

WEATHER FORECAST
Snow and colder east portion, fair west portion; tomorrow fair, somewhat warmer.

Quite often the most interesting news of the day is to be found in the want-ad section.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1920.

THIRTY-SIX PAGES

FEDERAL INTERVENTION DECLARED LIKELY

GRIDIRON CLUB POKES FUN AT FAMOUS MEN

Annual Dinner Turned Into National Non-Partisan Political Convention

NOTED AMERICANS ATTEND BANQUET

Palmer, Hoover, Bryan, Lowden and Others Are Caricatured During Interlude

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Having arrived at the presidential age of 35 years, the Gridiron club celebrated the event tonight by turning its dinner into a national non-partisan political convention, at which 1920 candidates heard their claims presented in a fashion new to party politics.

Many were nominated and more were discussed in such a way as to suggest to all the candidates who were present the notion that perhaps they take themselves too seriously.

The Gridiron convention was called to order by the chairman of a dinner held, and when the delegates, who also included guests, fled into the hall and took their seats at the dinner tables they discovered that both great political parties were heavily represented by some of their most distinguished members. Among those present were Secretaries Cobby Meredith, Houston, Payne and Daniels, Attorney General Palmer, Speaker Gillett, General Pershing, the Japanese ambassador, the Polish minister, former Secretaries Lansing and Lane, Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic national committee, Senator Watson of Indiana, Owen of Oklahoma, Harding of Ohio, and Pointexter of Washington; Governors Sprout of Pennsylvania and Morrow of Kentucky, and Colonel George Harvey.

Chairman Chosen
The convention was opened by the selection of a temporary chairman, following which it proceeded to elect permanent chairman, who proved to be W. W. Jerome, the new president of the club. The proceedings were mixed and fast, and while touching upon many phases of the 1920 campaign, really settled none of them.

A press section was filled with working newspaper correspondents and a large number of editors and publishers tried to crowd in. Dr. Albert Shaw could not get a seat among the correspondents, who also rejected applications from William H. Taft and William J. Bryan. A pair of "sob sisters" who applied for seats met the same fate.

What About Hoover?
The working correspondents, however, were not without their troubles. "I was told to describe Herbert Hoover," said one. "To what party does he belong?" "I don't know," was the answer. "I haven't asked him since yesterday."

Platform planks on prohibition, labor, the tariff and the war made their appearance. "My paper wants to know," one correspondent asked, "whether McAdoo is for or against government ownership of railroads?" "Answer given," he was advised.

A session given over to the ministrations of three mediums, who summoned spirits and made them talk by means of an ouija board, operated mysteriously without the use of hands and in full view of the delegates.

Wisdom and Discretion
The spirit of Robert Lansing solemnly said: "May I not suggest to you, my dear Gully, that you would be the part of wisdom and discretion to move your office to the ground floor. It is much safer. Cordially and sincerely yours."

There was a musical interlude, also political, in which Senator Harding, Attorney General Palmer, President Hoover, General Leonard Wood, Governor Lowden and William J. Bryan all found themselves caricatured.

The political status of the peace treaty also was considered.

MICHIGAN WETS HIT BY COURT DECISION

LANSING, Mich., April 10.—Action of the Michigan legislature in ratifying the national prohibition amendment is final and cannot be submitted to a referendum of the people, the supreme court held today.

SONORA QUILTS REPUBLIC OF MEXICO OGDEN SHOPMEN PLEDGE AID TO STRIKING YARDMEN

STATE TO FIGHT IF CARRANZA SENDS TROOPS

Secession of Sonora Brought About By Dispatch of Federal Soldiers

CHARGE PLOT TO HARM OBREGON

Southern Pacific in Mexico Seized and Strikers Sent Back to Work

NOGALES, Sonora, April 10.—The state of Sonora withdrew from the republic of Mexico today. The state congress at Hermosillo in a secret session which lasted all night, voted, according to reports reaching here, to resist with armed forces any attempt of the Carranza government of Mexico to send troops into the state.

