EYE WITNESS STORY OF "MOPPING UP" IN MINE WAR IN WEST VIRGINIA



THIS PICTURE BY DORMAN SHOWS CONSTABLES EXAMINING MINERS ROUNDED UP IN MOUNTAIN RAIDS TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT THEY SHALL BE HELD. INSET, SHERIFF THOMAS DUVAL, TAKING THE PLACE OF HIS FATHER, SHERIFF HARDING DUVAL, SLAIN IN THE CLIFTONVILLE BATTLE.

By BOB DORMAN

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Avella, Pa., July 27.—They're mopping up in the war zone of the West Virginia panhandle.

I have just come back from a night raid made by Pennsylvania state police against the warring coal miners.

They are co-operating with West Virginia officials.

"The fear of law" is being put into the hills hereabouts. Tears of women and the blood of men are spilled in the dramatic aftermath of the battle at Cliftonville, W. Va., where five insurgent miners were killed, three more probably burned to death, and Sheriff Harding Duval of Brooks county slain.

Day and night the hills are combed by the constabularies of two states and by roving bands of deputy sheriffs. Of the latter the most relentless is young Thomas Duval, 24 year-old son of the slain sheriff, who has succeeded him in office. He is out to avenge his father.

Dorman Firrst in War Zone.

I was the first newspaperman permitted to penetrate the war zone.

I was let into the secret of a forthcoming night raid. Discarding their horses, 20 Pennsylvania troopers—relentless men who looked hard and haggard from a week of sleepless nights—gathered in the dark under command of Sergeant J. A. Goslein.

Motor cars carried them. All were armed.

They kept off the main roads, racing recklessly over rutty mountain trails in the darkness, close to the West Virginia line.

The police were out—as they are nightly—to "mop up," to seize the ringleaders of the raiding party of 500 strikers who marched over the line July 17 and staged the bloody battle of Cliftonville.

Many Miners Forced to Fight

A trooper said to me:

"Three-fourths of them didn't want to go. Extremists with guns drove them to it. Many sneaked away in the dark."

I saw a paper in the sergeant's hand, a list of many names. I found these raids are progressive affairs—from those first arrested names of others were obtained. This "mopping up" will go on for weeks.

Some miles from a mining camp the raiders left the machines. A skirmish line was formed, circling and spreading as it advanced. At the "zero hour" the troopers moved forward.

I saw shadowy forms in the dark as the column's spreading arms swept on. Every man encountered was driven before the tightening web.

White-faced prisoners, caught in the net, are brought forth singly.

"Your name?" barks a trooper.



This Typical Mountain Woman Weeps as Her Husband is Taken Away by Constables Charged With Complicity in the Mine War.—Picture by Dorman.

A quick glance at the paper as it is given.

"Get over to one side," the trooper orders if the name is not on the list. If it is there—

"Into the machine," the man is ordered. Cars have been brought up ready to take the prisoners to Wellsburg jail. And from there—because Wellsburg is violently non-union and threats of lynching have been heard—on to Wheeling.

I saw the people of the poor little town gathering about—women and children routed from their beds.

Troopers Push Way Into Homes.

Troopers ruthlessly push their way into houses. Search warrants are superfluous. If demanded—and this rarely—any scrap of paper will do, for many cannot read or write. So the search goes on.

I watched one group. Barefooted women, some with anger marking their faces, more with dumb questioning looks, stood there. And wide-eyed children, many crying noisily because they saw their mothers' tears, clung to the skirts of the women.

Babies in arms, some ragged and all red-eyed, wailed while women pleaded with troopers.

Guns were but rarely used. I saw three men flee over a hill, but a shot above their heads stopped them Mostly it was the groveling fear of the "Black Horsemen"—modernly equipped with motor cars now—that checked resistance.



Its Rich Delicacy and genuine all-round goodness makes Salada the choice of millions and its sales are ever increasing.

JOY! LOVE LOTTERY



Little Virginia Cottrell Greis who'll draw the names from the hat in Hammonton's Marriage Lottery. Below Lewis S. Conley, who originated the Plan.

