

WEATHER:

Cloudy and warmer; probably showers Thursday; Friday showers.

The News and Observer

WATCH LABEL

on page paper, 2-7/8 inches square, with fastener and fastener hole, and avoid making a single copy.

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TWENTY PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1919.

TWENTY PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

LABOR CONFERENCE MOVES TO SECURE HELP OF AMERICA

International Body Formally Opens In Washington To Discuss Labor

ORGANIZED BY PEACE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

Secretary of Labor Wilson Proposed As Permanent Chairman of Conference and He Expects To Accept, Even Though Senate Hasn't Yet Ratified League of Nations

Washington, Oct. 29.—The first move of the International Labor Conference which formally opened here today, was to take steps to obtain the virtual participation of the United States in the conference, although Congress has decided against the appointment of delegates prior to ratification of the peace treaty.

On motion of Baron Mayor des Planches, Italian government delegate, United States employers and workers organizations were invited unanimously to send representatives to take part in the conference, which is still in a state of "being organized."

While no attempt was made to obtain the appointment of governmental delegates, as such action would have been in direct conflict with the decision of Congress, the United States will be represented in the conference through Secretary of Labor Wilson, who opened today's session and probably will continue as conference president during the major portion of its deliberations. Mr. Wilson will be proposed by the organization committee as permanent chairman during the "period of organization" at the meeting tomorrow, and in view of the universal custom of selecting chairmen of international gatherings from the nation acting as host, no objection is expected.

Secretary Wilson said that he would accept the nomination in view of his interpretation that the organization of the conference cannot be completed until the League of Nations is created, and that the United States is charged by the Versailles treaty with the organization of the conference. The American Federation of Labor and the chamber of commerce of the United States were invited by the organizing committee to name the worker and employer delegates, respectively, to represent this country. Samuel Gompers veteran chief of the federation, will present the workers. Decision as to the choice of the Chamber of Commerce will await the arrival here tomorrow of Homer L. Ferguson, president.

DISCUSS CHILD LABOR AT WORKING WOMEN'S MEETING

Washington, Oct. 29.—Child labor legislation and the possibility of obtaining uniform action among the nations of the world on the subject held the undivided attention today of the international conference of working women.

Grace Abbott, former head of the children's bureau in the department of labor, opened the day's discussion with an address suggesting that children be not permitted to enter industrial occupations until they had passed a triple test, based on age, educational progress and physical.

Mrs. Louisa Landova Stychova, a member of the Czech-Slovakian parliament gave hearty endorsement to the proposal. She suggested that sixteen be fixed as the age requirement, and said that Czech-Slovakian women, in Parliament and out, would support any decision of the Congress on the point.

Mlle. Berthe de Lalleux, of the Belgian Group, reported that Belgium already had legislation requiring medical inspection of the children in the schools, and no children were permitted to work in hazardous industries. Dr. Alicia Moreau of Aragon said her country needed considerably more legislation, because only one state had fixed a minimum age by law, this being 12 years.

Adjournment found the conference not half way through the subject, and the chairman Mrs. Raymond Robins, announced that the discussion would be continued tomorrow.

The delegates accepted an invitation tendered by Mrs. Josephus Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, to have tea with her Thursday. Secretary Baker also will address the gathering Thursday.

CRACKSMEN ROB TWO POSTOFFICES

Stamps and \$500, Also Automobile Stolen at Hope Mills and St. Pauls

Fayetteville, Oct. 29.—Authorities of this section are searching for cracksmen who last night robbed the post-office at Hope Mills in this county and St. Pauls, Robeson county. About \$500 in money and stamps was secured at each place.

At St. Pauls the yeoman also stole an auto belonging to F. M. Luther, in which they made their getaway. A careful inspection of the hotel office, at Hope Mills this morning, failed to reveal a clue that would aid in apprehending the safe crackers. Four postoffice robberies have been permitted in this section in the last three months, the others occurring at Rowland and Wagram.

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO RECOMMEND MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SOFT COAL

Washington, Oct. 29.—One decision of the government conference on coal late today was to recommend to the President to re-establish maximum prices on coal which prevailed when the fuel administration went out of existence.

