enacted, and if it did adjourn the President should call it back.

In the committee the meeting to consider the Cummins bill failed to draw a quorum. Senators Cummins, Kellogg and Townsend were present for the Republicans and Senators Underwood, Myers, Stanley and Pomerene for the Democrats. It takes nine to make a quorum. A rambling discussion developed a feeling among some of the Democrats of the committee that the bill would be of little effect. It also was disclosed that operators and miners both want to be heard. Senator Cummins said he would not permit the matter to be dragged out by hearings, although he might allow brief statements. He added that he hoped to report the bill Monday. Senator Pomerene urged that the miners be heard.

As soon as the Borah bill was taken up in the Senate Senator Shield's amendment to exclude operators or miners from the proposed fact-finding commission was discussed. Senator Borah expressed hope it would not be adopted. He said the matter should be left entirely to the President.

Senator Shields declared the operators and miners should not be allowed to be "made the judge of their own case." He added it was to be hoped recommendations would be made by the commission to "curb the rapacity and greed of both the mine owners and miners." Senator Reed, of Missouri, who repeatedly has opposed legislation to control the coal mines, spoke at length against the pending bill.

"The present bill," he said, "does not undertake to deal with this emergency. It will not produce a single ton of coal at the mine. It relates wholly to the future. It does not meet the difficulty and might just as well be laid aside until next November as any other bill that I know of. What we ought to be doing to-day, what the Administration ought to be doing to-day, is to take the necessary steps to open these mines to-morrow.

Investigation Not a Remedy

"Investigation does not solve the difficulties of the hour. It is not going to do any good at the present time. Indeed, I fear it will do harm, because it will lead the public to believe that something is being done when nothing is being done, and will seem to indicate that Congress proposes to dilly-dally with this question."

Senator Reed then entered into a detailed discussion of the bill and objected to many of its features. He ridiculed the idea of standardizing the mine or standardizing a day's work. He criticised miners and operators for "quibbling" over matters infinitesimal as compared with the interests of all the people.

Senator Reed insisted Congress could settle all questions as to control or nationalization without any commission. He thought the President could have called in miners and operators and effected a settlement, using troops if need be.

"If union labor," added Senator Reed, "proposes to freeze the people of the United States to death through a nation-wide combination, then we've got to amend the anti-trust law that excludes labor combinations from it. I say to them as their friend that if they pursue their course to where they close the mills and freeze women and children, it will come. I trust it will never come, but if this occurs it will come as sure as there's a God in heaven."

Warns Union Labor

He warned union labor it was in danger of destroying itself by holding back a settlement of the coal strike a few weeks longer and causing suffering and freezing. He said he stood ready to vote for a law that would open these mines, that he said this as a good friend of labor, and he knew that was the feeling of other Senators.

"This bill," said he, "is a bottle of soothing syrup that is not to take effect until five months from now."

Senator Townsend, of Michigan, declared his support for the Borah bill for an investigative commission. He said he was glad to be here not only to support this measure, but to support the best reasonable legislation that could be secured to meet the present critical coal situation.

"The findings of the commission," he said, "must command the respect of both capital and labor. The President of the country, in his efforts to remedy this situation, is paralyzed by two classes of men with millions desiring work. The government should insist that men who want work shall work."

States Chiefly Responsible

Senator Townsend held that the main measures of relief to the public in the pending crizis must be taken by the state governments.

Senator Stanley, of Kentucky, opposed the Borah bill as not necessary and involving a useless expenditure of money. He spoke at length to show the government had all the coal data necessary.

"It will inevitably delay, if it does not prevent, the end designed," said Senator Stanley.

Senators Borah and Stanley clashed over the question of nationalization of mines. Senator Stanley opposed it and wanted to know whether Senator Borah thought the people generally favored nationalization.

"I do not know whether they do or not," Senator Borah answered. "But if it inheres to an inquiry, if it is a question which relates to it—and we are going to undertake to deal with that proposition—I am not afraid to investigate any feature of it. I may be just as much opposed to the nationalization as is the Senator from Kentucky, but it is one of the questions which inheres in it; it is a part of it. It is one of the things which the people are discussing and you cannot stop a proposition, you cannot kill a thought by refusing to entertain it in the way of an investigation."

