COAL MINERS OF U.S.GO ON STRIKE

Summons of Workers' Organization Obeyed By Men In Twenty-Eight States

FEDERAL INJUNCTION ISSUED

Union Heads Protest Government's Action-Uncle Sam Moves to Protect Interests of the People In Grave Crisis.

union laid down their tools and quit period. work last Saturday in obeyance to a at Cleveland, Ohio, September 23.

The first alarm of the strike, which is expected to cause a general paralysis of the business of the nation and untold suffering if not brought to a speedy conclusion, was given at the Cleveland meeting when the declaraagreement, entered into between the November 1.

Executive officers charged with the duty of negotiating a new agreement a strike call for more than 400,000 soft coal miners in 28 states. These de-

mands were: A five-day working week, a six-hour lay and a wage increase of 60 per cent. At scale committee meetings in Buffale and Philadelphia miners and operators threshed over their differences without settlement. Representatives of the miners contended that the demands were not arbitrary, that the 60 per cent wage increase was set as a basis for negotiation, that a six-hour day meant actual time the miners

Insist On Short Day. The miners insisted on a five-day week, they said, because there were not four days' work a week the year around for each miner. They contended by limiting each miner to five days there would be a more equitable distri-

were to work underground.

bution of the work. The leaders denied that it was the beginning of a nationwide campaign for a shorter working schedule.

After fallure of the two sides to get together the strike order was issued and Secretary of Labor Wilson, acting by direction of the president's cabinet, immediately called into conference the heads of the mining and operating associations. Subsequently the full scale committees of each were called in and various proposals were offered and rejected.

The final proposal was made by President Wilson. It suggested negotiation without reservation, submission of questions still in dispute with the failure of negotiation to arbitration and continued operation of the mines pending final settlement.

The operators, as set forth in a statement by Secretary Wilson, accepted the offer in its entirety; the miners accepted the offer of negotiation "and held the other two for consideration inter." This, as explained by Secretary Wilson, abruptly ended the conference.

The miners in the series of conferences charged that while the wartime agreement still bound them to work at the old wartime wage scale, it removed restrictions on the war price of what they pleased. This, they declared, had led to profiteering.

An appeal to the miners by President Wilson and announcement by Attorney General Palmer that the strike would be considered "illegal," failed to bring about the rescinding of the strike order.

On the eve of the strike Judge A. B. Anderson of the federal court at In-

Nebraskans Secure Divorce

former Nebraska capitalist, publisher road magnate and millionaire, ended when he was granted a divorce decree from his youthful wife, Florence Cook Thompson, said to be more than fifty years his junior, on a cruelty charge.

Suicide Bridge To Go.

Chicago-Park employes have begun razing sulcide bridge, the high viaduct in Lincoln park, from which some 40 persons have leaped to death or injury in recent years.

Clothes High in France.

Paris. Smart clothes in Paris this season are the costliest on record. Many articles are actually worth more than their weight in gold, which is three francs ten centimes per gramme.

Government Given O. K.

London.—The government was given a vote of confidence in the house of commons last Friday on its financial principles, by an overwheiming majority of 355.

Bond Sale Falls Through.

Bismarck, N. D.-Sale of \$3,000,000 worth of state bonds, \$2,000,000 of which were to be used as capital for the bank of North Dakota, is said to have fallen through, bonding houses of the east having refused to underwrite the lashe.

PERSHING EXPRESSES VIEWS

A. E. F. General Tells Senate Committee Army of 300,000 Sufficient .-Favors Military Training.

Washington.-Dissenting in many important respects from the program recommended by the War department and the general staff, General Pershing told the military committees of congress that 300,000 men, raised entirely by voluntary enlistment, should be the outside figure considered for a stand-He favored universal military train-

ing to provide an emergency reserve, but thought general educational work should be combined with it and millitary discipline "somewhat relaxed" so that the system would be in complete Washington, D. C.—Bituminous coal burmony with democratic institutions. miners in twenty-eight states of the He fixed six months as the training

The department had recommended decision reached at the convention of an army of more than 500,000, with a the United Mine Workers of America system of universal training not embracing the educational features. Its recommendation for a training period was three months.

