

Fairly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

On your paper, if you cannot find any before expiration and will mail a single copy.

SHIPPERS BEING UNDULY ALARMED SECRETARIES SAY

Beaman and Barlow Issue Lengthy Statement in Reply To Commission

FURTHER CRITICISMS OF STATE AUTHORITIES

Claim That State Rates Will Not Be Disturbed Under Burnside Recommendations; Examiner Says Some Will Be Increased and Others Lowered

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg., By R. E. POWELL, (Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 24.—Charging the State Corporation Commission with "unduly alarming" the shippers of North Carolina by injecting into the pending freight rate fight before the Interstate Commerce Commission the jeopardy of intra-state rates, M. R. Beaman and Harry Barlow, representatives of the North Carolina Traffic Association, this afternoon issued a lengthy statement in which they assert the commission made no effort to "get relief for the shippers of North Carolina with respect to the rates between the North and North Carolina."

The statement of the traffic association representatives was prepared after several conferences with J. Howard Fishback, attorney for the North Carolina chambers of commerce, and following an interview this morning with Examiner Burnside, who filed the report of recommendations to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

There is no answer in the statement of the traffic representatives to the Corporation Commission's contention that the recommendation of the examiner, if adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission after argument on the expedient, would automatically permit the railroad administration to raise the freight rates within the state. It was because of this fear that the State Corporation Commission justified its delay in bringing the suit for an adjustment of the rates which discriminate in favor of the Virginia cities.

Mr. Burnside's view. Examiner Burnside, questioned by newspaper men today about his recommendation that the scale be proposed for interstate rates "should apply" between points in North Carolina, declined to say whether adoption of this scale would raise or lower the intra state rates as a general proposition. He said that, in the event the Railroad Administration adopted the suggestion, the rates would be raised in some instances and lowered in some instances. So far as the case at issue is concerned, Mr. Burnside explained that state rates are not involved but, as pointed out by the Corporation Commission, it will be the prerogative of the Railroad Administration to adopt the suggestion he makes in the recommendations filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"The basis, if adopted," say the traffic representatives, advertising to the recommendations of the examiner, "would result in rates substantially the same as the existing North Carolina state rates, in most cases lower than those rates are now and in some cases slightly higher. But it must be borne in mind that the examiner suggests no specific rates in North Carolina and the South are clearly unreasonable and should be reduced. The finding of the examiner in his report constitutes a great victory for the people of the State. They have suffered for years from these vicious rates between North Carolina and the North and between North Carolina and the South."

"The fact is," continues the statement, "that the rates will remain just as they are today for the commission has no authority in this case to make any order or finding that rates in the State shall be changed, either increased or reduced. As a result of the proceedings the examiner has found that the rates between North Carolina and the South are clearly unreasonable and should be reduced. The finding of the examiner in his report constitutes a great victory for the people of the State. They have suffered for years from these vicious rates between North Carolina and the North and between North Carolina and the South."

"The Corporation Commission, in its statement a few days ago, makes no mention of the fact that they took no part in trying to get relief with respect to the rates between the North and North Carolina, nor does it mention the fact that this part of the case was tried by the chambers of commerce of the State without the assistance or co-operation of the Corporation Commission. In this, the examiner recommends a substantial reduction."

"They have taken a situation that is not involved in the case and have created an uneasiness with respect to state rates that has no support in fact," continues the statement. "State rates are not to be disturbed. The Corporation Commission itself explains in its published statement that the existing North Carolina state rates have been successfully defended in three former proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is absurd then to assume that the commission would in this case undertake to suggest any change."

Referring to the broad recommendation of the examiner that the rates from North to South Carolina be reduced on a basis of twenty cents per hundred pounds on a haul of 150 miles, represented by the distance from Raleigh to Catawba, S. C., the statement continues:

Insufficient Reduction. "It will be urged that the rate of 20 cents for 150 miles does not represent a sufficient reduction under the rate from Richmond and the Virginia cities that 20 cents difference in rate

"BUMPS" CAUSED MAYNARD TO THINK BILLY SUNDAY SURELY WAS REVIVING THE ELEMENTS

Tar Heel Aviator Found Roughest Weather of His Career After Leaving Chicago On Second Leg of Cross Continent Flight; Over-Western Prairies the Lone Fliers Raise Consternation Among Grazing Herds; Welcomed With Hot Oyster Stew In Cheyenne and Then to Bed and to Sleep.

