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STRIKE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—The labor unions of the country proceeding against the "anti-strike" sections of the Esch and Cummins railroad bills, pending before congress, have succeeded in standing every man in congress on his head—that is, every man except the more or less limited number willing to take position, pro or con, and adhere to it.

The anti-strike section in the Esch bill provides for the infliction of fines on either labor unions or employers who violate conditions of adjustment proclaimed by the labor appeal board. The Cummins bill, regarded as stronger in this particular, declares strikes, initiated after attempted adjustment, to be unlawful and punishable, either by fines or imprisonment.

The energies of the unions are directed against the anti-strike sections of both bills, and in hope of gaining their end through indirectness, they demand of congress that they extend government control for a period of two years. Their real desire is the enactment of the most radical measure, the unions know that their hope is a vain hope.

Unions Are Aggressive.

Along with the unions of other states, the unions of Alabama have been most aggressive. Unions not in the remotest degree connected with the operation of trains—such as the barbers' local of certain cities, and the plumbers' local of others—have wired telegrams of protest against the pending bills, and of urgent insistence that the period of government control be extended. In Alabama, union men of Mobile and Birmingham seem to be most active in filling protests and demands against and respecting the measure.

In the upper house, Senator Underwood has taken position, expressed through a formal speech in the senate, from which he views the effort of any body, their claims and complaints having been investigated by constituted authority, to prevent transportation as unlawful.

Oppose Anti-Strike Section.

In the lower house, Representative Huddleston has taken position against the anti-strike section of the Esch bill. He has declared that of the two, the anti-strike section of the Cummins bill, generally regarded as the more stringent, would be the more acceptable to organized labor. Representative Stegall, of the Third Alabama, has, in an interview, expressed opposition to the anti-strike provision of the Esch bill on the ground of his belief that it is weak and ineffective. He insists that congress set forth in the law that the United States is powerful enough to continue a state of government despite the efforts of the unlawful to strike down the law.

"The anti-strike section of the Esch bill," said Mr. Stegall, "is wish-washy and altogether ineffective." It resulted from the efforts of the makers of the bill to cater, on the one hand

to labor, and on the other, to the employers.

"An amendment will be offered to substitute for that section a much stronger one. I would like to offer such an amendment myself, but the democratic leaders might deem it wiser for some other man to sponsor the amendment."

Issue Must Be Made.

As far as known up to this time, no member of the Alabama delegation, other than the foregoing, has taken position. Their action cannot be predicted. It is possible that some of them regret that they are to be confronted with the issue. It is known that members from some other states are deeply regretful because their action, in whichever way directed, will have bearing on their next campaigns. There is no question, however, but that the issue must be met and in its most aggravated form. This statement is based on an open declaration of Senator Cummins.

To Extend Principle.

On account of the senate's engrossment over the League of Nations, the Cummins' bill has of necessity been withheld. This caused some agencies to spread the report that the bill, because of its anti-strike sections, had been pigeonholed. The report reached Senator Cummins. He immediately declared on the floor of the senate that not only had his bill not been pigeon-holed; not only would his bill, with the anti-strike section, be passed for passage, but that on his own initiative, he would endeavor to have the principle of that section extended to cover all the basic industries of America.

According to Senator Cummins, the government of the United States should say to organized labor, "Thou shalt not strike." It is not regarded as probable that Senator Cummins will be able to extend the principle of his section as he would have it extended, for many members of congress who believe that, while organized labor should not strike against transportation, it should not be denied the right to strike in other fields where the life and happiness of so many people are not easily and acutely jeopardized.

However, the members of congress will have to meet the issue—and many of them, for that very reason, are on the "anxious seat."

Text of Statement.

Senator Cummins' statement, regarded as one of the boldest made in the recent history of legislation, follows:

"Not only has there been no hesitation as far as I am concerned, with respect to this provision (the anti-strike provision) of the railroad bill, but I intend when the measure comes before the senate, to propose an extension of the principles of the bill, which are now applied to transportation, to the basic industries of America, to the production of fuel, of iron and steel to the production of food-stuffs, of lumber, building material, and of clothing.

"For I cannot conceive that the people of this country are to be contentedly at the mercy of any class so far as these fundamentals in American life are concerned."

VISITS COUNTY CHURCHES.

Rev. R. B. Gunter, state director of publicity, for the Baptist 75 Million campaign, spent Sunday in Columbus and Lowndes county in the interest of the drive. Sunday morning at 11 o'clock he delivered a forceful and illuminating address at the First Baptist church explaining the purposes of the campaign and the needs of the denomination.

In the afternoon and evening he spoke at churches in the county. At 3 o'clock he spoke to a good sized audience at Border Springs and in the evening he was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience at New Salem.