"If the coal operators," Senator Stanley said, "are against nationalization and the coal miners oppose it and an investigation is held for the benefit of some people who have interest in it, there will be encamped about this city an army of coal diggers and mine owners, each the propagandist of his favorite theory. To start this investigation at this time is like pouring oil, not water, upon the flames. You will put in the background the simple question of an adequate wage and of working conditions, and you will raise the question which touches the very foundation of this government, and you will settle it, not by a gentle commission filing a report, but in all probability by the more terrible weapons of revolution.

Eventual Settlement Predicted

"These miners have adjusted their differences before and will, in my opinion, do so again. But governmental control, governmental interference, eternal investigation, the extension of Federal authority over the initiative of employer and employee, if indulged in, if it ends in adopting the system of Federal supervision and control that you find in Belgium, in Germany, the Saar Valley, in Great Britain, will end in destroying the only advantage we have."

"Let me say to the Senators from Kentucky and Missouri," said Senator Borah, "that when this question comes here for consideration we will find many questions upon which we will not agree. But here is a crisis. It has been recurring from year to year. There is a consensus of opinion throughout the country that every effort ought to be made to get to the bottom of the difficulty if possible; to study every conceivable phase of the problem, to arrive at an intelligent program or policy from a national standpoint, if it is possible to do so; to prevent these recurrences, detrimental to the operators, detrimental to the miners and more so to the public."

Coal Control Bill Opposed

The coal distribution and price control legislation asked by President Harding was introduced in the House to-day by Chairman Winslow of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It is planned to pass it through the lower house early next week.

The new Winslow bill gives the proposed Federal Fuel Distributor power to refuse cars to any one refusing to abide by price-fixing agreements, and would turn over to him complete charge of distribution. The heavy penalties carried for refusals to obey orders range from $1,000 to $20,000 in fines and penitentiary terms not exceeding two years.

An appropriation of $250,000 is provided for the expenses of the distributor. The present Spencer coal administration which has been functioning without funds for some time, would receive $50,000 immediately upon its passage.

Another point in which the Winslow bill differs from the Cummins measure pending in the Senate is that it gives the President power to declare a similar emergency at any time in the future and invoke the provisions of the bill at any time he deems necessary to the welfare of the country.

Dearth of Fuel Again Hits the Steel Mills

YOUNGSTOWN, Aug. 26.—With independent steel mills here unable to maintain even for this week the schedule which began last Monday, a further reduction in operating capacity for next week is expected.

Iron and steel production having been cut to the minimum, due to the coal shortage, curtailment will affect finishing mills. Semi-finishing mills had to run on greatly reduced schedules for the last two or three days of the week with blooming and sheet bar mills working half-time or less. Fabricating plants using steel, report a growing shortage of material which will affect their operations to some extent next week.

Half of Pittsburgh Area To Sign Cleveland Pact

Men Will Be Back at Work in Three or Four Days, Union Leader Assures the Workers

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 26.—One half of the coal tonnage in the Pittsburgh district will be signed upon the terms of the Cleveland settlement of the bituminous strike and the men will be back at work in three or four days, it was announced late to-day by acting president, F. T. Fagan, in a message to the membership of District No. 5, United Mine Workers.

Earlier in the day it was announced that 38 per cent of the tonnage had been signed, authorizing 17,700 of the 45,000 mine workers to return to work, since the district officials returned from Cleveland, where the interstate joint agreement was made August 15. It was decided several days ago that no names of operators signing up would be made public until the mines resumed, in order to checkmate those stirring up outlaw strikes.

The salient difference between the mine operators comprising the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' Association, representing an annual production of 24,000,000 tons, and the United Mine Workers, is the check-off, not wages. The members will not be induced to sign any agreement including the system so obnoxious to mine operators.