(The News and Observer today presents the second installment of Lieutenant Maynard's story of his flight across the American continent, which tells of his second day's journey from Chicago to Cheyenne, Wyoming: The third installment telling of his first mishap and his trip to Salduro, Utah, will appear in an early issue of this paper.)

By Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard. (Copyright, 1919, and published by permission of the Boston Traveler.)

On account of our poor night's sleep we did not have very good appetites for breakfast and left at sunrise without eating very much. Out of Chicago we encountered the roughest weather that I have ever flown in and the "bumps" mixed with an empty stomach almost made me seasick. Some of the jolts we received from strong air currents near Rock Island were so severe that our engine missed fire several times.

On arriving at Rock Island I learned that my friend, Billy Sunday, was holding a revival there which perhaps accounted for the rough weather. The field is large, but was soft because of recent rains.

We landed at Rock Island an hour after sunrise and before the control stop commander and the Red Cross ladies came out. Therefore, we were unable to get anything to eat as they had received no word of our arrival in Chicago and were entirely unprepared to receive us.

After the half hour allotted to us was passed we flew away towards Des Moines, sincerely hoping to find the wind had subsided and was less "bumpy." We unfortunately encountered worse conditions than ever and a strong head wind.

I began to see visions of Captain Smith, Lieutenant Kiel, and Major Spatz sweeping by me on their eastward flight at a terrific speed with this thirty-mile an hour wind favoring them. My hopes of winning out against the western elements passed away in these few tiresome hours.

Finally I sighted the gold dome of the capitol at Des Moines and soon afterwards located the long, civilian landing field adjoining a neatly kept graveyard. It seems strange that fly-

ing fields should so frequently be laid out adjoining graveyards and hospitals. They should be placed next door to hotels and theaters, preferably.

Airman's Biggest Thrill. Here we again found a soft landing field. So soft, in fact that Sergeant Kiene, immediately after the wheels touched the ground, jumped out on the stabilizer to keep the tail of the machine from going up in the air.

This is the only "movie stuff" we pulled off on the entire trip. This performance, although very helpful at times, should never be made a practice of. One man was killed during the race by being thrown off a stabilizer when the pilot made a bad landing.

The biggest thrill I got out of the whole race was when, while watching the landings at the San Francisco field, I suddenly saw Max Goodenough shoot out, head first, from his cockpit to the stabilizer of Lieut. Mangelman's ship long before the plane reached the ground.

At Des Moines we found much enthusiasm, lots of good things to eat, and a fine corps of fair women reporters from the local press.

Sail Over Western Plains. From Des Moines to Omaha we found fewer "bumps," but the sky was still cloudy. All the country from Chicago to Omaha bore a striking similarity as viewed from the air. There appeared to be scores of thriving cities and thousands of apparently prosperous farmers. We passed over many farm houses with large and commodious out-buildings.

Many cattle and sheep were grazing in the fields as we passed over. The cattle would always run away as soon as they heard the roar of the motor, but the sheep hundreds of them would huddle together and start milling together, the whole mass revolving like the disk of a graphophone.

Just before reaching Omaha we had about five miles of exceedingly rough country to pass over which seemed to be there to give us a little foretaste of what was coming further on.

Greeted by Newspapers. At Omaha we faced a regular battery of cameras and it seemed as if every newspaper reporter in Nebraska was on hand to greet us. If there had

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EPISCOPALIANS END CONVENTION

Adjourn To Meet in 1922 at Portland, Ore., After Most Momentous of All Sessions

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 21.—Adjourning to meet in Portland, Oregon, in 1922, the Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in America late today ended the most momentous session of its history. In the closing service of the convention the church was called upon through the pastoral letter to squarely face its duty in the new era and the problems of the period of reconstruction. The convention just closed made church history, leading men of the Episcopal church declare, and adopted legislation destined to place the communion on a broadened plane in the eyes of the entire Christian world. In this connection they cite the following four general points:

First—the almost complete reorganization of the church through the creation of an executive council and the granting of increased powers to provincial synods.

Second, the broadening of the church's outlook on social matters, industrial questions and international affairs.

