Tomorrow's Big Sunday Herald will give you a clearer idea of the forward movement under way in Albuquerque.

The Evening Herald

Sports, Comics, Fiction, Features, Radio, and all the news combine to make The Sunday Herald New Mexico's leading newspaper.

VOLUME 13 NUMBER 8 | ASSOCIATED PRESS N. E. A. SERVICE | ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1922 | THE NEWS THE DAY IT HAPPENS | PRICE FIVE CENTS

TWO MEN SHOT IN FIRST COAL STRIKE OUTBREAK

Former Emperor Charles of Austria Dies in Exile on Island of Madeira

YOUR CITY'S BUSINESS

WHENEVER Mr. Magee undertakes to be specific or to venture a definite statement in his Journal he gets into trouble. For several days he has been seeking to cast suspicion upon a number of Albuquerque citizens men whose records in both public and private business cannot be assailed successfully and can only be attacked by innuendo. In course of this effort Magee has ventured a couple of specific assertions.

Friday morning the Journal contained the statement that City Manager J. N. Gladding was an employee of the El Paso Bitulithic company, before he became city manager. The same article stated that Mr. Gladding was a "former employee of the Bitulithic company."

Both statements are absolutely false.

Demand was made yesterday that Magee prove them or admit the falsehood.

Today the Journal says of this matter:

"Let us be categorical in our answers, gentlemen."

But there is no categorical answer, casual reference or faintest suggestion of an explanation of the falsehood about Gladding, which falsehood was a deliberate attack upon the professional reputation and personal honor of a reputable engineer—besides being an effort to prick the voters of Albuquerque into abandoning business government for support of the ticket being promoted by Magee, Patterson, et al.

* * *

Today's Journal, however, carries a new falsehood directed at Gladding. It is in the form of questions. These are the questions:

"Before becoming city manager did Mr. Gladding invite two local newspaper men to go with him to El Paso to become convinced of the merits of bitulithic paving?

"Did he pay all the expenses of the three to El Paso?

"Were they entertained there by the offices of the Bitulithic company?

"We say that the answers to these questions must be 'yes'."

The assertions which the above questions are intended to carry to the people and the thoughts they are intended to leave in the minds of the people are false.

Mr. Gladding stated specifically this morning that he had never invited two local newspaper men or any other newspaper men to go with him to El Paso to become convinced of the merits of Bitulithic paving. He states that he has never paid the expenses of newspaper men or any one else, in connection with any trip of investigation of Bitulithic or any other paving. He states that he does not know who may have been entertained by the El Paso offices of the Bitulithic company as he never had any connection with that company, direct or indirect.

Mr. Gladding states that the only trips to investigate paving which he ever made in connection with paving in Albuquerque were by city engineer. He went to Colorado City and Denver with Mr. Jacob Korber and Thomas Hammond, and later to El Paso with Mr. J. A. Reidy and the then city attorney, to study paving in other cities. These trips were made in advance of the first paving laid here, years ago and all expenses of the same were paid for by the city, which ordered the investigation.

* * *

Let us ask ourselves some "categorical questions."

Do we want to be tricked by falsehoods into opposition to a city government that it is to our own best interests and the public welfare to retain in office?

Do we want to lend our votes to a malicious propaganda designed to gratify the desire of a handfull of men to "get even" with the city commissioners because these have refused to take orders of this handful of men and have acted resolutely for Albuquerque's best interests?

Can we afford to be influenced and are we likely to be swayed in our judgment of what is best for Albuquerque by bald deceit?

Does Mr. W. R. Walton approve of a campaign in behalf of his election which depends entirely upon unjust and malicious attack on the personal integrity of citizens whose integrity he, Walton, knows to be beyond question?

Does Mr. Well concur in Magee's persistently implied suggestion that Walter M. Connell, J. M. Raynolds and J. T. McLaughlin have been in a conspiracy with City Manager J. N. Gladding and a paving company to conduct a paving graft?

Does Mr. Tingley, even with his overpowering desire for office, concur in the effort to lead the people to believe that Connell, McLaughlin and Raynolds are grafters?

