

MAY EXPECT ACTION SOON

Chicago, July 25 (By the Associated Press).—The railway strike combined with the coal strike is being brought home to the public today through the announcement of the leaders in the several industries that unless speedy settlement is reached, the closing of the plants with the resulting unemployment and the rationing of food and fuel supplies and crippling of the public utilities service would result.

Chicago, July 25 (By the Associated Press).—The general chairman of the railway clerks union met today to form a uniform policy in connection with their disputes with the roads over wages and other matters. No decision is expected before tonight.

Washington, July 24 (By the Associated Press).—While on the surface concrete developments in the railroad strike were lacking in Washington today, the impression gained in official circles was that the situation was being rapidly "shaken down" to a point where a new move by the administration could be expected.

Washington, July 24 (By the Associated Press).—The plan which was described by Attorney General Daugherty in an opinion as "entirely legal" is to be discussed further tomorrow by the conferees and the agreement of the operators present is dependent upon the approval of their various associations.

Further evidence was obtained, however, that some of the chief executive's advisers have urged that the government can permit the breakdown of the country's arteries of commerce to go no further while waiting for the railroad managements and shopmen to dispose of their differences.

Official reports have been received, it is known, giving details of the extent to which the strike has been responsible for the almost "total blanketing" of the healthy business revival in the United States and, while instances of direct interference with the United States mails have recently been conspicuously absent, postal inspectors today recorded the further annulment of important mail trains.

Some administration advisers who favor a drastic move by the government are known to hold the view that President Harding should demand that the railroad executives make every effort to restore interstate commerce especially to the extent of abandoning their stand on the seniority issue—said to be the crux of the whole strike question—whereupon the disputants would be expected to come together on the matter of a fair living wage for railroad employees, conceded to be the remaining important issue.

If the railroad executives refused it was declared, the president, satisfied he has full authority and a duty delegated him by the constitution to maintain interstate commerce and the mails service, could proceed to operate the railroads. While the Esch-Cummings Act would be invoked for the purpose as far as that would apply, it was said the president's main reliance would be the duty "entrusted" to the chief executive under the constitution.

The president, it is understood, has been assured by his advisers that his authority for decisive action without recourse to congress is without question. Two courses would be open to him in order physically to operate the railroads, it was said. First, he could request the strikers to return to work under the government operation at the old wage scale and with seniority rights restored. If this failed, then federal troops could be called upon to assure operation of the trains.

The first course, the president is understood to believe, would be acceptable to the strikers who would see in it the capitulation of the railroad executives and a victory for labor. The chief contention of the strikers, it was said, has developed into a fight for seniority, with the wage dispute becoming subordinate.

There is little disposition in government circles to consider meeting the emergency by actually putting the lines under government operation.

Shipyard Machine Shops To Repair Rolling Stock

New York, July 25.—The use of the shipyard machine shops for repairing the rolling stock of the railroads is the latest development in the shopmen's strike. Some repair contracts are reported to have been let and the general survey of the shipyards plants is being made, according to R. H. Robinson, president of the Merchant Shipbuilding Company at Chester, Pa.

COAL DISTRIBUTION BEING CONSIDERED

Washington, July 25.—The government's emergency coal control program will begin to function within 48 hours, said Secretary Hoover in making the announcement today. He said the ratification of the emergency plan for distribution and the restriction of unfair prices by the Operators Association are expected within 48 hours, but if cooperation is withheld in any district the government would proceed to appoint the necessary local committees. The emergency control plan, Hoover said, is intended to apply to all coal produced, whether in the union or non union fields.

Washington, July 24 (By the Associated Press).—Agreement upon a tentative plan for distribution of coal and for restriction of unfair prices was announced tonight by Secretary Hoover after a series of conferences during the day with representatives of producing operators, the railroads, the interstate commerce commission and other departments of the government.

The plan which was described by Attorney General Daugherty in an opinion as "entirely legal" is to be discussed further tomorrow by the conferees and the agreement of the operators present is dependent upon the approval of their various associations.

