

## MINERS REJECT WILSON'S PLEA

Five Hundred Thousand Men Are to Strike November 1, Says Leader.

### PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FAILS

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, Says Strike Order Stands—Coal Operators Accept Arbitration Offer.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Efforts of Secretary Wilson to avert a strike of coal miners in the central competitive fields failed, the miners rejecting a proposal from President Wilson that the controversies be arbitrated.

The operators previously had accepted the president's proposal. After the rejection by the miners the conference of the two scale committees here was adjourned with every prospect that the strike would occur November 1, as called.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, announced that the strike order stood and that half a million soft coal miners would quit work November 1. Official notice that mediation efforts had failed will be sent at once to all districts, he stated.

"The operators accepted the president's offer in toto," Thomas T. Brewster, head of the Coal Operators' association, said.

The president's appeal to the miners read:

"I have been watching with deep and sincere interest your efforts to bring about just settlement of the differences between the operators and the coal miners in the bituminous coal fields of the country.

"It is to be hoped that the good judgment that has been exercised by both operators and miners in years gone by in the adjustment of their differences will again prevail in the present crisis.

"All organized society is depending upon the maintenance of the fuel supply for the continuance of its existence. The government has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar questions until a reasonable adjustment could be arrived at.

"With the parties of the controversy resting the responsibility of seeing that the fuel supply of the nation is maintained. At this time, when the world is in need of more supplies, it would be a cruel neglect of our high duty to humanity to fall them.

"I have read with interest the suggestion made by you that the wage scale committees of the operators and miners go into conference without reservation for the purpose of negotiating an agreement as though no demands had been made or rejected, having due regard to the interests of their respective groups. I am in accord with that suggestion.

"No body of men knows better the details, intricacies and technicalities of mining than do the miners and operators. No body of men can work out the details of the wage scale on a more equitable basis. Their judgment would undoubtedly be based upon a sum total of knowledge of the industry.

"Whatever their differences may be, no matter how widely divergent their viewpoints may be from each other, it is a duty which owe society to make an earnest effort to negotiate those differences and to keep the mines of our country in operation.

"After all, the public interest in this vital matter is the paramount consideration of the government and admits of no other action than that of consideration of a peaceful settlement of the matter as suggested by you.

"If for any reason the miners and operators fail to come to a mutual understanding the interests of the public are of such vital importance in connection with the production of coal that it is incumbent upon them to refer the matter in dispute to a board of arbitration for determination and to continue the operation of the mines pending the decision of the board."

### TROTSKY NOW AT PETROGRAD

Declares He Will Defend the City "Street by Street"—All Men Called.

Helmsing, Oct. 27.—Leon Trotsky, the bolshevist war minister, has arrived in Petrograd and has announced that he will defend the city "street by street." Every man up to seventy years of age has been called to the colors. All theaters are closed, the curfew being rung at eight o'clock every night.

### Packer Quiz Taken to New York

New York, Oct. 25.—Preparations are being made by federal department of justice officials for the transfer to this city of the government's fight against the high cost of food launched in Chicago early in September.

### British Seek Hungary Roads

Vienna, Oct. 24.—England is reported to have offered a loan of \$500,000 to Hungary with the stipulation that the Hungarian railroads pass under British control.

### MRS. INEZ HAYNES IRWIN



Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, wife of Will Irwin, author and war correspondent, is in Washington to write the first history of the national woman's party. Mrs. Irwin is herself the author of a dozen books and is a constant contributor to magazines. For several years she has been a member of the national woman's party's advisory council.

### FARMERS' SIDE GIVEN

TILLERS OF SOIL DEFENDED BY KANSAS SENATOR.

Demands Wider Market, and Asserts They Lose While Consumers Pay Higher Prices.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The farmers' side of the high cost of living question was presented to the senate by Senator Capper (Rep.) of Kansas, who declared that, while farmers are selling their products at a loss on declining markets, consumers are paying rising prices. Fanciful distribution was blamed for the continuation of high prices.

