

STONE CUTTERS' CASE IN COURT

Companies File Injunction Proceedings.

An injunction to prevent the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America, its officers or local unions from in any way interfering with the business of twenty-six stone companies in the neighborhoods of Bedford, Bloomington and Oolitic, was filed in Federal Court Tuesday by the Shea and Donnelly Company of Bedford.

Judge Albert B. Anderson set Oct. 19 for hearing of the complaint. The complaint states that May 1, the union called a strike and that this strike is still on.

It is charged that the defendants have been guilty of attempting to induce men employed by the companies affected by the strike to quit work, and in employing such methods as picketing, coercion and intimidation.

It is stated also that the purpose of the defendants was to stop interstate shipments of stone by the plaintiff company, and that by means of the strike throughout the country were requested by the defendants to declare a boycott against stone companies doing work on which stone produced by the plaintiff or any of the other twenty-six companies named was used.

An injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the transportation of stone products turned out by the plaintiff, and from interfering in any way with the employment of non-union labor or the operation of the plants, is asked.

'FRISCO RANKS SECOND ONLY TO NEW YORK

(Continued From Page One.)

mills, silk mills, machine shops, ship-building plants and a great many other manufacturing establishments, most of them are more for assembling and finishing than for primary production. There is nothing in the way of a large steel mill. That's because there are no ore beds on the coast. The Union Iron Works, a large and have turned out many good ships, but their province is largely in repair work. Practically all the large industries are devoted to products of the soil and the sea.

There are mammoth plants devoted to the packing of vegetables and fruits and others to the packing of fish and shellfish. A large fleet is employed in the salmon catch. Through the price gyrations of canned goods in the last year or two, producers and bankers and others concerned have had some sleepless nights. At the beginning of 1921 there was a tremendous carryover and the market seemed to have no bottom. Tomatoes sold at half production cost. Packers wrote off inventories three times, and the large concern failed. Alaska red salmon sold freely, but not the lower grades of salmon. Canned fruits were a drag on the market. A change came in May and by August all the surplus was sold. Together with the disposition of the excess prices were advanced twice. It is reported the whole season has turned out so well that the Alaska-Columbia Packing Corporation, which owns 52 per cent of the stock of the Alaska Packers' Association, will have some dividends to distribute.

It is somewhat the same story as to canned fruits and vegetables. Agriculturalists received about one half the money for their products this year compared with last year. Prices opened very low and went lower and then turned and have been on the upgrade since. Lemon growers were exceptionally favored. They got good prices for their crops.

DEVELOPMENT OF RICE CULTURE.
A great deal of rice is grown in the upper Sacramento Valley. The rice growers have been shooting the chutes. There is no other place on this continent where rice is grown so far north. Somebody started rice culture in the Sacramento country five or so years ago and it has been supposed to be good for nothing. With the proof that rice flourished thereabouts a boom followed and the previously despised lowlands went up in \$200 or \$300 an acre. Fine crops followed and then rice mills sprouted like mushrooms. Five years ago the rice yield was 140,000 bags. Now it is in the millions.

Apparently there was over production or rice acted in sympathy with other foodstuffs, for the bottom dropped out of the market and there was a crash in the belt. Now there is an improvement in price and the gloom is not so deep but the feeling is general that the rice business has been overdone heretofore.

FINANCIAL STATUS OF BANKS.
While some banks on the coast had unpleasant losses in foreign trade operations and not a few commercial concerns were hurt badly, it is declared that California's financial institutions had less proportionately to trouble them on this account than did those on the Atlantic seaboard.

A leader in financial circles—a man of national-wide reputation—explained it thus: "This bank has had the best year it has known in a long time. There was a period when every morning when I came to my desk I had not a few callers who laid before me chances to make a lot of money. Now, I like to make money for the bank and for myself, but experience has taught me that when there are unusual profits, there are unusual risks, so at the expense of being considered a bit of a fool, I advised my callers to be moderate, to go slow, in fact. Personally, I confess I don't understand how we can have a large foreign trade while the exchange is so greatly against the purchaser and I don't like to finance large operations—with people across the seas who have not an established credit rating. There were too many people in the field, they seemed to bloom overnight, and I just naturally was determined to stay out."

