

SOUTHERN CHINESE DRIVE NORTHWARD

Troops of Canton Government Victorious in Kiangsi Province

WU IS UNABLE TO GIVE AID

By the Associated Press. Houghston, May 22.—Sun Yat Sen's southern army is driving northward into the Province of Kiangsi, and the troops of the military governor, Chen Chang-Yuan are reported to be fleeing in disorder.

General Li Ming-Yang, commanding the southern forces, has captured the Lunnan and Kiannan districts, and is launching an attack on Sinfeng. The latter town is situated on the Tao River, about 280 miles north of Canton, capital of the southern government.

Military Governor Chan of Kiangsi is asking General Wu Pei-Fu to send him reinforcements immediately, but the latter is reported to have none available.

London, May 22.—A dispatch to the Times from Peking, dated May 20, says Dr. Sun Yat Sen, head of the Canton Government, is now seeking mediation in securing an understanding with General Wu Pei-Fu.

The old parliamentarians, the disenchanted, seeing prospects of a restoration in the north are deserting Dr. Sun, who is endeavoring to stem the loss of power by a compromise with an avowed enemy.

SUNBURY MAN IS SHOT THREE TIMES IN DARK

Victim Was Wounded Year Ago at the Same Spot

Sunbury, Pa., May 22.—The city is crossed over the shooting of George C. Meiser, thirty-seven years old, as he stood on the street in the business district Saturday night. An unidentified man, according to Meiser, stepped up to him, threw his one arm around his neck and fired three shots. One went in his mouth and came out under the right ear, the other went through his shoulder and a third through his chest. Meiser's wife was coming out of a nearby store as the shooting occurred and protected her husband from falling. His assailant fled in the darkness. Meiser was rushed to the Mary M. Packer Hospital, where doctors said he would recover. Later he was taken to his home. His condition was good today, it was said.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TRADE PACT STARTED AT GENOA PARLEY

With Praises "International Solidarity" of Economic Conference. Genoa, May 22.—During the economic conference here negotiations were started for an Anglo-Italian commercial treaty. It is expected that after the Italian Parliament adjourns, Signor Schanzer, the Foreign Minister, will go to London to conclude the negotiations.

Prior to crossing the Italian frontier on his way home from the economic conference Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, was asked for a farewell message and dictated the following: "Italy opened the road to the idea of international solidarity, for which the best men of all nations have struggled through centuries. The reconstruction of Europe or a revival in the world can only be reached by all peoples who suffered through the war leaving the firm will to recover. Germany has this firm will. She hopes the spirit of Genoa will not be extinguished; indeed, that always will remain fresh and alive in honor of the Italian people on whose behalf the first time after the war victors, vanquished and neutrals forgot the past and were ready to collaborate for a common future."

80,000 ILLITERATES HERE

Broome Speaks at Heidelberg Reformed Church. There are more than 80,000 illiterate persons in Philadelphia today, according to Dr. Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of public schools, who spoke at the Heidelberg Reformed Church, Nineteenth and Oxford streets, last night. "The illiterate, however," he said, "are not only alien and Negroes from the South. Speaking on the fundamentals of education, Dr. Broome said the three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic, are no more than the basis. In place of these, there are six fundamentals of education—reverence for God, patriotism, respect for authority or obedience, honesty, purity of thought and purity of body or health. Dr. Broome's address was on the "The Institution of an Educational System in this country and the struggle of and the obstacles encountered by the pioneers of that system."

MILLIONAIRE IS DIVORCED

Wife Gets Decree Against Tom Burnett, Texas Stockman. Oklahoma City, May 22.—(By A. P.)—The Daily Oklahoman today published an account of the divorce of Lucile Mulhall, widely known horse-woman of Mulhall, Okla., from Tom Burnett, Northwestern Texas millionaire stockman, on grounds of incompatibility. The decree was granted about ten days ago, the newspaper says it learned. Under a settlement agreed upon, Mrs. Mulhall is to receive \$200,000 in cash and deeds to approximately 5000 acres of Texas lands. The couple had been married about two years. Burnett is a son of Burke Burnett, of Fort Worth, on whose ranch the Burke Burnett oil pool was discovered.

