

**WEATHER:**  
Fair warmer Monday; rain at night and Tuesday in west portion.

# The News and Observer

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## RAIDS REVEAL PLANS TO CALL GENERAL STRIKE TO OVERTHROW GOVERNMENT

Union of Russian Workers Would Wipe Away All Organized Authority of Every Kind

DOCUMENTS SEIZED OF THE MOST INFLAMMATORY CHARACTER, AGENTS SAY

Assistant Attorney General Garvan Makes Public Material Which Makes No Secret of Union's Program of Destruction and Death To Achieve Its Ends; Manifesto of Anarchists Is One of Most Recent Documents Put Out By Organization; Opposed To Religion and All Organized Authority

Washington, Nov. 9.—Plans of the union of Russian workers to bring about an overthrow of the American government through a general strike, is revealed in documents seized in the nation-wide raids of Federal authorities Friday and Saturday nights and made public tonight by Assistant Attorney General Garvan.

With the government overthrow and everything "twisted from the earth is a reminder of the right to private ownership of property" the Russian workers, according to their manifesto, looked forward to "the magnificent beautiful form of man without a God, without a master, and free of authority."

The documents and publications contained in the raids, officials said today, are of the most inflammatory nature and make no effort to conceal the union's program of destruction and death to achieve its ends.

Included among the documents seized, all of which are printed in Russian, is "Novomirsk—Manifesto of Anarchists—Communists." This publication, the most recent put out by the union, was said by Mr. Garvan to be the most dangerous piece of propaganda ever disseminated by any radical organization in the United States.

The manifesto outlines the purpose of the movement inaugurated by the union as "complete destruction of private control of natural resources and capital and complete destruction of power of rule and the institutions invested with powers to enforce rule of one man over another."

Under the caption of "what should be our means of carrying on the fight" the manifesto says:

"What must we do, the vanguard of the proletariat?" "We must conscientiously hasten the elementary movement of the struggle of the working class; we must convert small strikes into general ones, and convert the latter into armed revolt of the laboring masses against capital and state."

At the time of this revolt, we must at the first favorable opportunity proceed to an immediate seizure of all means of production and all articles of consumption and make the working classes the masters in fact of all general wealth. At the same time, we must mercilessly destroy all remains of governmental authority and class domination, liberating the prisoners, demolish prisons and police offices, destroy all legal papers pertaining to private ownership of property; all field fences and boundaries, and burn all certificates of indebtedness—in a word, we must take care that everything is wiped from the earth that is a reminder of the right to private ownership of property; to blow up barracks, guardhouses and police administration and to shoot the most prominent military and police officers; the revolting working people. In the work of destruction we must be merciless, for the slightest weakness upon our part may afterward cost the working classes a whole sea of needless blood."

Opposed to Religion. "After 'Capital and State' are destroyed, the manifesto says the first duty of the union is to start production on a new foundation. Existing labor organizations should be extended and production should be given over entirely to them, it argues. Then, each 'village commune' should unite with all other communes and 'the one grand federation' follow, the manifesto advocates as its program.

Recognizing no religion, no authority, no power other than its own, the manifesto says alternately, its members are atheists, communists, anarchists. It continues:

"Religion covers everything with fog; real evil becomes visionary and visionary good a reality. It has always sanctified slavery, grief and tears. And we declare war upon all Gods and religions fables. We are atheists."

The government's attempts to put down riots were attacked as nothing short of murder where such attempts to end trouble had resulted in death for anybody.

In its discussion of war the manifesto indicts the American people of honoring General Pershing as commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe.

## MILLION-DOLLAR BLAZE IN TEXAS OIL REGIONS

Wichita Falls, Texas, Nov. 9.—One man was killed, a number sustained minor burns and a loss which it is estimated will exceed \$1,000,000 resulted in an oil fire today which swept 80 acres of proven oil territory on the outskirts of Waggoner City and destroyed a large part of that town. Waggoner City, or New Town, as it is popularly known, is 22 miles from here and in the heart of Northwest extension to the Berk Barnett oil field.

Acres in this field is owned by many Eastern and local companies. Lightning struck an oil tank on the outskirts of Waggoner City, which is said to be the largest unincorporated town in America.

