

# NEW RAIL UNIONS TO BE RECOGNIZED

### Labor Board Will Deal With Organizations Provided They Are Representative

## STRIKE HITS INDUSTRIES

Chicago, July 25.—New railroad labor unions proposed by the carriers will be recognized by the United States Railroad Labor Board whenever they come before that body with a dispute, providing they can prove to the board that their membership contains a majority of the men then at work on the roads affected, board members said today.

At the Labor Board it was said that more than a score of telegrams from workmen who represented themselves as among the sponsors of the new unions had been received asking what attitude the Labor Board would take.

L. F. Loree, chairman of the Eastern group of carriers, recently announced that the roads in his territory would form new unions, and was understood to have called a meeting of Eastern railroad presidents today to discuss the plans.

Board Has No Other Course  
These members explained that under the Transportation Act the board has no alternative in the matter. The act, it was explained, provides nothing which would justify the board in taking any action toward recognition until the unions in question officially appear before the board in a plea for settlement of a dispute between them and the carriers.

The board then would investigate to find if the labor organizations appearing were properly organized and representative. The term "representative" was defined as meaning that the organization appearing was made up of a majority of the workers of its class then at work on the road implicated—regardless of how many men normally are employed or have been employed.

If the union was found to be representative, the board then would have no other course than to recognize it, it was said.

### Factories May Close

The railroad strike, combined with the coal strike, was being brought home to the public through the announcements of leaders in several industries that unless a speedy settlement was reached closing of the plants with resulting unemployment, rationing of fuel and food supplies, and a crippling of public utilities service would result.

Steel plants, especially in the East, will be closed on a wholesale scale if present conditions continue until August, according to the head of a large steel corporation.

Industrial coal was said to be unobtainable at any price in New York. In Chicago increases of from \$5.25 to \$15.25 a ton in coal prices were announced. A shortage of coal cars in bituminous fields has caused an appreciable decline in production.

Further spread of the walkout was considered unlikely since the announcement that 10,000 members of station agents' union would remain at work, made by W. U. Noone, head of the union, after a conference with W. L. McMenimen, labor member of the Rail Labor Board.

Washington, July 25.—(By A. P.)—A growing impression that the Administration was rapidly approaching a point in its attitude toward the rail strike where a decisive move to arrest the resulting breakdown in transportation might be looked for raised some expectation of important developments at today's Cabinet meeting.

President Harding, who was declared by Cabinet members prior to the meeting to be in personal charge of the question, is understood to have received the opinion from some of his advisers

that the Government can permit the disruption of transportation to go no further.

## ACTION NOT ALLOWED AT B. & O. MEETING

Baltimore, July 25.—(By A. P.)—The conference here today between the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system and representatives of its striking shopcrafts while permitted by the national organizations involved will not result in any separate agreement or separate settlement of the strike on the Baltimore and Ohio, according to S. J. N. Davis, the national union official who is directing the shopmen's strike in the Baltimore district. In support of his assertion Mr. Davis read a telegram from the railway department of the Federation of Labor at Chicago, which said:

"Conference will be permitted, but no action is authorized."  
There was some expectation that if today's conference does not result in peace between the Baltimore and Ohio and its shopmen it will formulate plans which will be the basis for discussion at a national conference such as that requested in the telegram to President Harding yesterday.

## State Cash Paid for Doing "Nothing"

Continued from Page One  
who said "I was knocked my memory." He said he saw Kephart yesterday. "Kephart said, 'Have they got you?'" testified O'Donnell. "I said, 'No.' I saw my name in the papers and I sat here."

He said he received two payments of \$500 each.

T. H. Donnelly, Conneville, a claimant in the West Penn case, said he was employed in 1918 as an investigator. Said he made several trips, but didn't receive any salary, only received a \$900 expense account, and "was not of money at the end of the month."

No detailed expenses were specified, he testified, but they "were paid in round sum."

Donnelly testified he was employed to investigate "the Leib notes." His testimony referred to W. S. Leib, former Republican leader of Schuylkill County, now serving a prison sentence in connection with forgery.

Donnelly testified he investigated the forgery of notes on the State. He said he did not know much about the notes; he said he "dropped out when Leib was around."