Magee carefully and cautiously weeds his inference and innuendo into questions in an effort to evade the law which protects citizens from libellous newspaper attack. He has libelled Gladding. And of motive he has spread libellous inference and innuendo against Connell, McLaughlin and Raynolds.

Do Messrs. Tingley, Well and Walton concur in this campaign in their behalf?

The Journal has done everything but make the specific statement that these three commissioners have participated or acquiesced in a paving graft. He knows, of course, that the implication is utterly false. He considers it deliberately to gain a personal end.

Can you trust that kind of campaigning? Is it wise to elect men who are joining in such campaigning in their behalf?

Mr. Magee says: "Don't make us laugh, our lip is still cracked."

Mr. Magee's lip may be cracked but he is not laughing. He is conducting a sombre, venomous campaign designed to injure men who he knows are honorable men and efficient officials. He is doing it in gravity a personal manner only, and utterly without regard to Albuquerque's welfare. He knows that Albuquerque's welfare demands the re-election of Connell, McLaughlin and Raynolds. He turns his newspaper deliberately and maliciously against that welfare in order to satisfy his personal spite.

It is not Mr. Magee's lip that is being cracked by his campaign against Connell, McLaughlin and Raynolds, and against Albuquerque.

Tomorrow's Big Sunday Herald will give you a clearer idea of the forward movement under way in Albuquerque.

DEPOSED RULER ILL FEW DAYS

Had Unhappy Career Following Accession to Throne

FUNCHAL, Madeira, April 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary died here today.

Charles was taken ill diabetic more than a week ago. He was first said to be suffering from fever, but the direct attacks of Funchal on March 29 announced that he was suffering from pleuro-pneumonia and later it was stated that he was suffering from pneumonia with cerebral complications. His condition became so serious Wednesday that extreme unction was administered.

There was some improvement in the former ruler's condition Wednesday night, but he failed to maintain the gain, and Friday's advices were that he was growing rapidly worse.

The illness of the ex-ruler created widespread sympathy among the monarchists in both Vienna and Budapest. One of the former court physicians started from Vienna in the hope of reaching Funchal and attending the ex-monarch, a subscription of several million crowns being raised to defray the expense. While in Budapest it was reported that Count Andrassy had sold a famous motorboat for 200,000 francs to assist the exile.

Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Zita, were sent into exile by the entente allies after he had made two spectacular attempts to regain the thrones either of Austria or Hungary. Thereafter he was kept a political prisoner on the Portuguese island of Madeira 400 miles off the African coast.

Although his situation in exile there resembled in some respects that of Napoleon at St. Helena, Charles and Zita occupied a much more comfortable position for they were given a pleasant home in the beautiful city of Funchal where residents treated them with friendly consideration.

Ex-Empress Zita had left her children in Switzerland and when one of them was taken ill the allied governments permitted her to return to that country and visit them.

After the establishment of the Austrian republic on November 12, 1918, Charles, who was then in Austria sought permission to remain in that country but he was asked to leave after it was found he was plotting for his resumption of power. He left with his family late in March, 1919, and entered a house on the banks of Lake Geneva at Prangins, where he resided for some months.

Plot Frustrated

During this time reports of his alleged plotting leaked out and brought forth a categorical statement from the entente that the restoration of the house of Hapsburg would not be permitted. Charles had steadfastly refused to abdicate, although he was requested to do so at various times.

On March 29, 1921, he suddenly appeared in Vienna but, his overtures being repulsed by the Austrian authorities, he went to Budapest, where he attempted without success to take over the Hungarian government from Admiral Horthy, Hungarian regent. Although disappointed by the lack of support the former emperor refused to leave the country pleading illness. Later he offered to renounce all his titles, remaining as a simple citizen.

Switzerland meanwhile, incensed at his violations of his agreement not to leave the country, was reported as unwilling again to receive him. The members of the little entente, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania sent an ultimatum to Hungary demanding his ejection and on April 4 he reentered Switzerland, which required him on the understanding he would engage in no more intrigues or propaganda.

He was ordered to remove his residence from near the border to the central part of Switzerland and did so, locating near Weggis. The Swiss increased their guard over him but on October 23 he reached Stash, Hungary, having crossed the Swiss frontier in an airplane. He formed a "legitimist cabinet" at Stash and marched on Budapest with an army of 12,000 men.

