War-Time Scenes Are Recalled as 11,000 Heavily Armed Guardsmen Rush to State Coal Fields

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the 104th Cavalry, supervised the loading of the horses.

Prior to the departure of the train, Major Shearer established temporary headquarters at the Fourth street power house. The major had a huge map of Pennsylvania spread out before him.

The commanding officer gave particular attention to Washington County, especially the section near the West Virginia border. All unit commanders had verbal instructions regarding destination.

It is understood that the units which left Harrisburg this morning will be split into small detachments and stationed at various points where outbreaks may occur through the resumption of mining.

Among the points to be covered, it is believed, are Washington Borough and Cozesburg, Washington County; Ebensburg, Cambria County; Jenners, Somerset County, and probably mining regions close to Uniontown and Connellsburg, Fayette County, though Fayette was not among the counties named by the Governor.

The central headquarters of the Guard units are not known, but probably will be somewhere in the Pittsburgh district, which takes in Washington and adjacent bituminous counties.

Stackpole in Charge

Colonel Stackpole probably will have charge of the troop operations.

Other officers of the 104th are Lieutenant Colonel Samuel W. Fleming, Harrisburg; Captain John M. Smith, supply officer, Harrisburg; Captain Livingstone, adjutant, Harrisburg; Lieutenant Albert H. Stackpole, I. P. and T. officer, Harrisburg; Captain Harry N. Bassler, chaplain, Wilkinsburg.

First Supply Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment of Tyrone—Major Edward McKinney, Bellwood; First Lieutenant George O. Calvert, adjutant, Tyrone; First Lieutenant John A. Felty, supply officer, Altoona; Second Lieutenant John E. Trego, Bellwood.

Second Supply Headquarters Detachment, Carlisle—Major Shearer, Carlisle; First Lieutenant Merrill F. Hummel, Carlisle; First Lieutenant Gilbert Malcom, Boiling Springs; Second Lieutenant McClay Gibson, Carlisle.

Headquarters Troop, Harrisburg—Captain Samuel E. Fitting, First Lieutenant Robert S. Cowan and Second Lieutenant Rufus L. Hiester, Harrisburg.

Troop C, Harrisburg—Captain George J. Shoemaker and First Lieutenant Horace G. Geisel, Harrisburg; Second Lieutenant Harold M. Hipple, Enola.

Troop D, Carlisle—Captain Ross E. Stickel, First Lieutenant Allen J. Stevens and Second Lieutenant John W. Vance, Carlisle.

Troop E, Chambersburg—Captain Ray Dunkle. Other offices are vacant.

Troop F, Punxsutawaney—Captain Walter E. Morris, First Lieutenant Norman S. Cava, Punxsutawaney.

Major Laird H. Curtin is head of the Fifty-second Machine Gun Company with headquarters at Bellefonte. Three units from Bellefonte, one each from Roalsburg and Lewistown and a medical unit make up this company.

The Fifty-second left Lewistown for Washington County at 8:10 A. M. There were seventy-six officers and men with the unit.

Troop B of the 104th Cavalry entrained at Altoona with Captain George Calbert in command.

850 Men Leave Here Tomorrow

The units which will leave Philadelphia for Mount Gretna tomorrow are Troops A, B and C, the service troop, the headquarters troop, better known as the First City Troop, the medical troop and the Squadron Headquarters Detachment, all of the 103d Cavalry.

These units will consist of 807 men and 43 officers, together with 115 horses. The other mounts necessary are corralled at Colebrook.

The military reservation at Mount Gretna today resembled a great rendezvous back of the battle lines in France. Twenty-two motor trucks of the 110th Motor Transport Company, from York, left the camp at 5.30 o'clock this morning.

Commanded by First Lieutenant J. B. Sitler and accompanied by two ambulances, the trucks carried rations enough for 42,000 meals, enough to serve the troops in the service zone for two weeks.

Mobilization Plans

From authoritative military sources in this city today, the mobilization methods of troops already called were learned. Machine-gun troops will be stationed at points in the coal fields where the distance between mines is short, and cavalry units will be used at points where a distance of several miles separates mines.

With machine-gun companies stationed at points where three or four mines are close together, one gun crew can be placed at the mouth of the mine, or on a tipple if the main headings are close together and protect workers and the mines and themselves.