Auditor General Lewis said the investigation was not into official State notes and "money shouldn't be paid out of State funds for a personal investigation." Mr. Lewis added he could not see how the State Treasurer could figure on a note.

Kephart Called to Stand  
M. K. Mairs and J. H. Randall, of Philadelphia, did not appear when called.

Kephart was called to the stand, asked about Randall, and said he "heard he was dead."

He added he had been unable to locate James. He testified about the duties of Donnelly, but didn't know whether Donnelly fixed the amount of \$900 or whether he, Kephart, did. Deputy Attorney General Fox then asked permission to examine banking transactions taken up in the auditor's report.

He asked about the "personal account" of contingent fund money deposited in the Union Trust Company, Harrisburg.

Kephart testified it was not a personal account but carried as the chief clerk's account. He said some "personal money might have been mixed up, but he had not looked closely."

Paraguayan Army Routes Rebels  
Buenos Aires, July 25.—The offensive of the Paraguayan troops against the rebels is progressing favorably, according to a dispatch to La Nación from Asuncion. The occupation of Sapucay, a railroad terminus fifty miles south-east of Asuncion, is announced.

STILL UNSETTLED  
Two subjects of vital importance to the entire country are still unsettled by Congress—tariff and home day the situation changes, and every change of importance is promptly noted and reported by W. W. White, whose timely news from Washington is a feature of the Morning Public Ledger.

# BATTLE OF SOUND ENLIVENS SOLDIERS

### Rejuvenated Bands Keep Air Filled With Music as Rookies Drill

## 12 OVERCOME BY HEAT

By a Staff Correspondent  
Camp Duffy, Mount Getz, Pa., July 25.—Beneath cloudy skies and in a heavy mist that hung low on the hillsides and filled the valleys surrounding this immense camp, Pennsylvania citizen soldiers today began the intensive training made impossible yesterday by the heat and the rawness of the first day in camp.

Shortly after daylight, led by regular army instructors, companies and detachments from the infantry regiments were hard at work at platoon drills and mass formations, while troops of the 103d Cavalry of Philadelphia, quartered at Colebrook, lined the roads in all directions. Hoarse-voiced bayonet instructors called to recruits who lacked the "pep" necessary in that important part of the war game, only to be drowned out by the volume of music poured forth by regimental bands from various sections of the camp.

The rivalry between regimental bands is one of the greatest amusements of the camp. Almost hourly from dawn until taps the bands of the 111th and 112th Infantry indulge in a free agent time, with the latest jazz tunes mixed with the old army favorites. The Philadelphia outfit specializes with the ancient "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," with South Philadelphia's All Stars joining in the chorus.

Pennsylvania's Iron Division is in excellent health, according to medical officers here who hold sick call immediately after breakfast. Although long lines form before the medical tents each morning, officers say the majority of the cases are minor sprains and bruises. "Camp" back, the result of scraping out of doors after vigorous exercise and carrying of heavy packs, is prevalent as usual during the first few days.

Three Hurt in Truck Accident  
Three victims of the motor crash which last night sent a dozen men from a supply unit hurtling down a fifteen foot embankment when their heavily loaded truck overturned near Leesewago Lake were said to be less seriously injured than first thought. Lieutenant Mosley, in charge of the detachment handling food supplies, escaped with an injured back by leaping from the seat of the truck as it plunged over the bank. Private Louis Heyne suffered a broken ankle and Private N. A. Kagaris dislocated a shoulder. All are members of the 100th Motor Transport Company, Huntingdon.

Charles Cohn, Reading, severely beaten in an argument with Sergeant Leonard Pratts, 112th Infantry, on Sunday night, will be brought before a military board of inquiry late today.

Pratts alleges Cohn, a civilian, made remarks derogatory to the uniform.

12 Overcome By Heat  
Twelve heat prostrations and one bayonet casualty marked the hottest day of training ever known in the Pennsylvania National Guard yesterday.

At the camp hospital today it was reported that none of those overcome by the heat was in a serious condition. The wounded man, Private George Di-vine, Company I, 111th Infantry, West Chester, it was said, would return to duty within a few days.