He was accompanied on the tour of the northern section of the county by President H. L. Whitfield, church organizer, Mr. V. B. Imes, county director of publicity, and Mr. F. M. Jacob.

It is believed that much good will result from Mr. Gunter's visit to the county as much interest was manifested in the campaign and his speeches seemed to arouse the people to a conception of the scope and importance of the campaign.

THANKSGIVING WEEK.

Next Sunday is the beginning of the week before Thanksgiving. During the days before the 27th, which is Thanksgiving there will be a large volume of trade in Columbus and next Sunday's Dispatch will carry a magnificent line of offerings of bargains in all stores in this city. The Dispatch next Sunday will be sixteen pages, crammed full of the local and county news and you can't afford to miss having your offerings there. Read all of the Thanksgiving ads in next Sunday's paper.

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Practical Frocks of Silk or Wool



Two afternoon frocks of the simple and unpretentious sort that prove most useful are shown in the picture above. One of them is in taffeta silk in a dark blue and the other in wool tricotine in the same color. They are both very practical dresses and the tricotine will be found equal to taking the place of a suit skirt and blouse, or separate skirt and blouse, for all day wear. It is the sort of dress that becomes useful for the street or business, worn with a fur piece or separate coat.

The taffeta dress is one of several popular models in which narrow flounces of the silk play an important part. In some of these the skirt is a series of overlapping flounces, of scant fullness, and each about five inches wide. They are set to a foundation and terminate just below the hip line. Above this the plain taffeta is gathered into the belt at the waistline. Bodices in the several models vary, some of them having no flounces in their finishing, and a favorite for them is the surplice style. In the dress shown above the skirt is draped at the sides and a group of three flounces set on diagonally suggests a tunic high at one side. Above this group a second flounce follows the same diagonal line. The fad for the girdles of heavy, Roman-striped ribbon is an advantage that the designer of this frock did not overlook. It is the best possible finishing touch and besides encircling the

waist it follows the line of the flounces and makes a chic affair of a simple dress. In this model flounces appear on the sleeves and at the neck.

The frock of tricotine has an attractive and simple bodice that fastens along the shoulder and underarm at one side. It is cut with a round neck rather high and a pattern in stitched-on braid that has the appearance of embroidery, outlines a pointed collar. The bodice extends a little below the waistline, where the skirt is set on in a way that widens the hips a little. A narrow band of the embroidery ornaments the front of the bodice and a similar band, but wider, is placed about the skirt. Small, flat, cloth-covered buttons extend in a close-set row below this band to the bottom of the skirt. The soft girle at the waist is made of tricotine and the long sleeves flare a little and are finished with a narrow band of embroidery in the same pattern as the other bands. This little flare in the sleeves, the very slightly widened hips, the easy adjustment of the bodice, are all new style notes that the designer has adapted, with becoming restraint, to a wool frock that is intended to be practical.

Julia Bottomly



Economy Corner

Concerning the Care of Silk Hosiery. Merchants inform their customers, with good reasons, that the price of raw silk is likely to advance. There may be no shortage of it but the demand has increased immensely. Silk has replaced much of the cotton formerly used in many things that women wear, as hosiery, undergarments and blouses, and much raw silk has been diverted to these new channels, where silk garments are in ever-increasing demand. It is said that women will pay any price for silk and nothing tempts them to extravagance more surely than silk hosiery. But it has reached a price now that puts it almost beyond the reach of the woman of limited means and good judgment. The care of silk stockings is a matter to be concerned about and those who manufacture them and merchants who sell them recommend that women be informed as to means of prolonging their service.

the foot. Rings which catch and break threads will ruin any hose and before inserting the hand in a stocking rings having sets should be removed or turned so that threads will not be caught.

Stocking supporters should never be fastened below the garter band or drawn too tightly. If very tight a bend of the knee may break threads from too much strain. They wear much longer at the toe if bought in a half size larger than cotton hose and toe nails need to be kept short. The friction of tight skirts with silk hosiery wears it quickly. Rough places in shoes, as eyelets, buckles and laces sometimes are to blame for the apparent poor wearing quality of silk hose because these catch and break threads.

In hosiery as in shoes and other things, several pairs, worn in rotation, prolong the service of each pair. Also, it is better to darn them whenever a thin place foretells a hole than to wait until they are worn through.

Some women say that all silk hosiery should be washed before it is ever worn at all; whether this strengthens it or not, it cannot do any harm to try it. It is essential that warm water and bland soap be used instead of very hot water and ordinary laundry soap.

There is no particularly good reason for wearing silk hosiery with high shoes, if expense must be considered, especially in the winter time. But nothing can take the place of silk stockings with low shoes and slippers.

Julia Bottomly

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