By Alexander Herman

Hammonton, N. J., July 27—Select your mate by lot! Pull a number and win a bride! No strings, no fees!

Men and women have an equal chance; it works both ways. Such is the plan to simplify mating two enterprising widowers have evolved here.

The first drawing will be held here Aug. 16. If the demand warrants, there will be new selections the third Wednesday of each month.

At first, names of applicants were to be restricted to Hammonton's widows and widowers—nearly 200 of them.

But the announcement brought forth such response from the rest of the country that officers of the Lovers' Cooperative Union decided to broaden its scope. They will allow all unmarried folk to enter their names.

Widower Heads Plan

Lewis S. Conley, widower and business man, is behind the project.

"This is no joke," he says, "although it started as one.

"A preacher—also a widower—and I were eating dinner when we started spoofing each other about getting married. I told him he didn't have a chance unless someone picked him out of a grab bag. We laughed—and the idea flashed upon us!

"I took the matter up with a friend who had been a widower for 12 years, and we mulled over it.

"There are many lonely widows in town and just about the same number of lonely widowers. Why not bring them together? We interviewed others. Everybody seemed to think it a good idea.

"So we decided to leave it to fate—and a child.

Grab Bag Courtship

"The names of the eligible women will be put in a box. The names of the men in another. And little Virginia Cottrell Greis will be the Cupid who will draw out the names—first a woman, then a man—and bring them together.

"Those whom she pairs will court each other for not more than six months. If, at the end of that time, they are convinced they are not fitted for each other, their names will be returned to the box.

"The man must not be more than 50 per cent. older than the woman. If he is, his name goes back into the box and another selection is made."

BEING TRIED ON ARSON CHARGE

In connection with the disastrous fire, which, some few months ago, destroyed twelve dwellings and stores in St. Anthony, Kent County, an investigation has been conducted by Fire Marshal H. H. McLellan, and, as a result, on the evidence adduced, Alyre Cormier was arraigned before Magistrate F. X. LeBlanc, for a preliminary hearing at Buctouche, yesterday. The defendant, against whom a charge of arson was preferred, was sent up for trial. Louis Robichaud appeared in the interests of the Fire Prevention Board, and E. R. McDonald of Shediac and T. T. Goodwin of Moncton appeared for the defendant. Charles Robinson, secretary of the Board, was also present at the hearing.

Joker Fools Whole Town

Visions of Gold Cause Partial Demolition of Bridge — Inhabitants Delve in Quarry

London, July 27—All work was suspended for three days last week in Darvel, Ayshire, while the inhabitants did the bidding of a practical joker. Things began to happen when a man found a message, in faded writing, telling of buried gold in the vicinity of the town. The clue to the exact spot, the message said, was concealed in the old bridge.

The population, which numbers several hundred, came near demolishing the bridge next day before another chart, equally old looking, was discovered in a cranny of the structure which gave an abandoned quarry as the site of the treasure. Men, women and children armed with picks and shovels invaded the quarry and made a visible increase in its depth for two days.

The practical joker then stopped the gold rush by explaining he had prepared the documents by browning them before a fire and then planting them.

Obituary

Mrs Thomas B. Roberts

The death occurred at ten o'clock last evening of Mrs. Thomas B. Roberts, at her home "Hillhurst," Fair Vale, after a lengthy illness. She leaves, besides her husband, one son, Walter M., of Fair Vale, and one daughter, Miss Elizabeth, of Boston, who has been with her mother ever since her illness began. Mrs. John P. Hawthorne, of Fredericton, is a sister of the deceased, and has been with her for some time. Her mother, Mrs. Mason, is also living and has resided with Mrs. Roberts for some years. Several grandchildren also survive, there being four generations represented in the family. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

Funerals

The funeral of Catherine M. Dacey was held yesterday morning from the residence of William Dacey, 16 Richmond street, to the Cathedral for high mass of requiem by Rev. Raymond McCarthy, assisted by Rev. Simon Oram, deacon; Rev. R. McDonald, sub-deacon, and Rev. W. M. Duke, master of ceremonies. His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc gave the final absolution. Rev. J. J. Reynolds was in the sanctuary. Relatives were pall-bearers. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of William Clarkin was held from the Union depot yesterday morning to the new Catholic cemetery for interment. High mass of requiem was celebrated at McAdam by Rev. Father McLaughlin.

