

Miners Urge Unionization to Prevent Strikes

Suggestions of Committee, Filed With U. S. Board, Lay Many Walk-Outs to Arrogance of Officials

Condemn 'Thug System'

Inquiry by Reporters on Daily Press Recommended in Exhaustive Report

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Complete unionization of the coal mining industry is urged as a solution for the coal problem in a communication from the United Mine Workers of America to the United States Coal Commission, made public to-night. The communication is signed by Ellis Searles, editor of "The United Mine Workers' Journal," John Moore, of Columbus, Ohio, and Thomas Kennedy, of Harleton, Pa., members of a committee representing the miners' union, and is in response to the request of the Coal Commission for suggestions as to the causes of strikes and how they may be avoided.

The committee says: "Arrogance and unfairness on the part of mine bosses and other petty officials of coal companies are responsible for more than half the strikes that have been caused." The last two general strikes, the committee says, were brought about by the refusal of coal operators to enter into negotiations with the miners for new wage and working agreements. It is suggested in the communication that the coal commission employ a number of trained and competent newspaper reporters as investigators in order to get to the bottom of the causes of strikes and in regard to conditions under which mine workers are employed.

Right to Strike Cherished

In discussing strikes the communication urges the Federal commission to seek to make the coal industry but not impossible. The miners, it says, "do not propose that their right to strike shall be abridged or taken from them, for they know that with the right to strike abolished they would be entirely at the mercy of that class of employers that look not at the human side of the industry but have an eye single to the dividends and profits that their employees produce."

"We believe more strikes in and around coal mines are caused by the conduct of mine superintendents, mine bosses and other petty officials of mining companies than by any one other thing. As a rule these smaller officials are employed to get results, and they undertake to get these results regardless of methods or consequences. Miners will tell you, we are sure, that there would be practically no strikes in the coal industry if they could but receive fair treatment at the hands of these petty officials."

British Labor Dejected Over Municipal Defeats

Landslide Complete Reversal of 1919 Result; Rate Payers Feared Further Drains

LONDON, Nov. 2. (By The Associated Press).—The entire attention of the political world to-day was absorbed in the surprising result of the municipal elections, in which labor suffered an overwhelming defeat. The returns showed a reversal of the municipal elections in the provinces show that out of 17 labor candidates only 215 were elected, while the Conservatives elected 350 of the 450 nominated.

"It is unnecessary for us to go into all the details of the troubles that may be laid at the door of these arrogant petty officials of coal companies, but we are confident that when this communication looks into the subject it will find there one of the most prolific causes of local and sporadic strikes.

"Violations of contractual relations between employer and employee are the cause of many strikes in the coal industry. We do not mean to say that the miners always are blameless in this regard.

"The two general strikes in the coal industry that stand out in the mind of the public, those of 1919 and 1922, were directly due to the refusal of the coal operators to negotiate new wage agreements with their employees. When the wage contract between operators and the United Mine Workers of America expired on November 1, 1919, no new agreement was made to take its place. Therefore the miners refused longer to work unless they knew what they were to receive for their labor.

"A similar condition existed on March 31, 1922. The operators refused to meet with the United Mine Workers of America, and as a result there was no new agreement, and again the miners laid down their tools, rather than continue to work without any definite knowledge of what their wages were to be. However, we do not anticipate that the operators will ever again pursue this disastrous policy. We expect that they will meet with the miners in due time and negotiate an agreement to take the place of the recent contract, which expires on March 31, 1923. Of course we cannot guarantee that they will do

Many Heads Are Better Than One

An executor must be able to take over almost any business on a moment's notice. As corporate executor, this bank calls upon its entire organization for specialized assistance. Among our officers, directors, and employees are many men with a wide range of business experience. Your will is the place to name a corporate executor.

If you have not made a will, we suggest a conference with your attorney and a member of our Trust Department.



THE BANK OF AMERICA
ESTABLISHED 1812

First Gathering of the American-German War Claims Commission



Left to right they are—Dr. Wilhelm Kiesselbach, the German Commissioner; William R. Day, formerly member of the Supreme Court of the United States, who resigned to become arbiter of the commission, and Judge Edward B. Barker, the American member.

France Called Key to Policy By Bonar Law

(Continued from page one)

so, but their past experience certainly will deter them from forcing the miners into another general strike next spring.

Unionization As Solution

"The ultimate solution for the strike problem in the coal mining industry lies in the complete unionization of the entire industry. Up to this time this thorough unionization plan has been halted by the bloody opposition of those non-union coal companies in certain fields that have resisted with bludgegon, rifle and starvation the efforts of the United Mine Workers of America to improve the working and living conditions of their unorganized employees.