Illustrating the anomalous situation of farmers and consumers, Senator Capper said farmers are selling their wheat at a loss, adding:

"It takes four and a half bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour. The wheat raiser gets about \$8.37 for the wheat; the miller, \$12.70; the baker, \$58.70, and the hotelkeeper here in Washington, as it is doled out in this slice, \$387."

The government, through the grain corporation, said Senator Capper, profited \$23,000,000 at the expense of farmers last year, the farmer selling from 20 to 70 cents less than the guaranteed price.

"The situation of the live stock farmer is even more deplorable," he said. "Farmers are selling their grain feed hives and hogs for less than it cost to produce them, but the consumer finds little or no change in the price of meat.

"Executive departments," he said, "should seek by every means at their command to open wider markets to the farmer by lifting the embargo on wheat and flour to Europe, by extending credits to European governments and by lowering ocean freight rates."

### PRESIDENT SIGNS NEW BILLS

Prohibition Enforcement Measure is Still Before the Department of Justice.

Washington, Oct. 23.—President Wilson signed several bills recently passed by congress. Secretary Tamm announced. The measures included the amendments to the food control bill designed to prevent hoarding of and profiteering in food and clothing. The prohibition enforcement bill still is before the department of justice for a decision as to its constitutionality.

The president has until midnight of October 28 to act on the prohibition bill. Should he not act by that time the measure automatically would become a law.

Unless President Wilson's executive activity of the last two days showed ill effects upon the patent, the prohibition enforcement bill with the department of justice's opinion on its constitutionality was to be laid before him some time today.

### ROB OHIO BANK OF \$5,000

Bandits Hold Up Depository at Perrysburg and Escape With Loot.

Toledo, O., Oct. 23.—Bandits held up the Perrysburg banking company bank at Perrysburg, near here, and escaped with \$5,000.

### Argentine Corn Exports Huge

Buenos Aires, Oct. 27.—Newspapers here give prominence to the growing exportation of corn, estimates being made that it now is going on at a rate of 100,000 tons a week. Large quantities are going to the U. S.

### Allied Ships Move on Flume

Flume, Oct. 27.—A lively movement of war craft of the allies stationed in Adriatic ports is in progress. The United States torpedo boat Foote, which has been stationed here, has been ordered to Spalato.

## WILSON IN PLEA TO LABOR MEET

Lane Reads President's Letter Urging Groups to Remain in Session.

### UNION CHIEFS QUIT PARLEY

Executive's Message Urges Action by Conference to Insure Industrial Peace During Reconstruction Period.

Washington, Oct. 23.—In a last effort to prevent the dissolution of the national industrial conference, Chairman Lane read to the delegates the letter dictated by President Wilson from his sick bed and urging the imperative necessity for some action by the conference to insure industrial peace during the reconstruction period.

The industrial conference blew up. The labor group withdrew after the employers' bloc had killed a new resolution on collective bargaining. Public and labor supported it, but capital cast a negative vote.

Samuel Gompers led his colleagues out of the marble hall after a speech in which he held the employers' group responsible for the break. He said the employers held the same attitude as the I. W. W.

The president's letter follows:

"To the Industrial Conference:

"I am advised by your chairman that you have come to a situation which appears to threaten the life of your conference, and because of that I am presuming to address a word of very solemn appeal to you as Americans. It is not for me to assess the blame for the present condition. I do not speak in a spirit of criticism of any individual or of any group. But having called this conference, I feel that my temporary indisposition should not bar the way to a frank expression of the seriousness of the position in which this country will be placed should you adjourn without having convinced the American people that you had exhausted your resourcefulness and your patience in an effort to come to some common agreement.

"At a time when the nations of the world are endeavoring to find a way of avoiding international war, are we to confess that there is no method to be found for carrying on industry except in the spirit and with the very method of war? Must suspicion and hatred and force rule us in civil life? Are our industrial leaders and our industrial workers to live together without faith in each other, constantly struggling for advantage over each other, doing naught but what is compelled?"