The death of Joseph Jacques occurred at the St. John County Hospital on Tuesday. Deceased was 32 years of age and went overseas with the 26th Batt. He was gassed in France. He leaves to mourn his wife, two sons and one daughter. The funeral took place yesterday, and interment was made in the new Catholic cemetery. The service was conducted by Rev. C. P. Carleton.

IN MEMORIAM.

PARKER — In loving memory of Walter C. Parker, who departed this life July 28,1919.

Three years have passed but still I miss thee,
Never shall thy memory fade,
Loving thoughts shall always linger
Round the grave where thou are laid.

WIFE.

Paris Called to Witness Box To Tell His Story In Effort To Prove Alibi

ent time as it was some months ago. He said he was not able to read or write very much. Such words as he could write he had learned from inmates of the gaol between the time of his second and third trials. He could not read writing, but he could read print a little. He did not know when he was suspected of the McAuley murder for he told the court then that he left Truro on the night of August 3. On going to Truro, he had paid his way but coming back he told the conductor that he wanted to get back home and that, referring to the money then handed to him, was all he had. The amount was between $2 and $3, nearer $3 than $2. Conductor Capson was introduced and recognized by the accused as the man to whom he paid the money.

Considerable stress was laid by the Attorney General upon some conversation which accused is said to have had with a Mrs. King and her daughter at Westfield, accused being unable to recall remarking to her that the police were too slow to catch the man who killed Sadie McAuley, because he was not in St. John at the time of the conversation. Neither did he tell Mrs. King that he was one of the parties to find the body, or that there were four or five gashes from the throat to the waist. He did not tell her that he had been a detective and had lost his job over a smuggling affair with a Chinaman. He had kept a book of his business transactions, but as he could not write, he got people to enter them up for him. He thought the book was at his home now.

The cross-examination of the accused, was not concluded when the court rose at 6 o'clock and will be continued this morning.

ROBBED OF DIAMONDS

(Canadian Press.)

Newark, N. J., July 27.—Held up by a lone bandit on Chestnut street today, Lorenz Collin, son of a New York diamond importer, was robbed of diamonds valued at $20,000.

HENRY FORD WOULD DEVELOP, NOT EXPLOIT, THE MEXICANS

Workmen from Southern Republic Have Been Trained in Detroit and Are Fitted for Executive Positions.

Detroit, July 27—Development of Mexico industrially and agriculturally to a point where it will take its place as one of the leading powers of the world is the plan of Henry Ford.

This has been learned by The Associated Press from sources close to the manufacturer. Mr. Ford, it was learned, proposes to end forever the internal strife in the southern republic by "putting the people to work," as he expresses it, by making it possible for the peons to obtain educations, and by devious ways elevating the masses in the country to the highest possible standard.

The motor manufacturer wants to keep the hands and minds of the Mexican common people occupied so "they will have no time for fighting." This, it became known, is the substance of Mr. Ford's theory, one that he hopes to carry out in the near future by erection of a number of factories throughout the more important states' In short, it was said, he hopes to reveal to the people of Mexico how they can help themselves.

The first step in this program may be taken soon with the establishment of a Ford motor assembling plant in the State of Coahuila, probably in Saltillo. Business interests of that city, and the Governor of the State, are known to be eager to bring about the industrial development. Mr. Ford, it is known, would enter upon his development program, immediately upon erection of the necessary factory buildings. Similar enterprises would be established by Mr. Ford in other parts of the country if the plan is carried out, it was intimated.

Mr. Ford is said to believe that if the Mexicans once are taught the value of industry, better methods of agriculture and their possibilities individually and as a nation, the advance of the country will prove to be one of the most notable in history.