'Must Michigan Freeze?' Asks Fuel Administrator

Potter Continues Criticism of Federal Board, Insisting on Help or "Hands Off"

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 26.—William W. Potter, state fuel administrator, continued his criticism of the national fuel distribution committee to-day, addressing a telegram to Michigan members of Congress saying the state can obtain coal "if the national fuel administration will either help us or let us alone."

"Will they do either, or must Michigan freeze?" the message asked.

The administrator's message describes the coal situation in Michigan as desperate, declaring thousands of men are out of employment, fruit rotting, colleges and hospitals clamoring for fuel and cold weather imminent.

Mr. Potter also reiterated his allegations of profiteering in coal.

Flaming Cross on Hill Stirs Troops at Mines

Strike Region Commandant Orders Investigation of the Night Phenomenon

COKEBURG, Pa., Aug. 26.—A flaming cross, set high on a hill overlooking the National Guard Camp here late last night, was being investigated today by the military, under orders of Colonel E. J. Stackpole, commanding the troops on duty in the western Pennsylvania coal strike region.

Taps had been sounded and the soldiers in camp had retired when a detail of troops, patrolling the roads leading to mines, reported a fire on Scenery Hill, just west of headquarters. Staff officers were awakened and observations showed the fire to be a flaming cross.

A bugle call brought out an emergency detail and the troops, fully armed, went into the hills to investigate. On a ledge at the very brink of the rise they found the blazing cross. For some time they patrolled the immediate vicinity but failed to locate the persons who had erected and fired the cross. As the tired soldiers cantered back to camp one said: "Looks as if the K. K. K. was on the job."

Residents in the vicinity reported to Colonel Stackpole to-day that flaming crosses had appeared on Scenery Hill many times during the last three months.

Chinese Bandits Kidnap 3

PEKING, Aug. 26 (By The Associated Press).—A Greek surveyor and a French engineer and his daughter, living at Shanchow, province of Honan, have been kidnaped by brigands and are being held for $100,000 ransom, according to advices received by the foreign legations in Peking. The advices added that towns in the neighborhood of Shanchow have been looted.

Sing Sing Prisoner Dies

Death cut short the prison term of Christopher Stevens, thirty years old, in Sing Sing yesterday, after an illness of more than ten months. He was serving a sentence of four and one-half years for burglary. He had been in the prison hospital for several months, and was bedridden for many weeks before his death. The Mutual Welfare League will defray the expense of providing a funeral and a grave.

City to Combat Any Changes in Heat Ordinance

Dr. Copeland Promises Fuel Shortage Cannot Be Used as an Excuse by Landlords to Disobey the Law

Fuel Seizures Planned

Big Institutions and Stores Are Installing Oil Burning Heating Apparatus

Any attempt to have the city ordinances requiring landlords to furnish sufficient heat and hot water during winter suspended because of the coal shortage will be opposed strenuously by the Health Department.

Within a few hours after his arrival from Europe yesterday, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, was confronted with the proposal of the Real Estate Board of New York to have the ordinances suspended during the fuel shortage on the ground that "no landlord should be put in jail for not doing impossible things." He immediately made plain his position.

Contemplates Seizures

"These ordinances," he declared, "were never more necessary than now. The purpose of the law is not to hold a club over the heads of decent landlords, but to force the 'shysters' to make the quarters of their tenants livable during the cold weather. It is very important that the law be enforced."

Dr. Copeland declared his intention of using his authority as health officer to commandeer both food and coal from private individuals, if it became impossible for the poor to get these necessities.

Meanwhile another revelation was made showing the seriousness with which the coal situation is viewed by large business houses and charitable institutions here. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company began the installation of oil-burning equipment to generate heat for the 17,000,000 cubic feet of office space in its building at 1 Madison Avenue and power for its forty-eight elevators and 30,000 electric lights.

It also was learned that similar action is being taken by the Mount Sinai and Beth-Israel hospitals, the Park Avenue and San Remo hotels, the Wanamaker stores, the Knickerbocker Building and Columbia University.

The appointment of a State Fuel Administrator, which is expected to follow from next week's extra session of the Legislature, will bring no conflict of authority with local health officials, Dr. Copeland promised.