"My friends, this would be an intolerable outlook, a prospect unworthy of the large things done by this people in the mastering of this continent; indeed, it would be an invitation to national disaster. From such a possibility my mind turns away, for my confidence is abiding that in this land we have learned how to accept the general judgment upon matters that affect the public weal. And this is the very heart and soul of democracy.

"It is my understanding that you have divided upon one portion only of a possible large program which has not fully been developed. Before a severance is effected based upon present differences, I believe you should stand together for the development of that full program touching the many questions within the broad scope of your investigations. It was in my mind when this conference was called that you would concern yourselves with the discovery of those methods by which a measurable co-operation within industry may have been secured, and if new machinery needs to be designed by which a minimum of conflict between employers and employees may reasonably be hoped for, that we should make an effort to secure its adoption.

"It cannot be expected that at every step all parties will agree upon each proposition or method suggested. It is to be expected, however, that as a whole, a plan or program can be agreed upon which will advance further the productive capacity of America through the establishment of a surer and heartier co-operation between all the elements engaged in industry. The public expect not less than that you shall have that one end in view and stay together until the way is found leading to that end or until it is revealed that the men who work and the men who manage American industry are so set upon divergent paths that all effort at co-operation is doomed to failure.

"I renew my appeal that with a full comprehension of the almost incomparable importance of your tasks to this and to other peoples, and with full faith in the high patriotism and good faith of each other you push your task to a happy conclusion."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Embargo on Sale of Arms. El Paso, Tex., Oct. 27.—An embargo on the sale and shipment of arms and ammunition on the border was put into effect by the southern department of the United States army, according to orders received here.

### Form New Political Party

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 27.—Formation of a political party among the employees of Pennsylvania railroads was announced by the central committee created by railroad men to co-operate with the steel strike.

### SENATOR JAMES E. WATSON



Senator Watson of Indiana who attacked the investigators employed by the federal trade commission as socialists and bolsheviks.

### RAIL MEN TO FIGHT

TRAINMEN WILL TRY TO ESTABLISH REFORMS.

War Planned to Force Government Into Deal Before Roads Are Turned Back to Owners.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Railroad employees are prepared for a final fight with the railroad administration for increased wages, time and a half for overtime and improved working conditions before the government surrenders the roads to private control.

Unmistakable notice to this effect has been served by Timothy Shea of the firemen, appearing before the board of railway wages and working conditions.

"If our demands for a living wage should not be met when the time approaches for turning back the railroads to their private owners," Mr. Shea said, in testimony, "we shall demand as a condition precedent to the change the realization of the fundamental rights of labor, the living wage, the eight-hour day on all federal-controlled roads, time and one-half for overtime and other principles to which the government pledged itself during the war, which have now been made a part of the treaty of peace and which so far the railroad administration has never fulfilled."

While Mr. Shea was appearing on behalf of the firemen only, it has been recognized generally that wage increases for any one class of railroad employees meant an advance for all.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRE

Stockholm, Oct. 23.—For the second time the presentation of the annual Nobel peace prizes will be postponed. The prizes for 1918 and 1919 are still to be awarded.

Philadelphia, Oct. 23.—Ray Baker, director of the United States mines, said at a conference of assay experts here that all the mines in the country are turning out 75,000,000 pennies monthly and that there are now 3,500,000,000 in circulation.

Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 23.—J. T. McCoy, seventy-five, prominent oil man of Oil City, Pa., was killed when struck by a motor car near the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Gillespie. Mr. McCoy was here to attend a family reunion. He has been an oil operator in the Pennsylvania oil fields for the past 50 years.

### RAIL BILL IS REPORTED OUT

Measure in the U. S. Senate to End Federal Control Carries Anti-Strike Clause.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The bill providing for return of railroads to private ownership and operation under federal supervision was reported out by the senate interstate commerce committee. No changes were made in the measure as finally revised last week, the anti-strike and all other important provisions remaining. The vote on reporting the bill was 14 to 1. Senator La Follette (Rep.) of Wisconsin, who opposes anti-strike legislation, being the only opponent. The measure will become effective thirty days after enactment. Chairman Cummins plans to have it in position for the senate debate immediately after the peace treaty is disposed of.

