HARDING'S STRIKE POLICIES WINNING

President Meets Industrial Crises With Admirable Calmness and Fairness

END OF TROUBLES AT HAND

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger
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Washington, July 28.—The strike situation was felt to be much brighter today. The end of both strikes is now believed to be in sight. The President's conferences yesterday brought about certain concessions from the striking shopmen, and it is expected here that the railroad executives will accept the terms now offered to them.

In the coal strike, miners and operators are moving to an understanding. Great hopes are entertained here that the joint conference of miners and operators of the central competitive field to be called within the next few days will result in an agreement which will bring the men back to work on some temporary basis, permanent terms to be negotiated later, perhaps after President Harding's Coal Commission, which will probably be named next week, has made its report.

The Administration's handling of the strike situation is being justified by events. Although the Administration is commonly spoken of as not especially sympathetic with labor, its actions in these strikes have been less unfavorable to unionism than were those taken by the Wilson Administration in 1920.

Injunction Angered Labor

The Wilson Administration became panicky when a strike threatened and resorted to the securing of an injunction against the miners' leaders. This injunction probably had no influence upon the settlement of the strike. It unnecessarily angered labor, and it roused the old feeling against the courts which dragging it into industrial disputes always does.

The Wilson Administration lots its head. It put out alarmist statements from Washington. It contributed much to bring about the feeling that capital and labor must have a fight to a finish which has underlain the present strikes.

The present Administration has kept cool and throughout the present difficulties it has maintained as nearly as possible an even hand between the disputants. The course of an Adminstration is always difficult in a fight involving the essential industries of the country. But no one say say that the Administration has leaned heavily either way in the present strikes.

Mr. Harding's position has been from the outset that the Government had no authority to do more than offer its good offices until such time as the interests of the public were seriously threatened. Accordingly, when the coal strike started and his early attempts to bring the disputants together failed, he kept his hands off and allowed the two sides to test each other's strength.

There was on hand such a supply of coal and such prospects of production from the non-union mines that the country could look on calmly at the strike for many weeks, during which time it might be discovered whether the operators could break the unions or not. This issue had more or less to be settled before any real hope existed for a compromise.

When it was practically settled and when a further continuation of the strike threatened to leave sections of the country, particularly the Northwest, without fuel next winter, Mr. Harding sought once more to bring the two sides together.

An instance of the even-handedness of the Administration occurred in the early stages of the strike, when Secretary Davis put out a statement holding the operators responsible for the trouble because of their refusal to negotiate with their workers in accordance with their contract.

Miners Also Blamed

On the other hand, for the failure of the recent negotiations under White House auspices, Mr. Harding placed a larger share of responsibility upon the miners. Then followed the invitation to the operators to reopen the mines under State protection. This has been criticized as a mere gesture which was likely to be unproductive and which was unduly favorable to the operators.

But it seems to have been well considered as a means of giving both sides an opportunity to think the situation over and it has been followed by the movement in the industry itself for the coming conference of the central competitive fields. Actually it put pressure about evenly on both sides. On the operators because they could not afford to fail to produce coal under the circumstances and because they were warned that the President did not intend to give them much time in which to show whether they could or not. And on the miners because a successful reopening of the mines would have effectually defeated the union.

Three Rail Peace Plans Proposed

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and with the Federatin of Labor officials.

Chicago, July 28.—(By A. P.)—Plans for peace in the railway strike again today seemed to be assuming a more tangible form and the hope was expressed that 300,000 union shopmen soon would resume work and submit their grievances, including the question of seniority rights, to the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The announcement that a plan for settlement of the walkout would be put before a meeting in New York Tuesday of executives of 148 of the largest railroads, made by T. De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, after a conference with President Harding, together with the President's statement indicating that he would ask the Labor Board to grant the shopmen a rehearing, was taken in rail circles here to mean that the rail chiefs would be asked to leave settlement of the issues involved to the board.

Violence Reports Increase

There was a noticeable increase in the number of reports of violence reaching here from as far west as San Bernardino, Calif., and as far east as Concord, N. H.

At Concord five shots were fired in a skirmish between unknown assailants and New Hampshire State troops who are guarding the Boston and Maine shops there.

One man was taken to a Chicago hospital suffering from cuts received when six white men attacked two non-union Negro shop workers in a crowded street car, causing a panic among passengers. Three white men and a Negro were arrested. The homes of two non-union shop workers were attacked with bricks by three men who rode in an automobile. Police arrested two of the men after several windows had been broken in each of the houses.

Thirty Negro laborers employed in places of strikers at Milwaukee, Wis., disappeared as a result of firing at midnight by a crowd of 200 men, according to Otto F. Baumann, chief of guards.