"We'll have no trouble on that score," he said, "although as health officer I will be senior. There will be no playing of politics. That's certain. Partisanship has no place where the public health is concerned."

As to the difficulty which some landlords may have in getting sufficient coal to warm their houses up to the standard required by law, and the possibility of coal consumers running foul of the anti-smoke ordinance through the use of soft coal, Dr. Copeland pointed out that there would be no trouble with those who were trying to do "the fair thing."

Suggest Getting Coal Now

Enforcement of the anti-smoke ordinance will be made "reasonable," just as it was during the war-time fuel shortage. Fault will not be found with situations directly due to the fuel shortage which the coal consumer cannot remedy.

In the belief that New York will have to depend altogether on bituminous coal during the winter. The Governor's Fuel Commission yesterday telegraphed to H. B. Spencer, Federal Fuel Distributor at Washington, urging the amendment of priority orders to allow the unrestricted movement of soft coal sizes suitable for household use.

The commission, in a statement issued yetserday, urges householders to put orders with their dealers for soft coal and suggests that some be used immediately, so that householders may become accustomed to its use by the time cold weather comes.

Inquiry Is Ordered

At the request of New York bakers, the Governor's commission also telegraphed Mr. Spencer, asking for a ruling to safeguard shipments of hard coal from confiscation by the railroads. The bakers, the telegram states, must have some anthracite coal and can purchase small quantities, but shippers are unwilling to risk confiscation by the railroads.

The Bronx County Grand Jury will undertake an investigation into the threatened fuel shortage. It has issued subpœnas to a number of Bronx dealers, directing their appearance on Wednesday. On Monday, in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall, members of the Retail Dry Goods Association will meet with Acting Mayor Murray Hulbert, to discuss the problem.

Rail Union Files Appeal From Anti-Strike Decree

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 26—Counsel for Division 15, Brotherhood of Railway Station Employees, to-day filed an appeal to the Circuit Court from the recent decree of Federal Judge Clarence Hale enjoining officers and members of the labor organizations from carrying into effect a strike against the Portland Terminal Company.

The appeal, alleging six errors in Judge Hale's decree, contended that the court had erred in finding that the agreement between the division and the company constituted a contract, and in enjoining the defendants from putting into effect a strike or walk-out in a body. Judge Hale was also in error, the appellants declared, in finding that after both parties had agreed to submit their differences to the Labor Board, the terms of that body were final. The appeal will be argued in October.

1,200 Clothiers Strike

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Approximately 1,200 employees of Levy Brothers & Adler, clothing manufacturers, are on strike.

Virtually the entire working forces of the two plants of the company, except the cutters and trimmers, walked out. The strike is the third in the last few weeks and was unauthorized by the union, as under the collective bargaining agreement executed between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the seventeen clothing houses affiliated with the Rochester Clothiers' Exchange strikes are not permissible. All difficulties must be adjusted by arbitration.

One of the reasons assigned for the walkout involves the reinstatement of two workers who left the employ of the company a few days ago. It is declared the company refused to reinstate the former employees at their request. While Peter J. Vangeyt, labor manager of the plant, was arguing with one of the shop chairmen the employees walked out.

6,000,000 Tons Of Soft Coal, Week's Output

Geological Survey's Report Backed by Rail Men Who Disclose Record Loadings at Bituminous Mines

Production Not Normal

Figures Slightly Below Last Year's Best; Anthracite Yield Is Almost Zero

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Production of 6,000,000 tons of soft coal already is assured for the present week and the output may reach 6,250,000 tons, the Geological Survey declared to-day in its weekly review of the coal industry. Bituminous production last week amounted to about 4,800,000 tons, and the largest production since the coal strike began and prior to this week was 5,400,000 tons for the week immediately preceding the rail strike.

The Geological Survey's estimate was supported by an announcement from the Association of Railway Executives that reports from coal carrying railroads showed loadings for the first four days of this week amounting to 73,768 cars, an increase of 35 per cent over the loadings for the first four days of last week. The association's announcement also predicted a total production of 6,000,000 tons.