Third, the general approval of the movement toward church unity by amending the church constitution to make possible the proposed concordat with the Congregational church whereby ministers of that church may be ordained in the Episcopal faith, these amendments also making possible similar agreements with other denominations.

Fourth, the broadening of the worship of the church in revision of the book of Common Prayer and its enrichment.

Overlooked Followed By Omission. An overlooked in the press of final business the proposal of the board of missions that it be authorized to co-operate in the interchurch world movement failed to secure action although almost unanimous approval of the movement was voiced by the delegates.

The church has a commission working on plans for the proposed conference of Anglican churches to be held at the Hague, the general purpose of which is to further the unification of missionary efforts.

Greatest interest of church people and convention delegates today was shown in the selection by the House of Bishops of Bishop Thomas F. Gallor, of Tennessee, as chairman of the new executive council, which will handle the business of the church after January 1 next. Bishop Gallor will hold office until the next convention. He becomes by virtue of the office, executive head of the church, Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle, of Missouri, remaining its ecclesiastical

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MRS. DANIELS WILL SPEAK IN TWIN CITY

Congressman French and Wife of Secretary of Navy To Open Campaign

Winston-Salem, Oct. 24.—The campaign for funds for the 1920 budget of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., will be launched Sunday afternoon when a mass-meeting will be held at a local theatre. Mrs. Josephus Daniels, of Washington, D. C. and Congressman Burton L. French, of Idaho, will address the meeting. The local committee will raise \$30,000 for the association during the campaign.

A memorial service to the late Theo. Roosevelt will be held here Sunday afternoon in connection with the Roosevelt memorial fund campaign. Judge Jeter C. Pritchard is expected to deliver the address.

Capt. Burdette S. Wright, of the Department of Aeronautics, has returned to Washington to report on the site selected on the Winston-Salem-Greensboro local aviation field to be known as the Maynard field. Captain Wright stated to the local committee that it would receive favorable recommendations and proper blanks from final information to be sent to Washington were left with the committee. Within a few weeks the field will be ready for landings.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakley, aged mother of E. C. Oakley, of Greensboro, and L. C. Oakley, prominent realty man of this city, died last night after a lingering illness. The body was taken to Roanoke, Va., for interment.

FORCED TO LAND NC-4 WILL RESUME FLIGHT EARLY THIS MORNING

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 24.—Naval Plane NC-4 which left the Naval base at 4:45 this afternoon for Charleston, S. C., was forced by the weather to land an hour and a half later on Roanoke Island, N. C., the landing place of Sir Walter Raleigh's ill-fated colony.

Manteo, Oct. 24.—Naval Plane N. C.-4 arrived at Manteo at 6 p. m., and realizing that it was good landing place Commander Bond is spending the night here. Weather is cloudy with low visibility. Plane in good condition and the eight members of the crew are in high spirits. They report a delightful trip so far and will leave about six o'clock tomorrow morning for Charleston.

WILSON'S ILLNESS WILL SHORTEN VISIT OF PRINCE.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Due to the illness of President Wilson, the stay of the Prince of Wales in Washington set for early next month will be somewhat shortened, it was learned tonight. The visit of the Prince, it was said by officials, probably will correspond in length with that of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, who will spend three days here next week.

RESULT OF EFFORT TO VOTE ON TREATY TODAY UNCERTAIN

Senators To Assemble Hour Earlier In Hope of Getting Through

JOHNSON AND HALE ENLIVEN DULL DAY

Debate On Amendment To Give U. S. As Many Votes As Great Britain In Any League Decision Drew Sharp Exchange Between The Two; Others Spoke On Subject

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 24.—After another day of debate on the Johnson amendment to the peace treaty, Senate leaders said tonight that although they would try to bring the proposal to a vote tomorrow they were by no means certain the plan would succeed. They set the time on meeting an hour earlier than usual in the hope that the Senate might talk itself out before night.

During most of today's session the debate dragged along without much show of interest, but just before adjournment the under current of bitter feeling cropped out in a sharp exchange between Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, author of the amendment, and Senator Hale, Republican, of Maine, opposing it.

Declaring that the amendment which proposes in effect that in any decision by the League of Nations the United States shall have as many votes as Great Britain and her colonies, would not in actual operation make equality in the league, Senator Hale had argued that better results could be accomplished by a reservation on the subject. He alluded to Senator Johnson's plea yesterday that his amendment represented the viewpoint of Americanism and continued.