The tank exploded and a wave of burning oil swept down the surface of rain water-covered streets, setting fire to everything with which it came in contact.

The bulk of the business section was destroyed, according to early reports. Waggoner City has no telephone or railroad connection, and the roads are almost impassable. Details are meager.

The fire is believed to have covered blocks 73, 74, 75, 83 and 84 in what is described as the most congested oil field in the world, and it is said probably 200 derricks were destroyed.

## FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE NORFOLK SOUTHERN DEAD

Edwin Travis Lamb Climbed Ladder From Bottom During Railroad Career

Birmingham, Ala., Nov. 9.—E. T. Lamb, Federal manager of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad, died here this morning at 7:30 o'clock following an attack of apoplexy which he suffered on his private car near Birmingham last week.

The body was sent from Birmingham this afternoon to Norfolk, Va., his old home, where interment will be made. Mr. Lamb had been prominent in railroad circles in the South for many years. He was former president of the Norfolk Southern Railroad and prior to the formation of railroads was president of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic.

He was fifty-six years old. Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9.—E. T. Lamb, Federal Railroad Manager of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic, who died today in Birmingham, Ala., and whose family reside in Norfolk, is a Virginia by birth and a graduate of William and Mary College. Beginning his railroad career with Chesapeake and Ohio, at Newport News, he later accepted positions with branches of the Southern Railway, and in 1907 was made superintendent of the Norfolk-Danville division. Accepting the receivership of the Norfolk Southern in 1909 he became the road's president in 1911. In 1912 he assumed the general management of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic in litigation, and later became its president, and was made Federal manager under government control.

## VAIN SEARCH MADE FOR BODIES OF DROWNED MEN

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9.—No trace was found today of the bodies of seven members of the Harris Hunting Club of Harrisburg, Ill., who were drowned in the Mississippi river about 25 miles north of Memphis late Friday night when the 40-foot launch in which they, with the four survivors, were going to Lake Providence, La., for the club's annual hunting trip.

The launch, which sank in 40 feet of water when it hit an overhanging tree in the darkness, is believed to have drifted down the river and become imbedded in the sand. Three of the bodies are said to be in its cabin, while Joe H. Pierson, one of the survivors, said he saw four others drown.

A vain search was made today for the bodies by 18 Harrisburg business men who came for that purpose and tonight it was announced they had offered rewards of \$50 for each body recovered. They returned tonight with the four survivors to Harrisburg.

## LEWIS DENIES HE AGREED TO COMPLY WITH COURT ORDER

Leaders In Strike of Bituminous Coal Miners Hold Meeting Today

MANY UNION OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN INDIANAPOLIS

Outcome of Today's Conference Problematical and Views of District Presidents Differ; Government Officials Take No Action Pending Their Decision

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 9.—John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, tonight denied that he agreed to comply with the order of Federal court here yesterday to call off the strike of bituminous coal miners of the country before 6 p. m. next Tuesday evening.

"Statements to the effect that I shall or shall not comply with the mandatory proceeding of the injunction writ are unauthorized and premature," he declared. Mr. Lewis' declaration was made in view of a reported statement of counsel for the miners yesterday that Mr. Lewis, and Secretary-Treasurer William Green, purposed to obey the court's order but they could not speak for other officials. While Mr. Lewis would not comment further on the subject others indicated that the statement of the miners' attorney was intended to show a willingness of the two officials to call a meeting of the international officials district presidents, executive board and members of the miners' scale committee for tomorrow to consider the court order.

Union Leaders Arrive. The meeting of union officials has been set for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Several of the district officials, including Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district, arrived today but none of them would make any statement. Mr. Farrington's only reply to say.

The outcome of tomorrow's conference is problematical. Several district presidents gave out statements on the situation last night before leaving their homes for Indianapolis. These statements showed a wide divergence of opinion as to what course should be adopted. Alexander Howat, president of district No. 14, Pittsburg, Kansas, declared that his attitude was unchanged and that "regardless of injunction, prisons and judges of the United States" he was going to fight. C. F. Koenig, president of district No. 17, West Virginia, said that if ordered to do so he would withdraw the strike order in his district as it was not his intention to fight the government. William J. Trickett, secretary-treasurer of district No. 14, Maryland, expressed the opinion that even if the strike order were rescinded the men would not have to return to work and added, "I don't think they would."

