

SOME STEEL MEN ARE ORDERED BACK

Strike Committee Declares In-violate Amalgamated Contracts Made Before Walkout

RIOTS AT HAMMOND, IND.

Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 30.—The national strike committee at Pittsburgh has endorsed the stand taken by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers that contracts with steel plants made before the strike shall be held inviolate, and all Amalgamated men under such contract have been ordered to return to work.

This announcement was made today by D. J. Davis, vice president of the Amalgamated, who is here to see that the orders are carried out.

The order affects nine departments of four plants in the Youngstown district, employing about 5,000 men. The plants which have contracts with the Amalgamated members are the Republic Iron and Steel Co., A. M. Byers Co., Brien Hill Steel Co. and Shanton Steel Hoop Co. Amalgamated men returned to work at the Trumbull Steel Co., at Warren, three weeks ago under a local agreement.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 30.—(By A. P.)—A statement made by John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national steel strike committee, as to the effect of the threatened bituminous coal strike upon the steel walkout and labor in general, was issued at steel union headquarters here today following Mr. Fitzpatrick's departure for Chicago last night. The statement follows:

"If the coal strike comes it will add strength to the steel strike and to the position of labor throughout the country. It will mean labor has accepted the challenge of the big group of employers who profited during the war, and who still are profiteering.

"They have a grip on the throat of the public and the government. They have defied labor, the public and the government. They have refused to deal with labor in the steel industry because they have hopes there that they can defeat organized labor. But in the coal industry they are hopeless of defeating the older, better-organized organization. So they try to force the coal miners to arbitrate.

"Arbitration is no good in the steel industry, but it's fine for the coal industry.

"If the miners strike a tremendous power is added to the labor forces struggling to loosen the grip of ruthless profiteers on labor and the public."

According to latest reports from union headquarters, the strikers of the Pittsburgh district were standing firm and steel production was below normal. Company representatives denied that such conditions prevailed and said the mills were operating and gaining in manpower daily.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, who spent two days here, said he was pleased with the situation, and things were going as "well as could be expected."

"Steel production in the strike districts," he said "is little, if any more than 15 per cent of normal. The 100 per cent claims of mills around Pittsburgh is untrue. Cars of finished steel handled by railroad men run only from 5 to 30 per cent of normal, and much of that sent out is unfit for use. One lot of forty-nine cars was returned as rejected to an independent mill.

"The steel strike is solid, and it is going to stay solid."

Washington, Oct. 30.—Decision to ask the House to order a congressional investigation of the complaints of the steel strikers was reached at the conference between the labor delegation and Pennsylvania representatives. Representative Garland, Republican, who was chosen to introduce the resolution for the inquiry, announced that his measure would be offered today, calling for the investigation by the House labor committee, and an effort would be made to get favorable action on the resolution at a meeting of the labor committee tomorrow.

Public meetings of the steel strikers are not permitted in a single town in Allegheny county, the representatives were told by the labor delegation, which was headed by William J. Kelly, of Pittsburgh.

Seeks \$25,000 Heart Balm

Charles Kutner, a baker, South Fifth street below Lombard, seeks to recover \$25,000 damages from the one he alleges alienated the affections of his bride of two months. A suit to recover that sum was brought today by Kutner against Abraham Stern.

Strike Will Test Radical Labor Theory

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fording perfect protection to those who wish to work.

Besides the government control of railroads insures their use to cause the prompt and full movement of coal from nonunion mines. There are many small openings in various parts of the country which are not unionized and which never can be operated constantly for lack of transportation. The utmost will be done to keep coal moving from such sources.

In a word, if the unions are using a power they never had before they are fighting a force much greater than they ever fought before. The contest cannot last long. A return to work and the appointment of a commission to adjust wages and hours of labor will be the probable outcome.

Strike First, Then Compromise

The real issue is wages. As the miners say in their statement, their wages have not been advanced in two years, in spite of the advance in the cost of living. The leaders of the miners seem to have been forced by the radical sentiment among the workers to raise a lot of false issues.

The thirty-four week strike, as it is never seriously intended, it is described as "good propaganda," which means probably for the recruiting of the unions. But it, like the nationalization demand, signified the forcing of the hand of the conservative leaders by their radical followers.

The radical sentiment in the ranks forced large demands and an uncompromising attitude. It is this which is forcing the strike. But once the strike has come a compromise is likely to be made. But it, like the nationalization demand, signified the forcing of the hand of the conservative leaders by their radical followers.