Divine was painfully injured in bayonet practice. With a part of his company, under instructors from the regular army, he was charging in the "bayonet run," when a comrade beside him tripped over one of the hurdles, casting his rifle in the air. The flying piece struck Divine behind the right ear, the bayonet cutting a deep gash and rendering him insensible. He was taken to the regimental hospital.

## Complete Plans for Mine Guard

Continued from Page One  
ership of John F. Lewis, national leader of the union miners, is standing in the way of peace. The operators further say they will meet the men any time and still pay the 1917 scale of wages. They add, however, they will not sign the four-State interstate agreement—that is, a wage agreement covering Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The operators declare they have been warned by Federal Judge Anderson, of Indiana, that they are liable to indictment and prosecution under the law against restraint of trade if they sign an interstate wage agreement; therefore they want to make separate agreements with the men in each State.

One of the operators took a shot at President Harding's coal conference here. He said that things would be easier but for "Washington butting in."

"How is Washington butting in?" he was asked. "By having those conferences and holding out hope," was the prompt answer.

The operators spent the afternoon yesterday looking over the mines and then dined at the Auld Hotel with Captain Dolan, of the coal police. Those here were William H. McClain, of the McClain mines; John Donaldson, of the Pittsburgh Coal Company; Charles Sanford, of the Carnegie Coal Company; and William F. Henderson, of the Hendersonville mines. After dinner they motored out to see Colonel Stackpole.

Today Colonel Stackpole will report on matters up to date to Brigadier General E. C. Shannon and Adjutant General F. D. Beary, who are to make a report tomorrow to Governor Sprout at Harrisburg.

The State police who have tired of chasing rainbows of trouble said he would like to get back home. Meanwhile the guardsmen are having a perfectly splendid and healthful time at the camp. The hillside rings with the crack of axes; the kitchen police cutting wood for the mess kitchen. Tents are being put up and all the regiment equipment polished and put in order. The horses provide the most spirited action. Now and then one breaks loose and prances merrily about the corral, sometimes getting out on the high road. One ambitious pony had been tied to a gate. He kicked it loose, and with the gate clattering about his heels reared and plunged about the horse corral.

It developed today that the troops had another "brush" with families of the miners. According to the report made at headquarters, a truckload of miners' wives and children out on a picnic Sunday jerked the men bringing in the motor transport. The guardsmen were advised to go back home; that's all there was to it.

LOSSES SAVINGS, ENDS LIFE  
Speculator in Stocks, Ruined, Jumps From Ferry Into Hudson  
New York, July 25.—(By A. P.)—After writing several notes to newspapers requesting that some one be sent "to see a real suicide" and another to a relative to have his body cremated and the "ashes sent to the head of the brokerage firm where he did his trading to fertilize his lawn," a middle-aged, well-dressed man jumped from a ferry-boat in the Hudson River today and was drowned.

Other messages which he left stated that he had lost all his savings speculating in stocks. The body was not recovered.

ALCOHOL WRECKS STORE  
Salem Man Starts Things by Lantern; Police Raid Ends Them  
Salem, Mass., July 25.—George Deschenes, owner of a store here, poured alcohol from a barrel into gallon cans with the aid of a lighted lantern. An explosion occurred which blew out the front of the store, set fire to the place, brought out the fire apparatus and ended with a police raid.

Deschenes was burned about the hands while attempting to extinguish the fire. The police confiscated thirty-five gallons of alcohol. Deschenes was not arrested.

# SEEK HUNDRED DESERTERS HERE

### Four Sergeants of 103d Cavalry Begin Round-Up of Men Who Fail to Report

## THREE ARE ARRESTED

Bringing more than 100 warrants, four sergeants of the 103d Cavalry, now encamped at Mount Getz, arrived in this city last night to round up deserters.

They sought troopers who failed to report when the regiment started for camp. It is understood the 103d will be ordered on strike duty Thursday.

Accompanied by a member of the Sheriff's office and Detective Brown, the squad, under the leadership of Sergeant Butler, began a hunt for the men for whom warrants were held. Three were arrested early today.

They are Frank H. Roberts, twenty-seven years old, 5120 Ludlow street; Raymond Phillips, twenty-one, 8725 Haverford avenue, and Morris Griffith, twenty-one, 814 North Sixty-third street. All were arrested in bed.