Under the proposed plan President Harding would appoint a committee which would have general supervision of the measures to be adopted for emergency fuel control designed to safeguard the public from an impending coal famine. Application of the laws governing interstate commerce, through the interstate commerce commission, would enable the allocation of freight cars to be governed by the maintenance of fair prices for coal among the operators.

The tentative plan follows: "A committee in Washington to be appointed by the president of representatives of the department of commerce, the interstate commerce commission, the department of justice and the department of the interior, to be designated the presidential committee. This committee to have general supervision of the measures to be taken hereunder and to authorize the execution of such of these measures as may be necessary from time to time.

"The administrative committee comprising representatives of the presidential committee together with representatives of the operators, representatives of the railroads and, where necessary, representatives of the larger consuming groups.

"The presidential committee will establish a representative in each coal producing district.

"The presidential committee will appoint a committee of operators in each district to be nominated by the district operators' association or independent operators (in case of failure of the operators to take such action, the presidential committee may appoint such operators as they see fit on such committee).

"The members of these district committees may be changed as determined upon by the presidential committee.

"The presidential committee will cooperate with the interstate commerce commission in carrying out preferential orders issued by the commission.

"The governmental representatives in the districts with cooperation of the district committees shall advise the agencies of the interstate commerce commission as to local car movements to effect the purposes of this plan.

"The operators will proceed with their usual business until they are affected by preference orders.

"It is expected that the district committee under authority of the presidential committee will recommend the allotment of cars on the basis of those who conform to fair prices to be agreed upon with the presidential committee.

"When the operators demand, then suitable guarantees shall be given for payment by persons buying under priority orders.

KU KLUX ORDER NOT NATIONWIDE

Atlanta, July 24.—Edward Young Clarke, imperial wizard pro-tem of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, late today issued a statement denying that he had unmasked the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia or any other part of the country.

The only thing he did, Mr. Clarke said, was to issue an executive order, applying only to Georgia, "stopping for the time being all parades and the use of the mask and costume for any purpose in Georgia by the klansmen except in the klavern or lodge room of the klans."

Emphasizing that the executive order was confined to Georgia, Mr. Clarke in his statement said: "The correspondence between myself and Governor Hardwick regarding the Ku Klux Klan published in the Sunday papers has been grossly twisted and it is causing considerable misunderstanding on account of this fact.

"First: I have not unmasked the Ku Klux Klan in Georgia or anywhere else in the nation; the only thing I did was to issue an executive order stopping for the time being all parades and the use of the mask and costume for any purposes in Georgia by klansmen except in the klavern or lodge room of the klans.

"Second: The order affected Georgia only and the statement which has been broadcast that it applied to the entire nation has caused a flood of telegrams to be received at headquarters and considerable confusion in the ranks of the organization all over the country.

"In explanation of the reason why I issued the order stopping parades and the use of the mask and costume in Georgia for the present time, I desire to say that I did so because of concerted effort at the present time in Georgia to make it appear that the Ku Klux Klan is either directly responsible for acts of lawlessness in the state or indirectly responsible because of imitation of our costume by lawless elements or by those seeking to discredit our organization. I thought the best way to clear up such a situation was to issue the executive order which I did and when I discussed the matter with the governor he agreed with me that this would solve the problem. In addition to the executive order stopping parades I have also issued orders for a 60 day educational campaign in Georgia by a large body of klans speakers in order to educate the public regarding the klans and its costume.

"I have also ordered a searching inquiry into recent crimes in Georgia, and believe we shall be able to show that not 1 per cent of same in any way involved the Ku Klux Klan.

"I issued last fall a similar executive order in Texas when the state was in the midst of turbulent conditions regarding law enforcement and there was under way in the state a centered fight on the Klan by those who wanted to see us destroyed. My order in Texas was faithfully complied with and completely met the situation in Texas to the satisfaction of all concerned except those who wanted to see the klans destroyed."

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UNDERWOOD'S MOVE CAUSES CONFUSION

By Hugh W. Roberts. Washington, July 24.—Senator Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic leader in the senate, has the Republicans in an embarrassing situation by opposing the German effort to acquire German property held by the alien property custodian.