Four gun crews of four men each comprise a troop, and it is believed that the coal fields between Philipsburg and Osceola can be well protected by one machine gun troop. The belief that these two points will be under strict military control is substantiated by the recent outbreaks that have occurred at these two places during the week.

Virtually the same methods that were employed in France will be brought into play by the guardsmen. Lookouts will be established in trees, and if the necessity warrants, machine guns can be mounted with the lookout and sweep a two-mile circle with 800 shots per minute.

The organizations are equipped with the Lewis machine gun, the same type with which the United States army machine-gun troops and combat airplanes are equipped.

Army officers contend that the machine gun is the most effective method for dispersing lobbies. It can be set in a secluded spot near a point that is guarantined by military officials, and with a gun crew of four men hold at least a mob of 5000 at bay.

Cavalry units will be employed as patrols and will be used as connecting links in the coal fields where violence occurs and to preserve order among the strikers, with a reserve force behind them to speed over any terrain and render assistance to a patrol that encounters a superior force.

Cavalrymen are armed with a 36-inch straight saber, a .45-caliber automatic pistol, with steel jacket bullets, and the United States army regulation .30-caliber Springfield rifle. The saber is carried on the right side of the saddle, near the pommel, within easy reach of the rider, and the rifle is carried in a leather boot on the left side and can be extracted in three seconds. The pistol is worn on the cartridge belt, and the holster strapped to the right leg of the soldier.

OPERATORS PREPARE TO REOPEN MINE

Pittsburgh, July 21.—(By A. P.)—With the announcement from Harrisburg that National Guardsmen were on their way to the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, important mining interests pushed preparations to reopen the mines, which have been closed by the strike.

Four mines in Washington County, selected by the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association for immediate operation, were being cleaned up at Hill Station, Hendersonville, Rich Hill and Bridgeville, and it was said that within a few days they would be ready to cut coal. Only two mines are operating in the county. There have been disorders at both and they are now under guard of State policemen and deputy sheriffs. Striking miners continue to occupy company houses, but eviction notices are being served.

From Somerset, Indiana, Westmoreland and Cambria Counties came reports that the operators were preparing to reopen their mines and to increase working forces at mines which were sadly crippled by the strike.

Some surprise was expressed that guardsmen were not detailed for the Fayette County coke region. Here the United Mine Workers have carried on a determined campaign among the non-union men and a great many mines have been closed for months. Sheriff I. I. Shaw has about 2000 deputy sheriffs and an equal number of mine guards on duty, while the State is represented by 100 or more of the constabulary.

Cresson, Pa., July 21.—(By A. P.)—The Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation this morning posted at its twenty-four mines in Cambria, Indiana and Somerset Counties, a notice advising its employes, now on strike, that it will not bring in outside labor to operate the mines, and inviting the workers to return to work on a sliding wage scale which will be put into effect, operative until April 1 next.

The corporation recommends an exhaustive investigation, by a body of men selected from "all walks of life" to competitive conditions, capital invested, profits, etc. "The miner should be protected against any unreasonably low return for his services which sometimes results from unfair or ruinous competition between operators," the notice states.

Relative to the proposed sliding scale, the notice says: "The workers will share in any rise in the selling price of coal above a base to be agreed upon, and the company is ready to offer an agreement of this kind at once."

GOV. SPROUL MOVES TO AVERT DISORDER IN SOFT COAL AREA

Harrisburg, July 21.—In ordering out the troops, Governor Sproul said the peace of the Commonwealth and the rights of its citizens would be preserved, no matter what the cost. The Governor said he feared an outbreak such as had occurred in other States, as a result of the coal strike, and declared that if the necessity arose he would call out the entire National Guard. The time to stop disorder, he said, was before it started.

Troop stations will be established in Washington, Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Westmoreland Counties within easy reach of any scenes of possible disorder, should efforts be made to resume operation of the mines. The three units are expected to reach their destinations late today or tonight.

The Governor's order was issued after prolonged conferences with State officials, National Guard officers and coal operators, the mine owners assuring him of their desire to resume operations at once.

