

STEEL PRODUCTION REPORTED BETTER

Carnegie Company Declares Return to Normal Slow but Resistless

STRIKERS DISPUTE CLAIM

By the Associated Press Pittsburgh, Oct. 1.—Steel companies in the Pittsburgh strike district today generally reported improved conditions from their point of view...

Strike headquarters had no early reports to give out, but it was said that nothing had occurred in the last twenty-four hours to change the situation.

Strikers also claim that the Jones & Laughlin plant, the largest independent concern in the Pittsburgh district, is also crippled.

W. A. Cornelius, superintendent of the national works of the National Tube Company, said the pipe and tube mill, the largest in the world under one roof, is operating 100 per cent.

Major George H. Lysle, of McKeesport, who has been under severe criticism by labor unions for refusing to allow mass-meetings within his jurisdiction, while they are permitted in some other communities, today issued this statement:

Gary Says Union Rule Means Decay

"So far as I know they have had nothing to do with these outbreaks," he said. "I added that it was possible that some of the company's guards had participated in disturbances since the strike began, but pointed out that Mrs. Sellens was killed before the strike started."

"This strike has been conducted in many respects like other strikes," Mr. Gary continued. "Only worse in some of its features."

Workmen Loyal During War "Throughout the war, our workmen were loyal. While it is true that there is a radical element of foreigners at the present time, it is only doing justice to say that in my opinion, the majority of the foreigners were good citizens."

not naturalized?" asked Chairman Kenyon. "I include all foreign-born."

Gary Replies Threats "The men did not strike of their own volition," continued Judge Gary. "They were taken out by the constant effort of union leaders to bring about a strike."

He said that a small percentage had joined the union. "Was there any other reason for your refusal to see the union leaders?" Senator Walsh pressed.

After a pause Judge Gary replied: "Senator, I want to be frank enough to say that it has been my policy and the policy of the corporation not to deal with union labor leaders at any time."

Senator Walsh asked whether his position was not virtually notice "to the employees that the corporation was opposed to organization of unions," said Judge Gary.

"I don't think employers should talk with a few men when they know in advance that no contracts will be made with labor leaders," replied the witness. "Especially when the men themselves are not requesting it."

Outsiders Are Blamed Senator Wolcott, Democrat, Delaware, asked Judge Gary whether he meant to say that the corporation refused to talk with representatives of its workmen or with "outsiders."

Judge Gary said 60,284 of the corporation's employees worked a twelve-hour day, 100,800 a ten-hour day and that 88,904 averaged an eight-hour day.

In transportation work of the corporation, he said, the 1914 rate was \$2.71, against \$5.02 this year. Miscellaneous employees received \$2.20 in 1914 and \$4.48 this year.

"How much do you pay superintendents?" asked Senator Kenyon. "As high as \$7000 or \$8000 a year."

"I believe there's only one, but there are many at \$20, \$28 and \$27 a day," he said.

"Oh, more than that." "It is not the fact that up-to-date rolling mills are automatic," Senator Phillips interposed, "and that the roller's main duty is to know that his rolls are properly adjusted?"

"You're right," said Judge Gary. "The high pay is for his skill. None of these men perform manual labor. He touches a button or pulls a lever."

"What we'd like to know is what caused this strike," interrupted Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts.

"Judge Gary, Mr. Gompers and Mr. Fitzpatrick told us the cause of this strike was your refusal to meet the men's committee," Senator Kenyon said. "That ought to bring us to the point."

Union Leaders' Claim Reveals Proportion of Men Out Is Small

BETHLEHEM STEEL STRIKE IS WEAK

Union Leaders' Claim Reveals Proportion of Men Out Is Small SENATE INQUIRY IS ASKED

Bethlehem, Oct. 1.—Fifteen hundred Bethlehem steel strikers, meeting at Allentown last night, directed sending of a telegram asking the Senate steel probes to investigate the conditions at the big plants here.

The meeting was held in Lyric Hall, Allentown. The refusal of Bethlehem city officials to allow meetings in this city made it necessary for the strikers to go to Allentown.

The men at the meeting came from Allentown, Bethlehem and nearby towns. It was claimed by the leaders that hundreds were unable to be present owing to the distance of Allentown from their homes.

The strikers say they can win without further accessions of strength, and referred to their fight as a portion of the big country-wide steel strike, and not a matter of local concern alone.

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STRIKE AT SHIPYARDS DESPITE U. S. OFFER

Washington Action Too Late, Pacific Coast Union Men Believe

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—(By A. P.)—With shipyard workers on strike at Tacoma, Washington, and Eureka, Calif., and orders for a walkout effective at all other important shipbuilding centers on the Pacific coast, the opinion of union labor officials of the Pacific coast district today was that government action taken in Washington yesterday had come too late to prevent at least a temporary tie-up of all yards working on government ships.

