

Harding Hears Workers' Side of Railway Strike

Success of Efforts to Remedy Conditions in Doubt Until After Maintenance of Way Meeting.

Washington, July 16.—(By A. P.)—President Harding personally intervened in the railroad strike situation, but the success of his efforts to remedy conditions now admitted by government officials to be serious, will remain undetermined until early next week when the officers of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Shop Laborers meet in Detroit.

The president for two hours discussed the strike situation with E. F. Grable, chief of the maintenance of way employees organization, who came to Washington from Chicago for the conference, and with Fred L. Feick, executive representative of the same organization.

The results of this conference, as announced in a White House statement, were that the president received for the first time direct information as to the workers' side of the controversy and was afforded the first opportunity to present directly to a recognized representative of the employees the position of the government.

Conference Called. Another result, announced after the conference by Mr. Grable, consists of a call for a meeting of the first week in Detroit of the grand officers of the maintenance of way brotherhood to decide on a policy, presumably on whether that organization shall continue to withhold the authorized strike order or whether it shall allow its members to join the striking shopcraft workers.

As indicating the gravity and seriousness of the strike situation, Postmaster General Work announced the inauguration of motor truck transportation of mail in Indiana.

Before leaving for Detroit after announcing the call for a meeting of his organization, Mr. Grable had this to say to his conference with the president:

"Our primary reason for seeing the president was to impress upon him the necessity of calling a conference between Mr. Jewell and the railroad executives, in order to stop the spread of the strike. We feel that this is the only way to ease the situation, and I believe it will be effective."

Situation Acute. "The situation has become acute all over the country and we laid before the president a lot of facts, many of which he said had never come to his attention. This was the first direct protest we have made to Mr. Harding with the exception of a visit I made to him three months ago to discuss the cutting of wages. The president censured us for not coming sooner and laying these facts before him."

The chief executive did not indicate whether such a conference as that suggested would be called, Mr. Grable said. The labor chief said the president pointed to the repeated policy of the administration, that, as a governmental body, the decisions of the railroad labor board would be supported by the government to the limit and that any change in the law as laid down by the board was up to congress.

Mr. Grable expressed dissatisfaction that President Harding had not earlier directed the labor board toward an agreement between the employees and the railroads.

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Wife of British Admiral Is Robbed of \$10,000 Brooch

Beautiful Bauble of Lady Beatty Stolen During Function Given by Mrs. Marshall Field.

London, July 16.—A senator over which London society has been buzzing for the last 24 hours and which has eluded the most strenuous efforts to keep it secret, came to light when it was announced that Lady Beatty, the wife of the British admiral and formerly Ethel Field of Chicago, was robbed of a brooch worth \$10,000 Thursday night.

The beautiful bauble was stolen or picked up some time between 10 Thursday night and 3 Friday morning while Lady Beatty was attending a ball given by Mrs. Marshall Field at Mall House in honor of Miss Gwendolyn Field.

There were about 350 guests, including the prince of Wales, the duke of York, Lord Louis Mountbatten, who is to be married on Tuesday, and others, all well known socially or members of the most exclusive set, including a score or more of Americans.

Officers Combing City. Two hundred of the most skillful Scotland Yard detectives, besides private detectives employed by Tyler & Co., who insured Lady Beatty's jewelry, are scouring the haunts of crooks in London, hopeful of obtaining the brooch.

Mall house, the official residence of Mrs. Marshall Field on the occasion of presenting Miss Gwendolyn Field to the affair, Lady Beatty gave a dinner at Hanover Lodge, Regent's park.

Lady Beatty drove to the ball with the prince of Wales, riding in the prince's limousine. She wore a white satin brocade dress with Venetian lace embroideries. Just above the waist she wore a fastening—a pearl and diamond cluster brooch.

On entering her limousine with the admiral at 3 in the morning, Lady Beatty discovered that her brooch was missing. Immediately she notified the Scotland Yard men who are detailed to such occasions

to look after royalty and other titled guests.

The sleuths privately identified all the guests still present but about 100 had already left Mall House.

When detectives learned of the theft they suggested that search be made of everybody present. Horrified at the suggestion, Lady Beatty pointed out that the prince of Wales, the duke of York and scores of other nobles were present. She insisted it was impossible to take such drastic measures and stated she preferred to lose her jewelry.