Governor Issues Statement

A statement bearing on the coal-strike situation and explaining the preliminares preceding the issuance of the military order was given out at the Executive Department. This statement reads:

In announcing that he had signed an order detailing the 104th Regiment of Cavalry, the Fifty-second Machine Gun Squadron and Motor Transport Company 110 of the Pennsylvania National Guard into active service in Southwestern Pennsylvania, Governor Sproul stated today that he deemed this action necessary in view of the threatening condition in the mining regions in that section of the State. The Governor let it be known that, as stated in his proclamation issued today he was fully in accord with President Harding's plans to provide safe working conditions for those who are willing to work in the bituminous mines and that the dispatching of the troops was a precautionary measure to prevent any danger of organized violence in the mining counties.

The Governor spent most of yesterday in consultation with Adjutant General Beary, General Shannon, who is acting commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard; Lynn G. Adams, superintendent of State police, and Deputy Attorney General Fred Taylor Pusey. A definite plan for the assignment and location of troops was decided upon. The Governor said that he had received many messages and telegrams from coal operators throughout the western section of the State, announcing their intentions of opening their mines and making an attempt to resume operations. To all of these the Governor replied that effective protection would be given and that every effort would be made to protect those who desire to work.

Apprehensive of Outbreaks

Governor Sproul has been apprehensive that some outbreaks, such as occurred in other States, might take place in Pennsylvania, and he told of the reports that he had had from the State police of the demonstrations at Cokeburg, Washington County, last week, when between 3000 and 5000 miners, marching in different directions, converged at Cokeburg for the purpose of closing down the operations there, and but for the courage and good judgment of Sheriff Lewellen, of Washington County, and the efficient work of a squadron of State police some such outbreak as that which occurred in a neighboring county in West Virginia would likely have resulted. As it was, the marchers were dispersed with much difficulty, and the neighborhood was terrorized by threats of violence.

Superintendent Adams told the Governor that fully 300 miners from Avella, Washington County, were in the mob which marched into West Virginia last Monday when the Sheriff of Brook County was killed and many other lives were lost. The State police operating along the State line reported to Major Adams that fully thirty residents of that neighborhood returned to their homes with gunshot wounds, indicating the seriousness of the disturbance here.

The eleven troops of cavalry are fully equipped with horses, trucks and machine guns and the most up-to-date equipment of every character. The Governor said that he thought the best assurance of peaceful conditions was to be prepared, so as not to take any chance of disgraceful outbreaks and demonstrations such as have occurred in Illinois and West Virginia. The State police will continue to operate as at present, but there will be complete liason between the local, the State and military police.

Governor Sproul said last night he did not expect to see a general resumption of mining in Pennsylvania, but that some of the principal bituminous mining operations would be started.

The State police force, consisting of 450 men, has many of its troopers in the western part of the State. The black-helmeted men will act as lyaison officers between the National Guard and the county authorities. All are mounted and have been on service in the coal fields for weeks.

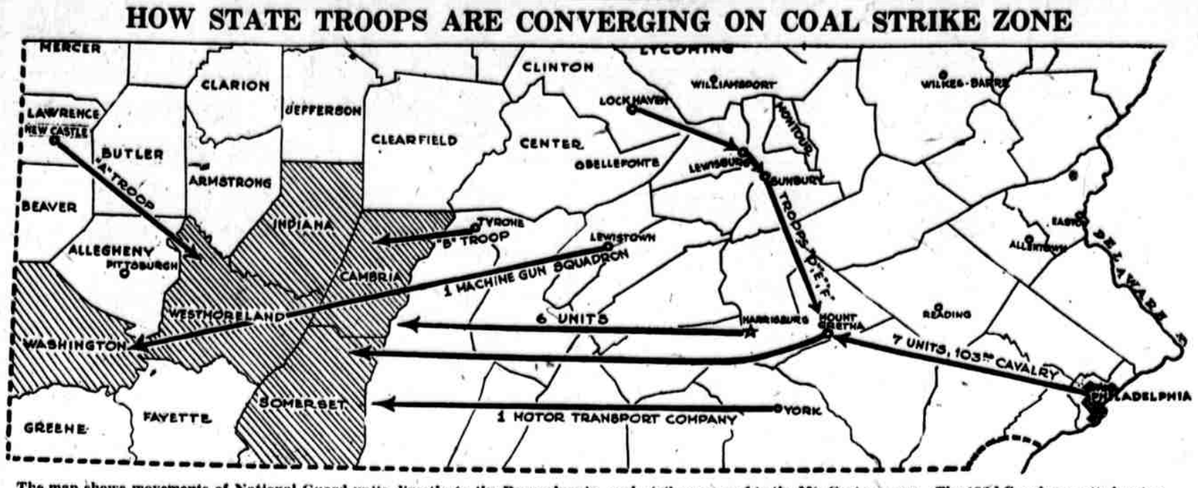
Adjutant General Beary motored from Mount Gretna to Harrisburg this morning, where he continued his supervision of all troop movements.