High Motives on Both Sides. "Let me say to the Senator from California that the motives of those opposing his proposal are every bit as high as his motives. I am just as much opposed as he is to inequality in the league, but I believe in meeting it with a reservation which will remedy it, rather than with an amendment which will not."

Senator Johnson replied that the opposition seemed to him to be based on unwillingness to go even as far as his amendment would go, rather than on a fear that it did not go far enough. He repeated that he considered it an embodiment of Americanism and added that before the subject was closed Senators would have an opportunity of showing where they stood on another amendment which would go far enough to suit anybody.

Hale's Retort. "I am glad," Senator Hale retorted, "to see the Senator set up as a test of Americanism his own amendment, but I cannot accept that test for myself. If he has any question of my patriotism, he is welcome to it."

During the session Senator Shields of Tennessee, a democratic member of the Foreign Relations committee spoke for an amendment or reservation to equalize the league voting strength and Senator Gronna, Republican, North Dakota, made a three hour attack on the treaty and the league. Tomorrow Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, will speak for the Johnson proposal.

PRESIDENT'S MIND NOT BECLOUDED

Its Alertness Manifested By The Appeal Made To Labor Conference

Washington, Oct. 24.—Intervention by President Wilson today in the impending coal strike through a message to the conferring miners and operators brought about a belief in official circles that he had made definite progress to recovery.

The situation resulting from a deadlock in the coal strike conference was not brought to the President's attention until after noon and within three hours his appeal for continuation of negotiations was in the hands of Secretary Wilson.

This participation in a public matter on such short notice coupled with the daily bulletins announcing continued improvement created at the White House an atmosphere of optimism.

Rear Admiral Grayson, the President's personal physician however insisted that his patient's strength should not be overtaxed with the result that the prohibition enforcement bill and Attorney General Palmer's opinion on it, sent to the White House yesterday were withheld today from Mr. Wilson's attention.

Outside of attention to the coal strike the other public act of the President today was the granting of commutations and pardons on six appeals that had come from the attorney general's office.

Sentences Commuted. Washington, Oct. 24.—Three enlisted men who were sentenced to death at Camp Jackson, S. C., last January by an army court-martial, for attempting to create a mutiny among negro labor troops have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment for 10 years, the war department today announced.

The men involved were Privates Headley Braveboy, Pomeroy Jackson and Tom Nelson, all members of the 6888 Central Postal Directory.

COAL MINERS STRIKE WILL PROBABLY OCCUR NOV. FIRST; EFFORTS TO AVERT IT FAILED

AFFILIATED UNIONS WILL CONFER SOON

Announcement Made By Sam Gompers Indicates Big Battle Is Coming

CO-OPERATION OF FARMERS AND 4 R. R. BROTHERHOODS

It Will Be Sought, Together With Labor Organizations of Canada With A. F. of L., In Furthering Whatever Program Union Chiefs Decide On; For Increased Pay

Washington, Oct. 24.—What may prove one of the greatest industrial battles in history was believed by some observers here to be forecast by the announcement today of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor that a conference of the heads of the 112 international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would be held in Washington in the "near future" to discuss present and impending disputes.

Cooperation of the four big railroad brotherhoods and the farmers of the country as well as the labor organizations of Canada probably will be sought, it was said, in furthering whatever program the union chiefs decide upon.

"To Fight Out the Struggle." Mr. Gompers' announcement was contained in a telegram to the Illinois Federation of Labor at Peoria. His message was in reply to one in which the Illinois organization asked that a special convention of the American Federation of Labor be called to perfect an alliance of the international unions of the United States and Canada and the railroad brotherhoods "more effectively to fight out the life and death struggle of the workers now in progress."

Federation officials have pointed out that the Illinois branch proposed that the aid of the farmers be enlisted and that assessments aggregating one-fourth of the net earnings of organized workers be made "until the objects of this drive be accomplished."

Decision Reached Tuesday. Decision to issue a call for a meeting of the international union chiefs was reached by the Federation's executive council Tuesday night, but the announcement was withheld. At that time labor officials had become convinced that the National Industrial Conference would be unable to reach any basis for the establishment of industrial peace.