It was decided that it would not be possible to search the other guests if the nobility was exempted through fear of scandal and indignation protests from official circles.

Expected to Refuse. One group in Pennsylvania is expected to refuse the arbitration proposal and to continue to operate the union, notwithstanding the strike, while the Ohio, Illinois and Indiana operators are still discussing their plans.

The last general meeting of the employers in the bituminous industry will be held here this evening, Saturday, preceding the meeting of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America with 150 odd union spokesmen attending, went forward like clockwork on the plan laid down by John L. Lewis, president of the union, and other national officers and plainly forecast on the previous day.

Recounting the history of his negotiations with the government and the employers and expressing his dissatisfaction with the terms of the arbitration plan, Mr. Lewis in an executive session, offered a lengthy letter of refusal of the arbitration and moved its adoption.

Delegate after delegate, behind the closed doors of the executive session, gave his views and James L. Lord, president of the American Federation of Labor, in charge of the mining division of the central body, sat with them. The vote in the end for the adoption of the latter was unanimous.

A committee then took the letter to the White House and saw the president briefly.

The scale committee of the union for the anthracite miners, at an earlier meeting, refused to accept the arbitration offer, but joined with the general policy committee deliberations.

"For substantial reasons, the representatives of the United Mine Workers are compelled to withhold their acceptance of the arbitration proposals submitted by you," the letter to the president said.

"The mine workers desire to point out that the coal operators who have been in attendance at the recent conferences assembled by you, and to whom you have submitted the plan for arbitration of the coal strike, are only partly representative of the producing interests. Operators representing nearly 50 per cent of the tonnage in strike fields where production is stopped, have not been in attendance and we have no information as to the present status of their interests. It is therefore our belief that any general settlement can be made. It is manifestly unfair to attempt to exact from the mine workers' representative committee an arbitration plan, while at the same time powerful operating interests, employing hundreds of thousands of men now on strike, are left free to follow their own selfish impulses and escape liability in the premises. Even the acceptance of the plan would by the mine workers bring about only a partial settlement."

This was the crux of the opposition to arbitration, Mr. Lewis and national officers, in conference with the president and cabinet members, having openly demanded during the past week that semi-unionized fields in Virginia, partially producing in spite of the strike, and former non-union districts in Pennsylvania, partially closed down by the strike, as well as scattered territory in Washington state and elsewhere, be forced by the government to take arbitration. The president has been understood to have responded that the government could not force such a compliance.

Iowa K. of C. State Paper to Be Published at Corning. Corning, Ia., July 16.—(Special.)—A. L. Gauthier, editor of the Free Press of this place, has just been granted the contract for the publication of the Caravel, official organ of the Knights of Columbus lodge in Iowa. The paper is issued monthly to about 26,000 knights. Heretofore the paper has been published in Cedar Rapids.

Business Activities. Tecumseh, Neb.—H. A. Watters of this city has bought the Tecumseh land building, near the corner of Third and Broadway, from E. D. Jones of Omaha. Mr. Watters will improve the building and move his shoe shop, now located at the corner of Clay and Third streets into it.

Wagner-Barbee. Grand Island.—Coming as a surprise to their friends here was the announcement of the marriage of Mary E. Barbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Barbee, to Philip D. Wagner, which occurred at Columbus, Mo. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mrs. A. B. Wagner, of the Methodist church of Columbus, Mo. The bride and groom were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Lykke, who left by auto for a three weeks' stay at Denver and Colorado Springs. The groom is a member of the firm of the Willman Clothing company here.

Miller-Opp. Grand Island.—Gerrit H. Miller and Miss Elizabeth Opp, both of this city, were married at the courthouse in this city, County Judge Mullin officiating.

Miller-Silber. Grand Island.—The marriage of Roy D. Miller of Holdrege and Miss Vivian Silver of Funk occurred at the courthouse in Grand Island, Judge Mullin performing the ceremony.

Brown-Johnson. Grand Island.—Miss Rose Johnson of Fullerton and William H. Brown, also of that place, were united in marriage at the courthouse in this city, County Judge Mullin officiating.