Anthracite Output Zero

Anthracite production, however, remains practically zero, the survey placing the week's output at 39,000 tons, principally steam sizes recovered by river dredges.

Cumulative production of anthracite to date in 1922, the survey said, stands at about 22,900,000 tons, against 59,129,000 tons during the corresponding period in 1921.

Shipments from mines opening under the Cleveland wage agreeent, the survey declared, have already materially increased production of bituminous, but even with an output of 6,250,000 of bituminous a week present production is still below normal, for in the corresponding week of 1921 7,750,000 tons of bituminous were mined.

Michigan Gets Coal

Authorization for the movement of an additional 50,000 tons of soft coal to Michigan was announced to-day by the Federal distribution committee.

This authorization, it was explained, was in the course of the regular distribution and was not a result of the recent attack of W. W. Potter, Michigan state fuel administrator, on Federal fuel distribution methods. Half of the allotment will come out of Pennsylvania mines and half out of northern West Virginia mines and will be delivered in 25,000-ton lots each at Detroit and Jackson, Mich. This allocation, officials added, was in addition to 10,000 tons authorized for the Pere Marquette Railroad.

Heavy allocations of bituminous coal have been made for New England and Canada, officials said, the Canadian coal to be shipped from Pennsylvania.

Trainmen's Local Orders Safety Strike in Illinois

Twenty Clerks Walk Out in Sympathy; Firemen Run Autos to Aid Stranded Riders

ROODHOUSE, Ill., Aug. 26 (By The Associated Press).)—Paralysis of rail traffic in Roodhouse division assumed greater seriousness this afternoon when it became known that 100 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had taken formal action calling a strike because of "unsafe conditions." Their walk-out, together with that of eighty firemen, forced similar action by seventy-five switchmen. Shops and offices here are completely idle. The strike was voted by L. C. Foster Lodge 44, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Because of the previous strike by the firemen, it was anticipated by railroad officials. Surprise, however, was manifest at the action of the twenty clerks, who went out on a "sympathy strike." Officials declared they believed the grievances of the clerks had been settled and that they would have no more trouble with them.

A number of passengers stranded here on the Chicago & Alton road were taken to their destinations or to another railroad by automobile to-day.

Thirty passengers were taken to stations of other railroads in automobiles operated by some of the eighty firemen who had refused to operate trains. Other passengers who arrived last night were still stranded here.

Refusal of the firemen to work followed the greasing of rails and two explosions, said to have been bombs, in the railroad yards yesterday. Twenty clerks declared a "sympathy" strike.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 26 (By The Associated Press).—Approximately 200 members of the "Big Four" brotherhoods employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad here voted to strike this afternoon unless the company removes armed guards from the railroad yards.

NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 26.—Trainmen, callers and clerks, employed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad quit work here this morning after demanding the withdrawal of armed guards.

Western Roads Gained 30,838 Men Since Aug. 1

Total Shop Force Now 88,911, Says Report; Byram Sees No "Next Move" for Peace

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Western railroads had 88,911 employees in their shops, this representing a gain of 30,838 men since August 1, according to a statement issued to-night by the Western presidents' committee on public relations of the Association of Railway Executives. The present force is about 56 per cent of normal.

"While I do not like the phrase 'fight to a finish' I really see no 'next move' in the present trouble," H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, said on his return from New York, where he participated in unsuccessful peace meetings.

More than 100,000,000 hours of work must be made up before the railroad equipment of the country is back where it was July 1, when the strike began, J. E. McGrath, vice-president of the Shop Crafts Organization, declared in a statement to-night. He estimated this to be the measure of repair work deferred as a result of the two months' strike

Asserting the strike has maintained an average efficiency of 90 per cent, he said that work equivalent under normal conditions to the repair of more than 1,000,000 freight cars is stacking up each month the strike lasts.

Blacklist of Strikers Used to Boycott Men

ROCHESTER, Aug. 26.—According to a state official here who requested that his name not be mentioned, industrial plants in this city are boycotting striking railroad shopmen who come to obtain employment pending the outcome of the rail dispute.