Departing again from the expressed views of the department, the general declared army purchasing should be reorganized in a new bureau apart tion was made that the war time wage from the quartermaster corps and that a separate department of the governgovernment and the miners, would end ment should be organized to coordinate and supervise military, navat and cemmercial aeronautics. He considered the department's request for were ordered to stand out for three 231 general staff officers excessive, and demands, and if not granted, to issue made clear his opposition to any effort by the staff to extend its authority into the details of the uspartment bureaus and of the line,

> dianapolls, Ind., issued a restraining order to stop officials of the Mine Workers' union from engineering the

> The principal leaders in the miners' union met the court's action with denunciation as a "violation of constitutional rights," declarations that it came too late to reach their men with a countermanding order, and with predictions that it would be disregarded

> Attorney General Palmer emphasized to the labor leaders that the government's injunction was in no wise an infringement of the workingman's right to strike, but that it was a lawful process against a calamity to the country. He pointed out that the in-Junction had been issued for the government, acting for all the people, and not for the employers, acting in conflict with their employes.

Plans Not Made Public.

The attorney general declined to predict what would be done if the miners failed to heed the federal court's order, pointing out that the court itself initiates means to deal with those who disregard its man-

The government's program to deal with the practical as well as the legal phase of the crisis Ir steadily being carried out.

President Wilson, by executive order, fixed maximum prices of soft coal.

Fuel Administrator Garfield restored the war orders which will give the railroad administration the power to seize coal in transit and divert it to consumption, in accordance with a preference list arranged with the idea of doing the greatest good for the greatest number.

The machinery of the railroad administration through which the acts of the fuel administration will be carried out was put ready for functioning.

Troops in Readiness. U. S. troops have been dispatched to some of the mining districts, ready coal and permitted operators to charge to take part in keeping order and protecting those miners who wished to continue at work.

> The extent and full nature of troop novements have not been disclosed. Both branches of congress have passed a resolution pledging support

> > Explosion Kills Fourteen.

to the administration in its measure

to deal with the emergency.

Tokio-The maneuvers of the entire Los Angeles, Cal.—The third mar- Jupanese navy, in which the emperor riage of David Eugene Thompson, participated, were marred by an explosion on the battleship Hyuga in Toof the Lincoln Star, former American kie bay. Fourteen men were killed minister to Brazil and Mexico, rait- and 30 injured. The emperor was aboard the battleship Settsu. The maneuvers, which were the most elaborate in the history of the navy, included mimic battles and airplane attacks on coastal cities.

> Hoarders Soon to Face Music. Washington,-Many new arrests in number of states for violations of the food and fuel control law are expected soon by the Department of Justice.

> > Prepare to Combat "Flu."

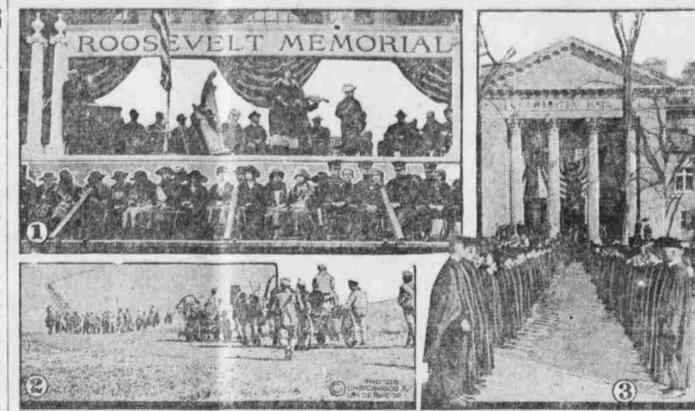
London,-England is preparing for recurrence of last winter's epidemic of influenza. A vaccine has been prepared in large quantities at St. Mary's hospital and other bacteriological centers in London for the distribution through the United Kingdom.

Fatal Wreck in West,

Los Angeles,—Seven persons were killed and 60 injured when Southern Pacific train No. 50 southbound, was wrecked near Acton. The engine, two baggage cars and five coaches went into a ditch.

Ten Below in North Dakota,

Bismarck, N. D .- The lowest October temperature ever recorded in the weather bureau here was made the morning of the 26th when the thermometer reached 10 degrees below zero, the bureau aenounced.