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Union's Leaders Assail President

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concerned. In fact, the statement placed the blame for the strike flatly upon the mine owners' shoulders and asserted that they alone were responsible for the unprecedented situation which confronts industry.

Had the operators followed the traditions of the coal-mining industry and agreed to "talk across the table" an agreement probably could have been reached in the weeks intervening between the Cleveland convention and the strike date, the union men said.

The statement, in language so terse at times as to be almost cryptic, denied that the strike was illegal in any sense, stated that the executive board had no power to override the decisions of the international convention and refuted charges of ulterior motives in the union's policy.

Subject to Negotiation

Throughout the document also was the constant reiteration of a willingness to negotiate and it set forth that all of the demands, including those for 60 per cent increases in wages and the thirty-hour week were subject to negotiation.

More than 350,000 bituminous miners will be affected by the strike order and an immediate and complete tie-up of the soft coal industry is predicted by the union leaders. They expressed confidence that several thousand nonunion miners would follow the organized men in their walkout.

Only a new wage agreement, to replace the one that they contend expired with the war emergency, is desired by the union.

These and other points in the union's position were set forth in the statement prepared by a committee of the conference and adopted by a unanimous vote.

MERCIER RETURNS TO N. Y.

Belgian Primate Concludes Visit to Cities in the West

New York, Oct. 30.—Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, returned here after a visit to cities in the West.

After his arrival the cardinal visited the statue of Joan d'Arc, Grant's tomb and the grave of the late Bishop Potter, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York. He laid a wreath at the foot of each memorial. He was accompanied by Bishop Charles H. Burch, the present head of the New

NO BAR TO STRIKES IN HOUSE RAIL BILL

Government Would Continue Payment to Lines After Surrendering Control

LOANS ALSO PROVIDED FOR

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 30.—Continuation of the payment of the government standard return to railroads for six months after the end of federal control is provided by the House interstate commerce subcommittee's draft of legislation for solving the railroad problem after private operation is resumed.

Provision also is made for government loans, such advances to be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission with the carriers being required to give security. Likewise provision is made for the refunding of debts, owed by the companies to the government, which were contracted during the period of government operation.

Work on the legislation was completed last night by the subcommittee, but the proposed measure was not made public pending decision of the full committee, which will meet late today to begin the final framing of the bill.

There are said to be wide differences between the House draft and the Senate bill, committee men admitting their plan does not contain a provision prohibiting strikes or one creating a transportation board to determine the railroad needs from the point of the public service.

First, Steam railroads; inland and coastwise vessels, including hotels, hospitals and asylums.

Second, Domestic, including hotels, hospitals and asylums.

Third, Navy and army.

Fourth, Public utilities, including plants and such portions of plants as

Industries to Get Coal by Priorities

Continued From Page One

maintainance of an essential public service.

Order of Priority

In holding such coal exemptions will be made as far as possible of coal destined to certain classes of consignees in the following order of priority which is the basis of priority adopted during the war by the fuel administration:

TWO OLD RELIABLES



Between them provide happiness for many Philadelphia boys. Call now, select your bicycle, pay a little each week, and by Xmas you will have your Boy's or Girl's present paid for. Cash or terms.



Old reliable Malone stands behind every bicycle he sells. Old Reliable St. Nicholas knows the quick path direct to your boy's heart, and he recommends a bicycle.

Great slaughter in prices of all sundries for the holidays.



GEO. C. MALONE
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OPEN EVENINGS

finally passed by November 15. He indicated that plans for adjournment of the House, November 10, would be upset to complete the rail bill.

No new rule of rate-making is laid down by the House subcommittee draft, which leaves virtually unchanged authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix "just and reasonable" rates.

Among other important changes proposed is the placing of coastwise and inland water carriers, independent of their joint use with steam lines, under control of the commission, which also would have jurisdiction over port-to-port rates.

The bill provides for continuance of the arbitration plans set up during government control, with an added provision that court action could be instituted for twice the amount of damages suffered by a plaintiff as the result of a strike or lockout.

Before the bill finally is reported to the House the committee will consider a labor section substantially the same as that in the Senate bill, providing fine and imprisonment for an agreement among any persons to stop interstate traffic.

Garfield Advises Cabinet

Revival of the fuel administration to deal with conditions growing out of the coal strike is not necessary, Dr. Harry Garfield advised the President's cabinet today, holding that the wartime powers of that body now are vested in the railroad administration which will have full authority to distribute coal to essential industries.