He has taken the American stand, that is, the stand based both on the treaty of Versailles and the separate pact made between this country and Germany, both of which guaranteed the American right to satisfy American claims without interference on the part of Germans, for damages done by Germany in time of war. The administration, despite such treaty guarantee, is insisting that a commission composed of Germans and Americans be named for the equitable adjudication of American claims. Senator Underwood in the senate today contended that before such joint commission would be named the administration would be forced to vitiate both treaties in so far as they concern disposal of German property held by Americans and negotiate a new treaty. He insisted that the United States proceed as a conquering nation rather than one which would proceed on a theory that the world war had concluded in a questionable victory.

In the election of 1920 German nationals in the United States supported the Republican ticket because the Democratic candidates insisted on a league of nations which Germany bitterly opposed.

The Republicans in this election year are hopeful that German nationals will remain faithful. Because of such hope they have suffered Germany to reduce the value of German property held by the United States to about \$600,000,000. American claims on file with the secretary of state amount to \$1,000,000,000. While these claims are regarded as excessive, it is estimated that American citizens have equitable claims amounting to about \$600,000,000. Some of these claims are based on the destruction of the Lusitania. It is inexplicable in Washington that the administration has suffered Lusitania claims to remain without exercise unless one should proceed on the theory that the Republicans are so obsessed by politics that they have been willing to sacrifice every American right, temporarily, in order that German nationals might remain reconciled.

Senator Underwood has stated that, introducing a bill under the terms of which American claims could be settled by an American commission, he was not animated in any respect by politics. At the same time he admits that his bill and its agitation will have a political effect. If the Republicans pass his bill, it will follow that German nationals will be alienated. If they do not pass his bill, many thousand more Americans, he declares, will demand to know the reason why.

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STATEMENTS ON RAILROAD STRIKE

New York, July 24.—Asserting that the rail strike has not already been settled "because the die hard group of Eastern road executives want it to go on" shop craft union leaders today submitted that only the roads' refusal to assure returning strikers reinstatement of seniority rights prevents an immediate settlement of the controversy.

"The government now admits that the railroad strike is a grave public issue; the public knew it two weeks ago," was a statement issued by the central strike committee.

"It is only the die hard group of Eastern executives who deny it. They deny it because they want the strike to go on. They are using this crisis in a vain attempt to install the open shop."

"If the government wants to relieve the transportation crisis it will settle the strike. And the way to settle the strike is to persuade Gen. W. W. Atterbury and his 'hard boiled' Wall street clique to cease holding up the nation's business by their private refusal to allow seniority rights to workers. It is inconceivable that a half dozen men can impose their selfish will upon the welfare of a hundred million."

These charges brought from the Eastern executives' conference in session today a declaration through their chairman, L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson, that the "possibility of the strikers tying up the Eastern railroads has passed."

He announced that 88,804 men are now employed at full time in Eastern shops, compared with 145,872 the day before the walkout and declared that the 60.8 per cent force now employed "has an output that compares favorably with the work of the larger force before the strike."

"This is due," the statement continued, "to the fact that we formerly employed more men than we needed because there was not enough repair work to keep the shops going at capacity, and partly due to the fact that many union rules designed to restrict output have been eliminated. One willing mechanic now does the work that formerly was taken up in the routine by several, with the consequent delays."

The conference made plans for inaugurating on additional roads the "company union system" which already has been started on four Eastern lines as an outgrowth of the strike. Although it was tacitly admitted that the effect of such organizations would be to weaken the national strength of the mother union of the six shop crafts, the American Federation of Labor, rail presidents refused to comment on the conference program.

Home Coming Day At Padgett's Creek

Union, S. C., Rt. 2, July 24, 1922. Dear Mr. Editor: Will you please announce in your paper that on Sunday, August 13, 1922, home-coming day will be observed at the old historical Padgett's Creek Baptist church, Union county; established 138 years ago. Every expatriate and former member of this church is cordially urged to attend. If you are not here that day your presence will be missed.

Yours truly, W. J. Murphy, Church Clerk.