These prices are considerably lower than the prices now prevailing. It is considered certain that the President will comply with the recommendation, which means that a substantial reduction in soft coal prices, including those specified in large contracts made since February 1 will become effective almost immediately.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, former fuel administrator, made the announcement as to resumption of price control. He declared that his recommendations, which will go to the President tomorrow would deal only with the question of prices and would not be concerned with the allocation of fuel or the zoning system of deliveries.

EDUCATION THEME FOR PRESBYTERIANS

Million-Dollar Campaign For Schools Discussed In Synod Session

REV. W. W. MOORE, D. D., EMPHASIZES NEEDS

Synodical Memorial Service Held Wednesday Morning; Presbyterian Campaign Already Making Good Progress In State; Success In Sight; Standing Committees Named

NEARLY HALF MILLION RAISED Rev. M. E. Melvin, D. D., director of the Million Dollar Campaign for Presbyterian Schools in North Carolina, announced yesterday that the Synod that \$425,000 of this amount had been subscribed.

The outstanding feature of the proceedings of Wednesday the second day of the 106th annual session of the Synod of North Carolina, of the Presbyterian church in the United States was the consideration of the cause of Christian education through the channel of the "Million Dollar Campaign for Presbyterian Schools," which campaign is meeting already with pronounced success and with every promise that its goal will be reached, and will be passed, with a good margin before the time set for the close of the campaign.

At the request of the moderator, Hon. A. M. Scales, of Greensboro, a former moderator of the Synod, occupied the chair during the consideration of this cause and spoke to the same. Mr. Scales is the chairman of the campaign committee for the \$1,000,000 for the schools and colleges in the Synod.

Mr. Scales spoke of the large wealth of the commonwealth of North Carolina and of the numerical and financial strength of the Presbyterians in this State and showed that for Presbyterians to give \$1,000,000 for the cause of Christian education is but a small sum for them to give to a cause so vitally connected with religious life and development of the boys and girls committed to the care of the church. He expressed the opinion that the goal of this campaign can be and will be reached easily, and said further that he would like to see the goal increased by \$1,000,000.

Christian Education's Safeguard. The next speaker was Rev. Walter W. Moore, D. D., president of Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va. Dr. Moore spoke first of the fact that the world war had emphasized again and again the importance and value of education, and that it had showed the ill effect of ignorance among the masses. Dr. Moore then emphasized the fact that while industrial and cultural education have their place in the educational program of the world, at the same time, it is impossible to safeguard people with these without Christian education. "There must be Christian education to safeguard the youth of our country," said Dr. Moore, "for no secular phase of education can save our civilization. The question of the type of education is the supreme question of our time regarding education."

Dr. Moore expressed no opposition to State schools, but commended the work they are doing, showing at the same time that it is the work of denominational schools to provide boys and girls with Christian education. Speaking of the State schools, he showed that of every six or seven students in these institutions of learning comes from a Presbyterian home.

"It is a mistake," said Dr. Moore, "to think denominational colleges play only a small part in the program of education in the South. They play a very large part, and in the United States statistics show that the number of students in denominational schools is 30,000 more than the number of all the State and non-denominational schools combined. And the value of the denominational schools is shown further by the fact that these schools furnish more than 80 per cent of the ministers and home and foreign missionaries of the church, State schools furnishing less than 20 per cent of these."

Campaign Director Speaks. The director of the Million Dollar Campaign for Presbyterian Schools in North Carolina is Rev. M. E. Melvin, D. D., and Dr. Melvin was the next speaker to address the Synod at this session. He spoke first of the fact that as far as the campaign has now progressed no discordant note, no lack of sympathetic interest has hindered the work. He said that the campaign

(Continued on Page Two)

PROPOSED CHANGES TO TREATY BECOME PART OF HISTORY

Last of 46 Amendments By Foreign Relations Committee Voted Down

LABOR SECTION WILL BE DEBATED FREELY

Nine Republicans Help Democrats Defeat Last of Proposals While Three Democrats Join Opposition to Treaty; Senators Discuss Literature and Religion In Debate

Washington, Oct. 29.—The forty-six amendments attached to the peace treaty by the Foreign Relations Committee passed into history today when the last survivor of the group, a proposal by Senator Moses, Republican, New Hampshire, to revise voting strength in the League of Nations was consigned to the discard by the Senate by a vote of 47 to 36.