Must Talk Collective Bargaining. It was on the following day that Mr. Gompers, in withdrawing organized labor's representatives from the conference, warned the employers' group that when they met in conference again with the spokesmen for union labor, they would be glad to talk collective bargaining.

Federation officials today declined to go into details regarding the forthcoming conference. They said subjects to be discussed would rest with the Union chiefs themselves and the time of the meeting had not been determined.

Whether there was any connection between the proposed conference and the notice given the railroad administration by Timothy Shea, of the Firemen's Union, was not stated.

SENATOR MARTIN QUITE CHEERFUL LAST NIGHT

Democratic Senate Leader in Hospital With a Severe Illness

Charlottesville, Va., Oct. 24.—Senator Thomas S. Martin has shown marked improvement during the day and seemed quite cheerful tonight, was the text of the brief bulletin given out tonight at the University of Virginia hospital where the Democratic leader is confined with a severe illness.

Dr. John Staige Davis, the Senator's physician stated tonight that the Senator had spent a very comfortable day, maintaining his improvement of yesterday. The Senator took nourishment regularly today, read the morning papers and received several of his intimate friends, among them Alfred P. Thom, and Congressman Hal Flood, who came down from Washington.

ONLY ONE PER CENT ARE PROFITEERS, SAYS PALMER

Atty. General In Address at Boston To Cost of Living Conference

Boston, Mass., Oct. 24.—Asserting that 99 out of every 100 men in both the wholesale and retail business were "taking only a fair profit," Attorney General Palmer in an address here today announced the Department of Justice's policy of asking the honest business men to enforce the laws against profiteering "so as to avoid the public scorn which will come to them as a class if they do not drive out every man who charges an unjust and unreasonable profit."

The address was delivered at a cost of living conference at the State House and immediately afterwards it was announced that the mayor of each Massachusetts city would appoint a fair price committee to co-operate with the State commission.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

Washington, Oct. 24.—Outstanding developments today in the industrial situation were: Failure of efforts of Secretary Wilson to mediate the threatened strike of bituminous coal miners despite an appeal by President Wilson that the negotiations be continued and that if they failed both sides submit their case to a board of arbitration.

Announcement by the American Federation of Labor that a conference would be called here in the near future at which the heads of the 112 international unions affiliated with that organization would discuss plans for the conduct of disputes now in progress and those impending.

Final dissolution of the National Industrial Conference called by President Wilson with a view to establishing a basis for industrial peace.

Preparation at American Federation of Labor headquarters here of letters to the affiliated unions over the country urging moral and financial support to the striking steel workers.

WEST VA. MINERS PLAN ORGANIZING

Conference Last Night, By Coal Workers, Many Armed, To Effect It By Nov. 1

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 24.—From 3,000 to 5,000 coal miners of the Lower Cabin Creek district in Kanawha county West Virginia, held a conference here tonight on the question of organizing the Guyan Valley coal fields in Logan county before Nov. 2, the date set for the bituminous coal strike, according to reports from Governor Cornwell's office. Many of the miners taking part in the meeting are armed, the governor's reports indicated.

Another March May Be Attempted. Possibilities of a march to the Guyan Valley fields similar to the one attempted several weeks ago appeared, and were discussed at the conference. Information as to methods suggested for organizing the fields was unavailable, however as President Frank Kenney and Secretary Fred Mooney of District 17, were out of the city.

As a restraining influence on the proposal of an armed march state officials believe Governor Cornwell's warning issued after the attempted march in September that any repetition of the demonstration would be regarded as insurrection against the government and treated as such, and the counsel of the more conservative of the miners, might be effective in causing the men to adopt other measures.

Seriousness of Situation. The seriousness of the situation was revealed today through a message from Governor Cornwell to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he charged that a second armed invasion of the Guyan Valley was contemplated. He charged also that arms and ammunition had been distributed among the miners and that there had been talk of taking over control of the government. The message was in answer to a dispatch from Mr. Lewis in which he said he would not press for Federal investigation of the Guyan fields at this time.

EFFORTS TO SECURE RELEASE OF JENKINS

Pressure Being Brought To Bear On The Mexican Government

Washington, Oct. 24.—Pressure of the most urgent nature will be brought to bear on the Mexican government to use all the forces at its command to obtain the release of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, who was robbed and kidnapped last Sunday by bandits and now is being held for \$150,000 ransom. The American embassy at Mexico City was instructed today by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips to keep in close touch with the Mexican foreign office and to push unremittently its request for all possible action.