"I was criticised, oh, yes, and so were some of my other banking friends. We were told indignantly we were losing a great market."

"Well, those who went in when we wouldn't lost not only the market, but their money."

"We certainly didn't lose our money."

SLOAN'S RELIEVES NEURALGIC ACHES

FOR forty years Sloan's Liniment has been the quickest relief for neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism, tired muscles, lame backs, sprains and strains, aches and pains.

Keep Sloan's handy and apply freely, without rubbing, at the first twinge. It eases and brings comfort surely and readily. You'll find it clean and non-staining.

Sloan's Liniment is pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

Stops itching skin troubles

The torture of skin itch will quickly be relieved by applying before retiring Dr. Hobson's Ointment. One of Dr. Hobson's Family Remedies.

Dr. Hobson's (Pain's enemy)

As I remarked before, this bank has had the best year it has known in many years. And I might add, we are always ready for foreign business. But we want to know the people at the other side of the ocean."

Department store business ranges from good to fairly good. Some few concerns that were loaded up with last year's stocks are understood to have had to make heavy sacrifices when the slump came, but the whole of the large merchandisers here got through fully as well as those elsewhere and most of them are likely to have profits enough from this year's sales to offset, or nearly offset, the losses of 1920.

UNION LABOR POWERFUL.

One of the bad features in San Francisco for many years has been in connection with labor. The city has been a hotbed of labor trouble. The union leaders have been so powerful and so shortsighted, if those well qualified to judge are correct the attitude of union labor has hurt San Francisco greatly in its competition with the other cities on the Pacific coast. Building costs here are said to be higher than in any other large city of the country and labor rows more frequently. Of late there has been a determined effort by the unions and men to break the dominance of the unions and they have made headway. They have been favored, of course, by the great amount of unemployment throughout the country and by public sentiment. In the time of unemployment there was a building trades strike here that not only paralyzed operations for four or five months, but forced many lumber mills to close.

GOLD MINING NO LONGER PROFITABLE.

An industry hurt in war period and after was gold mining. The value of gold doesn't change, but everything else went up while the yellow metal remained at \$20.67 pure per ounce. When prices got so high for powder, mine machinery and labor that gold no longer could be produced at a profit, production stopped. New tools and machinery, wire rope and wages, powder and equipment generally are nearly back to normal and wages also are coming down. The closing of the copper mines helped the gold mines. Labor wouldn't accept reduced wages at the copper mines, but the copper men are entering the gold fields and taking wages as low or lower than they rejected at their old jobs.

A good deal of structural steel was dumped in San Francisco early this year at prices below those at which American steel companies lay their stuff down here. This movement seems to have stopped. From all accounts there is need of considerable steel in this territory if labor difficulties are adjusted.

There is opportunity on the Pacific coast for the development of a considerable industry in sardine packing. It does not seem to have attracted the attention it deserves. The sardine of the Atlantic seaboard is not really a sardine. The real thing is here on the Pacific. It is just as good if not better than the famous sardine of France. But it has to be put up in real olive oil, not in cotton seed oil or some blends of oils. Most of the Atlantic coast "sardines" sold as sardines are smelts.

WHAT PROHIBITION DID FOR CALIFORNIA.

Prohibition has done wonders for California. The grape growers and the makers of light wines swore to high heaven it was going to ruin them. Instead, it has made them rich. With the passage of the eighteenth amendment farmers endeavored to sell their grapes. Buyers were scarce. Then suddenly there was a fierce demand for wine grapes. The price had sunk as low as \$12 a ton. Later it was pegged at \$20. Within the last year \$150 has been paid and the crop is said to have averaged \$120 a ton. Not only that, but buyers in some instances so eager that they bought the fruit on the vine and picked and boxed it at their own cost.

Those who ought to know say no gentleman need go without wine in California. Unquestionably prohibition has boosted the price of the California raisin. The grower gives three cheers every time he takes a drink. There has been some revision of railroad freight rates at the urgent insistence of California shippers. They say there will have to be more. Passenger traffic seems to be heavy. Four trains run between San Francisco and Los Angeles each night. You have to be spry in obtaining a reservation or you are likely to get left. Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Company.