1-Scene during Roosevelt memorial ceremonies at New York public library. 2-Admiral Kolchak's forces on the move from Stepanovka to Maximovka, near Ufa. 3-Scene at Webster hall during the sesquicentennial celebration at Dartmouth university.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Coal Miners Insist on Strike and Big Contest With the Government Begins.

DRASTIC MEASURES ADOPTED

War-Time Priority List Is Re-Established for the Distribution of Fuel -International Labor Conference Opens-Congress Overrides President's Veto of Dry Enforcement Act.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great struggle is on. The United States of America versus the United Mine Workers of America. A nation of one hundred and ten millions against a labor union of perhaps half

Boldly defying the federal government as represented by the president and his cabinet and the governments of many states as represented by their governors, the leaders of the union decreed that the strike of bituminous coal miners should go into effect at midnight Friday. Regardless of the fact that the strike would cripple the entire country and that the resultant refused to do anything to head it off, falling back on their oft-repeated statements of its justice and on the assertion that, as it was ordered by a general convention of the United Mine Workers, no representatives of the organization have authority to set such action aside.

Immediately after the conference of eaders of the miners had issued its statement the government began to nobilize its forces to make good the promise of President Wilson that the nines should be operated. The cabiset met in special session and definite plans of action were discussed and tdopted. Meanwhile Dr. Harry Garfield, federal fuel administrator, had seen summoned to Washington and steps were taken to revive the fuel adninistration to prevent hoarding and profiteering. Attorney General Palmer ssued a long statement in which he nade it plain that the strike was ilegal and that the government had both the right and the power to crush it, "without infringing on the recogsized right of men in any line of injustry to work when they piease and quit work when they please."

The plans of the federal officials, it was said, include prosecution for conspiracy of those guilty of causing the strike; armed protection for those miners who are willing to continue at work, and allocation and distribution of coal to railroads, essential industries and homes. Orders for proper disposition of troops went out from the war department; in some of the coal mining states the National Guard was mobilized and in various communities steps were taken for the formation of citizens' committees to aid the author-

The first thing done by the government was an order from Director General Hines to the railroads to confiscate all coal in transit, if necessary, to operate the roads and build up a reserve. Then the attorney general anagunced that the fuel administrator the coal and would use his authority under the Lever act to meet the situation. In the distribution of coal the wartime priority list of the fuel administration is to be followed. This is as follows:

1. Steam railroads; inland and constwise vessels, 2. Domestic, including hotels, hos-

pitals and asylums 3. Navy and army

4. Public utilities, including plants and such portions of plants as supply light, heat and water for public use. 5. Producers and manufacturers of

food, including refrigeration. 6. National, state, county and municipal emergency requirements. 7. Bunkers and other marine emer-

gency requirements not specified 8. Producers of newsprint paper

and plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily newspapers. Another plan of the government was to obtain from Federal Judge Anderson at Indianapolis a sweeping injunction against the miners' organization and 88 national and local officers, forbidding the "encouraging of the strike by word of mouth, book or pamphlet" and prohibiting the use of the organization's funds for the promotion of the strike. Violators of the injunction would be punished for contempt of

The mine operators promised the government their unreserved co-operation in its efforts to keep the mines open. Confidential reports from government agents had led to the belief that a large number of the union miners would not strike and, in addition, it was estimated that the nonunion mines could be counted on to turn out a considerable quantity of coal. Their annual production is about 180,000,000 tons out of a total of 500,-000,000 tons. At the best, however, the production will be tremendously decreased and if the strike is prolonged consumption must be reduced accordingly. In this process naturally the unessential industries will be the worst sufferers and it is easy to predict that many thousands of them will' be closed down and vast numbers of men and women thrown out of em-

President Lewis of the miners laid the blame for the situation on the mine operators and severely criticized suffering would be felt most by their President Wilson who, he said, had prejudged the case with only a partial and inaccurate knowledge of the facts. The union officials, while asserting they could not now stop the strike, left open one possible door by saying they were ready and anxious to meet the operators for the purpose of negotiating an agreement and bringing about a settlement.