The official stated to-day that virtually every concern in and about Rochester has been furnished a "blacklist" of striking shopmen, and when they apply for employment are turned away. The situation, he said, was called to his attention when men out of work were sent to various firms and "turned down" after it was learned they had temporarily quit the railroad.

Eleven Arrested as Radicals in Raid On Labor Meeting

Federal Agents Sit Through Session in Chicago, Then Pick Men Wanted From More Than 100 in Hall

CHIGAGO, Aug. 26.—Eleven alleged radicals attending the convention of the Trades Union Educational League which opened to-day were taken into custody by Federal agents and the police in a raid on the hall in which the sessions were being held to-night.

Among those seized were two men who were said to be wanted by the Berrien County, Mich., authorities in connection with a convention of alleged radicals held there recently. The nine others will be held for deportation as undesirable.

The Federal agents and the police entered the hall quietly and took seats in the back. When William Z. Foster, head of the league and chairman of the meetings, arose and announced an adjournment for the day, one of the policemen stood up and announced that he and his aids were there to take into custody a number of alleged fugitives from justice wanted by the Michigan authorities and others wanted for deportation.

Select Men from Crowd

The hundred or more delegates sat quietly in their seats while the government agents went from row to row picking those they wanted. The other delegates were allowed to go. A crowd which gathered during the proceedings jeered the delegates as they left the building.

Those seized were: Jack Shullman, Winnipeg, Can.; John Oravainen, Astoria, Ore.; Martin Van Heck, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Earl Browder, Philip Alenberg, Jacob Feldmark, J. Hustein, Nathan Greenberg, eremiah Hadrava, Felix Krasowiki, A. Overgard, all of Chicago. Browder is said to be a lieutenant of Foster and is editor of the "Labor Herald," the organ of the league.

The Trades Union Educational League adopted a constitution written by Foster at the meeting. The purpose, it was announced, is to consolidate all the labor unions of the country into fourteen industrial organizations. This would be done by work within the unions as they now stand. The constitution as adopted provided that the first essential to membership in the league would be membership in a recognized union.

Foster Assails Gompers

Approximately 125 persons attended the session of the conference, but only forty-five of these were accredited delegates. A half dozen came from New York.

Foster, in his speech, declared that a tidal wave of sentiment was sweeping the country toward the "solidarity" idea. He assailed Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who, he said, is doing more to crystalize sentiment in favor of the league than any other party. "Some say that the league is the work of Lenine," Foster added. "Let me tell you this: the workers don't give a damn where the idea came from. What they want is something that is better than they have now. We are going to give them that thing. Gompers will force them to accept Russia if he doesn't quit shouting 'radical.'"

Efficiency Not Impaired By Strike, P. R. R. Holds

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Efficiency tests conducted in July in the eastern region of the Pennsylvania Railroad system have proved that its efficiency standard has not been impaired "in the slightest degree" by the shopmen's strike, according to a statement issued by the company to-day.

A total of 38,807 tests was made, the statement said, and thirty-eight failures reported. Eight divisions had perfect scores. They included Philadelphia, Trenton, Baltimore, Cumberland Valley, Cresson, Norfolk, Elmira and Schuylkill.

Shopmen Begin Finish Fight With Oratory

Spellbinders Are Sent Into Eastern Districts to Stir Up the Strikers; Predict Victory Within a Month

Roads Cite Heavy Traffic

More Workers Enlisted, as Officials Expect a Return to Normal in Two Weeks

With the issues in the railroad strike now a clean-cut life-and-death struggle for the union shopmen, the latter's leaders launched their fight-to-a-finish campaign yesterday by sending out organizers and spellbinders into every shop district in the East. "We'll win the strike within a month," was their general prediction.

The railroads, however, point to the marked increase in the number of coal cars loaded within the last four days as proof of their ability to handle the coal and general freight situation despite the walk-out or its continuance. Their employment agencies showed greater activity than ever in enlisting more workers, while company guards, who had relaxed their vigilance during the days of conference, returned to rigid patrol duty. The Eastern lines expect to be back to normal conditions in the shops within two weeks.