There are 220 units of the National Guard throughout the State, with a total strength of 12,500 officers and men. Thirty-three of the units are located in this city, with an enlistment of about 2600 men.

Announcement that the National Guardsmen were being sent into the southwestern coal fields caused numerous requests for presence of soldiers to be made by operators in other parts of the State. Assurance of readiness to start if protection could be given came from a dozen counties, including some of those which guardsmen will enter today.

Governor Sproul, who was in Philadelphia for a Bridge Commission meeting, kept in touch with the Capitol and Adjutant General Frank D. Beary reported everything moving as scheduled. Arrangements have been completed for the opening of the regular encampment of the guard with about 4000 men tonight.

HOW STATE TROOPS ARE CONVERGING ON COAL STRIKE ZONE



The map shows movements of National Guard units directly to the Pennsylvania coal-strike zone and to the Mt. Gretna camp. The 103d Cavalary units leaving here tomorrow for Mt. Gretna are Troops A, B and C, service troop, headquarters troop, medical troop and squadron headquarters detachment, comprising 807 men and forty-three officers. They will go into annual encampment at Mt. Gretna with Troops D, E and F of the 103d Cavalry, from Lewisburg, Sunbury and Lock Haven, respectively. Any or all of these details may be sent to the strike zone later. The units which left Harrisburg today, directly for the strike zone, were Troops C, D and E, headquarters troop, service train and the medical detachment of the 104th Cavalry. The five soft-coal mining counties to which troops have been sent are shaded on the map

Phila. Regiments Ready for Field

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strike zone until the entire brigade is mobilized for that purpose.

Orders Are Expected

General Wood said today that he had received no orders for the mobilization of the 104th Cavalry, but that these were probably sent to division headquarters at Mount Gretna.

"However, it would not take us more than six or eight hours at the most to have our regiment, or even the brigade, in readiness," said General Wood. "I probably will receive specific orders this morning and then apportion the units."

The 104th Cavalry, the Fifty-second Machine Gun Battalion, with headquarters at Bellefont, in command of Major General Laird H. Curtin, and the 109th Motor Transport Company, of York, were ordered mobilized.

While Governor Sproul, Adjutant General Beary, Deputy Attorney General Fred Taylor Pusey and Lynn G. Adams, superintendent of the Pennsylvania State police, were in conference at the State Capitol yesterday afternoon, headquarters of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Thirty-third street and Lancaster avenue was being moved to Mount Gretna.

Captain George W. Phillips, personnel officer of the division, left this city following the receipt of a telegram that was sent from the Adjutant General of the State, in command of an advance detail of every Philadelphia unit of the guard, for Mount Gretna to make ready for the arrival of the Eastern unit of the division.

Captain Phillips refused to comment on the contents of the telegram he received, remarking that all orders and communications pertaining to the guard are given out at division headquarters.

Virtually the entire staff of the Twenty-eighth Division is in camp at Mount Gretna, awaiting the forward opening tomorrow. Some of the officers are Lieutenant Colonel Frank A. Werner, this city, acting chief of staff; Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Watson, Indiana, adjutant; Lieutenant Colonel Sidney A. Hagerling, Pittsburgh, signal officer; Lieutenant Colonel Fred T. Pusey, of this city; Major W. Butler Windle, of West Chester, judge advocate; Major Frank A. McHenry, Pittsburgh, quartermaster, and Lieutenant John F. McGahan, assistant adjutant.

U. S. to Make New R. R. Strike Move

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by local legislation agents of the four railroad brotherhoods.