### U. S. Attorney in Alaska Killed

Ketchikan, Alaska, Oct. 27.—Steve Ragan, aged thirty-three, assistant United States attorney, was shot and instantly killed on Front street and the authorities are holding in custody Pat Shannahan.

### Kruvosky Beats Gunboat Smith

San Francisco, Oct. 27.—Kayo Kruvosky won a decision over "Gunboat" Smith in a fast four-round boxing match here. It was Smith's first appearance on the coast after a long absence.

## AID IS URGED FOR RED CROSS ABROAD

President Wilson Prepared Message Before Illness.

### WORK YET TO BE COMPLETED

To Finance Operations and to Carry Out Constructive Plans in Eastern Europe, Organization Requires Increasing Membership.

Washington, D. C.—Before his present illness President Wilson prepared the following message, in which he urges the people of the United States to generously respond to the third roll call of the Red Cross:

As president of the United States and as president of the American Red Cross I recommend and urge a generous response to the Third Red Cross Roll Call, which opens on November the second with the observance of Red Cross Sunday and appropriately closes on November the eleventh, the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

Twenty million adults joined the Red Cross during the war, prompted by a patriotic desire to render service to their country and to the cause for which the United States was engaged in war. Our patriotism should stand the test of peace as well as the test of war, and it is an intelligently patriotic program which the Red Cross proposes, a continuance of service to our soldiers and sailors, who look to it for many things, and a transference to the problems of peace at home of the experience and methods which it acquired during the war.

### Stress on Membership

It is on membership more than money contributions that the stress of the present campaign is laid, for the Red Cross seeks to associate the people in welfare work throughout the land, especially in those communities where neither official nor unofficial provision has been made for adequate public health and social service.

It is in the spirit of democracy that the people should undertake their own welfare activities, and the National Red Cross wisely intends to exert upon community action a stimulating and co-ordinating influence and to place the energies of the organization behind all sound public health and welfare agencies.

The American Red Cross does not purpose indefinite prolongation of its relief work abroad, a policy which would lay an unjust burden upon our own people and tend to undermine the self-reliance of the peoples relieved, but there is a necessary work of completion to be performed before the American Red Cross can honorably withdraw from Europe. The congress of the United States has imposed upon the Red Cross a continuing responsibility abroad by authorizing the secretary of war to transfer to the American Red Cross such surplus army medical supplies and supplementary and dietary foodstuffs now in Europe as shall not be required by the army, to be used by the Red Cross to relieve the distress which continues in certain countries of Europe as a result of the war.

### Program Deserves Support

To finance these operations, to conclude work which was begun during the war, and to carry out some comparatively inexpensive constructive plans for assisting peoples in eastern Europe to develop their own welfare organizations, the American Red Cross requires, in addition to membership fees, a sum of money small in comparison with the gifts poured into its treasury by our generous people during the war.

Both the greater enduring domestic program and the lesser temporary foreign program of the Red Cross deserve enthusiastic support, and I venture to hope that its peace-time membership will exceed rather than fall below its impressive war membership.

### WOODROW WILSON.

### Two Mules.

A colored man driving a mule attached to a junk wagon meandered along the Mission road. Suddenly the mule's feet took root. He "positively and absolutely" refused to budge. The darky, with a sigh, dismounted and tried all the arts of his race, from persuasion with a shovel handle to downright cruelty. For half an hour he worked, but the mule only remained glued fast to the road.

"Why don't you sell him and buy an auto, uncle?" called a cop who had been enjoying the fun. "Huh!" growled the colored man. "That mule'd take that as a personal victory. He's been tryin' to shake me for a week. No, sir. Ah reckon Ah'll stek it out."

### American Interests in China

The Foochow branch of the American Association of China was recently formed. The new organization will largely care for American commercial interests, which are rapidly expanding in the Foochow consular district, and will take the place of an American chamber of commerce, the number of local Americans being too few to support a chamber of commerce.

### Strict Business

"Would you throw a tomato at that speaker?" asked a rough auditor. "No," replied the grocer; "not unless he paid for it in advance."