Mrs. Jenkins, wife of the consular agent, who is in Mexico City, was advised today by the State Department that this government is exerting every effort to obtain the release of her husband. The American embassy also was instructed to keep Mrs. Jenkins advised of all developments in the case. One of the secretaries of the embassy, Matthew E. Hanna has been sent from Mexico City to Puebla to inquire into the case and to render the authorities all possible assistance in running down the rebels and releasing Jenkins.

While the Jenkins case has intensified interest in the Mexican situation among officials of the State department, officials declined to answer the direct question as to whether the fact that an American official had been kidnapped would result in any change of policy by this government toward Mexico.

LABOR CONFERENCE ADJOURNS SINE DIE

Miners Last Night Rejected Proposal of President For Arbitration

WITH NATION'S BINS LOW HALF MILLION WILL QUIT

Statement By Secretary of Labor Following Adjournment; Text of President's Letter, His Ultimate Purpose Having Been To Keep The People Supplied With Fuel

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, Oct. 24.—The last government effort to avert the coal strike set for November 1, failed utterly tonight and half a million miners will quit work on the very eve of winter, with the nation's bins running dangerously low.

Even an appeal from President Wilson, sick in bed at the White House, was not enough to bring peace to a conference that was torn and on the breaking point half a dozen times during the day. Charges and counter-charges flew thick and fast as the groups of operators and miners filed out of the meeting which began somewhat hopefully four days ago.

Claim of Operators. While the operators announced that they had accepted the President's offer to wipe the slate clean and negotiate a new wage agreement, the miners charged that the operators had bolted without the consent of Secretary of Labor Wilson, the storm center of an extraordinary fight to save the country untold distress and suffering.

Surrounded by a score of miners, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, hurried out of the hall without stopping but held long enough to announce that the strike order stood and that the miners would walk out after a full day's work on the closing day of the present month. The final breaking up of the conference, Lewis said, meant that official notice of the failure would be sent forthwith to the unions everywhere to order the men out of the mines at the appointed hour.

The President's appeal, was made through Secretary Wilson after the latter had exhausted every possible effort and had pleaded until his throat ached. It pointed out what a strike meant and urged the two sides to get together, negotiate their differences, resorting to arbitration only in the event that negotiations failed. The important point in the proposal, however, was that the mines be kept open and the miners stay at work.

Statement of Secretary of Labor. The miners and operators had left the conference room and Secretary Wilson, the tears springing to his eyes, was gathering up his papers, when he announced that his efforts and the President's efforts had fallen down, and that the conference had adjourned for good. He briefly explained the status, but refused to be drawn into charges of bad faith.

"The operators agreed to accept the proposal of the President in its entirety," Mr. Wilson said, "and to proceed with negotiations and if they failed to come to a conclusion to submit the matter still in dispute to arbitration, the mines to continue in operation pending adjustment."

"The miners interpreted the President's letter as two proposals. They were willing to accept the first, that is, to proceed to negotiate. The operators said that having expressed a willingness to accept the President's proposal in its entirety, they held themselves ready to proceed to negotiate and arbitrate whenever called upon by the Secretary of Labor or by the miners' scale committee and with that statement withdrew."

"The miners remained and expressed their regret that the negotiations could not go on, but declined to proceed with the negotiations until it had been determined whether the results of the negotiations would be successful or unsuccessful."

"The conference then adjourned without date."

That was all the secretary would say, except to explain briefly how the miners' position worked out.

"The President's proposal," he declared, "was first to negotiate; second to submit the matter to arbitration if negotiations failed; and third to keep the mines in operation."

"The first the miners accepted, and held over the other two for consideration later."

Secretary of Labor's "Next Step." "What is your next step?" Mr. Wilson was asked.

"Down to the automobile," he replied, as he saw the last of his hard work fall down.

There was little hope of settling the strike when the miners and operators met late today after two offers by the secretary had been rejected. In opening the meeting, Mr. Wilson said he had just come from the White House with a message from the President urging peace, that the people might have a bountiful stock of coal. Miners and operators sitting in separate groups, listened closely while the Secretary read the following letter from the President, embodying suggestions for settling the strike:

Letter From the President. "I have been watching with deep and

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