When taken to City Hall and lodged in cells Griffiths and Roberts protested against being called deserters. They insisted they had done no wrong.

"I had been out of a job for a long time and only landed work two weeks ago," Griffiths said. "If I am forced to go out there where my services are not required, my family will starve. This isn't war. I fought overseas and was wounded. I'm no slacker, but what's the use of leaving my family destitute just to stand guard over a bunch of miners?"

The serving of warrants continued today. The prisoners will be taken to the armory at Thirty-second and Market streets, furnished a complete outfit and upon their arrival at the 103d Cavalry camp will be tried for violation of the Fifty-first Article of War—desertion.

## U. S. Coal Plan Soon to Operate

Continued from Page One  
which must be supplied or afforded in order to surround the workmen with reasonable comforts, recognizing the psychological effect of such surroundings in respect to their efficiency.

Standardizing a basis of arriving at the overhead cost of producing the coal and delivering it at the door of the consumer, recognizing in this compilation that the standardized cost of living to the miners must be a first and irreducible item of expense."

A report from the commission, to be known as the United States Coal Commission, would be required within nine months. Its findings would be made public only through reports to Congress.

Representative for Public  
Senator Borah proposed that one of the commission members be appointed from a list of nominees by the National Coal Association, another from a similar list from the United Mine Workers and the third, representing the public, to be appointed by the President and "in no wise interested in a business and other interests of the industry. Members of Congress would be barred from appointment.

Proposals for a Federal fact-finding body to investigate the coal industry have been fronted since the beginning of trouble in the coal fields. Such a step has been favored by organizations of mine operators in the bituminous and anthracite sections of the industry and emphasized as desirable by the miners' union leaders.

President Harding has proposed to give the commission which he suggested should be created to arbitrate wage difficulties and other issues in controversy between the employers and miners, additional power to make a general survey of coal production, establishing in-bore costs, transportation costs and analyzing distribution methods.

The chief contention of officials of the United Mine Workers, in refusing to accept the arbitration proposal of the President, was that insufficient facts had been assembled about the industry, its profits and its possible progress in efficiency to allow them to accept the conclusions of a simple arbitration board in the matter of wages.

Miners' representatives are known to hold that the President might be able

to get the strike called off should he offer the men the previous wage scale temporarily, and create such a fact-finding body to make its investigation of the industry and lay a report before him and before the union and employers. Wage negotiations could then be taken up directly between the union leaders and the employers, without further government intervention and a final contract made.

The method, it was pointed out, though not by union spokesmen, would result in maintaining the war-time wage scale for at least another year.

Government officials, however, have said that there would be no further negotiations opened up before the administration and the United Mine Workers until the union itself asked for them.

Rockford, Ill., July 25.—(By A. P.)—Acting Governor Fred E. Sterling today offered his services as mediator in the mine strike in Illinois in a telegram sent to Frank H. Farrington, president of the Illinois United Mine Workers.

## DETAILS OF HOOVER COAL CONTROL PLAN

Washington, July 25.—The Hoover plan for coal control, which will go into effect within two days, follows:

A committee in Washington to be appointed by the President of representatives of the Department of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior, to be designated the Presidential Committee. The committee to have general supervision of the measures to be taken here under and to authorize the execution of such of these measures as may be necessary from time to time.

The administrative committee, comprising representatives of the Presidential Committee, together with representatives of operators, representatives of the railways and where necessary, representatives of the larger consuming groups.

The Presidential Committee will establish a representative in each coal-producing district.

The Presidential Committee will appoint a committee of operators in each district to be nominated by the

District Operators' Association independent operators. (In case of failure of the operators to take action the Presidential Committee may appoint such operators.) (The members of these district committees may be changed as determined upon by the Presidential Committee.) The Presidential Committee will co-operate with the Interstate Commerce Commission in carrying out preferential orders issued by the commission.

The governmental representatives in the district with the co-operation of the district committees shall advise the agencies of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to local movement to effect the purposes of this plan.

The operators will proceed with their usual business until they are affected by preference orders.

It is expected that the district committees, under authority of the Presidential Committee, will recommend the allotment of cars on the basis of those who conform to the fair prices to be agreed upon by the Presidential Committee.

