

POLITICS SEEN IN BROTHERHOOD PLAN FOR RAILS

Railroad Employees Entered Agreement With A. F. L. Claim.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Two million railroad employees, through their representatives, the heads of the four brotherhoods, have entered into a combination with the American Federation of Labor and the new "national labor party," in order to "push over" the Plumb tripartite control railway plan, which gives promise of placing them in the center of the political campaign in 1920.

This combination, it is learned at the capital, only recently has been finally completed. Despite the fact that the railroad men for several years have held aloof from the federation of which Samuel Gompers is the head, it is understood that they effected a bargain with the Executive Council of that organization whereby they would agree to affiliate with it and pay dues to it.

In return, the National Convention was to indorse the Plumb plan and use all its force to accomplish the realization of the scheme.

Convention Backs Scheme.

At any rate, the American Federation at Atlantic City in June took such action, after hearing Plumb, and the brotherhoods filed application for membership.

Those who claim to see through this deal declare that the evidence of it is substantiated further by the fact that the convention turned down every other "ultra-radical and revolutionary" project except Plumb's, which is said to be founded in part on the Soviet principle that transportation should be in the hands of the proletariat and in part on the Socialist dictum that all instruments of production and distribution should be owned and operated in common.

PLAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A national conference to consider all plans submitted to congress for solution of the railroad problem will be held here October 6, under the auspices of the Plumb organization bureau.

In making public announcement last night of the meeting Chief Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court and chairman of the Plumb plan preliminary conference, said special committees would be appointed to analyze the different proposals.

GERMANS BUYING OUT AMERICANS' ARMY SUPPLIES

(By Associated Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES
IN GERMANY, July 12.—Old material used by the Third army on the Rhine is being disposed of in a hurry. German civilians alone recently have been buying from twenty-five to forty carloads of salvaged material each day. Germans assemble in Coblenz, or the other towns where the auction sales are held, by the hundreds, some coming from Cologne, from Mayence, and others as far as Frankfort-on-Main, Cassel and other parts of unoccupied Germany.

At a recent sale in Coblenz with a German-speaking doughboy as auctioneer 125,000 leather jerkins were sold to the Germans for 2,000,000 marks. The recent army exchange on marks is 2.50 marks for one franc. The same day 30,000 raincoats, many of them having been used by American soldiers during the war, were sold for 250,000 marks.

Germans Eager to Buy

The Germans easily buy anything offered by Americans, particularly any articles containing leather or rubber. Ten thousand American-made gas masks were sold a few days ago to civilians who planned to make use of the rubber for commercial purposes.

More than one hundred tons of harness, some of it German made and abandoned after the armistice, were disposed of at a recent auction sale near Coblenz.

Nearly thousand pairs of American field shoes, many of which had been worn and torn in the march of the doughboys from Luxembourg to the Rhine in December, were sold in lots at a special sale.

German Eagles In Bar Ruled Down By Legion

(By Associated Press)
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—Pictures of German eagles painted on the walls of a Louisville hotel ratskeller drew a resolution of protest from the local chapter of the American Legion and resulted in the proprietors promptly agreeing to substitute the likeness of the American bird of the species.

The hotel owners at the outset asserted the paintings represented either British or Italian eagles. Officers of the legion expressed the belief that they were German. Finally it was determined to submit the matter to the librarian of the Louisville free public library who said they represented the German species.

Masonic Calendar

TUESDAY, Aug. 12.—Richmond Lodge No. 196 F. & A. M. called meeting. Work in Entered Apprentice Degree, beginning 6:30. N. J. Haas, W. M.

Wednesday, Aug. 13.—Webb Lodge No. 24 F. & A. M. Called meeting. Work in Master Mason degree, beginning 6:30. Clarence W. Foreman, W. M.

Friday, Aug. 15.—King Solomon's Chapter No. 4, R. A. M. Called convection. Work in Mark Master Degree.

The 1,500 residents of Mt. Pulaski, Ill., had to go for forty-eight hours without a bath. A consumer left his faucet open all night and morning found the city supply tank empty.

Five Years' Upward Leap of Prices Paid by Richmond Grocers; What They Charge Public