British Labor Dejected Over Municipal Defeats

LONDON, Nov. 2. (By The Associated Press).—The entire attention of the political world to-day was absorbed in the surprising result of the municipal elections, in which labor suffered an overwhelming defeat. The returns showed a reversal of the municipal elections in the provinces show that out of 17 labor candidates only 215 were elected, while the Conservatives elected 350 of the 450 nominated.

"It is unnecessary for us to go into all the details of the troubles that may be laid at the door of these arrogant petty officials of coal companies, but we are confident that when this communication looks into the subject it will find there one of the most prolific causes of local and sporadic strikes.

"Violations of contractual relations between employer and employee are the cause of many strikes in the coal industry. We do not mean to say that the miners always are blameless in this regard.

"The two general strikes in the coal industry that stand out in the mind of the public, those of 1919 and 1922, were directly due to the refusal of the coal operators to negotiate new wage agreements with their employees. When the wage contract between operators and the United Mine Workers of America expired on November 1, 1919, no new agreement was made to take its place. Therefore the miners refused longer to work unless they knew what they were to receive for their labor.

"A similar condition existed on March 31, 1922. The operators refused to meet with the United Mine Workers of America, and as a result there was no new agreement, and again the miners laid down their tools, rather than continue to work without any definite knowledge of what their wages were to be. However, we do not anticipate that the operators will ever again pursue this disastrous policy. We expect that they will meet with the miners in due time and negotiate an agreement to take the place of the recent contract, which expires on March 31, 1923. Of course we cannot guarantee that they will do

France Called Key to Policy By Bonar Law

(Continued from page one)

a politician he had always made it a practice to say exactly what he thought "unless there is some very good reason why I should not say anything." He also expressed wonderment over the failure of his old chief, Lloyd George, to issue an election address.

Women Cautious, Says Premier

LONDON, Nov. 2. (By The Associated Press).—Bonar Law, addressing a meeting for women voters in the Drury Lane Theater to-day, declared that at the start he was not going to talk to them as women, but "as citizens of this country who have an equal interest in all that has happened."

Repeats Policy Is Negative

The Prime Minister epitomized his policy in the declaration: "I repeat that my policy is one of negotiation. There are times when it is good to sit still and go slow."

"There is no doubt what that relationship ought to be. We really have common aims, and, though there may be in the future, as in the past, great differences of opinion as to the way of securing those aims, and though it

"The string of this country depends as much on its financial and industrial position as it does on its arms, and in weighing the dangers we must take the one into consideration, as well as the other."

As an illustration of the peculiar situation existing here, the case of C. B. Fry, running as an Asquith Liberal at Brighton, is particularly striking. Mr. Fry is a famous cricketer and all-around athlete, and had a distinguished scholastic record at college, outstripping his classmate, F. E. Smith, now Lord Birkenhead.

Ordinarily Brighton is overwhelmingly Conservative, but to-day Mr. Fry's chances are regarded as excellent. Under the American electoral system, Mr. Lloyd George, as a National Liberal, would undoubtedly

carry Brighton, and Mr. Fry, as an Asquith Liberal, would stand a good chance of election. There are numerous constituencies scattered throughout the country where the personality of the local candidate, aside from his party affiliations, assures his election. The popularity of Mr. Lloyd George is thus frequently discounted by the personality of the local candidate, and for this reason the experts are unable to make anything save broad generalizations in regard to the election result.

Women Cautious, Says Premier
LONDON, Nov. 2. (By The Associated Press).—Bonar Law, addressing a meeting for women voters in the Drury Lane Theater to-day, declared that at the start he was not going to talk to them as women, but "as citizens of this country who have an equal interest in all that has happened."

Repeats Policy Is Negative
The Prime Minister epitomized his policy in the declaration: "I repeat that my policy is one of negotiation. There are times when it is good to sit still and go slow."

There is no doubt what that relationship ought to be. We really have common aims, and, though there may be in the future, as in the past, great differences of opinion as to the way of securing those aims, and though it

may be found we cannot agree—I hope not—this we can do, though I don't say it has not been tried before: We can make it plain to France that we are her friends and that we realize that any breach of understanding between the two countries would be fatal to both and fatal to the world. And we can try to get agreement between the French and ourselves, realizing that if we cannot get agreement there is chaos in Europe, and nobody can tell what is going to happen."

Assures Italy of Friendship

Mr. Bonar Law announced that he had received a friendly message from the head of the Italian government, and he added that he had replied on behalf of England, reciprocating that friendly message.

J. P. Morgan Coming Home

PARIS, Nov. 2. (By The Associated Press).—J. P. Morgan, who is stopping over for a day in Paris on his way from Rome to London, will sail for home from England toward the end of November.

There has been no change since early June, when the International Bankers' Committee, of which Mr. Morgan was a member, left Paris, in the relation of that committee to the German reparations question. The committee at that time informed the Reparation Commission that the bankers would be willing to meet again if requested, but they have not, as yet at least, been invited to convene.

