

The West Virginian

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 W. J. WIGGILL, Editor
 JEANNETTE ARNETT LEEPER, Associate Editor
 R. S. REED, Managing Editor
 A. HAY MAZILL, Business Manager
 SIDNEY W. WRIGHT, Advertising Manager
 A. I. GARRETT, Circulation Manager
 E. G. MCKEY, Superintendent

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TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1922.

NOT A SCRAP OF PAPER

THE only thing for the striking railroad shopmen to do about the injunction secured by Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty is to obey it. The strikers must bear in mind that the restraining clauses of the injunction are the mandates of the law and as such must be obeyed.

The injunction may not be to the liking of the striking men, but they should remember that their own actions, or actions at least countenanced by them, have been the greatest factor in producing such a ruling. Since the shopmen walked out there have been numerous outrages committed, absolutely criminal in their intent, and utterly without the law in every respect. Bridges have been burned, men at work, peaceably and honestly earning their living have been assaulted, in some instances killed outright, and wrecks have occurred that have been costly in lives and money. No thought of those innocent of any offense whatever, has been taken by the radical element in the ranks of the strikers, who have sought by means of terrorizing the other side to drive things their way.

This attitude did not, and never will, gain one single inch of advance for the union cause, and violence never will gain for the cause one additional iota of strength or support. No strike ever was won through violence and disregard of law.

The shopmen will start off on the wrong track if they defy the injunction. If they proceed on Mr. Gompers' advice that this injunction is a scrap of paper they will be making one of the worst mistakes they could possibly make, and their cause will be lost absolutely before the actual fight begins. The injunction procured is the law. It has the back of the federal government, and back of that is the support of that great majority of the population of the United States who believe in law and order, and whose first desire is to see transportation service restored to normal again.

Obedience to the law is the sane course for the strikers to pursue if they wish public support. Common sense should make this plain both to the men, and to their leaders who are responsible for their actions.

DAMAGE EXCESSIVE

BECAUSE the rain which fell the other night was accompanied with little wind, few persons, snug in their homes, realized the enormous quantity of the rain fall and the great damage that accompanied the down-pour. Many were much surprised to see the river in flood the next morning and the Valley River muddy and turbid from the storm. Eriks knew it was raining hard but they had no idea how hard, unless they were out in it or were suddenly called to battle with water in their cellars or flooding their property.

Reports are yet coming in regarding the great amount of damage suffered, and the work that remains to be done in restoring things to normal again. Mine operators in some instances have flooded mines that will take days to pump out. Valuable machinery will have to be cleaned and freed from mud and debris and in one instance at least a mine tippie will have to be rebuilt. This is doubly hard on the operators who have been making no money all summer, and who have spent a great deal in keeping their mines in condition to open and lately in getting ready for business again. It will cost thousands of dollars to get these flooded mines back into shape for operation, and in the meantime the men whom the owners might have employed will have gone elsewhere

THE MAID ON THE COURTHOUSE

"Hello, Bailey," said the Maid on the Courthouse, as she saw Bailey Hupp getting off the 8 o'clock Clarksburg car last night. "Where have you been?"

"I ain't engaged to you," said Bailey, "and I don't have to tell."

"But please do," pleaded the Maid. "Well, I was at Jackson's Mill looking over the material and grounds."

"How's everything?"

"Right smart good, and they have Adam and George."

"Who did that—Spangler?"

"I don't know, but they have him all shut in a little cage with screen all around with a radio set so he can send out the S. O. S. whenever he wants."

"That's fine."

"I heard some of the fellows say Spears put him in a cage, because he was late reporting. He stopped off at Clarksburg to play golf and Spears caught him doing it."

"He Adam is sore."

"No, he says it is fine. Says it wants to know why 'Huge' Fox did not report. He says he saw Fox's picture in The West Virginian and thought that he would make a wonderful tackling dummy."

"I'll take the matter up with Fox," said the Maid. "He is a loyal West Virginia fan and would be willing to do anything for the good of the order."

"That will be just fine," said Bailey, "but I must be going now, because I have a date to take three girls to the vaudeville show down at the Blue Ridge. See you later."