	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1	Retail prices
Granulated, 100-lb. bags—	\$3.45	\$7.87	\$9.80	\$9.85 \$11.50
Molasses, ex. fcy. light.....	.44	.59	.62	.90
Blue Label, 5 lb., per doz.	2.25	3.95	3.05	5.50
Red Label, 5 lb., per doz.	2.60	4.40	4.15	6.00
Rice—				
Carolina, ex. fcy.....	7.00	9.75	11.50	15.00
Coffee, roasted, per pound—				
Rio.....	19 1/2	16	19 1/2	.36 .40
Santos.....	23 1/4	22 1/2	23 1/2	.41 .42
Mocha.....	27	33	48	.55 .60
Java.....	34	45	45	.60
Tea, per pound—				
Gunpowder.....	31	.67	.71	.80
Formosa.....	34	.50	.57	1.25
Ceylon.....	35	.60	.84	.80
Canned Vegetables, per doz.				
Beans, String, No. 2, Std.....	80	1.70	1.80	1.50
Beans, Red Kidney, "s, Std.....	85	1.40	1.50	.20 can
Corn, 2s, Std.....	75	1.65	1.60	1.60
Peas, Std., Early June.....	85	1.50	1.85	1.50
Tomatoes, No. 3, Std.....	90	1.95	2.35	2.00
Canned Fruits, per doz.				
Apricots, 2 1/2s, Std.....	1.40	2.25	2.75	4.40
Pears, 2 1/2s, Calif., Std.....	2.10	2.35	4.00	.55 can
Pineapple, 2s, Hawaiian.....	1.85	2.35	2.95	4.00
Apples, Std., No. 10.....	5.75	5.25	7.25	.15 to 20
Condensed Milk—				
Eagle, Family size, 4 doz.	6.25	8.35	9.90	10.75
Evaporated Milk—				
Carnation, tall, 8 doz.....	3.85	5.85	7.50	7.40
Cereals—				
Rolled Oats, 90-lb. bags.....	2.25	4.77 1/2	4.65	4.35
Corn Meal, yellow, grain, 100-lb.	1.75	5.25	4.25	4.30
Hominy, pearl, 100 lbs....	1.85	5.80	4.40	4.65
Flour, per bbl—				
Fcy. Minneapolis.....	5.10	11.50	11.14	12.00
Dried Fruits, per lb.—				
Apples, Evan, choice.....	10	.19	.17 1/2	.24 1/2 .25
Apricots, choice.....	14 1/2	.26	.27 1/2	.29 .40
Peaches, Calif., evap. fcy.	9 1/2	.16	.19 1/2	.28 1/2 .35 to 40
Prunes, 40-50, Calif.	12 1/2	13 1/2	.17	.29 .35 to 40
Raisins, 4 cr., 1 m.....	.98 1/2	10 1/2	.12 1/2	.15 20 to 25
Cheese, per lb.—				
New N. Y. Fcy. Twins....	18 1/2	.28	.36	.38 1/2 .45
Brick, full cream.....	18	.29 1/2	.40	.37 1/2 .60
Beans—				
Navy, per lb.....	.03 1/2	.16	.12	.10 1/2 .15
Lima, per lb.....	.06 1/2	.13 1/2	.13 1/2	.11 .20
Macaroni, broken, per lb.03 1/2	.07 1/2	.09	.06 1/2 .10
Lard, 55 lb. tubs, per lb.13 1/2	.30 1/2	.30	.36 .45
Soap—				
Ivory, large, per box.....	6.75	9.20	10.80	13.35
Spices ground, per lb.—				
Allspice.....	.09 1/2	.12	.15	.17 .40
Cassia, fancy.....	.45	.65	.70	.70 .95 oz.
Cloves, Zanzibar.....	.23	.60	.65	.50 .65 oz.
Ginger, Jamacia.....	.26	.32	.32	.32 .50 oz.
Mace, Prime, Penang.....	.32	.85	.85	.81 .50 oz.
Mustard.....	.19	.26	.30	.34 .05 oz.
Nutmeg, Pen. 100-100....	.32	.33	.48	.48 .05 oz.
Pepper, Black.....	.13	.35	.37	.36 .05 oz.
Pepper, White.....	.28	.33	.45	.46 .05 oz.
Vinegar, per gal.—				
Pure Cider, 40 gr.....	14	.35	.39	.34 .60 gal.
White, Distilled, 40 gr....	.07 1/2	.16	.21	.19 1/2 .70 gal.

A. F. CARNEGIE

(Continued from Page One)

master weaver, was brought almost to destitution. The family numbered four, including "Andy" and his young brother William. The parents decided to emigrate to America, whence some relatives had preceded them with success. They settled and Andrew found work in a cotton factory, the son as bobbin boy. It was his first work. The salary was \$1.20 a week. He was soon promoted, at a slight advance, to engineer's assistant. He stoked the boilers and ran the engine in the factory cellar.

At 14 Carnegie became a telegraph messenger. J. Douglas Reid, a Dunfermline man, who had come to America early, was head of the office and he made Andrew his protege. Telegraph was then almost a new thing. Nobody ventured to read the dots and dashes by sound. They were all impressed on taps. Carnegie is said to have been the third operator in the United States to accomplish the feat of reading messages by sound alone. He practised mornings before the regular operators came around.

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One day a death message signal came, he is related, "before the operators arrived. In those days death messages were the most important messages we handled. I ventured to take this one."

Becomes Telegraph Clerk

He did it correctly and delivered the telegram before the regular force was on duty at all. It won him promotion to the key and sounder. When the Pennsylvania railroad put up a telephone wire of its own, he became clerk under Divisional Superintendent Thomas A. Scott. His salary jumped to \$35 dollars a month. "Mr. Scott," he observed, "was then receiving \$125 a month, and I used to wonder what on earth he could do with so much money."

The next step toward independence and fortune came when T. T. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping car, approached him with a model of the invention. "He had not spoken to me a minute," Carnegie has since recalled "before, like a flash, the whole range of its value burst upon me. 'Yes,' I said, 'that is something which this continent must have.'"

He consulted Scott, and the three invested for the manufacture of the cars. Carnegie, in return, was earning \$50 monthly, had to borrow \$200 on his first installment of capital, but later when he sold out his interest to the Pullman Company, he had realized \$10,000 for the venture.

Carnegie was 26 when the Civil War broke out and he saw his old employer and friend Scott elevated to the post of assistant secretary of war. Carnegie, in turn, won an appointment as director of government railways and telegraphs. To the carnage he saw at several battles may be traced his lifelong belief in the folly of warfare—a blot upon civilization."

Adopted Bessemer Process.

Carnegie later began to see that iron rails must be given up for steel. On a visit to England in 1858, he discovered the success being obtained there with the Bessemer process. Carnegie quietly brought it home, and before the English makers were aware of the fact, he had adopted it in his mills.

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ed a magnificent home in New York, on Fifth avenue at 90th Street, and at the same time negotiated the purchase of the celebrated Skibo Castle in Scotland. This mammoth baronial structure he remodeled, bringing some steel for the purpose from Pittsburgh. On his Skibo flag staff he flew both the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack—sewed together.

Wanted To Be Reporter.

Intermittently, Carnegie made ready use of his pen. His interview with the newspaper men invariably wound up with an envious