, the railroad administration accepted existing agreements between the shopmen's organizations and the several railroad companies, and by agreement machinery was created for handling the grievances of the shopmen's organizations. It was therefore the duty of the railroad administration to deal in a spirit of fairness and by regular methods with the men who were bringing their attention.

"Concerned and very careful consideration is being given to the question of reducing the high cost of living."

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GARNERED WITH SCISSORS

News From Within and Without the County.

CONDENSED FOR QUICK READING

Some Items of Fact, Some of Comment and All Helping to Give an Idea of What Our Neighbors Are Saying and Doing.

Rock Hill Record, Aug. 7: Among those who attended the Cotton Convention at Columbia yesterday were C. W. Ratterer, John E. Craig, Frank Craiger, E. G. Locks, J. P. Williamson, Craig Huey, H. J. Zinker, R. H. C. Swan, Alex. Willford, J. D. Glass, J. C. Johnson, S. R. Spencer and A. A. McCaw.

After a short attack of pneumonia, Luther Tinker died Tuesday morning at his home in the Wymoj village, aged 34. He leaves a widow. The funeral was held yesterday, with interment at Laurelwood.

Mr. and Mrs. U. C. Partlow, who had been living in Columbia, have returned to Rock Hill to live, the former now being connected with the Stegal Water and Light Co.

Superintendent of the yards at the Carhart Mill died last night of Bright's disease.

Fort Mill Times, Aug. 8: Rev. J. W. H. Dyches, Th. D., returned Saturday after an absence of four weeks which were spent in Barnwell and Orangeburg counties where he conducted religious services during the entire time, holding 44 meetings.

There was no indication tonight as to how Mr. Hines would proceed to the settlement of the wage demands. In view of the wage board's previous consideration of the new tribunal would be constituted for the purpose, with equal representation for labor, the railroad and the public.

GUESSES ABOUT HAY FEVER

Protest Against Some Unproven Notions Concerning the Malady.

I have been very much interested in an editorial comment in a recent number of The Journal, (April 19, 1919), in which it is claimed that hay fever is the goldenrod must be cast out of the company of flowering plants which are generally supposed to cause the disease.

The term, "hay fever" is a singularly unfortunate misnomer. Its origin is obscure. It seems to have come into general use in the first quarter of the last century, (somewhere between the years 1819 and 1823), probably through some irresponsible, unscientific, popular medium, and by the time it came to the attention of the medical profession, it had become a name for a disease which had nothing to do with hay.

The object of this brief note is to open or disturb the pollen question, but in avoiding it and leaving it, simply to say in passing that one by one some of the best known and most conspicuous of the natural causes which by common consent have been regarded as unquestioned causes of the malady and inseparably connected with the mechanism of its attacks have been shown by recent experiment to be pathologically innocuous and innocuous. Yesterday it was the rose; today it is the roadside's ruthless gold; tomorrow it will be some other equally "well-known" pollen-laden carrier of infection.

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EXPERIENCES OVERSEAS

York Soldier Relates Incidents Of France.

LORD AND MOSES WERE SOLDIERS

Germans are Great Cooks—Some French Soldiers Good English Students—How French Women Came to Walk Away From A Box.

"Names is names," says Luke McLuke and the membership of the American forces overseas contained every name known in the United States and then some. Among the fellows in my company was a lad who bore the name of Moses. His principal job was driving a truck used in hauling supplies for the company and doing other hauling about camp.

Orders came one day for him to give up his place temporarily, in order to drive a truck in a convoy which had been ordered to carry ammunition and supplies to a station several hundred miles distant.

In the company was another lad who bore the surname of Lord. He abandoned his duties in the shop in order to substitute on the camp truck for Moses, who had been directed to go with the convoy.

"Accordingly he reported to the orderly room for duty."

"Who are you?" inquired the top sergeant.

"I am the Lord," replied the lad, "come to take Moses's place."

Many French could speak English. In the French army in the many Frenchmen who could speak English as there were Americans in the American army who could speak French and more to, I suspect. I learned that by experience. Like the most of the other American soldiers overseas, I picked up a little smattering of French after I got over. Had I devoted myself to it and taken advantage of every opportunity I had to learn the language, I might have become an accomplished speaker of French. However I didn't and I am sorry I didn't.

On the road we passed several French soldiers. Their clothes were dirty and ragged, their appearance slovenly and their general appearance that of men who had not had their discharge recorded in his office in the book secured for that purpose.

"How far is my poor French?"

The French soldier whom I had addressed looked at me with an amused smile and then he replied in excellent English:

"I will not be positive sir; but I think it is about two miles and a half."

You may imagine that I felt like thirty cents with a hole in it. My companions chided me unmercifully and ever afterward when off duty and likely to come in contact with the French people, I was always careful to be with some lad or lads who could speak French pretty well to last.

Did't Mean To Do It. As I have stated in previous articles I think, fuel in France is very scarce. The French keep warm on bits of fuel that we ordinarily throw away. One of my first impressions of France on that cold, drizzly afternoon last September when I landed at Brest was the sight of many small boys and girls out in their row boats, some as far as half a mile from the docks, gathering up drift wood and broken boxes and other receptacles for our corn and beef, prunes and other foodstuffs.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Items of Interest Gathered From All Sections of South Carolina.

THE ARAGON STRIKE

Operatives Make Statement of Their Grievance and Position.

The following signed statement setting forth the case of the employees in the Aragon mill strike affair was published in the Rock Hill Herald of last Friday.

"In regard to the box-car headline in the leading newspaper throughout the country concerning the strike at the Aragon cotton mill, we think it our duty to reply to same, as the close-down was at 9:15 o'clock instead of 11 p. m., August 5."

"We the employees of the Aragon mill, thank our president for his statement that he would not bring in outsiders to interfere with the strike. We think that we have the best president in the city of Rock Hill, but we also wish to say that this does not mean the cook employed now does the washing the groceryman."

Now we wish to outline our cause for going on a strike. Two weeks ago our overseer commenced to weigh the cloth instead of checking it up by the cut, which decreased the wages of each weaver from four to eight dollars per week. Then the shop committee was asked to take up the situation before the officials of the mill for adjustment.

The weavers have no objection to weaving by the pound, but could not stand such a decrease in wages. The shop committee placed the situation before our superintendent, A. T. Quantz, but he absolutely refused to consider it. He also stated that if the people of the Aragon mill were not satisfied with their wages and treatment, they could move on.

"After this statement the shop committee turned the matter over to the executive committee, which also went to Mr. Quantz and received the same reply. The executive committee proposed to go before Mr. Long, our president, but Mr. Quantz stated that there was no use in doing this, as he would be spending for nothing."

Considering the matter they walked out at 9:15 p. m. Tuesday night until further adjustments are made by Mr. Long.

"Concerning the people of the Aragon mill village, they all seem to be happy and gay, fishing, playing baseball and volleyball and having a good time. They are not looking for any trouble. We have watchmen on duty at the mill to see that there is no damage done to any of the property."

In conclusion we are glad to say to our brothers of the Textile Workers of America that we are 100 per cent with no scabs."

(Signed) W. Jones, H. G. Rains.

SUNSHINE ON MOONSHINE. Correspondent Says Whiskey is Being Made in Sight of Two Churches.

I am asking a little space for a few facts of which I have been taking notice for some time.

I have been watching what Broad River township has been doing to supply, either present or prospective, but were created in many cases "artificially and deliberately" by "vicious practices." Retailers, he said, were responsible in large part for exorbitant prices.

GERMANS BEST COOKS.

Although the French are fine cooks, the Germans in my opinion are the best in all the world.

WOMEN WERE SOLDIERS.

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