"How's Rodgers?"

"Well, right good, but he says he has not had much sleep. He has to stay up until 1 o'clock every morning to meet the late cars. I don't know what comes in on the late cars, but he has to meet 'em."

"How's Russell Meredith?"

"Wonderful! He says the newspaper reports about his condition were somewhat exaggerated and that he can swing his arm without any trouble."

"Bob Hawkins well?"

"Just great! Better looking than ever. The girls over at Weston are just crazy about him. All the beauties in Lewis County would be at the camp every day to see Bob if the coach would stand for it, but he says the football camp ain't no movie colony."

"Spears have anything special?"

"Nothing much, except that he wants to know why 'Huge' Fox did not report. He says he saw Fox's picture in The West Virginian and thought that he would make a wonderful tackling dummy."

RUFF STUFF

Fairmont seems to be a good place for politicians to come down to earth.

Landed a congressman here on Sunday.

Some of the alleged bootleggers seem to be sticking to their knitting, as the officers who opened a man's suitcase and found only a knitting machine will testify.

Just think how bold Manning-

THE OLD HOME TOWN

to work, and there will be the difficulty of getting together a working force. The rain certainly played hob, regardless.

It takes but a short time for the elements, fire, water or wind, to pile up unbelievable destruction. This community is on the whole free from catastrophe wrought by the elements, as fire has never swept our modern city, a cyclone has never torn its way through our midst carrying death and total destruction with it, nor can we ever have such floods as threaten other places. We must not complain if the community is treated a little rough once in a while in the way of rain, hail, drought, or snowfall. What we have here is but child's play to what some cities endure and say nothing about.

RAIN INSURANCE.

IF the Business and Professional Woman's Club had taken out rain insurance for the protection of their benefit in the park last week the cruel actions of the weather man would have produced no financial disappointment. The benefit was an undoubted success as it stands, but another hour of fair weather would have meant a great deal to the young women who had worked hard for his affair, and deserved a lot more than they actually got out of their entertainment.

Rain insurance undoubtedly is worth while considering when out door benefits are to be staged. A rain means a dismal failure if it persists, when there is no shelter for those who come to patronize the event; even a drizzle, with shelter available cuts down nearly half, if a large part of the entertainment offered is out under a weeping sky.

A large fair was held in Winchester last week, and the Shenandoth Valley Agricultural Society took out \$12,000 rain insurance to cover possible loss if wet weather arrived. The amount was spread over the four days of the fair, \$1,000 for the first day, \$4,000 for the second day, \$4,000 for the third day, and \$3,000 for the fourth day. The committee in charge could rest in peace if it rained in Winchester for expenses were guaranteed even if it poured the rain.

The past summer has been a complete gambol as far as weather is concerned. The night of the Business and Professional Woman's benefit ushered in the most devastating storm of the year. The damage done will take days to repair and the loss will run into the hundreds of thousands of dollars in this community alone. While rain insurance would hardly be considered as applied generally to the casual storm that strike a community, yet a benefit could be taken care of, and it would be well to remember this and be protected when another affair is staged.

Pittsburgh Public Works Committee of the city council will introduce a proposition for that city to provide coal to domestic consumers at cost. It is thought this action will keep the price of coal for domestic use at \$4.50 to \$6.00 the ton. It is likely that other cities will make similar arrangements as winter approaches. Coal, even at cost price, will be so high that poor people will suffer this winter, and means of extending relief to those unable to buy fuel at all will also have to be considered.

Labor Day had the usual fine weather that has featured all holidays this summer in Fairmont. Of course it didn't snow like it did on the Fourth of July, but there was a pleasant wet soggy underfoot and a sweet little drizzle during the morning, and the fog hung around until after ten o'clock and kept at having to leave at all. Most of the fine weather for Labor Day was distributed before the dispenser of weather discovered that Fairmont intended to have a Labor Day.

Seventy-five men registered for the checker tournament in Wheeling which was a week-end event in that city. It would be a safe bet that the majority of those who contended for the championship came from city fire department squads. The long hours between fire alarms give ample time for the turning out of checker sharks in the fire stations.