As if in gaining impetus by this accomplishment the Senate then upset two more proposed textual changes in the treaty brought in by individual Senators. One of them presented by Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, and proposing to write into the treaty preamble a reference to the Deity, was laid on the table by a vote of 57 to 27. The other sponsored by Senator Johnson, Republican, California, as a new solution for voting inequality in the League, was killed outright by a count of 43 to 35. At adjournment, however, the effort to hasten final action, had brought up against an obstacle which seemed likely to prevent further progress for several days. Tomorrow a determined group of Senators will launch a fight to eliminate the labor section of the treaty, opening a debate which, in view of unsettled labor conditions over the country is expected by the leaders to last for at least a week. The battle is expected to be the more spirited because it is regarded as holding out whatever hope remains of writing any amendment into the treaty.

Republicans Help Democrats. Nine Republicans joined the Democrats in overthrowing the Moses amendment, which provided that none of the British dominions should vote in any League controversy directly affecting any one of them. Three Democrats voted with the Republicans supporting it. On the new Johnson amendment proposed as a substitute for the one rejected last week the line-up was exactly the same as on the California Senator's original proposal, the only changes in the actual record vote being due to absences and pairs. The Sherman amendment got only scattered support, most of the Republican leaders helping the Democrats put it out of the way.

As usual, the greater part of the day's debate related to subjects aside from the matters directly under consideration. The labor section, although not before the Senate at all, got the biggest share of attention, Senator La Follette, Republican, Wisconsin, centering discussion about it with a three-hour speech assailing the proposed international labor organization as filled with peril to American labor.

Literature and Religion. For a while when Senator Sherman's amendment was considered the debate got into the realm of literature and religion. Mr. Sherman declaring Voltaire would have rejoiced to see the collection of "Godless men" who gathered at Versailles and Senator Lodge, Republican, Massachusetts, replying with Macbeth's exclamation, "If cannot say 'God bless us.' It would be a travesty, said Mr. Lodge, to invoke Divine blessings on such a treaty.

Also opposing the amendment, Senator Thomas, Democrat, Colorado, said if the chaplain's daily prayer in the Senate chamber had accomplished any improvement, he had been unable to perceive it. He added that he did not favor "adding the Almighty with all the sins of man."

Other opponents pointed out that the American constitution had endured without containing a reference to the Deity and declared such a reference in the treaty would make trouble because of the many religions represented.

Senator Never Prays. The chair was unable to control the galleries when Senator Sherman, saying he was not a member of any church, got into a tilt with Senator Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas. "I have never prayed in my life," said Mr. Sherman. "Doesn't the Senator think," interjected Senator Robinson, "that it's about time he began?" "No," Mr. Sherman shouted, while the galleries kept up a roar of laughter, "no, not at the appearance of any such antagonist as the Senator from Arkansas. I can take care of him myself."

The motion to table was made by Senator Robinson after Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, who had voted for several committee amendments, pleaded that Senators who were consistently opposing all amendments as a matter of principle should not be asked to go on record directly in regard to the one proposed by Senator Sherman.

Suffolk Joins League. Suffolk, Va., Oct. 29.—Stockholders of the Virginia Baseball Club met tonight and voted to take a berth in the Virginia League next season. Charles E. Street, late of Nashville, Tenn., has filed an application to become manager to succeed Bubs Oldring whose contract has expired.

(Continued on Page Two)

TWO HAPPY FLIERS UNTIL MOTOR GOES DEAD IN NEBRASKA

With Plane "Gone Dead" Maynard Drops Down In Middle of Western Plain

PROSPECTS OF WINNING RACE GO GLIMMERING

Sergeant Kline Goes To Work With Determination While Aviator Gets Busy In Arranging For New Engine; Tired Out Flier Spends Night In a Country Home

(Today Lieutenant Maynard describes his journey from Sidney, Neb., to the time his engine became disabled over the Western plains near Wahoo, Neb. With remarkable quickness, the Tar Heel aviator soon had repairs under way, and at 11 o'clock got to bed in a Nebraska county home. Tomorrow Maynard will tell of his successful getaway on the next to last leg of his epochal trip.)