### FOR PRESERVATION OF GAME

Vast Tracts of Land in Various Countries Have Been Laid Aside—Not Yet Crowded.

Naturalists have expressed a fear that, with the exploitation of the waste places of the earth, the bigger wild animals, especially if they are more trouble than they are worth, like lions, tigers, the rhinoceros and the hippo, will be crowded off the map by all-encroaching man.

There is reason in this fear, and however much the tiger or the jaguar, say, or even the great snakes, may be disliked, yet there is a sentiment in the world against rendering any species extinct. This idea, with others, has led to the establishment of great national parks, which are really great game preserves.

One of the largest of these is in Canada, and is called Jasper park. It is a land of lake and river and mountain between the Saskatchewan river and the Yellowstone pass. It is nearly as big as Wales, and is the haunt of bears and elks, of beavers and skunks and foxes, and its rivers teem with fish.

There is room for them, and a few more visitors as well.

Then there is the Yellowstone park in Wyoming. It is 3,575 square miles in area and includes a lake 22 miles long.

New Zealand has two national parks. Lake Wakatipu, 112 square miles in extent, is the center of the one in the southern island, and the other in the north island includes the famous lake district of the southern hemisphere.

### LOPSIDEDNESS IS THE RULE

No Two Component Parts of the Human Body Will Be Found Exactly Alike.

Everybody is lopsided! It may come as a bit of a shock to a pretty girl to be told that her eyes are odd, that one eyebrow is higher than the other. Facts are stubborn things, however, and she can find consolation in that the rule is without exceptions.

The sight of the two eyes in the same head varies, as everybody knows, but it will be news to many that the ears are not mates. Our auricular organs are unequal in their power of hearing and they differ in size, contour and elevation.

This lopsided rule applies to every limb as well as every feature. For instance, one of your legs is slightly shorter than the other. The two sides of the human body differ the one from the other in every particular, being governed by the two lobes of the brain.

Here again the rule of lopsidedness holds good, for, according to scientific experts, the right lobe rules the left side of the body and the left the right.

### Professor May Have Been Wrong

The famous Professor Metchnikoff gave it as his opinion a number of years ago that old age was due to the formation of certain poisons in the system. The most deadly of these poisons are called indols and phenols, and the professor's theory was that they could be destroyed by eating sugar.

Unfortunately, however, few people can absorb enough sugar to destroy the poisons, but the professor did not let this trouble him in the least. He found, he asserted, that there is a microbe in dogs called "the glyco bacter," which, if put into the human system, will manufacture a large amount of sugar with which it will fight the indols and the phenols and rid the system of these enemies to youth and beauty. Doctor Metchnikoff's theory created a great amount of interest among men of science, especially in France, but apparently it "hung fire" somewhere, and we are still growing old, although dogs are as common in our midst as ever.

### Indo-Israel Notion

The anthropological evidence is all against the notion of a Jewish ancestry of North American Indians. Their skull formation would show rather a relationship with the Mongols. It is very unlikely that Jewish pottery or clay tablets were ever discovered in North America. All tradition and all ethnological science would be disturbed by such a find.

But the Hebrew language, in its Aramaic dialects, spread throughout the East eight or six hundred years before our Christian era, and was the official language of diplomacy and of commerce. Even if traces of that language were to be found in Canada, it would prove nothing more than that eastern traders had made their way into that country years ago. Considering the narrowness of the seas between the new and the old worlds on the Pacific side, this would not be a very wonderful matter.

### Pleasurable Occasion

"I was a member of the large and intelligent audience in Hoffelinger's hall last night," said old Gaunt N. Grinnam, "and greatly enjoyed your speech on the burning issues of the day."

"I am indeed flattered, I assure you, sir," sonorously replied Hon. Brady Lowder. "And may I ask what portion of it especially pleased you?"

"The entire oration. I have always been very fond of puzzles, and it gave me much pleasure to try to discover what were the burning issues of the day, and, having done so, why we should not let them burn."—Judge.