"The attackers," he said, "broke into the bunk cars and wrecked the interiors. The frightened Negroes jumped out of the car windows and scattered."

Women at Janesville, Wis., attacked the roundhouse of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road last night and threw stones at the windows. Later a big crowd of strikers gathered and pummeled three men who, with seven others, attempted to flee from company camp cars when the women began their bombardment of stones.

At Sioux City, Ia., two men found guilty of throwing literature from an airplane upon non-union workers were sentenced to thirty days in jail and fined $1000 each for violating a Federal injunction.

A restraining order to prevent interference with operation of the St. Louis Southwestern in Texas was granted at Texakana, Tex.

At Maysville, Ky., a restraining order was granted to the Louisville and Nashville to prevent interference with operations.

Twenty-six disputes involving wages and working conditions on various railroads were filed with the rail board by E. F. Gable, chief of the Maintenance of Way Men's Union, in accord with the peace plan adopted by him.

STATE POLICE SENT TO ERIE TO QUELL STRIKE DISORDER

Stern Measures Taken After Three Days of Trouble

Erie, Pa., July 28.—Acting on the request of Sheriff William Brown, six members of the State Police came here last night from Emporium and others are on the way to preserve peace in the railroad strike. The Sheriff's action was due to disorders that have occurred during the last three days near the Pennsylvania shops. All the available city police also have been detailed to the trouble zone and are keeping crowds moving.

A taxicab containing several Pennsylvania Railroad special police was stoned last night by strike sympathizers. Four men, all striking employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were arrested later and are being held on charges of assault and battery. The night before several taxicabs carrying men who have been working in the shops were stormed and two men and a boy were injured.

E. B. Johns, superintendent of the Renovo Division of the Pennsylvania, yesterday obtained an injunction against the officers and members of the four unions out on strike, restraining them from picketing or interfering with the men at work. Judge Hirt issued the order and set Saturday for a hearing.

Several homes of the working shopmen were attacked this morning and windows were smashed.

114 ARE GIVEN LICENSES TO PRACTICE DENTISTRY

Results of June Examinations Here and in Pittsburgh Are Announced

Licenses to practice dentistry in Pennsylvania were given today to 144 dental school graduates from all parts of the State. The tests were given last June in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The names of men who passed are in the following list. Those for whom no addresses are given are Philadelphians:

Sherwood M. Adams, Roaring Springs; William J. Aitken, Dickson City; Herman J. Badger, Butler; Michael A. Bagley, Carbondale; Edward P. Y. Ballan, Harry R. Barton, Six Mile Run; David W. Bell, James N. Gierly, Milton; Ralph E. Bishop, Angela B. Biondet, Ponce, P. R.; William U. Bigmire, Dallastown; Abraham I. Borsh, Gordon J. Horneman, Bechtelsville; Joseph T. Bower, New Bethlehem; Perry I. Bower, Jamestown, R. I.; J. Wesley Brandiff, Salem, N. J.; Arthur J. Brickley, Tyrone; Barton J. Brown, Wilkinsburg; David Brunstein, Atlantic City; Malcolm W. Carr, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Howard A. Catlin, Wellsboro, Pa.; David B. Clymer, Lebanon; Isaac S. Cohen; Samuel A. Cohen, Newark, N. J.; Simon J. Cohen, Willis S. Crissey, South Fork; Robert I. Crumpton, Turtle Creek; Ralph E. Davidson, Turtle Creek; Hickory; Mollie N. Davidson, Pittsburgh; Justus D. Duve, Bridgeville; Vernon S. Eagyie, Charleroi; Jacob A. Eberly, Jr., Pittsburgh; David L. Ekker, Sharon; John D. Enterline, Tamaqua; William C. Erickson, Mount Pleasant, N. J.; J. Henderson Evans, Weirton, W. Va.; William E. Evans, Plymouth; Fred M. Ewing, Saltsburg; Joseph H. Ferguson, Pittsburgh; Meyer M. Frank, New Castle; Harry L. Frost, East Liverpool; Thomas G. Gallagher, Jessup; Donald E. Gardner, Elmira, N. Y.; James E. Garraghan, Melbourne; Edgar O. Ginn, McKeesport; Joseph C. Giuffra, Millville, N. J.; Albert Goho, Maurice B. Gold, Rudolph N. Gordon, Benjamin Greenberger, Ambridge; Maurice R. Greene, Pittsburgh; William A. Gregory, Pittsburgh; Raymond D. Grissinger, McConnellsburg; Pinkus P. Gross, Camden, N. J.; Joseph R. Hackney, Greensburg; Edward E. Hale, Connellsville; William J. Harold, Jr., New Haven, Conn.; Alvin R. Harper, Corapolis; Ralph L. Hart, Nescopeck; Henry H. Heefner, Waynesboro; Vernon B. Heminger, Allentown; Fred F. Hetner, Greensburg; J. Franklin Hill, Nanticoke; Thomas J. Hoop, New Salem, Pa.; Vincent M. Hunt, Johnstown; Louis E. Iuscoitz, McKeesport; Anna E. Jamieson, Pittsburgh; Ralph B. Jones; Nathan Kaplan; Joseph T. Ka abasz, Pittsburgh; William H. Kennedy, Butler; Everett L. Kibler, Lock No. 4; Irvin A. Lasday, Pittsburgh; Freda La Victorie, Pittsburgh; William E. Lawler, Jessup; Oscar Leuzner, Trenton, N. J.; Nathan Levine, Pittsburgh; Joseph Levy, Pittsburgh; Cornelius J. Lordon, Homestead; Arthur J. Lynam, Johnstown; George A. McBeth, McDonald; Robert D. McClain, Mt. Union; Joseph H. McCrory, Pittsburgh; Edwin R. McDevitt; Wayne L. McGinley, Waynesboro; Irvin Q. McQuone, Brockwayville; William Majias; Joseph P. Manon, Charleroi; Louis Markowitz, McKees Rocks; Elokum Maskalik; John D. Mathewson, Windber; Donald H. Matthews, Johnstown; Eugene J. Melnik; Ralph G. Merriman, Kane; Paul W. Metzger, Kutztown; Holmes T. Miller, Irwin; William D. Moffit, Pittsburgh; Stanley D. Morrow, Pittsburgh; Herman Moskovitz, Trenton; Herman E. Mcysovich, Trenton; William R. Myers, Pittsburgh; Robert B. Neff, Johnstown; Felix S. Nowakowski, Pittsburgh; Phil C. Noles, Pittsburgh; William M. Pearce, Manasquan, N. J.; Samuel P. Pearlman, Wilkes-Barre; Frederick C. Peters, Jersey City; Michael S. Prendergast, Jersey City; John Procyk, Greensburg; Samuel Ratner, Pittsburgh; Harry H. Rice, Mount Union.

William A. Rose, Scranton; Irving Rosenthal; John H. Ross, Summit Hill; Walter G. Roth, Altoona; Ethel Salvadore; Leon Sax; Harry Schwartz; Jacbo D. Schwartz, Pittsburgh; Frederick R. Seidel, Hazleton; Charles T. Shallcross; Robert M. Shaw, Springfield, Mass.; Thomas C. Smart, Uniontown; Richard G. Smullin, Bethlehem; David L. Solodar; William J. Stone, Beaver Falls; E. S. Swing; Charles W. Taylor, Scranton; John F. Taylor, Munhall; Abraham Teitelman, Camden; Samuel Teller; Lewis H. Urling, Beaver; Norman Vine, Trenton; Stephen V. Virostek, Braddock; Joseph K. Wampler, Boswell, Pa.; Edward I. Wasserman, Chester; Dwight H. Wicks, Johnstown; Herbert S. Wilson, Pittsburgh; Claude R. Womer, Shinglehouse; Saul York, Pittsburgh; Paul B. Zimmerman, Johnstown.

Harding Will Ask Curb on Miners

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we can concede that such power does not exist. I am writing frankly because the people are becoming impatient of further delay in the adoption of measures that will spell an early end of the matter."

Chicago, July 28.—(By A. P.)—Secretary Hoover has received assurance from the Governors of various States that the Federal Government would receive every aid from them in preventing retail profiteering in coal during the strike emergency. Governor Shoup, of Colorado, indicated that he would today add his assurance to that of the Governors of Iowa, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Kansas, already received by the Secretary of Commerce.

Governor Morrison, of North Carolina, however, declared that the Federal Government is engaged in a steady encroachment upon the rights of the State, in an address before the convention of the State Press Association.

It was expected that the President's Coal Committee, which has been working to perfect an organization to carry out the coal control campaign, will be ready to function by the first of next week.

More than half of the State railroad and public utilities commissions have assured Commissioner Aitchison, of the Interstate Commerce Commission and representing that body on the President's Coal Committee, of their co-operation in carrying out the priority orders.

At Muskogee, Okla., contracts with miners supplying coal to public utilities and institutions, canceled by the United Mine Workers, were renewed.

Violence increased in connection with the coal strike in Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, six points being affected.