The action of Sonora was brought about by President Carranza ordering federal troops sent into the state. When the plan to send Mexican federal troops into Sonora became known, state authorities said the Carranza troops would be met with armed forces and civil war would result. President Carranza was called upon by Governor Adolfo de la Huerta to explain the reason for the contemplated invasion of Sonora.

Break With Carranza
Carranza replied that if troops were ordered into Sonora it was for the general welfare of the country. The reply did not satisfy Governor de la Huerta and other state leaders. The state executive, in announcing the break with the Carranza government, said:

"In view of the replies of President Carranza to the governor and congress of the state of Sonora it was decided to suspend relations with the central government until such time as the causes leading to the determination had ceased to exist."

Against Obregon
Sonora political leaders declared President Carranza planned to set up a military dictatorship in Sonora and take over the state government. He was openly accused of plotting the maneuver to harm the presidential candidacy of General Alvaro Obregon, whose home is here.

Yesterday Sonora seized the Southern Pacific de Mexico, an American-owned railroad whose employees had been on strike, and put all the strikers back to work with a guaranty of their back pay. The federal government had threatened this action yesterday but the Sonora government operated by soldiers if the strikers and railroad officials could not agree to a settlement and get trains running.

CUSTOMS HOUSE SEIZED
DUEGLAS ARIZ., April 10.—The customs house at Agua Prieta, across the line from Douglas, was seized today in the name of the Sonora state government and tonight armed men are guarding the building. The immigration office and the postoffice also have been taken over by state authorities.

The employees of the customs office and of the other federal departments have declared their loyalty to the state government. Orders have been issued to arrest and imprison Jose M. A. Tostado, federal customs inspector, in charge, should he attempt to return to Agua Prieta. He left for Mexico City two weeks ago, and a telegram from him this morning stated he would return home tonight by way of El Paso and Douglas.

All able-bodied men in Agua Prieta between the ages of 15 and 50 have been organized into state militia and they are ready on short notice to assemble to protect the town against invading forces. General J. M. Pino, lieutenant governor of Sonora, when General P. Elias Calles was governor in 1915, was one of these men and tonight in answer to a telephone inquiry he said he had 2900 men at his call, with plenty of arms and ammunition, and he declared it would be impossible for a Carranza force to capture the town unless federal troops were permitted to come through the United States, and he did not believe such a request would be granted.

Trenches have been dug on the eastern, western and southern outskirts of the town and there are 200 militiamen on watch in them tonight.

AMBASSADOR SAILS
LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Sir Auckland Geddes sailed this afternoon for the United States to take up his post there as British ambassador.

DETAILS OF PLAN TO ATTACK NEW YORK ARE FOUND

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Details of plans of the German general staff for bombing New York City from the air and a minute description of the super-Zeppelin in which the invasion would have been attempted, are contained in an article by Colonel William N. Hensley, Jr., of the air service. Colonel Hensley was one of the American officers who visited Germany after the armistice.

He says the German effort was scheduled to take place about Thanksgiving, 1918, and that the L-72 which he described as "the largest airship in the world," was expressly constructed for the raid. Measuring 775 feet from tip to tip and equipped with six engines of 260 horsepower each, the L-72, the colonel said, was capable of carrying five tons of high explosives and incendiary material.

Three hundred and sixty-seven times the voyage was made on paper. The chances of real success were 367 to 1.

PRICE OF COAL INEXCUSABLE IS BOARD VERDICT

Cost to Consumer Held Out of All Relation to Production Expense

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The United States bituminous coal commission, which settled the dispute between soft coal miners and operators, declared in a formal statement today that present prices of bituminous coal "were inexcusable" and "out of all relation to the increase in the cost of production caused by higher wages granted by the commission."