By LIEUT. BELVIN W. MAYNARD. (Copyright, 1919, and published by permission of the Boston Traveller.) Thursday morning at Sidney was cold and bitter. The chilly breeze felt almost unbearable and snow was falling freely. This unpleasant weather was most discouraging and we feared that we were going to be delayed.

A report had been received from North Platte to hold us until further orders, but when we had everything in readiness to leave the orders were rescinded. The light eastern horizon which we could see through the drifting snow flakes gave us fresh hope. Soon we were off again and on reaching North Platte we found several of the aviators from the East there and still more coming in.

Two Happy Flyers. For two days they had been held up at St. Paul on account of bad weather. There were eleven flyers on the field at North Platte.

The weather had cleared and was beautiful now, so the prospects for a good day's run became very encouraging. We exchanged compliments with the westbound pilots and answered many of their eager questions about the country that lay ahead of them. From North Platte we flew to St. Paul, Neb., where we met two more

(Continued on Page Seven.)

PLACE POLICE ON TRIAL FOR MURDER

Hearing In Charlotte Car Barn Killing Gets Under Way Before Magistrate

Charlotte, Oct. 29.—Chief of Police Walter Orr and 30 members of his department were placed on trial before Magistrate F. B. Alexander this morning, charged with the murder of the five men, slain during the rioting at the car barns of the Southern Public Utilities Company on the night of August 25.

Although when court adjourned this afternoon seven of the eight witnesses had testified favorably to the prosecution, counsel for the defense were confident no inroads had been made on their front trenches by the battery of testimony turned against them.

Three witnesses, Walter Yandle, W. B. Kincaid and W. S. Simms, swore that Chief Orr fired the first shot of the battle. D. M. Miller, the first witness called, declared the flash of the first shot came from near where the Chief was standing while L. H. Smith swore the first shot was fired just after Orr had said he would "show them a d—ned nice Chief," he was. "Practically every witness testified to the same story.

Summarized their evidence tended to show that a crowd began assembling near the car barns early in the evening. There was nothing introduced to show that there was any signs of disorder until Patrolman Merritt had trouble with Clem Wilson, a member of the crowd, and felled him with his rifle. Then hundreds, so the witnesses said, began to clamor for the arrest of the officer. Sheriff Wallace then took a hand in the proceedings and urged the crowd to disperse. There was then an hour of quiet, until the arrival of John Wilson, brother of Clem, who drove up in a buggy and demanded to see Chief Orr.

Orr and Wilson had some words, following which Orr fired his rifle straight in the air, and the fight began in earnest, according to the testimony. The chief point for the defense came when Mrs. O. B. Phifer, under a grueling cross-examination, admitted that she went to the home of the mayor to have the strike-breakers put out, because the crowd told her to.

The defense is presented by Heriot Clarkson and E. T. Candler while Jake Nowell is chief counsel for the prosecution. The regular session of the Superior court was adjourned in order that Justice Alexander could use the court house for the preliminary hearings.

(Continued on Page Two)

ORDER FOR COAL STRIKE STANDS; GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE CHARGE; WILL FIX MAXIMUM FUEL PRICES

STRIKE ORDER OF MINERS TO STAND

Walkout Cannot Be Avoided, Mine Workers' Officials Declare In Statement

OPERATORS DECLARED TO BE RESPONSIBLE

Will Be Exercising Constitutional Rights In Striking, They Declare, and Be Proceeding According To Law; Still Ready To Enter Into Negotiation With Operators

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 29.—That "a strike of bituminous miners cannot be avoided," was the outstanding conclusion of a statement issued late today by the conference of United Mine Workers officials. Blame for the situation was laid at the feet of the operators because "they had refused to negotiate a wage agreement notwithstanding the fact the mine workers' representatives had urged and beseeched them to do so."

The miners, the statement claims, will be exercising constitutional rights in striking. The statement also set forth that the union officials gave profound consideration to the statement of President Wilson as it appeared in the newspapers and added that no communication on that subject had been received from the Federal administration.

The statement follows: "The conference of United Mine Workers, composed of members of the international executive board, the scale committee of the central competitive district and the district presidents, United Mine Workers of America, gave most profound consideration to the statement of the President of the United States, which appeared in the public press recently, relative to the impending strike of bituminous miners set for November 1. No communication was received by the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America from either the President or any representative of the Federal government.