On leaving the White House the Senators who made the report of last night's conference said that future conferences "probably" would be held, but it was not stated who would participate in such discussions. Senator Cummins seemed rather pessimistic over the outlook, but Senator Watson was in a more optimistic mood, declaring he believed some way would be found to bring a cessation of the railroad strike.

Gompers Urges Direct Negotiations

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued today invited the Government to urge that the striking coal miners and the striking railroad workers and their respective employers inaugurate direct negotiations.

"We invite the Federal Government to see to it that employers and workers come together," said Mr. Gompers. "The Government has done everything except this one logical, necessary thing.

"The Government has threatened a great deal. It has talked about troops and about the rights of the public. It has not talked effectively about conference, and it has had little or nothing to say about the rights of workers.

"Labor calls upon the Government to talk about conference between employers and workers, both in the coal industry and in the railroad shop strike. Conference is the thing that is needed."

"Labor asks for conference with the employers," Mr. Gompers added. "If the Government wishes results, if it wishes operation of mines and railroads, let it adopt the only course that can secure those results. Let it exert its tremendous influence to bring the employers into conference with the representatives of the workers.

"If the Government cares more about sustaining the reputation of its helpless and all but defunct Railroad Labor Board, if it cares more about a costly and ineffective military show than it does about justice and results, then it is on the right track.

"But labor urges the Government to come back to a constructive and sane viewpoint. Labor invites the Government of the United States to bring about conference between workers and employers.

"Labor will enter conferences in every case in absolute good faith, and unless employers are absolute bourbons and autocrats, the strikes can quickly be adjusted and production and transportation put into effective operation."

The railway spokesmen present at last night's meeting with Senators were T. DeWitt Cuyler, of the Association of Railway Executives; L. F. Loree, of the Delaware and Hudson; W. W. Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania, and Frank H. Alfred, of the Pere Marquette.

Chicago, July 21.—(By A. P.)—The strike of railway shopmen today bore increasing external appearances of a finish fight between the union men and the rail heads.

Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, and B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employes department of the American Federation of Labor and leader of the striking shopmen, would not comment when informed by the Associated Press of failure of the Washington conference to produce a hopeful sign, and so far as known here no further plan toward solution of the strike situation is under way.

As the strike of the 300,000 shopmen rounded out its third week, its effect on transportation was becoming increasingly evident, as reports from throughout the country told of annulment of nearly 300 trains and combining of numerous others.

GRABLE SURE TRACKMEN'S STRIKE HAS BEEN AVERTED

Leader Optimistic as Maintenance Officers Hold Conference

Detroit, July 21.—(By A. P.)—Only a remote possibility that the 400,000 members of the Maintenance of Way Brotherhood would be ordered out on strike remained today, when international officers of the union went into conference with E. F. Grable, international president.

So optimistic was Mr. Grable that he intimated the conference would devote most of its attention to members who have gone out on an unauthorized strike, rather than to a possible walkout of the entire membership.

Borah to Report Industrial Court Bill

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should recover their old positions of seniority, which is protracting the railroad strike, would probably come to be governed by precedents and would not be left to the will of the parties in the dispute.

The bill sets up a court modeled on the Kansas Industrial Court and the Railroad Labor Board, but with important differences from both. The Kansas plan of having all the judges represent the public is adopted rather than the railroad board plan of having representatives of employers and employed with a public group in between.

The railroad board provides for what is essentially arbitration, which is a rule of thumb business. The Kenyon bill sets up a court which, like all courts, represents the public and applies a body of law.

The Kansas law, however, attempts to forbid strikes. It is doubtful whether any such prohibition can ever be made effective. The present amazing row between those two excellent friends, William Allen White and Governor Henry Allen, of Kansas, shows how difficult it is to apply the idea of compulsion.

The Kenyon plan would forbid a strike while the dispute is before the court. The decision of the court could be accepted or rejected. But the party rejecting it would have to carry the burden of flying in the face of the determination of an impartial tribunal.

Coal Strike Considered

The bill was drawn with the present coal strike in prospect. The report of Senator Kenyon, introducing the bill, has this to say upon the coal industry:

First. Coal is a public utility and in its production and distribution the public interest is predominant.

Second. Human standards should be the constraining influence in fixing the wages and working conditions of mine workers.

Third. Capital prudently and honestly invested in the coal industry should have an adequate return sufficient to stimulate the production of this essential commodity.