Failure of this committee to adjust any such disagreements satisfactorily, it is further provided, will result in their being brought to arbitration, with selected outside parties taking a hand in the matter.

Text of Understanding
The text of the understanding reached was as follows:
"The principle upon which trade agreements are to be based shall be

ing on Exchange Place, with Lee Higginson & Co. and Carlisle Mellick & Co. as business neighbors. It is a daylight suite, and is partitioned and well arranged, ready to be occupied.

Other spaces are two small units on the eighteenth floor, with good light and outlook.

RIGHT in the heart of the marine insurance district at the easterly end of the financial district, this 1,600 square feet of highly desirable space on the ground floor of the building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is now available as a unit, or it will be divided. It is just one

block from the New Cotton Exchange, on the corner where Beaver, Hanover and Exchange Place converge. There are a few select small office units of from 800 to 600 square feet also available. This is an ideal location for cotton or marine insurance brokers, or other business requiring a downtown location.

68 William St. Corner of Cedar St.
THIS splendid building owned and occupied in part by the Royal Bank of Canada, stands at the southern end of the insurance district. Tenants in this building include some of the best known insurance, financial and legal houses downtown. Their established standing indicates the character of the building, and its attractiveness as headquarters for firms or individuals

We invite inquiries from interested parties seeking high grade office space—downtown or uptown.

Wage and working conditions in New York's building industry, the most turbulent of all industries excepting, perhaps, the manufacture of women's clothing, are near a settlement for a year or two, according to an understanding reached yesterday between the Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association.

Building Trades Agree to Treat On Unit Basis

Decision Reached by Committees Representing Both Organizations After Long Controversy

Called Gain for Employers

In Event of Final Disagreement Between Parties Arbitration Is Provided

One of the points of contention between the unions and the employers was whether, as the unions wanted, there would be a collective agreement with the employers through the Building Trades Council, or whether, as was desired by the employers, separate agreements would be made, to be worked out between each union affiliated with the council and each group of employers, according to trade groups.

Employer Explains Stand

"Our stand in the matter," said Christon G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the employers' association, "was one of the fourteen points raised by the employers in their negotiations with the council representatives. These points now have been reduced to twelve, with the remainder to be worked out by the separate trade groups."

"I regard the understanding as bringing the two sides nearer a settlement than ever before."

Text of Understanding
The text of the understanding reached was as follows:
"The principle upon which trade agreements are to be based shall be

ing on Exchange Place, with Lee Higginson & Co. and Carlisle Mellick & Co. as business neighbors. It is a daylight suite, and is partitioned and well arranged, ready to be occupied.

Other spaces are two small units on the eighteenth floor, with good light and outlook.

RIGHT in the heart of the marine insurance district at the easterly end of the financial district, this 1,600 square feet of highly desirable space on the ground floor of the building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is now available as a unit, or it will be divided. It is just one

block from the New Cotton Exchange, on the corner where Beaver, Hanover and Exchange Place converge. There are a few select small office units of from 800 to 600 square feet also available. This is an ideal location for cotton or marine insurance brokers, or other business requiring a downtown location.

68 William St. Corner of Cedar St.
THIS splendid building owned and occupied in part by the Royal Bank of Canada, stands at the southern end of the insurance district. Tenants in this building include some of the best known insurance, financial and legal houses downtown. Their established standing indicates the character of the building, and its attractiveness as headquarters for firms or individuals

We invite inquiries from interested parties seeking high grade office space—downtown or uptown.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Tel. John 5700

Building Trades Agree to Treat On Unit Basis

Decision Reached by Committees Representing Both Organizations After Long Controversy

Called Gain for Employers

In Event of Final Disagreement Between Parties Arbitration Is Provided

One of the points of contention between the unions and the employers was whether, as the unions wanted, there would be a collective agreement with the employers through the Building Trades Council, or whether, as was desired by the employers, separate agreements would be made, to be worked out between each union affiliated with the council and each group of employers, according to trade groups.

Employer Explains Stand

"Our stand in the matter," said Christon G. Norman, chairman of the board of governors of the employers' association, "was one of the fourteen points raised by the employers in their negotiations with the council representatives. These points now have been reduced to twelve, with the remainder to be worked out by the separate trade groups."

"I regard the understanding as bringing the two sides nearer a settlement than ever before."

Text of Understanding
The text of the understanding reached was as follows:
"The principle upon which trade agreements are to be based shall be

ing on Exchange Place, with Lee Higginson & Co. and Carlisle Mellick & Co. as business neighbors. It is a daylight suite, and is partitioned and well arranged, ready to be occupied.

Other spaces are two small units on the eighteenth floor, with good light and outlook.

