WEATHER
Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, probably local thundershowers; not much change in temperature; moderate southerly winds.

The Washington Times
THE NATIONAL DAILY

HOME FINAL EDITION

NUMBER 12,310. Published week-day evenings and Sunday morning. Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 12, 1922. MAIN 5260 CALLS THE TIMES THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE.

TROOPS AWAIT STRIKE DISORDERS

Miners To Demand Guarantees

RAIL FOREMAN TARRED

Today

Drifting Along.
End Old Debt, Make New.
Why Red Stenographers?
Maria Del Pilar.

—By ARTHUR BRISBANE—
(Copyright, 1922.)

Drifting along, with conditions getting a little worse, describes the coal and railroad strikes. Railroads are cutting off scores of trains, especially commuters' trains. Commuters must travel anyhow, and that saves operating difficulty without forfeiting income.

There is talk of coal rationing by the Government, the same as in war days, an unnecessary extension of the war period.

The President means to settle the two strikes by arbitration if possible; in some other way if necessary. He is in earnest about it, and that is encouraging.

If the strikes drift on, the country will find itself with millions out of work, and a great industrial setback when there ought to be building up in every direction.

Workmen depending on coal and the transportation of working materials will, of course, be the greatest sufferers if the strikes last.

This is the European suggestion for adjusting matters over there: England will be asked to cancel the debt that France owes her. This country will be asked to cancel its entire European debt of more than ten thousand million dollars and to make a new loan in addition, and all start over again happily.

Thus France would get rid of her debt to England and her debt to the United States. England would get rid of her debt to the United States, so that forgiving the French debt would cost her nothing.

And we would make another gigantic loan, to be told in due course of time that it is our duty to cancel that new debt also and make another loan.

If we accept this suggestion, it is suggested that France will be content to take only all the money that Germany has, without insisting on absolute German bankruptcy and collapse.

It is not a bad program—for Europe.

Mr. Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, to his regret has been obliged to take away the charter of the New York stenographers', bookkeepers' and accountants' union. The union is too "red," too radical. It uses rough words like "capitalist" and "class consciousness," so it must die and start over again. Why are some stenographers "red?" Because they are on the "inside." They know how BIG MONEY is made, how it is spent, and some other things.

The proud and haughty Mexican deputy, Francisco de Jeda Llorca, did not like things written by Jesus V. Moreno, editor of El Heraldo de Mexico. So Llorca shot and killed Moreno. That's chapter one.

Chapter two finds Moreno's daughter, Maria del Pilar, fifteen years old, standing in front of Llorca's house. When he comes out she kills him with four bullets. She promised, over her father's dead body, to do that.

Llorca didn't like what Moreno said on public questions. Now both are where they will have all eternity to talk it over.

Chapter three, to be the most interesting, will tell what the Mexicans do with Maria del Pilar, who said she couldn't allow life to remain in the man that killed her father.

The Bolshevik government has a disagreeably frank way. A letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury protested against prosecution of Russian clergy refusing to use church treasures to feed the poor.

The archbishop suggested that England would send over a little commission to investigate Russian methods.

The Russian government replies that it would rather have **"the Soviet send to England a small commission to investigate to what extent the laboring masses are exploited materially and spiritually by the hierarchies of various English churches in order to maintain the domination of the exploiting classes."**

The Russians don't seem to know that there are certain things you are not supposed to say.

For instance, the Russian foreign secretary once wrote ingeniously to our Government substantially as follows:

"You don't like our kind of government and think we ought to be in jail. We, on the other hand, think that Mr. Debs ought to be President of the United States and that Mr. Wilson ought to be in jail. Everybody is entitled to his own opinion."

The Russians will never get anywhere in polite society if they continue that kind of frank talk. It reminds you of the letters that Milton used to write to be signed by Cromwell—disagreeably short and to the point.

Melons sold in New York yes-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

BOY, 15, IS ON TRIAL AS SLAYER

Jersey Youth, Accused of Killing Girl, 11, Has Utmost Calm in Facing Jury.

By International News Service.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 12. The calmest person in this town's century-old courtroom today is Francis Kluxen, 3rd, fifteen-year-old youth on trial for his life in connection with the murder of eleven-year-old Janette Lawrence, whose mutilated body, stabbed in thirty places, was found beside a log in Kluxen woods early in the evening of October 6.

Lad Is Indifferent.