Express Differing Views. Many union men have contended ever since the strike was called that if the strike was ordered by the full convention of miners in Cleveland only another convention could authorize calling it off.

Another phase of the situation in connection with the court order presents the question of what action the government might take if the miners as individuals refuse to obey an order of officials rescinding the strike order. No opinion could be secured in this connection.

Government officials are taking no action pending the expiration of the time given the union chiefs to withdraw the strike order.

## BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM THEY CAPTURE MANY VILLAGES

London, Nov. 9.—The Russian Bolshevik communication of Saturday, received here today, says that the Bolsheviks have occupied a series of villages 30 versts southwest of Krassnaia Gorka and also have taken Kastovo and a number of villages 33 versts west of Gatchina.

The pursuit of General Yudenitch's retreating forces continues along the whole of the front," the statement adds. "Fighting is proceeding 25 versts east of Yamburg. After taking Gdov the Bolsheviks advanced 20 versts north of the town. They occupied Sorok and the enemy is retiring in disorder in a northwesterly direction."

The Bolsheviks also have occupied Malo-Arkanevsk (80 miles southeast of Orel) and a series of villages in the southeast.

## PUBLIC OPINION PUTS AN END TO PROPOSED STRIKE

Miami, Fla., Nov. 9.—The pressure of anti-strike public opinion is credited with putting an end to the proposed general strike which 27 branches of organized labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor had called for tomorrow morning. The people openly declared themselves in the issue and many union men asserted it was unjust that the public should be made to suffer because one firm, Thorpe and Knight, insisted in employing laborers on the open shop basis for the erection of their hotel.

British Detachment Leaves. Vladivostok, Sunday, Nov. 2.—(By The Associated Press.)—The British Far East detachment departed home today on board the steamer Mongolia. This leaves only General Knox, chief of the British Military Commission, and about fifty of his officers in Siberia.

## APPROACH OF END OF SESSION FINDS CONGRESS AT SEA

Leaders Uncertain Regarding Future With Events Dependent On Peace Pact

MEMBERS INSISTENT ON HAVING BRIEF REST

Struggle With Treaty Reservations Will Be Renewed In Senate Today With Sharpest Contest On Reservation Relating To Article Ten of The League Covenant

Washington, Nov. 9.—Approach of the end of the special session of Congress found leaders still uncertain tonight regarding the future with events dependent on the disposition of the German peace treaty.

With members restive and impatient on a brief rest before the regular December session begins three weeks from tomorrow, pressure for final action by the Senate on the treaty has increased. Some leaders believe the final vote on the treaty and adjournment may be reached next Saturday, November 15; others are predicting adjournment about November 22 and others less optimistic have visions of the lapsing of the special into the regular session.

Big Parliamentary Battle. Struggle with treaty reservations will be renewed in the Senate tomorrow with the sharpest contest on the reservation relating to article Ten of the League of Nations covenant. The usual week-end and Sunday conferences by both factions apparently developed little change in programs of procedure except an almost universal desire to hasten the final vote. In this connection, Republican leaders were reported prepared to propose cloture to curtail protracted discussion with assurances of Democratic co-operation.

An unprecedented parliamentary battle over the effect of votes on resolutions of ratification is expected to follow disposition of reservations. Vice President Marshall is understood to be ready to rule that a two-thirds majority must be had either to adopt or reject the treaty and that any amendments sent it back to the Foreign Relations committee or the President. On this ruling and its approval or rejection in the opinion of many, depends the final result.

To Pass Railroad Bill. While the Senate is struggling in the last throes of the treaty fight, the House plans to pass the railroad bill which is to be reported formally tomorrow by the Interstate Commerce Committee, taken up for consideration Tuesday and passed late this week. If possible the railroad measure will come before the Senate during the present session but it is generally conceded that the permanent legislation must go over until next session.

A temporary measure containing the railroad's compensation, is to be passed, but whether it will be this or next month is not yet settled, according to leaders. Enactment of little other legislation is expected until the December session.

The House agricultural committee tomorrow will take up Attorney General Palmer's request to extend the food and fuel control law for six months, with prospects of favorable committee action but delay in final disposition.