The union men, in announcing their determination to win the controversy, now say they will hold out for their original demands. They would no longer consider any settlement, they assert, that did not give satisfaction with regard to all these demands, including the rescinding of the 8 per cent wage cut recently ordered by the Railroad Labor Board, which precipitated the strike.

This was taken to indicate that the shopmen now repudiate their promise to President Harding to agree to go before the Railroad Labor Board on the wage issue.

John J. Dowd, chairman of the Central Strike Committee for the Metropolitan District, put the turnabout attitude of the strikers this way:

"As far as the 25,000 strikers in this district are concerned I can say that we will not stand for any settlement now that does not include all of our original demands. The railroads and the newspapers have interpreted the concessions we have offered in the public interests as a sign of weakness. We will now begin the fight all over again on the basis of July last. We have done with conceding. We will fight now. The responsibility belongs to the executives and the press.

"Time fights, too, and on our side.

Points to Wage Increases

"Our wages were cut below a living wage level at the very moment when returning business prosperity began to make wage increases possible. Since we struck the U. S. Steel Corporation and other steel plants have voluntarily raised wages 20 per cent, the Lawrence Textile Mills have taken their strikers back at an increased scale and the bituminous operators have agreed to take their miners back with wages and all rights unimpaired. This object lesson has not been lost either on the strikers or the public as a whole.

"The truth of the equipment situation will be evident to every one in the United States before the month is up, both through government reports and the concrete effects of car shortage.

"We will win within a month."

David Williams, secretary of the central strike committee, said:

"Thank God, these negotiations are over. We are glad our national officials have left town. Now we know just where we are. For the past two weeks our speakers and the rank and file of our men have been waiting to see what our officials would do. Now we don't have to wait; we can fight.

"Reports from every shop in the district show that fewer men are reporting for work than before the executives finally closed the door to peace. The men know it's up to them to scrap now. They know now their officials can't win this war for them. Fine words have failed. It's a knock-down and drag-out now and every man is in the battle line.

"We are stronger to-day than we were on July 1. I know that in my union, the machinists, we have enrolled 25,000 new or delinquent members since the strike began. Only the other day I saw forty-six new men taken in over in a Jersey City lodge, and that's only one out of hundreds. There is nothing like a clean-cut fight to bring men together. The arrogant anti-union tactics of the employers have united our ranks as nothing else in the world could have done."

Mr. Williams also made public a telegram received from the Chicago body of carmen, whose secretary, W. P. Hoffman, said: "Chicago district shopcrafts standing solid for fight to a finish. Convey this information to all New York strikers."

Mr. Williams replied in a similar tone.

The figures for coal loadings to which the railroad executives point as an earnest of the progress made by the railroads in whipping their lines back into shape, issued by Robert S. Binkerd, of the Association of Railway Executives, indicate that during the first four days this week, 73,768 cars were loaded with coal. This was an increase of 19,082 cars or 35 per cent over the total for the first four days of last week, and is the largest number of cars loaded with coal during any four day period since the miners strike began on April 1.

At this rate, say the executives, production would be approximately 6,000,000 tons per week, or 725,000 tons in excess of the best previous week, which was in June, when there was no strike of railway shopmen in effect. Reports show that 18,784 cars were loaded with coal on Thursday, August 24, the latest figures available, said Mr. Binkerd. This was an increase of 615 cars over the preceding day, and within 259 cars of last Monday, when 19,043 cars were loaded, the greatest number since the miners' strike has been in progress.

The maintenance of way cases to come before the Railroad Labor Board to-morrow were discussed yesterday by John G. Walber, executive secretary of the Bureau of Information for the Eastern railroads. Mr. Walber said:

"In all wage hearings before the United States Railroad Labor Board since 1920, the representatives of the railroad employees have based their claims for increases in wages almost entirely upon so-called "cost of living" budgets; "minimum wage" budgets; "subsistence" budgets; "health and decency" budgets, or "health and comfort" budgets.

"In so doing they practically disregarded the seven elements specifically recited in the transportation act of 1920 as factors to be taken into consideration by the labor board in the determination of just and reasonable wages.