Superior.—Holla Weir and Miss Olga Peterson were married at the home of the bride's parents in this city. Mr. Weir, proprietor of the Weir market, is a graduate of the Superior school. Mrs. Weir is a Superior girl and has been employed with the Superior stores for several years. They left Monday with the Frank Laird family by auto, for a trip through Yellowstone park. A four month's honeymoon, they will be at home in Superior.

Miners Reject Harding's Plan for Arbitration

Union Officials Notify President of Refusal of Proposal to End Strike—Await Reply of Operators.

Washington, July 16.—(By A. P.)—Coal mine workers, whose walkout in the anthracite region and strike in the unionized bituminous fields has crippled the nation's coal production since April 1, flatly refused, through their officers and representatives, to accept the arbitration plan proposed by President Harding. They notified the president of their determination, received a response mentioning the responsibility they had assumed, and continue to operate the union, notwithstanding the strike, while the Ohio, Illinois and Indiana operators are still discussing their plans.

Only a White House statement, to the effect that nothing would be done until Monday, when the bituminous employers are expected to announce to the same effect their refusal to accept the arbitration proposal, was available to indicate the government's future policy. Anthracite operators have formally accepted the president's plan, but bituminous employers are known to be divided. It was intimated that it was impossible to take such drastic measures and stated she preferred to lose her jewelry.

It was decided that it would not be possible to search the other guests if the nobility was exempted through fear of scandal and indignation protests from official circles.

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Text of Harding's Letter to Coal Men

Washington, July 16.—(By A. P.)—In a communication addressed to leaders of the operators and miners President Harding placed interpretation on certain phases of the arbitration proposal which he offered last Monday as a means of terminating the coal strike. The interpretation the president stated does "not in any way modify the original proposal but will serve to clarify such doubts of construction as have been expressed, and leave no possibility of misunderstanding."

The text of President Harding's communication to coal operators and union men follows:

To A. M. Ogle, president of the national coal association:

To S. D. Warringer, president of the Anthracite Coal association, and

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America:

Since I tendered to you in a joint session at the executive offices on Monday, July 10, certain proposals for arbitration of the coal dispute and since there have been numerous inquiries and several informal conferences in the intervening time, I have thought it desirable to place before you, in writing, such interpretations of the general proposal as I have sought informally and in verbal statements to convey. These definite interpretations do not in any way modify the original proposal, but will serve to clarify such doubts of construction as have been expressed and leave no possibility of misunderstanding.

Three Stages. The program contemplates three successive stages as follows:

First: That the mine workers return to work under the same terms and conditions as those which governed each case on last March 31. This includes the check-off.

Second: It is my intent that the temporary agreements above shall remain in force only during the shortest period that may be required for a determination of terms and conditions of labor for the period ending March 1, 1923. I have emphasized this by suggesting that the wage scales shall be determined by August 10, 1922, with authority in the commission to extend that period by such number of days as may be required.

Its earliest determination is very necessary in order that continuing arrangements should be business transactions may become settled and it is understood that all questions of dispute as to conditions of labor or any other points of friction between operators and employees who are parties to this arrangement shall be determined by the commission, and such settlement shall hold until the first of March, 1923. These decisions may also require more time than August 10, and therefore the commission is to have authority to extend the time for settlement of each or any of these questions as it finds to be necessary.

Proposals Not Binding. Third: That the commission, in recommending an establishment for maintenance of industrial peace in the coal industry, will be expected to bring in such recommendations in time to allow for their use in the settlement of relations after the first of March, 1923. They are to be recommendatory and not binding.

The president will ask of congress, soon as the house is reconvened, in August, for a grant to the commission of the necessary legal powers to make an exhaustive inquiry into the coal industry in order to acquire the needed information upon which to formulate plans to avoid future suspension of production.

In order to clarify what shall constitute a commitment to the plan I have proposed let it be understood that, as to the bituminous fields, the basis of agreement in national disputes has hitherto been the plan and agreement of the United Mine Workers with operators in the central competitive fields. Therefore, the acceptance of this offer by the United Mine Workers and by the operators shall be deemed complete and binding when limited Mine Workers and the operators, parties to the central competitive field agreement, which expired on March 31, have accepted it. The other bituminous mines, which are now idle because of strike or suspension of operation are expected to adhere to the plan and comply with the decisions of the commission, but their action in no way affects the validity of the agreement to the plan.