A farmer living near Albany, N. Y., wrecked his car and risked the lives of five persons who were with him in order to keep from running over a people whose owner said "Thank you," when she saw the dog was all right. The gratitude was entirely sufficient for the value of the object the farmer saved from destruction, however, so what more could one ask?

Three representatives from this country start for Russia to investigate first hand conditions over there and make a report of their observations to the government. If they need food, we have it—but since we have scarcely transportation to get enough food distributed here it is hardly likely we can do much for the Russians unless things improve.

The coal bootlegger may make his appearance this winter. Lack of coal will destroy the conscientious scruples of the public tetotally, and there will be open connivance at his operations. One thing, coal is a little more awkward to handle than booze, and activities will be accompanied with greater difficulties.

Berton Braley's Poem

CHEAP
 You want to know if this dog's for sale?
 Why yes, if you like, I'll sell him.
 Although I'd miss the thump of his tail,
 That wags at the things I tell him,
 And the tramps that we've had together,
 And his everlasting, unflagging vim,
 In any old kind of weather.

In my heart a sort of pain would lurk,
 If he wasn't around to greet me,
 To yelp "Hello" as L. came from work,
 And run down the path to meet me;
 I'd miss the glow in his trusting eyes—
 There's a glamor of love about it—
 And I'd miss his sympathy, calm and wise,
 But doubtless I'd live without it.

The cost of his food, of course, I'd save—
 An' then to do away with—
 But I'd lose a guardian strong and brave,
 And a friend for the kids to play with;
 But I'd worry along all right, I guess,
 In spite of the way I prize him;
 The price? It's reasonable, more or less,
 For a million dollars buys him!
 (Copyright, 1922)

When answering advertisements, please say you saw it in The West Virginian.

THE OLD HOME TOWN



WHEN MARSHAL OTEY WALKER OFFERED TO ESCORT THE NEW DRESS MAKER HOME HE FOUND SOME JOKER HAD SWITCHED UMBRELLAS ON HIM—

BRITAIN OPPOSES IMMIGRATION OF ARTIST TO W. VA.

to the States as the particular industry in which you are interested is a British industry and we have no object in seeing it transferred to the States.

There is the kernel in the nut of this case. The whole machinery of the British government has been at work to keep Arthur Stanbra out of the United States—away from the great Wheeling pottery district. The whole object is to keep the Warwick China Co. with the aid of Stanbra from breaking an English monopoly. The United States government has shown no special interest. In fact, it has, time and again, helped to keep Stanbra out. It ruled he was contract labor at one stage, but it had to back down on that. The laws governing an arriving alien artist apply to him. But it served to delay his entrance to this country that much longer. Even the half cannot be told in this article of the lengths Johnny Bull will go to protect his trade with the nations of the world. From him Uncle Sam could learn a lot along this line.

In view of the closure of the American consulate at Newcastle-Tyne which the Washington government is confronted with at the present time, and which is filling the newspapers with interesting stories of complications involving both governments, the case of Arthur Richard Stanbra, late of England, later of Montreal, and prospectively of Wheeling, W. Va., U. S. A., makes timely and illuminating reading.

As it stands today, Secretary of Labor Davis has personally promised himself to believe that Arthur Richard Stanbra has been admitted to these United States after he knows it for a fact that Arthur Richard Stanbra has arrived on this side of the Canadian border—and not before. His experience with this case has taught him to take nothing at all for granted in connection with it.

COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY BOOMING

TOKIO, Sept. 5.—According to investigations carried out by the department of agriculture and commerce the cotton spinning industry in China has been making rapid progress in recent years. At present there are sixty-nine spinning mills with 1,870,000 spindles and 10,800 weaving looms working. The annual output of the spinning mills in China is estimated at 800,000 to 1,000,000 bales of yarn and 3,200,000 yards of cotton fabric. Besides these, 109 factories are now in course of construction and when they are completed, 3,200,000 additional spindles and 16,000 looms will be working. China's producing capacity of cotton will thus be increased to something like 1,700,000 bales and that of cotton fabrics to 8,000,000 yards in the course of a year or two. At present, thirty-one spinning mills in China are operated by Japanese, five by foreigners other than Japanese, and 109 by Chinese.