A clash between State troops and strike sympathizers was thought to be a possibility in the Middleboro, Ky., mining district. Twenty-five infantrymen and their officers were on their way to the Yellow Creek mines, where strike sympathizers were reported to have fired on miners going to work and strike leaders here said if the troops arrived at the mines trouble was almost certain.

State guardsmen were sent to several mines in the vicinity of Ebensburg, Pa., upon request of operators.

Washington, July 28.—(By A. P.)—Three coal-carrying railroads, the Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville, have declared embargoes over their lines against the acceptance of any freight except foodstuffs, livestock and fuel. The actions were taken under the Interstate Commerce Commission declaration of an emergency, which authorized roads embarrassed by the shopmen's strike to show preference and establish priority in transportation.

Indianapolis, July 28.—Governor McCray yesterday told John Hessler, president of District 11, United Mine Workers of America, in a telegram that it seemed Indiana operators might meet in an inter-State joint conference to settle the coal strike provided the other operators in the four-State territory, which includes Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, similarly agreed.

At the same time the Governor gave out a statement "to the public" in which he announced that if operators and miners do not reach a settlement in Indiana at least, he will, within five days, open up mines for the needs of industry.

Miners Stand Pat as Work Resumes

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in touch with the situation say that the operators are saving a lot of money which otherwise they would spend for mine guards, because of the use of the National Guard.

Colonel Stackpole announced that Brigadier General John P. Wood, of Philadelphia, would be here early next week for an inspection of the 104th Cavalry.

A feature of the political situation in western and southwestern Pennsylvania is that the big corporation interests are dominant and take the place of the usual political leaders in eastern Pennsylvania counties. This point was brought out by local politicians who insist that all important State appointments are made only after consultation with corporation leaders.

Say Guard Is Not Needed

This was felt to be interesting in the light of the talk that the National Guard is not really needed to handle the strike situation and that the use of the troops makes it less expensive for the individual operators. The big interests in question of course are the steel and iron people, the coal operators and the tin plate interests.

Impartial observers in the bituminous fields of Southwestern Pennsylvania report today that the real test of strength has yet to be made.

The miners are standing pat. The companies face the problem of importing enough men to replace them after the strikers have been evicted from company houses.

An interesting phase of the situation is that while the operators are backed by large financial interests, the miners, indirectly, are backed by the small country banks. Arthur Neale, assistant general manager of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, called attention to this situation. While the miners no longer are able to get credit at company stores, they get credit at independent stores and these latter are financed by country bankers.

Miners Are Confident

There is a hint in this that the big financial interests will call a halt on the country banks.

In whatever manner they are being supported, the miners are plainly confident of success. Only the women show open hostility toward the operators. The dogs in the mining villages run the women a close second, barking at the mounted guards and kicking up a big fuss.

An example of the way the men are being led is found at the Montour mine. There Father "Jack" Duffy, a priest, is their spokesman and guide.

"There will be no trouble," said Father Duffy. "The men are following my advice and keeping quiet, awaiting developments. I have opened up the basement in my church, St. Elizabeth's, so that when the evictions take place next Monday the household goods of the miners can be stored there. Furthermore, I will screen off sufficient space in the body of the church for the same purpose if that is required. I will see that the men and their families get homes and something to eat."

Troopers Are Inoculated

The National Guardsmen are exceedingly unhappy. They were inoculated against typhoid last night and today many of them are feeling pretty sick. A few have been put to bed and one man was taken to the Washington Hospital.

State police are investigating the derailment of an engine and coach of a train which left here on the Chartiers Valley branch of the Pennsylvania. The accident occurred at Tylerdale, about a mile from here. Traffic was tied up for two hours, but no one was hurt.

President Judge James I. Brownson, of the Washington County Quarter Sessions Court, adjudged six miners guilty of contempt of court yesterday on the charge of violating an injunction restraining the United Mine Workers' Union from interefering with work at the Lincoln Hill mine. The men are to appear in court next Monday for sentence.

SEES SLAYERS HANGED

Widow of Mexican Bandits' Victim Watches Three Pay Penalty

Estancia, N. M., July 28.—(By A. P.)—Mrs. Centon Coury, widow of a Duran merchant, was a silent watcher at the hanging today of the three men convicted of her husband's murder, Carlos Renteria, Ysidoro Miranda and Luis Medrano. The men were put on scaffolds and the three traps sprung simultaneously.

Francisco Vaisas, a fourth man convicted, received a last-minute stay and was returned to the State prison pending the final disposition of his case.

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On Sundays and holidays, continuing throughout the summer, there will be a ten-minute boat service from 3.00 P. M. to 10.00 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad ferries, between Cooper's Point, Camden, and Shackamaxon Street, Philadelphia.

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