Short Course Notes

Miss Kate M. Hooper, county home demonstration agent, of Spartanburg, is in Union to assist Miss Mahala J. Smith in the short course conducted this week for the benefit of club women and girls.

Mrs. R. C. Bell and Miss Bertha Harmon, of Anderson, arrived today to be the guests of Miss Mahala J. Smith, to assist with the short course.

Mrs. J. M. Smith and children, of Greenwood, are visiting Miss Mahala Smith this week.

COTTON ACREAGE AND FERTILIZER

Washington, July 24.—Commercial fertilizer was used on about 33 per cent of the cotton acreage this year or on about 11,500,000 acres, according to reports gathered by the United States department of agriculture. On these acres, 249 pounds of fertilizer were applied per acre on the average and the total fertilizer used was about 1,429,000 tons with an average value of \$29.49 per ton, a total value of \$42,121,000, and an average value of \$3.69 per acre.

North Carolina led all states in the application of commercial fertilizer to cotton production, having used 419 pounds per acre. North Carolina was followed closely by Virginia, with 400 pounds per acre, but the other states are far below. South Carolina having used 280 pounds per acre, Georgia 218 pounds, Alabama 210 pounds, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee each 200 pounds. Other states used still less. Little commercial fertilizer is used west of the Mississippi river.

North Carolina also used commercial fertilizer on the highest percentage of cotton crop acre—95 per cent. In Virginia, it was used on 95 per cent of the cotton crop area, in South Carolina on 88 per cent, in Georgia on 83 per cent, in Florida on 80 per cent, in Alabama on 78 per cent, in Mississippi on 30 per cent, in Tennessee 25 per cent, in Louisiana on 20 per cent, Arkansas on 15 per cent, and in Texas only on 20 per cent.

The cost of fertilizer per acre of cotton using it, North Carolina again led with an average of \$6.35. In Virginia the average per acre was \$6.19, in South Carolina \$4.12, in Georgia \$3.23, in Arkansas \$3.02, in Mississippi \$2.95, in Alabama \$2.92, in Louisiana \$2.85, in Texas \$2.68, in Florida \$2.65 and in Tennessee \$2.05.

Comparisons can not be made with former years because this was the first year this inquiry has been made in its present form.

Statement of Trustees Of Union High School

Dear Mr. Editor: We read the communication of Miss Mahala J. Smith in your paper yesterday, and while we will not enter into any kind of a controversy, and feel that there is no necessity of doing so, still in justice to all parties concerned we think the public should know ALL THE FACTS. They are briefly: When Miss Smith asked for the high school building for the county demonstration course she was informed by us that a summer school was in progress there, and for that reason we could not agree to let her have the building this year, but that she could have the Central school building, which she had previously used, for her demonstration work.

The Central school is a 12-room brick building centrally located in an oak grove. In this building are electric lights, running water and other modern conveniences. We promised to remove the desks from two of the rooms for sleeping purposes, and also to remove the partition in the former auditorium so as to better accommodate a large audience.

Now the facts are further: That a large number of the pupils failed to make their grades last session, and in order to give them another chance so they would not have to take their grades over another year we decided to have a summer school in the high school building, and the parents of such children are charged tuition for this special course. We did not think it fair to such pupils and their parents to allow anything in the building which would interfere with this work. We think the Central school building suitable for the demonstration work and offered it to Miss Smith. This she refused, but she failed to state in her communication the fact that this building was offered, or the fact that a summer school was in progress in the high school building.

We are reliably informed that at a meeting of the ladies at the court house last week Miss Smith had a committee appointed to see the trustees about the matter. Anyway, such a committee called on our chairman afterwards, and when he explained the above facts to them they said they saw no need of calling another meeting of the board.

C. T. Murphy, Chairman. C. C. Sanders, Secretary. J. A. Sawyer, Geo. C. Perrin, L. W. Blackwelder, Trustees. Davis Jeffries, Superintendent.

Miss Frances Gray Burnside, of Savannah, Ga., is visiting friends in Union this week.

Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Blackwelder and children left today for Glenn Springs to spend a week.