The manufacturer is known to have an abiding faith in the people of the country. He announced his idea several years ago, at a time when many persons in the United States were advising that the United States send troops to "clean up Mexico."

At that time Mr. Ford said: "Let me invade Mexico with factories and give the people something to do. Then there will be no more war there."

As the initial step toward carrying out his plan Mr. Ford for the last few years has been training Mexicans in his automobile factories here. Several hundred representative men from the southern republic have become skilled workmen in the local plants. Now they are ready to return to their own country and become native foremen when the wheels in the Mexican Ford shops begin to turn. These men, it was explained, have learned American methods, adopted American standards of living and have seen the vision of the new Mexico. They will pass this enthusiasm on to their countrymen, the manufacturer believes, and from this seed will sprout the end of the Mexican peonage system.

Mr. Ford, it became known, proposes to take into the southern republic all the ideas that he has worked out in this country. He would open schools where farmers would be taught the use of improved agricultural implements. He would make it possible for his workmen to become educated by attending school outside of working hours and see to it that the children of the poorer class had educational advantages necessary for the welfare of the country.

It was explained that Mr. Ford believes the working people of Mexico have been exploited. He proposes to throw the present system into reverse and turn toward development.

Quarterly Meeting Diocesan Branch Catholic Women

Very Enjoyable Time at Sussex—Next Meeting in This City.

Sussex, July 27—The quarterly meeting of the Diocesan Branch of the Catholic Women's League, was held on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. W. J. DeVine with Mrs. D.P. Chisholm, the President, in the chair. The meeting dealt with routine matters chiefly and in the report submitted there was much gratifying information. Each of the subdivisions reported an increase in membership and the occasion was not only profitably but very pleasantly spent. The four sub-divisions were represented as follows: Cathedral, St. John, Mrs. Richard O'Brien; St. Peter's, St. John, Miss M. H. McCloskey; Moncton, Mrs. James Friel; Sussex, Mrs. W. J. DeVine. The other members present were, from Moncton, Mrs. Reid McManus, Mrs. John O'Neil Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. L. S. Doyle; from St. John, Mrs. Elizabeth Walsh, Mrs. Frank McCafferty, Mrs A. L. Gibbs, Mrs. S. Fitzgerald, Mrs J. D. Maher, Miss M. Durick, Miss E. Reid.

The business session occupied the time after the arrival of the Moncton members until 5.30 when the visiting delegates met with the Sussex sub-division. A dainty afternoon tea was then served. Those assisting in serving were: Mrs. Harry Wallace, Mrs. William Howard, Mrs. George Coughlin, Mrs. Robert Brooks, Misses Ella and Theresa Reardon, Hortense McDonough, Jean Campbell and Beatrice Doherty.

The visiting members were taken around Sussex and vicinity after the meeting and the President, Mrs. Chisholm, expressed appreciation of the hospitality showered upon them. It was decided before the adjournment that the next quarterly meeting should be held in St. John in October.

ALL BRITISH CHURCHES UNITE TO PUT BUSINESS ON STRONG CHRISTIAN BASIS

By Milton Bronner

London, July 27—Is modern business Christian?

Do people nowadays confine their religion to an hour or so on Sunday and forgot it the rest of the week?

These are questions all Christian



The Rt. Rev. Edmund A. Knox

churches of Great Britain—Catholic and Protestant—will try to answer in a remarkable conference of citizens and experts in April, 1924. A similar conference may be held in the United States.

Questionnaires are being sent out and elaborate plans are being made by committees. The Rt. Rev. Edmund A. Knox, Bishop of Manchester, is president of the British Conference. The honorary secretaries are a Quaker woman and an Anglican clergyman, and council members include Church of England clergymen, representatives of all evangelical, churches and prominent Catholic priests.

"Property and industry" is the questionnaire subject expected to command most serious attention.

"The purpose of industry," says the council, "is to supply the needs of the community. In present practice the choice of the consumer, backed by ability to purchase, is accepted as the arbiter of what those needs are, and causes the appropriate goods and service to be put on the market. This choice is considerably influenced by the producers who push their own goods."