Later it was said the officials were ready to abandon the demand for a six hour day and five day week and to modify the demand for a 60 per cent Increase in wages, if the operators would curtail if not abandon Saturday work and agree to a "moderate" wage increase, At Indianapolis it was asserted the extreme demands were put forward to satisfy a large radical element that threatened to revolt against the Lewis regime.

The international labor conference provided for by the peace treaty has assembled at Washington; but, owing to the freaty situation, it is in doubt as to its own status. Secretary of Labor Wilson called it to order and welcomed it to the United States, but this country's official connection with it came to an end there. For the present the conference was considered "in process of organization," and thus Mr. Wilson and other Americans were enabled to sit with the delegates from other lands. The conference asked the Federation of Labor and the United States Chamber of Commerce to name delegates, and this was done. Thirty-one foreign countries were represented by 83 delegates when the sessions opened. The representatives from Germany and Austria were due to arrive November 3 and the organizing committee recommended that they be given early participation.

The international congress of working women also opened in Washington with 40 delegates present and Mrs. Raymond Robins presiding. The women made it plain at the outset that they were not seeking any special would take control of the handling of privileges for their sex in industry, but that they demand full share in any plans for their protection that men may consider.

> An interesting interlude at Washington was provided by the visit of the king and queen of the Belgians. Albert was given an enthusiastic welcome by congress, and in addresses before both the senate and the house gave formal expression of the gratitude of his country to America. 'The royal couple called informally at the White House.

Before leaving the United States King Albert took occasion to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of Theodore

ful wreath. It was a fitting incident of Roosevelt week, during which hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed by admirers of the great American for the purpose of establishing memorials to him.

President Wilson stirred up a mighty hullabaloo by his veto of the dry enforcement act on the ground that the emergency which called for wartime prohibition had passed and that the law should be repealed. For a few hours the wets were jubilant, believing that John Barleycorn had been given a lease of life until constitutional prohibition goes into effect in January. But the drys quickly got into action and forced immediate action in the house, with the result that the veto was overridden by a vote of 176 to 55. A large number of members were absent, but postponement for this reason was refused and, indeed, if the full membership had been present the result doubtless would have been the same. Next day the senate also passed the bill over the president's veto, the vote being 65 to

The act became effective at once and the country became bone dry until the treaty with Germany is ratified. As soon as that action is taken by the senate, according to a statement from the White House, the president will lift the ban. This aroused both the Anti-Saloon league and the more rabid opponents of the treaty. The leaders of the former declared they would maintain the contention that the ban could not be removed until the treaty with Austria and Huntacked the motives of the president and said be had delayed lifting the ban to force the senate to ratify the trenty. The liquor men found some judge at Louisville that the wartime law is invalid and that the government could not seize liquor in storage without paying for it. But the revenue agents went right ahead sealing up all the stocks of liquor they could findand they found most of them.

No one on either side of the treaty fight in the senate would admit that the promise of a wet spell in the least affected the contest, but there was evithe matter speedily. The rejection of all amendments cleared the way for the consideration of the reservations, and it was predicted that the same conservative Republicans who voted with the Democrats against the amendments would compel the adoption of milder reservations than those reported by the committee on foreign relations. It will then be up to the administration supporters to accept these or stand responsible for the complete failure to ratify the treaty.

The re-enforced red army defending Petrograd succeeded, by desperate fighting, in recapturing several towns and in forcing back the white army, but late reports from General Yudenitch are to the effect that he is recovagain. Finland announces that it is tanks and ammunition, but cannot much better. send a regular expedition unless promised certain compensating advantages. General Denikine's advance on Mos-

cow also was checked by the bolsheviki and, if wireless dispatches from Moscow are to be believed, there has been a serious revolt against him in the Ukrnine. Large bodies of the troops of Petlura and Makhno are joining the reds and a number of important towns have fallen into the hands of the rebels. From the same source comes the story of another uprising against Denikine in the Caspian region that cuts off his oil supply. It is well to accept all stories from Moscow with reservation.