Declaring that the present rise in prices could not be attributed to the campaign for early buying, the commission's statement said there were various causes for the "temporary upward trend" including widespread feeling that there might be a scarcity of coal for domestic use, due to foreign demand.

"There seems also to be a misapprehension in regard to production," the statement added. "The weekly reports of the geological survey show that in the first quarter of the present year our production was decidedly in excess of the production last year and slightly in excess of the production under high pressure in 1918. There is, therefore, no reason based on the past few months, for the skyrocketing of prices."

"The fear of immediate suffering from coal shortage seems also to figure in the reasons for the flurry. There were sufficient cars and motive power to distribute this unusual production of the past few months, on account of careful and energetic car distribution. These cars and motive power are practically all available and while there is definite need for more of both in order to stabilize the industry, there is no immediate serious threat of a coal shortage such as has not existed during the winter, unless it is necessary because of emergencies, to divert coal cars for other purposes."

FAMOUS "TOPSY" OF TOM SHOW IS DEAD

WORCHESTER, Mass., April 10.—Millie E. Wilkinson, who had the distinction of making famous the part of "Topsy" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," died here today, aged 79. She was a native of England and up to the time of her retirement from the stage 38 years ago, she played with several famous actors including Edwin Booth. She was at the head of her own company in "East Lynn." While she was not the original "Topsy," she developed the part until it was one of the principal features of the play.

CRAFTS OFFER AID TO OUTLAW YARDMEN HERE

Moral and Financial Assistance Pledged in Resolution Adopted at Meeting

RAILROAD ASKING FOR STRIKE BREAKERS

Notice Served That Men Who Failed to Return Are Taken Off Rolls

Here are yesterday's outstanding developments in the situation resulting from the strike of Ogden Union Railway and Depot yardmen.

Southern Pacific shopmen and railway clerks vote moral and financial support of the "outlaw" movement.

Announcement by the Southern Pacific that men who failed to return at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon are no longer on railroad list.

Placing of advertisements in the papers by the railroad companies for men to take places of strikers.

Announcement of strikers that there are no deserters from their ranks.

Striking railroad switchmen and yardmen were supported in their "outlaw" movement by members of the railroad shop crafts and the clerks' union in a resolution adopted last night at a meeting of more than 400 railroad men, representing practically all crafts.

A delegation of railroad shopmen from Salt Lake attended the meeting and brought the information that not a car wheel was turning in the Salt Lake freight yards and urged that the union members present support the "outlaw" move and make the issue a success.

One Big Union
One big union, where class is entirely eliminated and advocated by practically all of the speakers who represented the switchmen, firemen, electrical workers, machinists and others.

The moral and financial support of the various railroad craftsman was given in the resolution, which said of the months waiting in patience on the part of the yardmen to receive a living wage that never materialized. It contained information regarding the ever rising high cost of living and stated that the yardmen were simply driven to strike in order to protect their families.

Stick Together
Practically every speaker urged that the railroad men stick closely together in the present issue and make it a success, then to begin plans for the building of a bigger and better union where class was entirely eliminated and every member was equal. They all practically agreed that the present strike was the beginning of an upheaval of railroad labor which would be fought to the finish by the employees. The representatives of the various trades expressed themselves as entirely in favor of the move of the Ogden yardmen and declared that if it were necessary they would all become "outlaws."

Meeting in Salt Lake
The Salt Lake delegation brought the information that a meeting will be held in Salt Lake tomorrow morning to decide whether or not the strikers will strike in sympathy with the yardmen now out. A delegation of Ogden shopmen were invited to attend this meeting.

C. H. Shaeffer, representing the railroad clerks, was the first speaker and called attention to the orderly manner in which the striking yardmen had walked out and praised them for their conduct. He urged that in case a general sympathy strike was called that similar conservative action be taken on the part of the strikers. He declared they had not been near the yards since walking off the job and had not interfered with the few men that were working in the freight yards.