Finally a programme is set forth which its supporters believe practicable and capable of Christianizing industry, and the council asks whether those who answer the questionnaire consider the programme Christian in character and the first step toward a really Christian society. This is the programme:

1. Minimum wage law, with security for adequate leisure.
2. Prevention of casual employment and unemployment.
3. Worker's maintenance during involuntary unemployment.
4. Abolition of labor of children under 16.
5. Publicity for costs and profits in industry.
6. Taxation to correct inequalities of dependence of mothers and children.
7. Administration of monopolies as public services.
8. No payments to able-bodied adults except for service.
9. Democratic control of industry by all engaged in it (by representation).
10. Prices based on economic costs, social control of credits; labor banks.

The council urges those to whom the questionnaire is sent to investigate and study rather than to prejudge how far the existing industrial order is Christian or un-Christian.

These significant questions are asked:

Can we reach a common Christian judgment concerning—

1. Injury done to the consumer himself by—
   (a) Things directly harmful, but freely bought and sold.
   (b) Excessive and perverted use of food, clothing, etc.
2. Injury done to the community by demands causing—
   (a) Use for luxuries of resources required for needs.
   (b) Conditions polluting the atmosphere and waters.
   (c) Exhaustion of resources.

What motives other than profits and wages ought to apply to capital and labor in carrying on industry as a social service? For example:

1. Is private ownership of capital necessary?
2. What contribution does private capital make to industry?
3. Is capital's share of profits reasonable?
4. What system would give capital a reasonable payment and no more?
1. What are the essential characteristics of the wage system?
2. How far are they compatible with Christian ethics?
3. What is the effect of workers' lack of voice and liability to dismissal?
4. What should relations be, with Christian standards, between workers and management?

The questionnaire, setting forth that, although the purpose of industry is supplying the needs of the community, the industrial community is distracted by perpetual conflict, asks:

1. How far is the "class war" a reality?
2. Are labor unions and employers' associations the cause or the effect of conflict?
3. What is the relation of Christian principles to conditions?
1. Are we as Christians satisfied with child labor?
2. What is the effect on physical mental and moral development?
3. Can we on Christian principles justify arrest of education at 12 to 14 merely to provide cheap labor?

The climax to the questionnaire comes with this "summary of evils:" How far would you accept or modify the following summary of some evil results of the existing economic system?

1. Failure to adjust supply and demand (overproduction).
2. Gross luxury at one end, poverty at the other.
3. Economic separation and enmity of classes.
4. Embittered relations of master and servant.
5. Reaction of industry upon artistic conditions of life.
6. Character of amusements of rich and poor.

JADED BROADWAY TURNS TO COLORED ENTERTAINERS

BY JOHN O'DONNELL.

New York, July 27.—"It's Growing Dark on Broadway" sings Gilda Gray in the 1922 Follies as she topically refers to the outstanding innovation in New York's lighter entertainment—the popularity of the all-negro musical comedy and cabaret show.

Since "Shuffle Along" opened in a music hal 20 blocks from the theater district in May, 1922, the popularity of negro entertainment has grown.

The enthusiasm and ginger of the performers, their obvious enjoyment in their work of giving entertainment, the note of abandon in dancing and comedy contributed to the success of "Shuffle Along," and has made negro entertainment a drawing card in cabarets.

Now a second show, "Strut Miss Lizzie," is pacing them in and Florence Mills, Juanita Stinette and other lead performers from "Shuffle Along" have opened in "The Plantation Revue."

These shows are obviously giving plenty of entertainment. Personally we do not care for them. As an act or skit in a larger comedy, we could enjoy them. But an entire evening is not to our taste.

But these performers have introduced a new type to the American stage. Hitherto the stage negress was either a waddling mammy with flaming bandana head-dress or a spindly-legged Topsy who "just grow'd."

But now the colored girl essays a new role: the comely high-yellow girl, powdered and rouged and with straight hair, enters with a claim to admiration for her appearance and dancing. And Broadway grants the claim.



JUANITA STINETTE in "THE PLANTATION REVUE."