The men demand an average increase of eight cents an hour over the "May scale" agreement, which expired at midnight last night. Recently, in Washington, representatives of the shipping board and the Navy Department agreed that no increased wages should be granted men working on government vessels until after the labor conference called by President Wilson to meet next Monday had completed its labors.

Mr. O'Donnell expects the decision reached here yesterday by navy and shipping board officials to clear up the strike situation in the New York yard also, when the workers understand that they may now negotiate with employers in demanding a forty-four-week.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Shipyard workers in the Portland, Oregon, district, will not strike, but await the outcome of the October 6 conference, James O'Connell, president of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, was advised today.

Washington, Oct. 1.—(By A. P.)—At a mass-meeting of striking employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company this evening action was taken to request your committee to include in its investigation of the steel strike the plants of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

"The strike in the Bethlehem plants is the result of the failure of the plans of collective bargaining that can be maintained and used wholly for the interests of the company and to the detriment of the employees."

"Wages have been cut in these plants and the workers will be organized against the will of the officials of the company. An award of the national war-labor board guaranteeing mechanics minimum hourly rates compared with those paid in government plants has not yet been put into effect by the company, although it was to take effect August 1, 1918. These men have retroactive pay dating from that time of over one year ago."

"Vice President Archibald Johnson, of the steel company, is mayor of Bethlehem, Pa., and prohibited meetings of the strikers, while the right to picket has also been denied the men. Newspaper reports also charge the officers of the unions with radicalism and bolshevism in order to justify the treatment given them by the company-controlled city government."

"Inasmuch as this company has contracts for guns, armor plate and other ordnance for the United States Government which is held up by this strike, and since the conditions under which the men must work here are so different that the government concedes in other plants on the same kind of work, we urge that your committee extend its investigation to this company and visit Bethlehem for the purpose of securing the information which we will convey to you through the employees."

"The employees of this company resent the slander which is being circulated against them by the company-controlled newspapers and newspaper correspondents, and in order to get at the truth we appeal to you to bring this plant within the scope of your investigation."

"Trusting your committee will give this matter your immediate attention in the hope that some settlement of the present controversy may be brought about, we remain,

"Respectfully," "General Committee of Striking Employees." "Per DAVID WILLIAMS, Chairman in Charge."

Regardless of any claim that may be made by the strikers, a walk through a portion of the Bethlehem works showed many departments apparently working full blast. In spite of what the company claims, upon the other hand, it is impossible to see whether the foundries, machine shops and forge shops are operating or not. The company claims they are, the strikers claim they are not.

LAST MONTH OF DAYLIGHT SAVING

Today begins the last month of the life of the daylight saving law. On the last Sunday of this month at 2 o'clock in the morning all clocks will be turned back an hour, and the country will revert to the use of sun time.

VISIT OF EAMON DE VALERA PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY 11:30 A. M. Arrive North Philadelphia Station. 12:00 M. Reception committee in automobiles will proceed down Broad Street to Chestnut Street, thence east on Chestnut Street to Independence Hall. 12:30 P. M. Address of welcome by Hon. Thomas B. Smith, Mayor of Philadelphia. Address by Pres. De Valera. Wreaths will be placed on the statues of George Washington and Commodore Barry. The procession will then proceed down Chestnut to Fifth, north on Fifth Street to Arch, where Pres. De Valera will place a wreath on the tomb of Benjamin Franklin; then out Arch to Sixth to Market to Broad—down Broad to Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. 7:00 P. M. Banquet Bellevue-Stratford. THURSDAY 7:00 P. M. Parade on Broad Street from Spruce to Diamond Street. Maj. John A. Farrell, Grand Marshal. 8:00 P. M. Mass-meeting in Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Poplar Streets.

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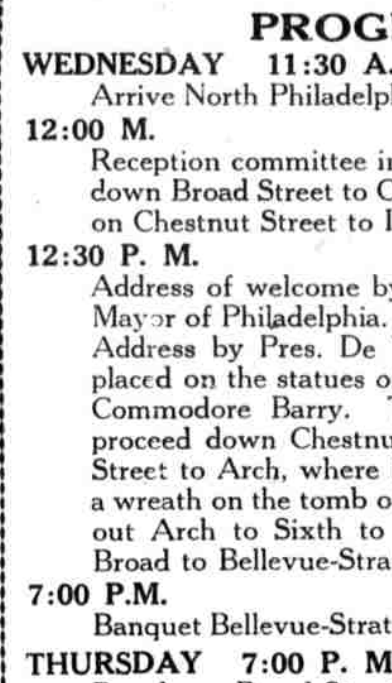
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Advertisement for the U. S. Government's Emergency Purchase of Raincoats, featuring Goodyear 820 Chestnut St. raincoats and listing various items like Police, Fire, Teamster and Auto shirts.