Court was opened with the solemnity attached to the functionings of this ancient seat of justice. A side-door opened and a bailiff bearing the nation's colors marched across the dais, followed by Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker. The colors were placed ceremoniously in a corner.

Within the prisoner's bar, with his counsel, Elmer King, sat the lad who faces either freedom—or the electric chair. The court crier calls "Oyez—Oyez—" and Francis rises with the crowd, an expression of slight boredom on his unlined face. He turns and smiles easily at his father, who is ashen with fear of the unknown.

The justice takes the bench. The crowd resumes seats. In a rather languid manner Francis sprawls out in his chair. He is all nonchalance, just as any well-bred youth might be while sitting on the veranda of a country club.

A prosecution witness takes the stand. Francis listens as the same well-bred youth might, to the boresome recital of the latest murder sensation. But he doesn't strain forward to catch each word.

"Murders—such beastly bores," he might be saying to himself, as he politely stifles a yawn.

This may be a case celebre to Morristown, but to Francis, judging by his appearance of ennui, it is just one of the tiresome incidents of life that some young gentlemen perforce pass through.

He is rather good looking. Light-brown hair, neatly brushed back blue eyes, and a dimple that tantalizingly appears to the maidens' gaze when he turns and smiles at his nervous father.

A girl's garments, stiffened with cold blood, is shown to the jury. There are rents in it, where the death knife tore and stabbed. The blood-clotted handkerchief, found around the girl's neck, is produced, and that one found in her tam o' shanter.

Women Horrified.

The women crowding the courtroom emitted a hushed and horrified "Oh!" Francis merely lifts his languid lashes and gazes about in a tired manner.

Witness follows witness, telling of Francis' having been in Kluxen woods on the afternoon of the murder. Jeanette's mother recites the last earthly hours of her life—before she ventured unwillingly into the unknown.

Francis' father nervously clasps and unclasps his hands. But Francis turns and smiles. There are only two other persons in the room quite as calm as he—the justice and the grim attorney fighting with his years of legal experience for the life of the supine young gentleman of fifteen years sprawled in the chair beside him.

HARDING WILL DEFER NAMING CUBAN ENVOY

Because of the unsettled economic and political situation in Cuba, President Harding will not appoint a minister to Cuba at this time, it was learned authoritatively today.

Senator Calder of New York called at the White House today to urge the appointment of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, of New York, to the Havana post. O'Shaughnessy was formerly in the diplomatic service and was the American charge d'affaires at Mexico City during the administration of General Huerta.

Oust Kansas Teacher For Dancing In School

TOPEKA, Kan., July 12.—Use of public school buildings will not be permitted for dance purposes according to action by the State board of education here yesterday when Mrs. Clara White, teacher in the public schools of Eminence was denied the right to teach in the schools of this State because she recently held a dance in the Eminence school house. Her certificate was canceled as teacher.

Cancellation of Mrs. White's certificate came after an all-day fight by the board regarding school affairs. A delegation of women representing temperance, welfare and club organizations of the State served notice on the board that they proposed to stand with Miss Loraine Wooster, State superintendent of instruction.

1,500,000 MEN CLAIMED TO BE OUT ON STRIKE

Railroad Publication Estimates Walkouts Are Costing $7,500,000 a Day.

By Cosmopolitan News Service.

Told in simple statistics, the story of the industrial strife which has the nation in its grip is a startling one.

More than $7,500,000 is being lost every day through strikes now in progress, according to an estimate made by Labor, official organ of the railroad unions.

Between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 workers are on strike at the present time in the United States, the largest number in the nation's history. According to Labor, 1,500,000 is a conservative figure.

The total loss in wages to coal miners alone in the fourteen weeks they have been on strike is estimated at $168,000,000 on a basis of an average wage of $4 per day and 600,000 men out.

The total wage loss to railroad workers on strike totals approximately $25,000,000 up to date, according to the lowest estimates. This is on the basis of 400,000 men out. According to Labor 600,000 already are involved. The most conservative estimate from labor sources places the figure at between 500,000 and 600,000.

The financial loss to coal operators runs into many millions of dollars.

The total loss in coal production in the fourteen weeks of the strike is between 70,000,000 and 84,000,000 tons, according to estimates based on official figures of the United States Geological Survey.

If the average profit of the operators was $1 per ton before the strike, this would mean they are losing every week the mines are closed, between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

The aggregate loss to workers, employers and business in general runs into billions, it is estimated.