"The following are among the reasons why no theoretical budget can, with justice, be applied uniformly to railroad wages in all territories:

1. Conditions are not the same in all localities.
2. Tastes and habits are not the same.
3. Actual expenditures are not the same.
4. Actual needs are not the same.
5. Prices are not the same.
6. The hypothetical normal family of five—a man, his wife and three children under sixteen—is not a typical family in the United States.

"In various statements advanced by the advocates of these budgets we fail to find any satisfactory answers to numerous phases of the situation. For illustration, if minimum living wages are to be used as a factor in the establishment of wage rates, how can uniform wage rates be justified? My view is that the only sound and wise basis for compensation must spring from the economic value of the services rendered.

"You cannot distribute more than there is. The result of any attempt to fix such a minimum wage, if it did not result in wholesale evasion, would only be to throw millions of men out of employment; for capital could not afford to employ them. But we cannot double wages through sympathy or legislative fiat."

Bolt Knocks Head Off Miles Standish Statue

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 26.—The head was knocked off the big statue of Miles Standish, the Puritan military leader, here to-day. The "desecration" took place at the height of a severe rain storm, which was attended by flashes of lightning and thunder, and there is little doubt that the figure was struck by lightning, although no examination has been made.

It is declared that the head is not severely injured by its fall and that it may be replaced without undue expense. Sensitive natives, however, will not feel at ease until Miles is himself again. The statue of Standish was put into place many years ago, and has long been one of the objects of interest in this historic center.

Track Men to Demand Their Pay Be Doubled

Increase From 23 to 48 Cents an Hour for 400,000 Workers to Go to Labor Board

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—An increase in the minimum wage for 400,000 maintenance of way employees from the present rate of 23 cents an hour to 48 cents will be asked Monday before the United States Railroad Labor Board, E. S. Grable, president of the organization, announced to-day. The present scale of maintenance of way men ranges from 23 cents to 35 cents an hour.

More than 195 railroads in the United States will be included in the case opening Monday. By special agreement the joint and ex parte submissions against the various railroads have been combined into one case and will be heard and decided at the same time.

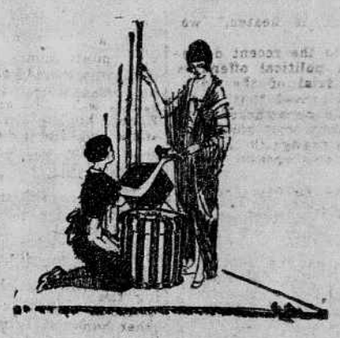
The maintenance of way organization is following a policy adopted when it announced its decision not to strike with the shopcrafts. It agreed at that time to a resubmission of its grievances to the Labor Board rather than strike.

"Arguments for increase in the minimum wage to 48 cents an hour, with differentials upward for skilled and hazardous employment," said President Grable, "will be based on the present upward trend of wages outside the railroad industry and the increasing cost of living.

"Wages all over the country are increasing. Cost of living is advancing and economists tell us that we are entering a period of prosperity.

"Our organization has some men," declared President Grable, "such as crossing watchmen, who are drawing only 17½ cents an hour. This is a general condition throughout the United States, not local as claimed in regard to the established 23-cent minimum which it is said applies only to negroes and Mexicans of the South.

"A lot of our men," President Grable continued, "are drawing $593 a year. Economists and cost experts figure that $1,000 a year is the lowest amount on which a laboring man can hope to feed and clothe a family."



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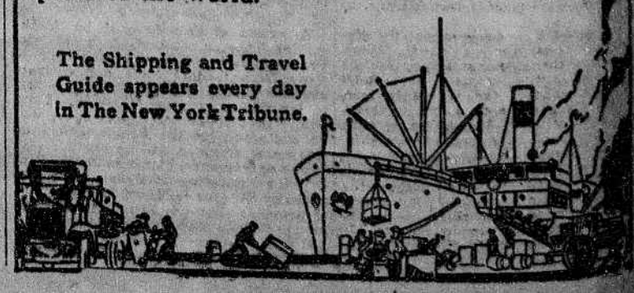
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