The proposed "free zone" bill will be considered Tuesday by Republicans and Friday the committee will hold further hearings on the Pacific cable project.

## TOLEDO PEOPLE WALK NOW WITH STREET CARS GONE

People Voted To Oust Cars Because of Increase in Fares By Company

Toledo, O., Nov. 9.—Car riders who last Tuesday voted for an order ousting the street cars from the streets because they were paying 6 and 8 cents to travel and from work today were paying from 10 to 15 cents in automobile buses of which there was an abundance.

The Toledo Railways and Light Company began last midnight to spirit the cars out of the city until not a vehicle with wheels under it was left within the jurisdiction of the city officials who were responsible for the ouster ordinance passed last June being submitted to the people.

Mayor Cornell Schreiber himself introduced the ordinance when the company increased the fares from five cents to six cents and two cents for a transfer to take care of an increase in carmen's wages.

The cars were moved without notice to public and city officials alike. All were taken into Michigan and stored on sidetracks. The action was taken immediately after official notification was given to the company by the board of elections that the ouster ordinance had been approved by the voters.

Officials of the street company of which Henry L. Doherty of New York is the head, gave it out tonight that cars were not to be operated here "until a permanent settlement has been reached or is assured." All interurbans cars are being turned back at the city limits.

## YEAR AGO KAISER REACHED HOLLAND AFTER HIS FLIGHT

Since Former German Emperor Arrived No Demand Made For Extradition

REGARDED SIMPLY AS REFUGEE BY HOLLAND

Considered To Be Entitled To Same Rights and Benefits As Any Johann Schmidt; Dutch Government Reaches Determination As To Its Policy If Demand Is Made

The Hague, Saturday, Nov. 8.—(By The Associated Press.)—Former Emperor William came to Holland a year ago next Monday. Since that time there has been no demand officially or unofficially for his extradition or delivery up to the allies, nor has Holland at all changed its viewpoint toward him.

The Associated Press learned this today from sources that are unquestionable. Holland's viewpoint as regards William Hohenzollern may be stated as follows:

The Netherlands which for centuries has accorded political refuge to all, considers the former Emperor and Crown Prince as refugees—not as royalty but as persons entitled to the same rights as any plain Johann Schmidt who fled to Holland during the war. This principle is so strongly held by the government and also by the press of Holland that nothing is likely to change it, it is asserted.

Not Considered Criminal. The Dutch government has reached a determination as to its conduct in the event the surrender of William Hohenzollern is asked for. No official statement has been made in this connection but The Associated Press learns that Holland considered the former Emperor beyond extradition as there is no possible way legally to hold him as a criminal. If they desire to insist on the privilege, both the Hohenzollerns would be free to go where they liked, as they are in no sense prisoners. However, because they feel that they would embarrass Holland even further they apparently have agreed to remain where they now are—the father at Amerongen and his son at Wieringen.

If the one-time Emperor and Crown Prince desired to return to Germany, they would be permitted to go. While it is possible that Frederick William of some day may return to Germany, some day circles in The Hague are inclined to believe that William Hohenzollern to settle down to the life of a country gentleman at Doorn, where he has been permitted to buy a small estate because his long stay at Amerongen seemed unfair to Count Von Bentinck whose castle he occupies.

Although a number of purported interviews with the former Emperor have been published, the fact is that he never has spoken for publication since his arrival in Amerongen, and to the request of The Associated Press correspondent for a statement on the occasion of the anniversary of his taking refuge here he sent a reply saying that he had not changed his determination not to speak.

Holland realizes the unpleasantness of a situation created by the fact that the former German ruler sought refuge here a year ago, a cross Dutch official said to The Associated Press today, "but for us it is only a question of sticking to the principles which have guided us for centuries."

Also there is the question of principles in our negotiations of Belgium's demands with regard to territorial adjustments. These negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily in Paris. At no time were diplomatic relations between Belgium and Holland broken off.

As far as Limburg is concerned, were it not for the fact that it would be beneath the dignity of Holland to consider such a procedure, we would welcome a plebiscite there, for we know that only about one-half of one per cent of the population of Limburg, and these for self-interested reasons, would favor annexation to Belgium. Regarding the River Scheldt, Holland's control of the waterway has been unquestioned since the fourteenth century and there is now no reason to surrender it.