It is estimated that when all the spindles now under construction are in operation the yearly consumption of raw cotton will amount to 11,000,000 piculs.

TO IGNORE COPYRIGHTS

MOSCOW, Sept. 5.—International copyright laws, excepting only with countries with which the Moscow government has treaties, will be ignored in Russia if recommendations of the Soviet state publishing department are adopted by the commissariat of justice.

The publishing department, which has been considering the question many months, takes the view that all books except within Russia are state property, and that the state has the free right for the use of publications as it sees fit.

Fear of Wheeling District Breaking Monopoly Believed Cause.

By CHARLES BROOKS SMITH
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 5.—For going on three months now, Congressman Benjamin L. Rosenbloom has been making wits with no less a world-wide celebrity than Johnny Bull, and the West Virginian is willing to admit that when it comes to looking after his own the symbolical Englishman with the muttonchops and the topser is no false alarm. He deserves his reputation.

The contest started when Arthur Richard Stanbra, artist in decorative pottery work and a national of his majesty, King George, sailed away for the United States of America to take up his residence in Wheeling, W. Va., became an American citizen, a high-salaried employe of the Warwick China Co. of Wheeling proposed to break an exclusive English monopoly in a certain kind of pottery art, by doing it himself, teaching others at the Warwick plant the particular art, and students in the art-manual department of the Wheeling High School through arrangements made by the Warwick corporation with the school authorities.

Arthur Richard Stanbra had a time of it getting away from the fog-hidden shores of our English ally. There was the matter of passport and visa, and a score of other barriers thrown up from time to time to delay his departure. Weeks and months passed before he was permitted to sail, and then only after the English government changed his route for him. It sent him via Montreal, and never suspecting his majesty's little joke, Arthur Richard Stanbra bade farewell to friends for the hundredth time and heaved a heavy sigh of relief when he saw the last of the British coastline duck beneath the ocean's waves.

In due course of time, experiencing no delays on his schedule, the gifted artist arrived at Montreal. That was close to three months ago. He is still there. Life is too brief and still paper too expensive to enumerate the many things that have been alleged against the impeccability of Arthur Richard Stanbra's passport papers. He has had his bags packed a hundred times ready to swing aboard train for the States only to be halted at the last moment. In the lingo of baseball, they have been making double plays of Arthur Richard Stanbra for months, it is going sometimes like this: London to Washington to Montreal. Some times it was reversed.

The Warwick China Co. of Wheeling interested Congressman Rosenbloom in the case of the marooned artist at Montreal a long time ago. It now seems to him and he undertook to get the halted traveler across the line in double quick time. He went at it all innocent and unsuspecting, supposing it to be just an ordinary immigration case. He wasn't long in discovering that he was being balked in more odd mysterious ways than he believed could possibly lurk in the background of a case of this kind. Some time elapsed before he found himself confronted with undoubted evidence that no less a personage than Johnny Bull himself was his opponent. This proof was a letter which fell into his hands, a letter to Mr. Stanbra from a Canadian firm that didn't know him or the value of his work, but offered him a position just the same, appealing to his English pride of country and loyalty, and concluding with frankness—"But it must be understood that we are not doing this with the idea of helping you to get

Political Housekeeping in Washington

BY MRS. MARRIET TAYLOR UPTON
 Vice Chairman National Republican Executive Committee
 THE GOVERNMENT NURSERY

If a map could be made showing the development of political impulses here and there would be seen tendencies that might be defined as "feminine streaks." These streaks began to appear when women first started toward the political goal. Before women voted, the idea of welfare legislation for the benefit of mothers and babies of this country had become more than a streak. It had become a well defined line.

Today as the result of the signing by President Harding of the "Maternity Bill," the proper care of the mothers of this country has become a part of the great job of governmental housekeeping in Washington.

The Children's Bureau was created in 1912 during President Taft's administration because of the growing sentiment that children would fare better if the government would take a hand in studying and publishing the best methods of caring for them. No reports ever so struck home to the women of the United States as the reports of the Children's Bureau showing actual waste in the lives of mothers and babies. The "Maternity Bill" was passed by the

Republican Congress in special session in November, 1921. This law is a definite indication that the mother part of the human race is beginning to make its voice heard. Credit should be given to the Republican party for its recognition of motherhood as a fundamental concern of the nation.