While revival of the fuel administration had been urged by government officials to prevent hoarding and profiteering the Department of Justice announced that it had power to handle that situation under the Lever food control act shows that all the relief necessary can now be afforded.

Secretary Lane announced as the cabinet met that the government would not hesitate to curtail the consumption of coal in industries 50 per cent in order that the coal on hand and that available from unaffected non-union mines might be equitably distributed to essential industries.

The current supply of coal from nonunion mines is sufficient to meet domestic demands and supply the needs of railroads and public utilities, Mr. Lane said. New England has stored

supply light, heat and water for public use.

Eighth, Producers and manufacturers of food, including refrigeration.

Sixth, National, state, county and municipal government emergency requirements.

Seventh, Bunkers and other marine emergency requirements not specified above.

Eighth, Producers of news-print paper and plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily newspapers.

Coal held in transit is not to be unloaded in storage nor used until actually needed, so that if its use is later found unnecessary, it can be forwarded to destination whenever practicable.

Instructions issued provide that there will be as little disturbance as possible in the distribution of coal but at the same time protecting the necessities of the railroads, which have a public duty to perform.

Confidential advice from government agents in the coal territory had indicated that a large number of miners would not strike, and it had been thought here that the mines would be open to receive all of the old hands who wanted to stay on the job.

It was explained by officials familiar with the situation that Brewster probably spoke only for the central competitive fields embracing Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, all union strongholds. The annual output in that territory is approximately 180,000,000 tons.

An equal amount is turned out by nonunion mines and the total soft-coal output is about 500,000,000 tons, which gives some idea of decreased production in event of closing of all mines in the central field.

away a two months' supply, which will take care of all requirements for that period.

The Northwest has a fair winter's supply stored at Duluth, Minn., and other nearby storage points, Mr. Lane said.

There is from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 tons of non-union mined coal yearly, and this would be divided as follows: Railroad supply, 100,000,000 tons; domestic, 50,000,000 tons; and public utilities, 25,000,000 tons. This would leave no coal for industries from the source, and Mr. Lane said they would have to be taken care of through curtailment of their consumption.

Government officials today endeavored to obtain further reports from coal operators regarding announcement last night by Thomas T. Brewster, head of the coal operators' scale committee, that no attempt would be made to open the mines Saturday in face of the strike order.

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Menhite, state officials were keeping a close watch on the situation, with a view to preventing disorder. Adjutant General Moon, who has been under treatment at a New Jersey hospital for wounds received in the Argentine, was summoned here to confer with National Guard officers concerning plans for the use of the guard should that become necessary.

SAYS FEW KENTUCKY MEN WILL STRIKE

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 30.—(By A. P.)—A very small percentage of the 40,000

bituminous coal miners in Kentucky will obey the general strike order called for November 1, declared C. J. Norwood, chief of the State Department of Mines, in a statement made public here last night.

Mr. Norwood declares that the great majority of Kentucky miners are well satisfied with present working conditions and are anxious to show their loyalty to the best interests of the country at large by remaining at work. He predicted that Kentucky miners would pay little attention to the order of their national union leaders, and that the state's coal output for November will compare favorably with its average for that month, no matter what may be the outcome of the strike.

Reports from the mining districts, however, predict a general walkout. Kentucky fields furnished more than 31,000,000 tons of the nation's output of soft coal in 1918.

ALABAMA MINERS TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 30.—(By A. P.)—Union miners in Jasper county met today to take a vote on the question of obeying the call for a strike of bituminous mine workers Saturday. The meeting was forced by a number of miners, who insisted they would not walk out until a referendum had been taken.

Officials of the United Mine Workers of America in the Alabama district announced that virtually all of the union men in the district would respond to the strike call. The operators believed many employees would continue at work, and they were making arrangements to that end.

Menhite, state officials were keeping a close watch on the situation, with a view to preventing disorder. Adjutant General Moon, who has been under treatment at a New Jersey hospital for wounds received in the Argentine, was summoned here to confer with National Guard officers concerning plans for the use of the guard should that become necessary.

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Pennsgrove to Welcome Soldiers

Pennsgrove, N. J., Oct. 30.—This borough will give a welcome-home to its soldiers Saturday afternoon and evening. There will be a parade, a supper, speaking and a dance at the du Pont clubhouse.

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