Captured With Wife

The Hungarian government sent royal troops against him and he was finally captured with his wife near Komorn and confined in the castle at Tata Tovrus until the entente allies determined that he should not again have an opportunity to attempt a coup d'etat, sent him to Madeira.

Charles still refused to abdicate and the Hungarian government, on demand of the allies, passed a bill in the national assembly dethroning him 84 permanently uniting the Hapsburg regime.

A few days later he and Zita were conveyed by a British warship to Funchal where they arrived November 19, 1921.

Carl, the Hapsburg, became ruler of Austria-Hungary through a fortuitous circumstance. He was born the son of a younger nephew of old Emperor Francis Joseph, whose only son was murdered.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, next heir, was assassinated. His marriage was morganatic and his children could not succeed to the throne.

Carl's father, Archduke Otto, had become mentally unbalanced. Thus Carl ascended to the throne upon Francis Joseph's death. That was late in 1916. Carl was 29.

His wife was Princess Zita, direct descendant of the French Bourbons. Her sympathies were with the allies, so were her mother's.

That Peace Note

In 1917 Emperor Carl sent a note to Prince Sixtus, his brother-in-law, who was a captain in the Belgian army. The note admitted the justice of France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine.

Carl repudiated the note when the Austrian people protested. He laid the blame for the note to his mother-in-law who left the royal palace.

Thereafter Charles lot was far from being a happy one. He was reported to have refused to send Austrian troops to the western battlefront despite the German Emperor's importunity. In every way he endeavored to stem the tide of revolution which seemed to be rising. He promised all kinds of reforms and as a sop to his disenchanted subjects pardoned 24 prisoners awaiting trial at Sarajevo for high treason.

In October, 1918, he announced plans for the federalization of Austria-Hungary and in an address to the Hungarian Diet frankly admitted his throne was in "peril." A day or two later Count Karolyi, leader of the Hungarian republicans, announced the success of a bloodless revolution in Budapest and declared Hungary a free and independent state. Still later the German and other provinces declared their purpose to become autonomous entities and the House of the Hapsburgs, once the leader of the Holy Roman Empire, seemed to be about to collapse like a house of cards.

Andrew Carnegie's Son-in-law Breaks Down From Overwork; Inside Stories of why He Declined Offers of Great Financiers

By NEA Service.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Andrew Carnegie's son-in-law is sick from overwork.

Roswell Miller, who shares the advantages of the late ironmaster's millions with his wife, Carnegie's only daughter, has taken a $2,000-a-year job so seriously that he broke down under the strain, finally being stricken with influenza. Now he is at Palm Beach, Fla., with his wife, recuperating and hopes soon to be back to work.

Miller's job is instructing New York university students in the mysteries of mechanical drawing and internal combustion engines. Besides his work in the classroom he assists in laboratory experiments.

Miller's Motives

More interesting than Miller's choice of his vocation is the inside reason of motives that dictated his decision.

Immediately after his marriage to the girl who was one of the world's richest despite the ambition of her father to give away all his wealth for philanthropic purposes before his death, Miller was offered several opportunities for a business career.

Charles Schwab, J. Pierpont Morgan and other captains of industry and finance invited him to associate himself with them. But Miller, according to close friends, took this attitude:

"These offers are generous and evidently sincere, but they never were made to Roswell Miller before his marriage to Margaret Carnegie, and therefore I must believe they would not be made to him now if it were not for the marriage.

Future Embarrassment

"If I were to enter into such associations, the time inevitably would come when I would be embarrassed by passing in some manner or my wife's possessions, through influence, advice or otherwise.

"I never was a fortune hunter. I married Miss Carnegie for love, not for money. Her father who knew great financial abilities, sacrifices around his domestic obedience. And I am content to be my wife's husband, without being her business manager."

Teaching Ambition

Besides Miller's lifelong ambition has been to teach.

"Teaching," he has said, "is one of the greatest services a man can perform. Mr. Carnegie was a great organizer of industry, a great philanthropist, but his greatest work was in the teaching he did indirectly through the establishment of libraries and directly through his own writing."