ANDERSON-LYCETT WIN WORLD'S TENNIS TITLE

WIMBLEDON, July 12.—J. O. Anderson and Randolph Lycott, today won the men's doubles championship of the world by defeating Gerald Patterson and Pat O'Hara Wood, 3-6, 7-9, 6-4, 6-3 and 11-9.

An Ad in the Want Columns Brings Results

An ad in The Washington Times telling of property you have for sale or rent, articles you would sell, or help you require, will reach thousands of people in and near Washington.

The Washington Times ads go into the office and home and do the things nothing else can do.

Convince yourself of the value of The Washington Times ads by calling The Washington Times want ad users and ask them to tell you of the results received from The Washington Times ads.

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for
Prompt, Satisfactory Results

GUARANTEE DEMANDED BY MINERS

Harding Asked for Interpretation of Certain Clauses of Strike Ultimatum.

By WEBSTER K. NOLAN,
International News Service.

Interpretations of President Harding's proposal to end the coal strike will be formally requested by the miners, one of their leaders today informed the International News Service.

Want Light on Three Points.

Interpretation of the peace offer, before it can prove acceptable to the miners, it was said, must cover three major points:

1. Does the President's plan imply that arbitration of the wage dispute may result in a wage reduction, in the abolition of the check-off system, in refusal to recognize the United Mine Workers Union, and in a denial of the miners' right to collective bargaining. Unless assurance can be given beforehand that arbitration will not result in the rejection of the miners' platform, there is no useful end to be served through arbitration.

2. Does the President intend that his proposal shall apply to the thousands of non-union miners who have joined the union strikers since the strike was called? If he does not give the former non-union men equal benefit, the plan is not satisfactory to the miners, because they are under pledge to those who have joined their ranks to see that they shall share in any benefits to be derived from settlement by arbitration.

3. Will the President give assurance to the miners that the five members of the arbitration commission will be non-partisan, unbasis men, sufficiently expert to cope with the problems adequately and at the same time with absolute impartiality.

Operators Wait on Miners.

An operators' spokesman, summing up the attitude of the employers, stated today that there were certain technical features of the President's plan that called for "straightening out and amplification" before it would prove acceptable to them.

"There are certain limitations beyond which the operators cannot go," the operators' spokesman said. "There are certain technical points involved in the President's proposal that must be ironed out before a definite reply can be made. We could easily set these technical features aright today and have our answer ready today, but we prefer to wait until the miners have acted. When the operators came to Washington they were prepared to go very far to meet the President's views. They are still prepared to go very far to meet his views, but his views still require some discussion as to a number of major points."

Through the medium of a series of informal discussions and preliminary negotiations at the White House, President Harding expects to break down all opposition to his proposal before Monday.

Conference Last Night.

The first of these informal discussions was held at the White House last night between the President and a delegation of operators headed by Albert N. Ogle, president of the National Coal Association. Another informal discussion is scheduled to be held late today between President Harding and a group of mine leaders, it was learned.

RAIL FIREMAN STRIKES HEAD AGAINST TOWER

CHESTER, July 12.—Leaning too far out of a cab window of his engine, J. H. Hunter, fireman on the Washington-New York express on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, struck his head against a water tower yesterday.

He fell back into the cab, unconscious from a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the Chester Hospital. It is believed he will die.

VIOLENCE USED BY STRIKERS

Nephew of Rail Official Who Deserted Union, Mistreated and Run Out of Town.

By International News Service.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 12.—Troops on guard at the Chicago and Alton Railway shops here redoubled their vigilance today as a result of a reported attack upon Bert Dickens, a roundhouse foreman, at Roodhouse, near here.

Striking shopmen reported that Dickens was taken from the roundhouse by a mob of thirty men, tarred and feathered and chased out of town.

Nephew of Official.

Dickens is said to have gone on strike July 1, but later returned to work. He is reported to be a nephew of W. G. Baird, president of the Chicago and Alton.

Rumors that a machine gun had been concealed by strikers in a shack on the outskirts of Bloomington caused troops to take added precautions. It was reported that the machine gun would be trained on the troops' position if there was a resumption of firing such as marked the clash yesterday between troops and snipers. The shops have been fortified in every possible manner to resist mob attacks.

Shots Are Fired.

Five shots were fired at troops late last night, but no one was struck, and a hastily organized patrol failed to find the snipers.