Fourth. The right of operators and miners to organize is recognized and affirmed. This right shall not be denied, abridged or interfered with in any manner whatsoever.

First. The right of miners and of operators to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing is recognized and affirmed.

Sixth. The miners who are not members of a union have the right to work without being harassed by fellow-workmen who may belong to unions. The men who belong to a union have the right to work without being harassed by operators who do not believe in unionism.

Seventh. The right of all unskilled or common labor to earn an adequate living wage sufficient to maintain the worker and his family in health and reasonable comfort, and to afford an opportunity for saving against unemployment, old age and other contingencies is hereby declared and affirmed.

Eighth. The right of women to engage in industrial occupations is recognized and affirmed.

Ninth. Children under the age of sixteen years shall not be employed in the industry unless permits have been issued under State authority.

Tenth. Six days shall be the standard work week in industry with one day's rest in seven. The standard work day shall not exceed eight hours.

Eleventh. Punitive overtime shall be paid for hours worked each day in excess of the standard work day.

Twelfth. When a dispute or controversy arises between operators and mine workers, there shall be no strike or walkout pending conference or a hearing and determination of the facts and principles involved.

Must Have Legislation

That gives an idea of the principles which the industrial code seeks to establish in this industry.

Without legislation the Administration is practically stumped by the situation it faces. Skilled labor is required to operate the mines and nobody believes it will be available in such quantities as to relieve the needs of the country so long as the strike continues.

The railroad strike last week cut down the coal supply by 1,000,000 tons.

The shortage is being especially felt in the Northwest. For the week ended July 15 a total of only 3,000,000 tons had been moved up the Great Lakes, as against 10,000,000 tons for the same season of last year.

The rationing of coal cars is intended to relieve this situation, but unless a larger output of coal is secured, it will only mean that the Northwest will be relieved at the expense of the industrial communities of the East and Middle West.

TEXT OF GOV. SPROUL'S STRIKE PROCLAMATION

Harrisburg, July 21. — This proclamation was issued last night by Governor Sproul:

Whereas, The long-continued suspension of operations in a large proportion of the coal mines of the country, due to a strike of the miners, which has now lasted for fifteen weeks and has so depleted the supplies of fuel that not only the normal industrial activities of the Nation, but the health and welfare of the people are menaced;

Whereas, The President of the United States, the supreme executive authority of the republic, representing the 99 per cent of our citizenship who have no part in the unfortunate controversy between the mine owners and employes except to bear the burden of expense and suffering which must follow the strike, has vainly offered the services of his great office in arranging for an inquiry and proper arbitration of the issues in dispute, and, failing to induce all parties to agree, has appealed to the operators and miners to open the mines and produce coal to serve the public need, and has called upon the authorities of the various States to immediately take such steps, with the assistance of the Federal Government, as will give assurance of the maintenance of order and the protection of all in their constitutional rights, including their privilege of working when and where they please in comfort and safety for themselves and their families;

Now, therefore, I, William Cameron Sproul, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, charged by the Constitution and laws with the duty of maintaining peace and order within the State, hereby give solemn notice to all good citizens and all persons within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, that the Government of Pennsylvania will exercise every power within its authority to co-operate with the President of the United States in his plans and purposes to avert national peril. With full confidence in the good will and patriotism of our people, their desire to deal justly and their appreciation of the present emergency, I call upon all public officials, the sheriffs of our counties, those officers responsible for the maintenance of peace and good order in particular, and all loyal citizens, to give full support and aid in meeting the situation confronting us and to be alert and vigilant in the discouragement of all lawlessness.

The State, through its State police, whose record for the just and vigorous enforcement of the laws of the Commonwealth and the preservation of the rights of the people, will be prepared at all times to assist the local authorities in enforcing obedience of the laws, while such units of State troops, soldiers of the gallant Twenty-eighth Division of glorious achievement, as may be necessary, will be within convenient reach for service in case of need, with the entire National Guard division in reserve in eventualities.