"A canvass of the entire situation shows that a strike of bituminous miners cannot be avoided. A regularly constituted convention of representatives of United Mine Workers held at Cleveland, Ohio, on September 25, ordered a strike of bituminous mine workers to become effective November 1. No communication was received by the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America from either the President or any representative of the Federal government.

"The responsibility for the strike rests with the coal operators. They have refused to negotiate a wage agreement, notwithstanding the fact the mine workers' representatives have urged and beseeched them to do so. The fundamental cause which prompted the mine workers to take this drastic action are deep-seated. For two years their wages have remained stationary. They appealed one year ago to the Federal fuel administrator, Dr. Garfield, and from him to the President of the United States, for an increase in wages sufficient to meet the increase in the cost of the necessities of life. Their appeal was rejected and their request refused. Notwithstanding this, they continued mining coal until now their contract expires, when they are determined that their grievances must be adjusted in a reasonably satisfactory manner.

"The courts have held that the workmen have a right to strike and may quit work either singly or collectively for the purpose of redressing grievances and righting wrongs. The constitution and guarantees of this free government give me the right to work or quit work individually or collectively.

"The mine workers, therefore, are but exercising the rights guaranteed by the constitution and which cannot be taken away by the representatives of government when they quit work or when they refuse to work until their grievances are adjusted. The mine workers' representatives are ready, willing and anxious to meet the coal operators for the purpose of negotiating an agreement and bringing about a settlement of the present unhappy situation. They will respond at any time to call for such a meeting will honestly endeavor to work out a wage agreement upon a fair and equitable basis, which agreement alone will put the mines in operation and guarantee the nation an adequate supply of coal. We assert that the mine workers have no other purpose in view other than to secure a working wage agreement. All of their demands are incorporated in the wage proposal submitted to the coal operators, and each and all are subject to negotiation.

"Conscious of the grave responsibility resting upon the representatives of the coal miners we have no other alternative than to carry out the instructions of the United Mine Workers convention. The issue has been made, and if it must be settled upon the field of

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GOVERNMENT HURRIES TO DEAL WITH COAL STRIKE ORDERED FOR SATURDAY

Washington, Oct. 29.—The government moved swiftly tonight to meet the nation-wide coal strike ordered for Saturday.

Refusal of the miners' organization at Indianapolis to withdraw the order calling off half a million men brought instant announcement that drastic action would be taken to keep the mines in operation.

As to those miners who go on strike and thereby curtail production of the food and fuel control law with its recently added criminal penalties of fine and imprisonment will be enforced without regard to persons. This attitude of the government, Attorney General Palmer made clear, does not affect the right of workers to strike for redress of grievances in other cases where no violation of the law is involved.

Every resource of the government, in the words of Attorney General Palmer, will be used to prevent the "national disaster" certain to follow the stoppage of work.

Adequate police protection, with troops as a last resort, if necessary, will be given those men desiring to remain at work. Reports from government agents show that a big part of the miners ordered to quit work want to stay on the job.

Rights of the public will be protected through revival of price control regulations suspended when the fuel administration went out of existence February 1. This means an early drop in the price of soft coal and gives assurance against profiteering.

BOYD ASKS FOR ASSISTANT JUDGE

Overman Believes Webb Will Be Named As New Jurist In Fortnight

SEVERAL MENTIONED AS WEBB'S SUCCESSOR

Clyde Hoy To Seek Post, It Is Believed; At Least Four in 'Elimination Contest' in Mecklenburg; State Senator Mangum, of Gaston, Also a Possibility

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By R. E. POWELL. (Special Leased Wire.) Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.—Judge James E. Boyd's statement in his own handwriting that he is physically unable to discharge "efficiently" the duties of United States district judge for the Western district, forwarded here today, clears the way for the appointment of Representative E. Yates Webb as Federal judge within the next few days.

The appointment, Senator Overman believes, will be made within a fortnight, possibly this week. The President may be able to send the appointment to the Senate in the next few days and that body may pass in its treaty deliberations long enough to confirm Mr. Webb.

There are two reasons why speedy action on the Webb appointment may be had. The first is that Judge Boyd himself is not only willing but desirous that he be superannuated and the second is that Mr. Webb is decidedly popular among the Senators of both parties. His service as chairman of the judiciary committee of the House while that body was under Democratic control constantly threw him in touch with the members of the Senate and won for him the friendship of leaders on both sides of the chamber.