So he applied for a position at New York university.

No title goes with the job. He has a flat-top desk in the room of a professor. Each morning he drives to work in a roadster from the $750,000 mansion off Fifth avenue in which the Millers and Mrs. Carnegie live.

Students Like Him

"He's a humdinger," says one of his students. "When we see him coming along, we pile on the running board of his car, and he's glad to give us a lift. He's really popular with all the fellows."

Miller is not much older than some of his students, being 37. He is the son of the late president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, who left $100,000 to his wife and three children.

The war interrupted his studies at Princeton. He served in the ambulance service of France and later as an ensign in the navy. After the war he resumed his studies, receiving his degree last June.

Mr. and Mrs. Roswell Miller, at of the Carnegie mansion in New York. The Millers now are dwelling in a $750,000 home, but expect to move back with Mrs. Andrew C. Carnegie into this famous New York show place.

F. A. ARNOLD DIES

SEATTLE, Wash., April 1.—Frederick A. Arnold, founder of the Seattle Universal Trade, died and a charter member of the Universal Time club of Chicago, died here at the age of 65.

Flat Owner to Give Tenant $25 For Each Stork Call

CHICAGO, April 1.—(By I. N. S.)—Any prospective or expectant tenant who is persuadable shall be welcomed with open arms by Chicago landlords, if a well found rumor concerning a dispute between the stork and the landlord is true.

Rumor has it that a tenant expected to be visited by the stork will be asked to pay $25 for each call the stork makes if the landlord makes no promise of a bonus.

This is Mr. Dalton's attitude:

"I want to see lots of children around my buildings, for they make happy mothers and that means happy tenants and more contented landlords."

Former Emperor Charles, His Wife And Youngest Child

64 DEATHS IN BELFAST IN MARCH FROM OUTRAGES

Month Blackest in History: More Bombing Attempts

BELFAST, April 1.—(By The Associated Press.) The roll of fatalities from the sectional disorders in Belfast reached a total of 64 for the month of March—the blackest month in Belfast's history.

The last victim of the month was a young woman, who died late night from the effects of injuries received in a street shooting affray.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last evening to set fire to a nine-storied tenement on the east side in Belfast. Two unexploded bombs were found on the premises.

Cambridge Wins Big Boat Race

PUTNEY, England, April 1.—(By the Associated Press.) Cambridge won the annual boat race on the Oxford today over the Putney-to-Mortlake course on the Thames.

The light blues were five lengths ahead at the finish.

Your Want Ads for the Sunday Herald Can Be Inserted Up to 7 o'Clock Tonight

The Want Ad Telephone Is 345

Two Bandits Captured After Battle; One Shot

FORT TOWNSEND, Wash., April 1.—Capture of two men after a battle in which one of them was wounded was believed according to report here today to have broken up a notorious bandits who robbed the State bank of Republic of $12,000. Deputies and many businessmen in the town took part in the hunt. The men were said to have been traced as far as the town. The arrests were made near Quilcene, Wash.

Sheriff Philip Chase of Jefferson county had a posse with him and joined in the pursuit. The wounded man was captured at a logged off in the Quilcene neighborhood.

Sheriff Neil Sparkman of Kitsap county had joined in the pursuit and the bandits were reported to have crossed Hoodsport, heading south to Cushman.

Jury Tampering is Alleged in Burch Trial

LOS ANGELES, April 1.—A session of the trial of Arthur C. Burch for the murder of J. Belton Kennedy was held today behind closed doors. Judge Trask called the session yesterday at the request of Burton Ashman, who stated that their intention of presenting public opinion attributable to support their contention that attempts had been made to tamper with the jury, and that they had evidence of alleged propaganda of the district attorney's office.

COMPLETE TIE-UP IN MINES IN 20 STATES, UNION LEADERS ASSERT

Few Operators Attempt to Keep Coal Workings Open and 600,000 Men Are Idle, Workers' Officials Declare

BRINTON, Ills., April 1.—Reasonable absolute measures today in various sections of northern Illinois, where the miners' strike is reported as 100 per cent complete. Jesse Hudson, chief of police of Duquoin was shot and wounded seriously, and Policeman Walter Sumner was wounded slightly by Harry Reid, a miner, early today.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1.—Confident that the suspension of work hours at midnight by union coal miners would result in a complete tieup of the country's bituminous mines in 20 states, officials of the United Mine Workers of America at its headquarters here awaited reports from district pickets regarding the effectiveness of the shut down.