RIGHT in the heart of the marine insurance district at the easterly end of the financial district, this 1,600 square feet of highly desirable space on the ground floor of the building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is now available as a unit, or it will be divided. It is just one

block from the New Cotton Exchange, on the corner where Beaver, Hanover and Exchange Place converge. There are a few select small office units of from 800 to 600 square feet also available. This is an ideal location for cotton or marine insurance brokers, or other business requiring a downtown location.

68 William St. Corner of Cedar St.
THIS splendid building owned and occupied in part by the Royal Bank of Canada, stands at the southern end of the insurance district. Tenants in this building include some of the best known insurance, financial and legal houses downtown. Their established standing indicates the character of the building, and its attractiveness as headquarters for firms or individuals

We invite inquiries from interested parties seeking high grade office space—downtown or uptown.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Tel. John 5700

Big Drop in Unemployed, City Aid Report Shows

From 4,776 Applicants in October, 1921, Number Has Been Reduced to 2,100

A marked improvement in the employment situation in New York City is indicated in a report of the employment division of the Municipal Industrial Aid Bureau, which was made public by Mayor Hylan yesterday. The report shows that since the establishment of the employment division in September, 1921, the number of applicants now applying for positions has been reduced 50 per cent and the number of jobs obtained has increased in like proportion.

During the first month of its existence the division registered 4,776 applications and placed 705. The next month marked the peak for the number of unemployed, with a total registration of 4,776. Since October, 1921, the monthly totals have shown a steady decline until October of this year when 2,100 appeared at the municipal employment division.

The decrease in unemployment is also reflected in the number of jobs which were filled. The 705 which the employment division filled in September, 1921, had grown to 1,823 in October, 1922.

ing on Exchange Place, with Lee Higginson & Co. and Carlisle Mellick & Co. as business neighbors. It is a daylight suite, and is partitioned and well arranged, ready to be occupied.

Other spaces are two small units on the eighteenth floor, with good light and outlook.

RIGHT in the heart of the marine insurance district at the easterly end of the financial district, this 1,600 square feet of highly desirable space on the ground floor of the building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is now available as a unit, or it will be divided. It is just one

block from the New Cotton Exchange, on the corner where Beaver, Hanover and Exchange Place converge. There are a few select small office units of from 800 to 600 square feet also available. This is an ideal location for cotton or marine insurance brokers, or other business requiring a downtown location.

68 William St. Corner of Cedar St.
THIS splendid building owned and occupied in part by the Royal Bank of Canada, stands at the southern end of the insurance district. Tenants in this building include some of the best known insurance, financial and legal houses downtown. Their established standing indicates the character of the building, and its attractiveness as headquarters for firms or individuals

We invite inquiries from interested parties seeking high grade office space—downtown or uptown.

Wm. A. White & Sons
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Tel. John 5700

The Pre-eminence of Apollinaris

—drunk the world over for more than a generation—is based on its distinctive excellence.

Apollinaris Agency Co., New York
Sole American Agents of
The Apollinaris Co., Ltd., London

Franklin Simon & Co.
A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.

In the Black and White Shop
For Madame and Mademoiselle
BLACK GOWNS FOR STREET, AFTERNOON OR DINNER WEAR

A newly created collection suitable for mourning or for those who wear black for its smartness.

59.50
Many Copies of Imported Models
BEADED GOWNS, EMBROIDERED GOWNS, SILK CREPE GOWNS, SILK VELVET GOWNS, GOWNS WITH FUR, GOWNS WITH DUVETYN BODICES

Other Gowns . . . 29.50 to 195.00
Coats . . . 59.50 to 195.00
Suits . . . 59.50 to 145.00
Blouses . . . 8.75 to 19.75
Hats . . . 9.75 to 35.00
Veils . . . 1.50 to 18.75

BLACK AND WHITE SHOP—Fifth Floor

Make Every Day
—a milk drinking day. Use at least a quart each day of Borden's Grade A.

BORDEN'S
Farm Products Co., Inc.
Franklin 1423

Rob Roy
Norwegian Grain Square Trimmed Full Double Sole Brogue Boot Black and Tan

They're All One Price
\$6.80

This is a boot that is equally good for the Street or the Stadium because it combines Style with Service.

The upper is a heavy, soft, bark tanned Norwegian grain leather, and the bottom is a full double oak sole running through to the heel.

We don't know how to build any more Comfort, Style or Service into a shoe, and are perfectly willing for you to judge the Rob Roy as an example of the Value made possible only by the Volume of business in the Chain of 60 Regal Stores from New York to San Francisco.

REGAL SHOES
For Men and Women For Men and Women

Fitted with the Resco Fitting Machine used exclusively by the U. S. Government and Regal Stores.

22 stores in Greater New York See Telephone Directory
From Coast to Coast in Regal Stores—One Price