Effective on Acceptance. In the anthracite fields the acceptance of this offer by the United Mine Workers on one side and the anthracite operators on the other, shall render it effective. If the mine workers and operators agree there shall be a separate commission.

It is understood that all decisions reached by the commission must be reached by a majority vote thereof and all decisions shall be binding on all parties to the agreement until March 1, 1923. (Signed) WARREN G. HARDING.

Vote for David Diamond. Democratic Candidate RAILWAY COMMISSIONER, July 18

DR. BURHORN, The Chiropractor, SECURITIES BLDG., Hours 9:30 to 6:30 P.M., 5347.

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Farmer Aid Monetary Plan Urged by Edison

on order as it is wanted. He gets his product once a year and has the weight of it all on his hands at one time. He needs storage and credit at a cost that will not eat him up. And it is true that a banking system adapted to serve business and manufacturing, the needs of which are constant, imperfectly serves the farmer, whose needs are sudden and seasonal. But let Mr. Edison express some of his ideas in epigrammatic form: "I want to cast the variable out of money."

"Stability! That's what we want. There's no gain from instability except for the speculators—and what happens to them? When I had charge of the Wall street tickers and indicators in the time of Jay Gould and "Black Friday" I saw what happened to them. If one had a stroke of apoplexy he might die rich."

No "Money Power." "I don't believe there is any such thing as a 'money power.' There is the power of money."

"When a bank sells its credit for so much per cent, that is not interest. That's a charge for a certain service. But when a man puts his wealth in bonds, ceases to produce anything and lives abroad on his income—that's interest."

"Why shouldn't a bank make 15 per cent or more? I make more if I can. A bank takes risks. It has to gamble. It creates a great volume of credit, puts its capital and surplus behind it and then bets it will all be paid."

"When I propose to issue money against the basic necessities of life, up to only half their average value for a quarter of a century, the financial editor of a New York money paper says: "In a Rut."

"Why that's fat money" Well, billions of money are now issued against commercial paper, Liberty bonds and stock exchange collateral, impalpable things you can't eat or wear. What's that? He's in a rut. "I've been thinking on this subject steadily for several months. Maybe I'm in a rut. Any man who has been 10 years in banking is unable to see a new thing clearly. He's in a rut. "You would be surprised to know how many people are out and out greenbackers—think the government should just print money as it's wanted. "This gold money is not good enough. It's a fiction. "I wouldn't issue money on land. Land isn't worth anything. It's what you get from land. Security for Money. The secretary of the treasury said to me: "What! Give the government's credit to the farmers for nothing? I said: 'You're not giving them anything. This piece of stationery I ask you to print won't be worth anything until the farmers put their commodities behind it. When the government issues money with nothing behind it but promises to pay, then it is issuing its own credit. You ought to charge well for that.' "Maybe fiat money would work all right if you could limit it. But you can't. Money has got to be self-limiting, in proportion to the amount of actual wealth produced. "In all the books on banking and economics I read how stupid and disastrous it was for the government to have done this or that in a crisis. I never find out from them what the government should have done. "All new things about money and banking, all the great reforms come from outside. I find that in the books."

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Estranged Wife Claims Mate Stole Child from Porch

Bluffs Police Asked to Help Locate Dorothy Ferguson, 2—Father Is Omaha.

Mrs. Evelyn Ferguson, housekeeper for George Stork, 921 North Thirty-fourth street, reported to Council Bluffs police Friday night the disappearance of her baby daughter, Dorothy, 2, from the front porch the child was taken by her husband, Henry C. Ferguson of Omaha, from whom she is separated. The mother had prepared the baby at the home. She said she believes for bed, she says, and left her on the front porch while she attended to some other household duties. When she returned to the porch to get the child, it was gone. Neighbors said they saw two men in an automobile leave the vicinity about that time. Mrs. Ferguson, who was formerly Miss Evelyn Turner, was married to Ferguson in Omaha three years ago. She is now 19 and he is 24. She told police they separated a month ago on account of the husband's cruel and inhuman treatment of her and their baby. She charges Ferguson struck the child with a poker. When she left her husband, Mrs. Ferguson took a position as housekeeper at the home of George Stork, in order to provide a home for her baby and a living for both of them, she says. Police found no trace of the missing child yesterday.