The time to stop disorder is before it starts, and experience has shown us in the past and recent lamentable events in other States, as well as threatened riotous demonstrations here, have proved that the assembling of crowds in or near points where there is public excitement and the marching or moving of large bodies of people from place to place during industrial disturbances are extremely dangerous, cannot be tolerated and such are hereby forbidden; and the laws against the possession of firearms and other weapons, against the preaching of sedition and inciting to riot, against the use of explosives, against trespassing upon property and the other statutes providing for the public safety, will be strictly enforced.

Warning is given that the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth will be preserved at whatever cost; that the rights of every citizen will be defended, his opportunity to earn a livelihood and to enjoy his home guaranteed, and that those who transgress the laws or defy the authority of the Commonwealth will be pursued, apprehended and punished.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the Commonwealth at the City of Harrisburg, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the one hundred and forty-sixth.

(Seal) By the Governor.
WILLIAM CAMERON SPROUL.
BERNARD J. MYERS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harding Determined to Have Coal Board

Continued from Page One

merely withholding the appointment of your commission long enough to determine whether satisfactory production will result.

"If this does not occur within a reasonable time, I respectfully urge the prompt creation of your commission, either as originally proposed, or in modified form. If voluntary production fails, Pennsylvania will welcome exercise by you of full executive authority. Meanwhile I renew my pledge of hearty co-operation."

Senators who conferred with the President yesterday said the powers of the Presidential Coal Commission would resemble those of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Coal would be declared by executive order as a public utility. Operators and miners would be forced to appear before the commission and accept the adjustment laid down by it.

Coal production would be left in private hands. Miners and operators would be permitted to make their own private agreements. But standing over them would be the Federal Government saying to both, "Coal must be mined." To refuse would mean to defy the Government.

Sloan's Liniment

Rheumatic twinges

Damp weather—those torturing shooting pains again. No need to suffer—all aches vanish under Sloan's. *Penetrates without rubbing*—swiftly brings warm, welcome relief. For all external pains, aches or lameness.

— it kills pain!

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Adequate Service
All the South Jersey Shore Points
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Buy your commutation ticket via The Reading this season because The Reading serves the commuter best!

You will find plenty of trains—at just the right time mornings, evenings and Saturday afternoons. You will ride in comfort and get home on time!

Atlantic City
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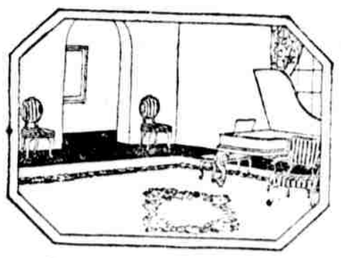
DEAD BUGS

IT'S SURE ECONOMY—TO BUY QUALITY GOODS!
THE ONE SURE REMEDY
Get it INSECTINE
Non Poisonous Non Explosive

The Quality Put in "INSECTINE"—Made Its Reputation! That Quality Always in "INSECTINE"—To Hold Its Reputation! Non-Explosive and Non-Poisonous "INSECTINE"—Means Safety and Money Value to You!

At Grocers and Druggists—15c, 35c and $1.60

Strawbridge & Clothier Store Closed To-morrow



The Semi-Annual Sale of Furniture Will Start Monday

Here are a few of the reasons why this Sale should result in the greatest midsummer selling of Furniture in our history.

1—You can choose from greater quantities and varieties than have ever been assembled under this Store's roof at one time.

2—Practically the entire collection is brand new—most of it has been brought into the Store since July first.

3—This Furniture was secured when manufacturers' prices were at the lowest point of the downward swing. (All indications point to higher prices.) Most of this Furniture was secured at concessions from these bedrock prices. You profit accordingly.

4—Our entire regular stock is included at substantial reductions from our already low prices.

5—Great special purchases have been made—and these will be marked one-fourth to one-half less than regular prices.

6—We believe that this season, more people than ever will shop around, and compare the Furniture values in as many Sales as possible, before buying. That is the only way to make every dollar do maximum duty. Compare!

Let your watchword be "compare"—for comparison insures maximum value!

More news of the Sale will appear in to-morrow evening and Monday morning newspapers. This news will prove profitable reading.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Steel Windows for the home

The desire of centuries—a really beautiful window within reach of the average home-buyer—is attained in these casement-like Lupton windows.

Light—graceful—strong—close-fitting—don't rattle. Cost surprisingly little.

Other types for all rooms and garage—in stock.

Phone Garfield 1160—Mr. Hinkel
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