When the operators demand that suitable guarantees shall be given for payment by persons buying under priority orders.

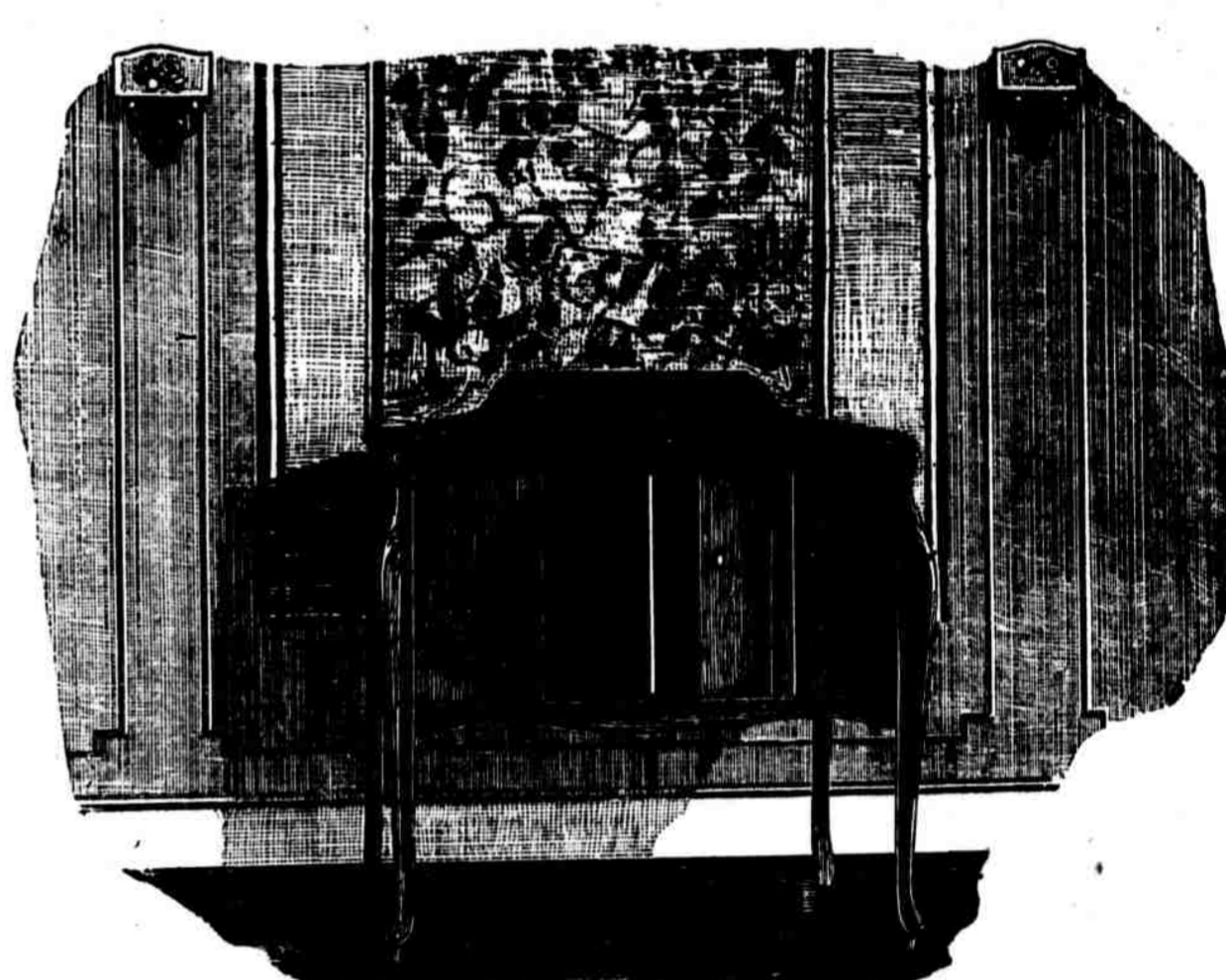
The railroads will be required to appoint a representative to deal with purchases of railway fuel.

The basis of prices agreed upon between the operators and the railway of Commerce on June 1, 1932, to be maintained, except where varied by the Presidential Committee and this same basis of price for termination shall be applied to all districts which are so far not operating.

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