HARDING SAYS WORLD CAN NOT DISCARD ARMS

(Continued From Page One.)

hopelessness," and she asked him to explain what was meant by "reasonable limitation."

The President's second letter contained the explanation: "By reasonable limitation," the President stated, "I mean something practicable that there is a chance to accomplish, rather than an ideal that there will be no chance to realize."

Before there can be universal disarmament, the President stated, there must be a revolutionary reorganization of human nature and the present time is not propitious for such a revolution.

TEXT OF LETTER FROM PRESIDENT.

The text of the President's letter follows:

"The White House, Washington, Oct. 12, 1921.

"My Dear Miss Freed—Your letter, among others that come to me, suggest a widespread misapprehension as to the aims of the conference of limitation of armaments. In my letter of Oct. 5 I said to you: 'I think I ought to correct your impression about the expectation of universal disarmament. It is very erroneous even to suggest that we contemplate going so far as that. If we can get a reasonable limitation we shall think that great things have been accomplished.'"

"You replied that my letter seemed to bring a message of hopelessness to those seeking universal disarmament, and asked me to explain reasonable limitation."

"By reasonable limitation I mean something practicable that there is a chance to accomplish, rather than an ideal that there would be no chance to realize. It is necessary to deal with actualities; to do the best possible. Universal disarmament would be beyond hope of realization; even its desirability at this time might be questioned. Thousands of years of history recording the wars and conquests of mankind, suggest that human nature would require revolutionary reorganization to make disarmament possible. A consideration of the present state of the world must, I think, enforce the conclusion that this is not a hopeful time to undertake that kind of revolution."

"On the other hand, a world with horrors of recent experiences scarred into its mind and staggered under the load of debt and armaments, has generously justified our hope for a favorable attitude toward the practical effort, the sincere beginning, that we are attempting. The fine spirit in which the leading nations have received the invitation to meet and consider these things is altogether encouraging. To undertake the impossible and fail might leave our last state worse than our first. The attitude of the nations warrants confidence that we will not fail, but rather that substantial results will be accomplished, calculated to lessen the armament burden and to reduce the danger of armed conflict. I feel that in such an effort we are entitled to the support of all people who would be glad—as I can assure you I would—to see still more accomplished if possible."

"Most sincerely yours, "WARREN G. HARDING."

SEVEN CENTS FOR \$10,000.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Henri Laboure, a chauffeur, received a reward equivalent to 7 cents in American money when he found and returned securities worth \$12,000 which a woman taxi cab passenger had lost.

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LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Arbuckle case will be used to push the sale of English moving pictures in the United States. "You replied that my letter seemed to bring a message of hopelessness to those seeking universal disarmament, and asked me to explain reasonable limitation."

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BEASLEY HELD TO GRAND JURY

Faces Serious Charge for Attempt to Kill.

James Beasley, who shot Grover Miller, a taxi driver, on the Ft. Harrison road the night of Aug. 30, was bound over to the grand jury on a charge of assault and battery with intent to murder yesterday in city court by Earl Little, city judge pro tem.

It is alleged that Beasley, who was 34½ Gen. George W. Read's civilian chauffeur up to two months before the shooting, called a taxi on a downtown corner and requested to be taken to a destination on the Ft. Harrison road. Before reaching this place his attorney, A. M. Dinmore, says, Beasley told him he became afraid because of the alleged suspicious actions of the driver. When he began to fear the driver's intentions, he drew his revolver, placed it at the back of Miller's head and fired.

The police say that when they arrived at the scene of the shooting they found Beasley lying in a corn field nearby. He had a revolver, one cartridge of which was exploded, in his right hand coat pocket.

VACCINATION ON LEGS.

NOTTINGHAM, England, Oct. 12.—All young women vaccinated since the smallpox broke out here have had the vaccine put into their legs to escape from having a blemish on their arms.

COOLIDS

"Pape's Cold Compound" is Quickest Relief Known

Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and snuffling! A dose of "Pape's Cold Compound" taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up a cold and ends all gripe misery. The first dose opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages of head; stops nose

running; relieves headache, dullness, feverishness, sneezing. "Pape's Cold Compound" is the quickest, surest relief known and costs only a few cents at drug stores. It acts without assistance. Tastes nice. Contains no quinine. Insist upon Pape's—Advertisement.

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