Reports Are Denied
Various reports that railroad clerks had been used in freight yards in Salt Lake to spot cars were flatly denied by the Salt Lake delegation members who declared that conditions were such that a certain packing company was forced to bring wheelbarrows into the yards and unload the goods.

In regard to the clerks being used (Continued on page two)

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT SAYS HE WILL RESIGN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—The resignation of President Arthur Twining Hadley of Yale university, has been accepted by the Yale corporation. The resignation will be effective on June 30, 1921, when Dr. Hadley will have been president of Yale for 22 years.

In his letter of resignation President Hadley said:

"Early in 1921 I shall reach the age at which the statutes of the corporation permit its officers to retire. I rejoice that conditions are such that I can honorably avail myself of this privilege and resume my studies and work as an economist. I am making this request more than a year in advance because I regard it as important for the continuity of Yale's progress that my successor should be chosen next autumn, and have at least six months in which to consider plans for the future, before assuming the actual duties of his office."

FOOD RESERVES IN MANY CITIES ARE DEPLETED

Question of Getting Provisions Grows Serious, Government Bureau Says

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Reserve supplies of food stuffs at principal distributing centers already have been depleted as a result of the railroad strikes, the department of agriculture today announced. Large shipments of meat, livestock and produce were in transit today but arrivals will be more or less affected by local strikes at junction points, an official summary by the department said.

"The strike situation was reported serious at New York," the announcement continued, "very little produce was lightered across from New Jersey Friday or Saturday."

"At Chicago, the supply of various commodities was reduced about fifty per cent with the possible exception of potatoes. Most roads were refusing shipments particularly in adjacent territory."

"At St. Louis and East St. Louis an embargo was placed on practically all express and freight both inbound and outbound."

"At Kansas City seventy-five per cent of the railroad facilities were reported unavailable. Car lot dealers reported inability to distribute many cars of perishable produce in the railroad yards. Others are being unloaded into trucks and contents placed in warehouses."

"The Pittsburg market is reported not yet affected by the strikes but railroads at that point are not accepting billings west."

"The situation was reported normal at Cincinnati, except for the effect of embargoes due to strikes in other cities."

"Dealers in Omaha are reported not anticipating that the strikes will affect conditions in that city."

**THERE IS NO STRIKE
GOMPERS DECLARES**

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—There is no strike of railroad men, asserted Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, here today to reporters while he was waiting for a delayed train for New York. He was compelled to go to West Philadelphia and catch a through train from Washington. As he swung aboard he said:

"Remember, there is no strike. Congress has prohibited strikes on the railroads, but of course, there is no law to prevent individuals from quitting their jobs if they choose to do so."

Mr. Gompers would not reveal the nature of his mission to Philadelphia.

Ranks of Insurgent Yardmen Grow By Thousands Each Day

CHICAGO, April 10.—Several more railroad centers today were affected by the insurgent strike of switchmen and passenger service was affected in some places, notably New York City, while strikers returned in small groups at several places. Large areas of the country had not yet been invaded by the strike, which, union officers declared was an effort to overthrow the unions and make way for a new organization.

The switchmen in New England, in all the southeastern states and in the upper Mississippi and the Missouri valleys remained at work, those in Denver and St. Paul and Minneapolis formally voting to remain at work. On the other hand, hundreds of men in Cleveland, the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, today broke away from official restraint and quit work.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN ON STRIKE
Reports of the number of strikers were confused by the variance between the figures of union officers and strikers. Unofficial figures from the various railroad centers affected showed 40,000 men on strike.

In addition thousands of persons were indirectly affected by the strike through the closing of steel mills, packing plants and other industries dependent on the roads for coal and raw material.

The insurgent forces were strengthened by nearly 8000 today when switchmen in 22 additional cities and towns struck and further walkouts occurred in large railroad centers. Against this gain about 1000 strikers returned to work in a half dozen places. More than 4000 joined the strikers already out in Toledo, Detroit, Columbus, Indianapolis, Fort Worth and other cities.