President Harding went ahead of his platform when on Women's Day at Marion, Ohio, in October, 1920, before an audience of 12,000 he declared for a welfare department having special reference to women and children. As a result of the maternity law every state will have a fund to be used in saving the lives of its mothers and babies. In order to get a good start immediately on this care of the nation's youngest, Congress provides \$10,000 to be given each state the first year and \$5,000 each year thereafter for a period of five years. It also provides a fund of one million dollars annually of which \$50,000 is to be used by the Children's Bureau in general direction of the work, \$5,000 to go to each state to be matched by each state dollar for dollar and the remainder is to be divided among the states in proportion to their population.

Editorial Comment on Current Subjects

THE GOVERNMENT ACTS.
 From the Public Ledger.

Attorney General Daugherty, acting for the Federal Government, has chosen to meet a difficult situation by invoking the power of the courts as its initial agency in enforcing the authority of the Government. The immediate effect of the issue of the preliminary injunction against the striking railroad shopmen is to emphasize the position which has been taken by President Harding that the strike is in its essence a revolt against the supremacy of the Government itself; a refusal on the part of the workers to obey the decisions of the tribunal expressly established by law for the adjustments of labor disputes in the transportation field. This vital fact must not be permitted to be obscured by the bitter opposition of the labor unions to the whole principle and practice of court injunctions as applied to labor controversies nor by the taunt of the President's critics that the present step is a belated exercise of authority which ought to have been taken at the beginning of the trouble.

Whatever may be thought by the shopmen and by Mr. Gompers about the purpose of the injunction proceeding, it is a definite assertion of the intention of the Government not to permit any men or combination of men—to use the Attorney General's striking phrase—"to laugh in the frozen faces of a famishing people without prompt prosecution and proper punishment." And this phrase may suggest to those critics who, while approving the action taken, find fault because it was not taken earlier, the compelling reason which prompted the Government's step at this particular juncture.

The transportation interests of the country are entering upon a critical stage. With the movement of the crops, a task alike that will strain the existing resources to the utmost, confronting the railways, and with the coal strike at the point of final settlement and the distribution of coal an equally urgent necessity, the time was ripe for an energetic exercise of the full powers of the Government. And the employment of the machinery of the courts to enforce its decrees against any organized interference, whether by strikers or their allies and sympathizers, offers the opening for the further employment of every governmental power in case the authority of the courts shall be defied.

In his argument in support of the application for an injunction Attorney General Daugherty was specific in his disclaimer that the action was aimed at union labor. It is curious to note the apparent agreement—in words—between the representative of the Government seeking to uphold its sovereignty against the unions seeking to dictate to it and the spokesman for the unions on the right to work. Mr. Daugherty declared that "The right to work in this country is as sacred as the right not to be compelled to work, if a man is not disposed to do so, and every man must be made equally secure of his choice." And an official of the union against which the injunction is directed is quite as positive in his assertion of the "fundamental and constitutional right of free men

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCHOOLS ANNOUNCED

PEKING, Sept. 5.—Peking headquarters of the Rockefeller Foundation, announces that, in line with its policy to develop scientific education in China and to support Chinese-operated schools, its China medical board will contribute one half of the expense of buildings, equipment and salaries for instruction in science at the Southwestern University at Nanking and at Nankai College at Tientsin. To each institution \$125,000 is to be contributed for buildings and equipment and \$5,000 per year for three years is to be given for additional salaries. The condition is that each school provide an amount equal to that given by the Foundation.

In addition, the board agrees to send to each institution a visiting professor for one or two years. The board announces that it is essential to encourage the advance of medical science in China.

Blue Ridge Theatre

The crowds that filled our theater yesterday is ample proof to us that the people of Fairmont do appreciate good vaudeville and pictures if they are given the chance to see them.

B. F. KEITH Vaudeville Acts

"THE SEVEN HONEY BOYS"
 Besides three other big, special Acts. Everyone a knockout.

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