WOMAN ENDS HER LIFE

Asbury Park, N. J., May 22.—Mrs. Maggie Levia, wife of Oliver Levia, a Chicago shoe manufacturer, shot and killed herself in her apartment at the Hotel Metropolitan here on Saturday afternoon. It became known yesterday.

INQUIRY ON DAUGHTERY IS URGED BY UNTERMYER

May Be Too Busy to Act if Investigation Is Ordered. Washington, May 22.—Presentation to the Senate Saturday by Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, of letters promising a \$25,000 fee to Harry M. Daugherty, now Attorney General, if he could obtain the release of Charles W. Morse from prison, were followed yesterday by two outstanding developments. Senator Watson, of Indiana, who defended Attorney General Daugherty against Senator Caraway's attack, and was in turn told he had been misinformed, asserted he understood Mr. Daugherty did not receive the fee. Representative Woodruff, of Michigan, who is pressing his resolution calling for a congressional investigation of Attorney General Daugherty's handling of war fraud cases, made public a letter from Samuel Untermyer attacking Mr. Daugherty in both the Morse

case and the war cases, and referring to his appointment as a "blunder and a misfortune."

The Attorney General maintained silence regarding both the Caraway accusation and the Untermyer letter, which was sent in answer to a telegram from Mr. Woodruff suggesting that the Lockwood committee counsel place his services at the disposal of the Department of Justice in prosecuting civil and criminal war contract cases. Mr. Untermyer did not commit himself, but indicated refusal on the ground that he was busy with the Lockwood committee investigation in New York. Recalling recent controversies with Mr. Daugherty in connection with "non-action" in the anti-trust cases placed before him by the Housing Investigation, Mr. Untermyer expressed the fear such an offer from him might be construed by Mr. Daugherty as prompted by personal motives or as an effort to discredit the Attorney General.

NINE "TURNOVERS" A YEAR! Richard Spillane, Editor of the Business Section of the Morning Public Ledger, in a recent article, told of a business making nine turnovers a year. "It will pay you to read Spillane's column 'Men and Business' in the Public Ledger every day. 'Make it a Habit.'—Adv.

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**"VULCAN" SAFETY MATCHES 1 Doz. Boxes 7c**

**Gulden's Mustard Jar 14c      Huyler's Cocoa 1/2 lb. Can 21c**

**"Encore" Olive Pint Can 53c      Quart Can 95c      Holland Herring 10 lb. Tub 75c**

**Ivory Soap Flakes Pkg. 9c      Extension Window Screens 59c**

**Grandmother's Fruit JAM 15 1/2 oz. Jar 20c**

**CRACKER SPECIALS**

**B. G. Crisps lb. 19c**

**Rosemary Sandwich . . . . . lb. 27c**

**Lorna Doones . . . . . pkg. 13c**

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Anthracite Operators' Reply TO THE Miners' Demands

Embodying a plan for avoiding future suspensions

New York, May 18, 1922.

- MESSRS. JOHN L. LEWIS, President, United Mine Workers of America,
- W. J. BRENNAN, President, District No. 1,
- THOMAS KENNEDY, President, District No. 7,
- C. J. GOLDEN, President, District No. 9

Gentlemen: Relative to your nineteen demands, to which we have given careful consideration, and on the acceptance of which you are still insisting, we herewith make reply:

If granted, these demands, the majority of which are practically identical with those denied by the United States Anthracite Coal Commission in 1920, would impose an additional burden of at least \$170,000,000 annually on an industry already carrying labor costs above the war time peak.

It must be obvious to you, from what we have already presented in reply, that your demands cannot be granted without irreparable injury to the industry and its employees.

To agree upon a wage scale out of line with wages generally being paid for similar service would be as unproductive of satisfactory results as has been the continuance of the high wage rates in the bituminous union fields, which utterly failed to produce adequate annual earnings for those employed therein.

No agreement between us will accomplish the results we both seek except one which will provide reasonably steady working time at fair wages and the production of coal at a reasonable cost.