Miss Pearl Harris has received her commission as notary public. She is the second woman in Union to be commissioner by the governor. Mrs. Louise Long McEachern received her commission sometime ago.

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STATION AGENTS STAY ON JOB

Chicago, July 24 (By the Associated Press).—The averting of a strike of approximately 10,000 station agents, preparations for the formation of new unions of shop workers on Eastern roads and negotiations for separate peace on the Baltimore & Ohio marked the progress today of the railway shopmen's strike.

The move for new unions to take the place of the striking shop crafts was initiated by L. F. Loree, Eastern regional chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, and was taken as an indication of the intention of the roads to hold out against the strikers' demand for a return of seniority rights as preliminary to any settlement.

The Eastern roads, according to Mr. Loree, plan to take advantage of rulings by the labor board by organizing new shopmen in such a way that each system will have its own union and will be able to negotiate separately with its men.

Parleys for a separate peace, due tomorrow at Baltimore between representatives of the striking shopmen and the Baltimore & Ohio railway, attracted considerable attention in union circles but strike leaders refused to make any comment.

The efforts of W. L. McMenimen, labor member of the rail board, today prevented a further spread of the strike, at a conference with W. J. Noone, head of the station agents' organization. Mr. Noone complained that the station agents were being forced to do work of the strikers, but Mr. McMenimen gave him such assurances that any grievances would be corrected that he afterward announced that the station agents would remain at work pending a conference with the labor board.

Comparatively few outbreaks were reported during the day, but further cancellation of trains, said to be due mostly to the shortage of coal, were reported from various sections. The Grand Trunk took off two trains between Chicago and Detroit and two between Chicago and Harvey.

S. M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western, tonight issued a statement denying he had a long distance telephone conversation with President Harding Saturday in which the president had been reported as requesting Mr. Felton to use his influence to end the strike.

Truck mail service on six branches of the Great Northern railway, effective today, was announced by the Fargo, N. D., district railway mail service.

U. H. S. Football Schedule

This is a tentative schedule, only two games having been secured which are Spartanburg and Thornwell Orphanage.

Sept. 29—Cawpens at Union. Oct. 6—Newberry at Newberry. Oct. 13—Spartanburg at Union. Oct. 20—Hastoc at Spartanburg. Oct. 27—Greenwood at Union. Nov. 3—Laurens at Union. Nov. 10—Gaffney at Union. Nov. 17—Honen Path at Union. Thanksgiving, Nov. 30—Thornwell Orphanage at Union.

Block U Club

The following are the names of the boys in the Union high school who belong to the Block U club and who have the pleasure and privilege of wearing a block U.

Foot Ball (Block U for first year and star for each additional year.) Plummer Thomas, U*; Leon Wagnon, U*; Rob Berry, U*; Linsley Vaughn, U*; Calhoun Young, U; George Kelly, U; Barto Culp, U*; Arthur Gregory, U; Coleman Tucker, U; Charlie Betenbaugh, U; David Bradley, U; Harold Askew, U*; Albertus Arthur, U, and a bar.

Base Ball (U with cross bats.) Seasons 1921 and 1922. Rob Berry, U, 1922; Linsley Vaughn, U, 1921 and star 1922; David Coleman, U, 1922; Clough Wallace, U, 1922, and a bar; Ansel McNeil, U, 1921; Vernon Hass, U, 1921. (U with cross bats.) Seasons 1921 and 1922. James Adams, U, 1921 and star 1922; Linsley Vaughn, U, 1921 and 1922; Charlie Betenbaugh, U, 1921 and star 1922; Robert Stutts, U, 1922; Rob Berry, U, 1922; Ansel McNeil, U, 1921; David Clark, U, 1921; Leon Wagnon, U, 1922 and a bar.

Charred Bodies of Eight Persons Found in Debris

Wellsburg, W. Va., July 25.—The charred body of eight persons, victims of the Cliftonville mine battle of July 17th, were found in the debris of the burned Tipple of the Richland Coal company, so Deputy Sheriff McManus announced last night.

Mrs. Thomas Gregory and children of Route 5 are visiting in Union today.