Text of Judge Boyd's Letter. Judge Boyd's letter, which was as wholly unexpected as was the President's veto on the prohibition enforcement bill, is dated yesterday and is very brief. It reads: "The President: 'I wish to advise you that I am not in a physical condition to discharge efficiently the duties of United States district judge and therefore request that you designate an additional judge for this district under the provisions of the Carlin act. I am mentally in good condition, but I am physically impaired. 'With great respect, yours, 'JAMES E. BOYD.'"

Way Opens For Webb. As the judge's admission of physical inability clears the way for the elevation of Mr. Webb to the judiciary, the same elevation clears the way for a red-hot scramble in the Ninth for Mr. Webb's seat in Congress with the elimination contest in Mecklenburg looming up as the chief preliminary to the big bout.

(Continued on Page Two)

FOOD CONTROL ACT WILL BE ENFORCED

Government Declares Coal Strike Called In Manner That Makes It Illegal

RIGHT TO STRIKE IS NOT POINT INVOLVED

Statement Issued After Conference With Officials In Office of Attorney General Palmer, Wherein Government Fully Outlines Principles Under Which It Will Act

Washington, Oct. 29.—The government will establish the "illegality" of the strike of coal miners "without in any way impairing the general right to strike" as the "general right to strike is not in issue in any sense whatever in the present situation" it was declared in a statement issued tonight after a conference in the office of Attorney General Palmer, at which he discussed the situation with Secretary Wilson, Director General Hines, Secretary Tamuly and Assistant Attorneys General Ames and Garvan.

The statement which it was said fully represents the attitude of the government, declared that the impending coal strike "was ordered in a manner, for a purpose and with a necessary effect, which taken together, put it outside the pale of the law."

The government will act in the strike under the provision of the Lever food control act, enacted as a war measure but still in force.

Government States Position. The position of the government in the impending coal strike was announced tonight by Attorney General Palmer as follows: "There can be no doubt that the government has the power in the public interest under the law, to deal with the projected strike of the bituminous coal miners without infringing upon the recognized right of men in any line of industry to work when they please and quit work when they please. The illegality of this strike can and will be established without in any way impairing the general right to strike, and the general right to strike is not in issue in any sense whatever in the present situation. This is true because the circumstances differentiate this case from the case of any other strike that has ever taken place in the country.

"It does not follow that every strike is lawful merely because the right to strike is recognized to exist. Every case must stand upon its own bottom and be governed by its own facts. Therefore, when the President said in his statement last Saturday that 'such a strike in such circumstances' is not only unjustifiable but unlawful, reference was had only to the conditions in the impending situation.

Outside the Law. The proposed strike was ordered in a manner, for a purpose and with a necessary effect, which taken together put it outside the pale of the law. After the war began, the production of fuel was regarded as one of the subjects of such peculiar public importance as to justify a special statutory enactment. The fuel administration was created to supervise the subject and matters of wages as well as prices were considered and sanctioned by the fuel administration. After the cessation of hostilities, the fuel administration suspended certain of its orders, but did not determine them, and they are subject to reinstatement at any time upon the President's order and the statute under which the orders were made is still in full force.

"With this situation existing, the convention of United Mine Workers at Cleveland, last September, decided to annul all wage contracts on November 1 and took the unprecedented step of deciding in advance of an opportunity for consultation either with the government or the coal operators, to strike on November unless satisfactory new arrangements should be made.

No Ward From Workers. Without any expression from the workers themselves, the organization promulgated a demand for a sixty per cent in wages, a six-hour day and a five-day week, and authorized a strike to be effective November 1 before the demands were even presented to the operators. The demand for a new wage agreement covered only a part of the coal fields, but the strike order was sent broadcast to workers in other fields where operators had been given no opportunity to even consider demands for increased wages or decreased hours. All this has been done while the miners in every field, through their right of collective bargaining had entered into a solemn contract with the operators, fixing wages and hours for a definite period which has not yet expired. The operators, upon the insistence of the President indicated their willingness to negotiate and arbitrate providing the strike is deferred, while the miners rejected the President's request for arbitration as a means of settlement and refused to defer the strike.

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(Continued on Page Sixteen.)