Possibility of a general tie-up of the Chicago and Alton through refusal of the Big Four brotherhoods on the Bloomington division to work under military guard became more remote when a joint meeting of the brotherhood committees was postponed until 10 o'clock this morning and resolutions demanding withdrawal of the troops was suspended.

At a meeting last night, attended by Colonel Culbertson, in command of the troops; the mayor, the sheriff, and the chief of police, it is understood to have been agreed that the sheriff will again take command of the situation as soon as he can muster sufficient deputies.

By International News Service.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Police were called to quell a riot near the Collinwood shops of the New York Central railroad this morning when a mob estimated at 200 gathered and jeered strikebreakers as they entered the shops.

Four women and one man were arrested.

Lieutenant Nelson J. Meeker, of the Cleveland police, was attacked by one woman, he reported.

The mob was dispersed without further incident.

GOLF PLAY DELAYED BY HEAVY RAINFALL

SKOKIE COUNTRY CLUB GLENCOE, Ills., July 12.—Heavy rainfall today caused the postponement of the final 36-hole qualifying round of the national open golf championship.

"Impossible to play," was the verdict of F. E. Miller, of the United States Golf Association, chairman of the tournament, after examining the course.

Due to the postponement today it will be necessary to extend the finals to Saturday. In the event of tie scores, the championship will be settled Sunday.

Chairman Miller said he did not approve of tournament golf on the Sabbath, but it was "impossible to extend the contest until Monday."

STRIKING LIFEGUARDS LOSE OCEAN CITY JOBS

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 12.—Notwithstanding the strike of some of Ocean City's life guards, fifteen of the older members of the patrol returned to the beach yesterday, and these, with other young athletes, gave protection to the surf bathers, with the result that there were no accidents.

Members of Japanese Royal Family

Youngsters Visit Peace Exhibition at Tokyo and Have Good Time.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS REL.

Prince Sumi, at left, son of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, along with other small princes of the blood in Japan, recently visited the peace exhibition in Tokyo. The young prince has made an excellent record as a student in his first grade at Peer's School, and has shown an aptitude for poetry, having already become known for several short compositions.

WOODS TO FACE GUN SQUAD FOR DEATH OF WIFE

Former Government Official of D. C. Sentenced to Be Shot September 1.

By International News Service.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 12.—Omer R. Woods, native of Knoxville, Tenn., former probate judge and prosecuting attorney for Idaho City, Idaho, and for several years government official in Washington, D. C., is under sentence today to be shot to death on September 1, 1922.

Woods was convicted of the murder of his wife, Marietta Woods, whose charred body was found in the Woods apartment here on January 9, last.

Woods stumbled from the blazing apartment and told a story of two bandits whom he blamed for the killing. The State's theory was that Woods killed his wife to secure $16,000 insurance money.

Neither Woods nor his daughter, Tee Lee Woods, who has stood by her father throughout his trial for the murder of her mother, displayed emotion when sentence was pronounced.

Woods was told that, under the verdict, the death penalty was the only sentence that could be pronounced and was asked to name his preference, shooting or hanging. He answered with the single word: "Shooting."

"I sentence you to be shot until you are dead some time between sunrise and sunset on September 1, 1922, within the interior walls of the State penitentiary," Judge Hanson replied.

ACCUSED BY PEGGY JOYCE, EX-CASHIER SURRENDERS

NEW YORK, July 12.—Nelson D. Bosanke, bank cashier, accused of appropriating $2,000 of the cash of Peggy Hopkins Joyce, blonde stage beauty, surrendered to the police yesterday.

Miss Joyce charged that she gave Bosanke $14,000 to deposit when he was cashier of the Metropolitan Trust company, and that he only credited her with $12,000.

PHILADELPHIA FAIR WINS APPROVAL OF SENATORS

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee today recommended passage of a bill extending the approval of Congress to the Sesqui-Centennial exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1926 to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Under terms of the bill, the President would be authorized to extend invitations to foreign governments to participate in the exposition.

1,000 CLERICAL WORKERS JOIN RAILS WALKOUT

Norfolk and Western Force, Depleted by Strike, Unable To Handle Mail.

By A. CLOYD GILL,
Times Staff Correspondent.

ROANOKE, Va., July 12.—One thousand clerks in the employ of the Norfolk & Western railway system have joined the striking shopmen, it was admitted by officers of the railway today. Strikers stated that more than twice this number have left their posts in the past ten days.