May Arrange State Loans. "One must put one's self in our place to understand. It is the same as if, for instance, Switzerland should ask for the right to build and control a canal to Genoa, or Canada should desire to do the same thing from Canada to Tampa, Fla."

The correspondent of The Associated Press has learned that while Holland has not yet made a state loan to Germany, such a loan is quite probable, as from the standpoint of a neutral, which Holland considers gives her a fair perspective, the financial and commercial building up of Germany is absolutely essential to the tranquility of the world.

Yudenitch Forces Retreat. Helsinki, Finland, Nov. 9.—The forces of General Yudenitch have retreated to Weimara station, according to a communication issued Saturday morning by the Russian Northwest Army.

American Cruiser Arrives. Vladivostok, Tuesday, Oct. 25.—(By The Associated Press.)—The United States cruiser Brooklyn, with Vice Admiral William L. Rodgers, commander of the American Asiatic fleet on board, arrived here today.

Tark Ruler In Switzerland. Geneva, Nov. 9.—Talat Bey, former Grand Vizier of Turkey, has succeeded in entering Switzerland under an assumed name, according to the Tribune, which adds that he purposes establishing a center in the country for young Turk propaganda.

## STRIKE IS ENDORSED BY COUNCIL OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

## MAYNARD ARRIVES AT WASHINGTON

Today He Will Be Guest of North Carolina Delegation In Congress

PLANS FOR RECEPTION IN THE HOUSE OUTLINED

Dinner In Maynard's Honor Tonight By N. Carolina Delegation; How He Will Figure In Armistice Day Celebration; Sect'y Daniels and Gen. Barnett Among Speakers

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

Washington, Nov. 9.—Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, North Carolina's world famed flyer, landed in Washington this afternoon at 5 o'clock on his way back to New York from Clinton. Tomorrow he will be the guest of the North Carolina delegation in Congress and will conclude his visit to the nation's capital on Tuesday when he offers up the first aerial prayer as the Armistice Day feature here.

The "Flying Parson" was met at Bolling Field this afternoon by Representative Sam Brinson and the latter's secretary, Ardrey Moore. Before they left the field, the Third District member made a short flight with Maynard and afterwards they went to Mr. Brinson's hotel where Sergeant Kline and "Trixie" are also spending the night.

Maynard will open the program tomorrow when he appears before a Congressional aircraft committee for the purpose of giving testimony bearing on the development of aviation. Following this, he will be entertained at lunch at the capitol.

Reception in House. Then the reception in the House of Representatives will follow, according to Mr. Brinson's program tonight. Maynard will be ushered into the reserved galleries and at a given moment he will be recognized first by the Third District member and subsequently by Speaker Gilet and the members of the House. Kline and "Trixie" will also share in the honors which will follow somewhat the demonstration given in the House to the boys who fired the first shot when they paid their respects to Congress sometime ago.

When this is over, Maynard will be taken over Washington in an automobile, unless after the House reception, Senator Overman arranges for a similar welcome in the Senate. It is possible that the Senate welcome will consist of Maynard's presentation to the Senate in the respective cloak rooms, since gallery demonstrations are tabooed. Tomorrow night a dinner will be given in his honor by the North Carolina delegation at which a number of North Carolinians are expected to attend.

Prayer In The Air. The prayer which Maynard will offer in the air at the Armistice Day celebration Tuesday will be made when the Parson is one mile up and will be repeated to the audience through a wireless telephone set. This will open the ceremonies.

Afterward, forty-eight riflemen from the army, navy and marine corps will fire 5,000 rounds of ammunition in Lafayette Square immediately on the minute preceding 11 o'clock. The riflemen representing each state in the union will fire in cadence to reproduce conditions on the Western Front during the last moment of hostilities one year ago.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Major General Barnett, of the Marine Corps, and Associate Justice McKenna, of the United States Supreme Court, are among the Armistice Day speakers.

## MAYNARD'S FAREWELL TO HOME COUNTY PEOPLE

Clinton, Nov. 9.—Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, whose de Havilland plane suffered a broken axle and propeller blade here Thursday, was unable to complete repairs until midnight last night. He left Clinton this morning at sunrise getting away in fine shape. The roar of his big motor aroused the people of the town and vicinity and there was much hurried early rising to see him off. He left for Washington, D. C., having to cancel his engagement to visit Winston-Salem as planned to attend the dedication of Maynard Field.