Possibly in response to the wall of the Letts that the allies have not been giving them sufficient help in their fight against the Germans at Riga, the allied fleet in the Gulf of Rigs has been re-enforced by some large warships and the positions of the Germans are under continuous bombardment. In the Baitic, it is said, there are 65 British warships which shell Kron stadt daily. These vessels also are enforcing the blockade of the bulshey ist coast of Russia ordered by the air Roosevelt and to lay upon it a beauti- lied war council.

COAL MEN WARNED

PROFITEERS AND UNION HEADS IN SAME BOAT.

PALMER SCORES N. Y. DEALER

Declares Government's Action In Fixing Maximum Price Solely for Protection of Public.

Washington, D. C .- A suggestion: from the Wholesnie Coal Trade association of New York that the government should not fix a maximum pricefor coal or interfere with the normal course of supply and demand during the strike brought from Attorney General Palmer the vigorous assertion that he would take the same action ngainst persons enhancing prices as was taken against the union officials.

W. A. Marshall, president of the association, wrote Mr. Palmer recommending that miners who want to work be given protection and that coal consumers be allowed to obtain fuel through the usual, normal channels.

"I am in receipt of your letter and amazed by its contents," the attorney general replied. "While of course proper protection will be given to all miners who are willing to continue at work, it must be perfectly plain to you that even under such conditions the supply of coal must be far from normal. Your proposition amounts, in effect, to a declaration that coal dealers should be permitted to take advantage of these abnormal conditions and have their prices based entirely upon the law of supply and demand, which is only another way of saying that they should be permitted to charge the public whatever they please. The demand for fuel will be constantly increasing and with the supply decreasing, unless there is government regulation, prices charged to the public would be outrageous and the profits accruing to dealers unreasonable.

"The action of the government in restraining the officers of the mine workers' union from furthering the strike order already issued was taken solely in the public interests, and I shall not permit it to be used directly or Indirectly for the benefit of the employers' side of the controversy. If any advantage shall be taken of present conditions by any arrangement or agreement of two or more persons to restrict either production or distribution in order to enhance the price of fuel, I shall without hesitation take precisely the same action against such persons as has been taken against the officers of the mine workers' union."

THREE MONTHS SUPPLY.

gary had been ratified. The latter at- Statisticians Claim Nation Has Suf-

Indianapolis, Ind.-The climax in the strike of bituminous coal miners of the United States is expected soon by consolation in a decision by a federal both miners and operators. The country's supply of coal, they agreed, will be badly depleted in three weeks.

The following approximate average figures on the present supply of coal has been furnished by one of the leading statisticians on coal in the country: Normal number of tons mined and consumed dally, 1,750,000. Number of tons above ground, 17,000,000.

With the number of miners reduced by half it can be assumed, he said, that the production will be cut in half, dent a disposition to get through with thus making it necessary to draw about 800,000 tons of coal daily from the reserve supply to meet the nation's needs.

If this condition continues for more than three months, the supply of coal will be exhausted, according to theseestimates.

At headquarters of the United Mine Workers, officials are making every effort to comply with the injunction is sued by Judge A. B. Anderson restraining them from participating to or directing the strike.

Starving in Bolshevik Russia.

Helsingfors, Finland—Petrograd has been without bread for the last twoweeks, thousands of persons dying daily, according to information brought to Helsingfors by the Finn, who esering the lost ground and that the of- caped from a prison camp at Moscow. fensive is proceeding satisfactorily The population of Petrograd has fallen below 400,000 he said. Conditions in giving Yudenitch aid in the way of Moscow, the Finn reported, were

> Prominent Stockman Killed. Omaha, Neb.-Phil Keilogg, prmolnent live stock commission man, was killed and eight others were injured, two seriously, in a collision of two automobiles in this city.

Not to Obey Strike Order.

Washington. - Timothy Shea has given notice to congress that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of which he is acting president, would not observe pending anti-strike legislation if enacted into

Periodicals Leave Gotham.

New York -- More than 60 periodicals affected by the strike and lockout existing in the printing industry here have arranged for publication in other

Amendment Slate Cleaned.

Washington.-The 45 amendments attached to the peace treaty passed into history when the last survivor, a proposal by Sonator Moses, republican, New Hampshire, to revise voting strength in the league of nations, was defeated in the senate, 47 to 36,