Of about 440,000 men—100,000 of them non-union miners—were expected for the mines to be idle in the midnight. Which is believed to continue indefinitely in an effort to force operators to accept the miners' terms for new wage contracts. Preliminary reports to headquarters here were said to indicate that few operators who manage most mines on the closed shop basis have planned to attempt continued production.

6,000 Mines Shut Down.

For the first time in the history of the coal industry, union officials and both miners and anthracite fields were shut in simultaneously, and the union estimate was that 6,000 of the 7,000 mines in the country were closed as a result of the walkout. The only production of mines workers was reported from Kentucky, where five thousand miners the union contract to work for another year.

Reports received at district headquarters of the miners union indicated that the tie up in the Indiana mine where no new union contract was signed was complete.

The first day of the strike was postponed till on the anniversary of the adoption of the eight-hour day for the miners, April 4, 1898, the miners of the central competitive field, comprising western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, extend the suspension from the midnight. Mines with the exception of those which were operated under private contracts, which expired yesterday.

Operators and officials of the union alike agreed that the tie up would be 100 per cent effective. Only such men as are needed for the maintenance of equipment and the protection of property—approximately 15,000—will remain at work, it was stated.

Very little coal was mined yesterday, the men spending the greater part of the day in removing their tools. Nine mules, many of which had not seen daylight for

(Continued On Page Five)

Bituminous States and Miners Affected

The figures in the various main bituminous coal producing states show the approximate number who would be affected by a general bituminous coal strike. Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas are covered jointly by 16,000.

LITTLE COAL MINED IN KANSAS TODAY

PITTSBURGH, Kan., April 1.—Despite orders from the Kansas industrial court extending the contract between the coal operators and miners in this district for 20 days little coal was mined today, the first day of the nation-wide coal strike. This, however, was not an absolute indication of the result of the strike order, both operators and miners said today. The real test of strength would come Monday, it was stated.

George S. Peck, provisional president of the district, refused to comment on the court order, except to state that he was not in a position to call off the strike, as any concession would have to come from the international union. He declared complete walkout.

Ira Clemens, president of the Operators' association, said that there was no doubt but that the order would go into effect but added that if the industrial court orders were obeyed and the operators offered the miners the present scale for 20 days, many miners would remain at work.

Mines in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas were reported idle today but as here the real test was not expected until Monday.

GOVERNMENT TO KEEP HANDS OFF STRIKE

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Decided on a policy of non-intervention at least at this stage of the dispute, the administration viewed the beginning of the national coal strike in anthracite and bituminous mines today with the protection of the general public in the matter of coal supply and prices as the concerned concern of officials. This view believed was assured both existing conditions and the present coal supplies in addition to production of non-union mines during the strike.

That the administration is convinced that immediate intervention, in legal or extra legal way, would be futile and unnecessary was made known last night at a final white house conference on the question. President Harding had been urged during the day to make further attempt to bring the operators and miners together but it was later made at the white house that no action was advisable at this time. In spite of the operators to confer with the miners at the government invitation, it was stated, had left the government with nothing more to do than the general welfare demanded.

NO COAL MINED IN ANTHRACITE FIELDS

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 1.—Operations in the anthracite coal fields were at a standstill today under the suspension order of the United Mine Workers of America. Reports from all districts were that the fifty-eight companies operating 300 collieries and employing approximately 175,000 men and boys were idle. It was the first general suspension in the anthracite fields since 1912 when a new wage scale was signed May 26, and was ordered by the union pending the negotiation of a wage concern to take the place of the one which expired yesterday.

Operators and officials of the union alike agreed that the tie up would be 100 per cent effective. Only such men as are needed for the maintenance of equipment and the protection of property—approximately 15,000—will remain at work, it was stated.

Very little coal was mined yesterday, the men spending the greater part of the day in removing their tools. Nine mules, many of which had not seen daylight for