This was a keen disappointment to him. The two accidents to his plane here are greatly regretted by our people who had prepared what they thought an ample landing field but which was inadequate for a machine so much larger than any ever landed here before. Lieut. Maynard is due in New York Monday morning where he will be given a reception and banquet on the evening of that day. Before leaving he expressed pleasure in having come to his home county notwithstanding the accidents that befell his plane, which he came to understand his home people regretted more than he.

King Albert Reaches Portugal. Madrid, Nov. 9.—The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in Lisbon last night on board the American transport George Washington, according to a dispatch to El Imparcial from Lisbon. The royal couple landed and drove about the city.

Action of Government In Injunction Proceedings Severely Condemned in Public Statement

SUPPORT OF ORGANIZED LABOR PROMISED TO STRIKING COAL MINERS

Lever Food-Control Act, Under Which Government Acted In Court Proceedings, Never Enacted To Apply To Workers, It Is Declared; History of Negotiations Presented and Coal Workers Declared To Have Been Justified In Walking Out; Council In Session For Four Hours Framing Statement

Washington, Nov. 9.—Holding that the action of government in injunction proceedings against striking bituminous coal miners to be "so autocratic as to stagger the human mind," the executive council of the American Federation of Labor declared tonight in a statement issued after a four hour meeting that the miners' walkout was justified, promised for the strike the entire support of organized labor and asked aid and endorsement for it from the general public.

The Lever act, under which the government acted in the court proceeding never was enacted to apply to workers, the council asserted, and its use against the miners was classed as "an injustice not only to workers, but to all liberty loving Americans." The action was taken without any participation of William Green, general secretary of the Mine Workers, who is a member, but all the remaining principal officers of the American Federation of Labor were present.

History of Negotiations. The council began its sessions at 3 o'clock after its members had been hastily summoned together and the statement which formulated its action was carefully revised and rewritten by Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, president and secretary respectively of the Federation.

The council in its statement presented at length the history of the negotiations which led up to and precipitated the strike, declaring almost in the first sentence that the officers of the United Mine Workers did everything in their power to avert this great industrial struggle.

It reserved its bitterest words for later comment on governmental action thereafter.

There were 2,500 delegates, representing 500,000 miners, seated in the convention which called the strike, the statement said, after briefly sketching in complaints of working conditions in the industry which, it is asserted, the miners seek to remedy by striking.

The instructions of the convention were taken through the usual committees in conference with the operators, and then, the statement puts it, "our government interjected itself and applied for an injunction."

Endorse Miners' Strike. The statement characterized the action as "invasion of the rights of the miners," intended to starve the miners into submission by cutting off their strike benefits, and demanded the withdrawal of the injunction secured Saturday at Indianapolis "to restore confidence in the institutions of our country and respect to courts."

"By all the facts in the case the miners' strike is justified," it concluded. "We endorse it. We are convinced of the justice of the miners' cause, we pledge to the miners the full support of the American Federation of Labor and appeal to the workers and citizenship of our country to give like endorsement and aid to the man engaged in this momentous struggle."

Statement By Council. The statement of the executive council, which members refused to interpret or discuss in any manner, and which is addressed to "Our Fellow Citizens and Our Fellow Workers," follows in part:

"The executive council is of the opinion that the officers of the United States Mine Workers of America did everything in their power to avert this great industrial controversy. Due consideration has never been given to the danger surrounding the coal miners. The condition of the miner and his family is such that he is practically deprived, not only of sunshine and fresh air, but to a certain extent he is deprived of the association and companionship of all other human beings outside of his own particular class who are themselves engaged in the dangerous and unhealthy occupation of coal mining. Authentic statistics show that the miners have less than 300 days of employment during each year.

"The high cost of living has presented itself in perhaps a more serious form in isolated mining camps than in large industrial centers. There is usually not the same opportunity for the miners in the mining camps to make their purchases to such advantage as is presented in other localities."

The statement then goes on to describe the efforts to reach an agreement with the operators at Buffalo and later in Washington. The miners' scale committee, the statement said, "had full power to give and take in the

(Continued on Page Two)