CLAIMS BRING DENIALS
In the Chicago area, claims of railroad heads and officers of the Brotherhoods who united to break the unauthorized walkout, that strikers were returning to work and that freight traffic was gradually approaching normal, were met with denials by officers of the Chicago yardmen's association, who asserted that the tieup was complete.

Federal intervention in the strike with the possible utilization of the Illinois national guard to protect property was forecasted today by the action of District Attorney Charles F. Clyne who after an all night conference with his staff and members of the department of justice summoned John Grunau, leader of the strikers, to his office.

It was said that definite instructions were received by Mr. Clyne from Attorney General Palmer in regard to the government's action in the strike situation.

DRASTIC ACTION LIKELY
Mr. Clyne would not discuss possible government action. "I will say however," he stated, "that the United is not entirely powerless in a situation that affects the food and fuel supply of the country and that drastic action will be inevitable unless conditions are altered materially within the next 48 hours."

It was learned that Mr. Clyne was in conference by telephone with chiefs of the department of justice in Washington as late as 3 o'clock this morning. Members of the Eleventh regiment, Illinois national guard, were reported to have been ordered to keep in close touch with their homes, so they could be reached by telephone at short notice. They said they were instructed to be ready "to go out on strike duty" at any time.

The General Managers' association, representing the roads, today announced that it would refuse to treat with representatives of the strikers.

MAY PRESENT DEMANDS
The announcement followed that of H. E. Reading, chairman of the newly organized engineers' association, that committees of three on each of the roads would confer with the general managers of their respective lines and present their demands.

"Our contracts with the brotherhoods cover all the men now on strike," Secretary Snyder, of the general managers, said. "If the strikers want contracts they have only to return to their unions. We will recognize no out-law organization."

Plans for the senate investigation of the strike were completed today by Chairman Cummings of the senate interstate commerce committee. The inquiry will begin in Chicago on Tuesday and will be conducted by the full committee with John Grunau, A. F. Whitney, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, on which the strike originated, as the first witnesses.

ALL RESTRICTIONS LIFTED
Two railroads entering Chicago lifted all freight restrictions and promised 100 per cent operation in the next 48 hours.

B. B. Greer, vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, said that the road would have full crews working before Sunday night and that switchmen now at work would have the congestion fairly relieved within 12 hours.

"All our firemen are back and we have raised the embargo against freight," Mr. Greer said.

"There will be a complete resumption of work Monday morning."

The first general movement back to work was announced after a conference between A. E. Lloyd, superintendent of the New York Central lines; W. W. Kirsh, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; and W. Bannister, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

EMBARGO LIFTED
The freight embargo was lifted at all depots of the New York Central lines.

F. W. Whelan, president of the International Order of Railway Yardmasters, today denied reports that the yardmasters would strike. Five locals in the Chicago switching district, Racine, Waukegan, Elgin, Joliet and Chicago, voted to remain at work.

Insurgent leaders declared tonight that 95 per cent of the switchmen were out in Chicago and that twenty chapters in the new union had been issued, enrolling a membership of 25,000. Requests for charters and organizers were pouring in from all parts of the country, they affirmed.

"BIG FOUR" THROUGH
H. E. Reading, president of the United Engineers' association, another of the outlaw unions, said "from all indications the 'big four' brotherhoods are through."

"I ordered 15,000 membership cards for the new organization," Reading declared, "and we are now starting on our twelfth thousand."

There were 124 cars of livestock received at the stockyards today over the direct trunk lines of four railroads. The cars contained 700 cattle, 5000 hogs and 4000 sheep. Normal Saturday receipts are 1200 cars.

A. F. Whitney, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said that a large number of strikers had returned in the Chicago area. He said that representatives from three groups of strikers, two from the Chicago and Northwestern and one from the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, had conferred with him today concerning returning to work.