Eight Hundred in Force.

The normal clerical force of the shops here is about 800, according to officials.

The striking shopmen's ranks have remained 100 per cent intact, according to strike leaders, and officials of the company state that this claim is true. The shopmen have shown no signs of weakening, and are adamant in their stand that none of them will return to work until their demands have been granted.

This little Virginia city is about to leap into prominence as holding the key not only to the railroad strike, but to the coal strike.

When approximately 1,000 clerical workers of the Norfolk & Western Railway walked out Tuesday in a score of important centers, scores of trained workers in the local general offices were rushed on outgoing trains to hold key positions in the points where not even sufficient clerks remained to handle the United States mails.

This system, recognized as the leading coal carrying road of the country, feeds nonunion coal to the three Atlantic ports, Charleston, Norfolk and New York, and also furnishes millions of tons to Great Lakes ports.

The coal strike proved a bonanza to the Norfolk & Western and nonunion mines in Virginia and West Virginia, to the extent that in June a record was set when the road dumped 850,000 tons of coal at Tidewater.

Huge Coal Order Placed.

The big eastern railway systems, particularly the Pennsylvania system, placed huge orders for coal with the non-union mines owned or served by the Norfolk & Western. Right in the midst of delivery the railroad strike was called and the company today admitted that the handling of freight had been slowed down "to some extent."

"For the life of me, I don't see how we have been able to keep our trains moving as well as we have," one official said. "Our shop forces are 90 per cent out and we regard that as being completely out. Only

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

U. S. PLANS FORCE IF NEEDED TO MOVE MAIL

President in Accord With Proposal to Use Military in Emergency.

By GEORGE R. HOLMES.
International News Service.

Orders to Federal troops at strategic points to hold themselves in readiness for duty in carrying out the terms of President Harding's proclamation in the rail strike crisis are understood to have gone forward from Washington early today.

The use of troops—if needed—is regarded as the next step after the Presidential proclamation that United States mails shall not be interfered with and that interstate commerce shall be unhampered.

President Harding and his Cabinet advisers are not convinced that the use of Federal troops will be necessary to compel respect for the proclamation, but in the situation which the White House itself described as "acute," the Government desires to have everything in readiness for coping with any emergency.

There is a devout hope on the part of President Harding and members of his Cabinet that the use of Federal troops will not be necessary, as the situation, they concede, would undoubtedly be aggravated by the appearance of regulars. There was evident today, however, of a grim determination on the part of Government officials that the proclamation be enforced, if not peacefully, then by the army.

Up to Public Authorities.

President Harding's proclamation puts the duty of insuring mail deliveries and uninterrupted interstate commerce, first of all, up to the governors of States and other authorities, it was said today. The proclamation calls upon "all public authorities, State and municipal * * * to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace."

As interpreted here today, the Presidential proclamation virtually proclaims the strike of railway shopmen as a strike against the Government.

In the very first paragraph, President Harding called attention to the fact that the Railway Labor Board "is an agency of the Government, charged by law with adjusting the disputes between railroad operators and employes engaged in interstate commerce.

To Protect Workers.

Therefore, it follows, the shopcrafts have refused to abide by the board's decisions, and "maintained operation of the railways in interstate commerce and transportation of the United States mails have necessitated the employment of men who choose to accept employment under the terms of the decision, and who **HAVE THE SAME INDISPUTABLE RIGHT TO WORK THAT OTHERS HAVE TO DECLINE TO WORK."**

It is a plainly implied guarantee that all men who accept the places made vacant by striking shopmen will do so under the protection of of the United States Government, according to the general interpretation placed upon the wording in all quarters today.

Administration officials said frankly today the proclamation could be regarded as a "formal preliminary" to the use of troops should they be needed to guarantee to the country against paralysis of transportation.

In taking this course, officials said, President Harding took the only step open to him in an unprecedented situation. Heretofore, strikes on railroads have been directed against the employers alone, but the present strike embraces, in part at least, a strike against an agency of Government that is charged by law with the adjustment of industrial disputes.

Officials were careful today to point out, however, the fine distinction that the President's action was not directed, specifically to "enforcing" the decisions of the Railway Labor Board, but rather to insuring the prompt dispatch of mails and interstate commerce. The law does not give the Executive power to enforce the board's decisions, but it does give him power to keep the mails moving.

This distinction, finely drawn as it may be, accounts for the emphasis