In order to accomplish this result, it is our firm conviction that in the face of the decline in wages and prices which has been taking place for more than a year in other lines of industry, the anthracite industry can no longer continue to pay the present wages, which were established by the President's Commission in 1920, at a time when the cost of living and the business activity of the country were at the peak.

Present Scale Above Other Industries

For the year 1921, the average annual earnings of all men coming within the terms of the 1920 agreement who worked in each pay period of that year exceeded \$1800, a figure equaled in no other basic industry. According to the comprehensive survey recently made by the National Industrial Conference Board, anthracite wages show an average increase in actual weekly earnings of 152% above the basic 1914 period, against an increase in the cost of living, as of March 15, 1922, of only 54.7%. The average earnings of mine workers, as computed by us, has been practically confirmed not only by the National Industrial Conference Board, but also by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The President's Commission, in 1920, set wage rates in the anthracite field which, in conjunction with the steady employment offered by the industry, produced earnings largely in excess of the increased cost of living at that time. Since the award of the Commission, due to the decline in commodity prices, the mine workers have further benefited by the increasing value of the dollar, while both wages and opportunity for employment have declined in other industries. The figures of the Industrial Conference Board show a reduction in the cost of living of 24.4% since July, 1920, and the figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics a reduction of 22.9% during the same period.

Wage Scale Offered

It is evident that the present economic situation demands a substantial decrease in wages if a normal production of anthracite coal is to continue and reasonably steady employment is to be provided. Therefore, in lieu of the wage program submitted by you, the operators propose an agreement embodying the following terms:

- (a) Contract rates shall be decreased 18% below the rates established by the United States Anthracite Coal Commission in August, 1920.
- (b) Day rates of men shall be reduced \$1.20 per day or per shift below the rates established by the United States Anthracite Coal Commission in August, 1920.
- (c) Day rates of boys shall be reduced 72 cents per day below the rates established by the United States Anthracite Coal Commission in August, 1920.

This general wage structure represents an average decrease of approximately 21%, and will therefore fully maintain the purchasing value of the wages as established by the Anthracite Coal Commission in 1920. It provides a minimum rate of 37 1/2 cents an hour for unskilled men employed outside the mines, with relatively higher rates for other occupations requiring skill and experience.

To Avoid Future Suspensions

With reference to the term of the agreement, the operators deplore the disturbance to business and the economic loss resulting from frequent controversies and suspensions. In order that this may be avoided, we propose a five-year contract, subject, however, to annual adjustments as to wage rates only, as follows:

On February 1 of each year a joint committee of anthracite mine workers and operators shall meet to adjust wages, to be effective April 1 following, taking into account the following factors as a basis of adjustment:

- (a) Changes in the purchasing value of the wage earner's dollar within each year as determined in the anthracite region and surrounding territory by recognized standard authorities.
  - (b) Opportunity for employment offered by the industry.
  - (c) Wages and earnings paid in other basic industries under similar living conditions for corresponding service.
  - (d) The general economic situation.
- In case no agreement shall have been reached by March 1, in any year, the determination of proper wage rates shall be referred to a commission to be composed of five persons to be selected by the Presiding Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Judicial District, the personnel of the commission to be as follows:

Personnel of Proposed Commission

- (1) A mining engineer and geologist, familiar with mining conditions and coal production, but not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous.
- (2) An economist of established reputation who has not been employed heretofore by either party.
- (3) A judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
- (4) A man who has been affiliated with and is representative of the labor movement in the anthracite field.
- (5) A man who by active participation in the mining and selling of anthracite coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business.

The operators offer the foregoing with the firm conviction that the terms are fair to the employees and necessary to the industry. The periodical adjustment proposed provides for collective bargaining in the first instance, and resorts to arbitration only in case collective bargaining fails.

The continuation of the Anthracite Board of Conciliation will provide a satisfactory method of settling any disputes that may arise within the period of the agreement.

A form of contract embodying in detail the proposals contained herein is submitted herewith.

S. D. WARRINER  
W. J. RICHARDS  
W. L. CONNELL  
W. W. INGLIS

Representing Anthracite Operators