

PUBLIC SUPPORT SOUGHT BY MEN AND OPERATORS

Battle of Propaganda Begins Between Factions in West Virginia Fields.

HALF OF MINES WORKING Strikers Buy Silk Stockings and Phonographs While Leader Pleads Poverty.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 4.—The coal strike in West Virginia is in its second phase. It is now a battle of propaganda, open letters, typewritten "statements," resolutions and appeals, mostly polite.

On the miners' side to-day's headlines in the war of words was an appeal sent to President Wilson by C. P. Keeney, president of the United Mine Workers for district 17, which includes a large part of the State.

Operators Pledge Aid. Meanwhile the operators of the Kanawha field, which has a normal production of 70,000 tons a day, met in Charleston and adopted resolutions the gist of which is:

The great majority of the miners did not want to strike; that autocratic rule under one guise is as bad as under another, and finally:

"We pledge to the President of the United States, the Governor of West Virginia and other constituted authorities, Federal and State, our loyal and unqualified support, and place at their disposal ourselves and our property, in the hope that such use may be made of our services and our mines as may seem best in this crisis to the representatives of the State and Federal Governments and the protection of the public interest."

And meanwhile the striking miners, instead of training their squirrel guns on United States troops or miners who declined to strike, as some persons expected them to do, are devoting their vacation to shooting "possums," "coons" and the vagrant deer. The women folk, with less cooking to do than usual, are finding time for seasonal recreation.

Luxury in Cabins. Up at Coalburg, on Cabin Creek, the strikekeeper reported today that among the ninety women of the town 116 pairs of silk stockings were bought last month. "Shoebuy" Hazelton's wife, Hetty, has bought a \$250 talking machine, which rather crowds the family cabin. She also has a batch of high priced records, including three made by a famous soprano.

"I do like that Galli-Curci; I think she sings right pretty," Mrs. Hazelton confided while her prize record was whirling. "Mummy" Burgaff, wife and mother of miners—one of her sons cuts 250 tons of coal a day when not striking—met the visitor in a calico gown and a shikkin stole over her shoulders. She said others reported that an agent for washing machines, appealing because a monstrous rising sun was painted on the sides, did a right smart business in Cabin Creek last spring, but that the majority of the women of the community soon reverted, with unbecoming relief, to the good old family wash and bath tub for laundry purposes.

These are random prosperity notes from one mining settlement. Viewing the entire landscape, strike leader Keeney pictures the typical miner in his letter to the President as follows: "He finds himself constantly falling behind, unable to pay his bills and at the same time has less to eat, and observes his wife and children looking shabby and poorly clad when compared with the former days when he was only averaging \$75 a month or less."

For Wilson's Information. Keeney tells President Wilson that the facts he presents "are presented for your information in view of the attempt to compel the miners to return to work."

What Automobile has the least Depreciation per Year?



OWNERS KNOW—Talk It Over With Them! We have for November and December Delivery a very few of the New Models for Exchange.

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at the same wages paid them when they voluntarily quit work without reference as to whether they were receiving a decent living wage or not."

He says the figures he gives are from a report of the Federal Department of Mines. They show that the average selling price of coal at the mines in 1918 was \$2.33, an increase of 184.8 per cent. over the year 1916, "or approximately \$1.22 per ton above all wage increases granted the miners."

"It is fair to assume," says Keeney, "from these figures that the operator made an average profit of \$1.45 on each ton of coal mined." He continued: "The average wage of pick miners, who are the skilled workmen of the industry, for the year 1918 was \$111.09 per month. This is the highest wage the coal miners of West Virginia ever earned. During this same period 'hatchet and saw' carpenters working on the Government plant at Nitro, right here in the heart of the coal fields, averaged \$198 a month or \$2,387 a year. On the same work ditch diggers made \$5 a day, yet the coal miners stayed on the job and actually produced 1,200,000 more tons in 1918 than they did in 1917. In the process 404 miners were killed outright and 795 severely injured, as against 294 killed in 1917, a death rate higher than that of the A. E. F. With these cold facts before them, who can question the loyalty and intense Americanism of the West Virginia miners? The coal miners of the country have not received one cent of wage increases for two full years. During this period all other substantial increases."

Cites Higher Cost of Living. Keeney cites the rise in the cost of onions, prunes, potatoes, butter, sugar, ham, bacon and other food staples, saying that absolute necessities of life advanced 100 per cent. since July, 1914, while the wages of the most skilled miners rose only 63 per cent. He gives figures from the National Industrial Conference Board as to rent, clothing, fuel, heat and light, etc., indicating that the cost of living cost has averaged 75 per cent.

"In other words," Keeney tells the President, "a miner who makes \$121 now to be as well off as he was in July, 1914, yet the official figures show that the miner only made an average wage of \$111 per month during 1918."

Loyal During War. "They were loyal during the war, they are loyal now, but they must live. The rigors of winter are more terrible to them than any other class. They must have heavy clothing to keep the body warm, plenty of wholesome strengthening food to keep it nourished so as to be able to meet the hard physical toil of the mines. At the present wages received, these necessities cannot be had. Those who think differently, who envy the miner his lot, and who resent the decision that the miner is overpaid, are welcome to the job. Let them come on and go down into the bowels of the earth, where so many of us die each year. We shall not offer any resistance."

As to the item of rent, it is only fair to the operators to say the general feeling is that it has not been increased in any mining town of West Virginia. The companies own the houses and charge the occupants \$7 a month in some towns, in others, which has been the charge for many years.

The mine owners of the Kanawha district, who met here to-day, unanimously reported that their employees, most of whom are unionized, and all of whom are on strike, did not want the six hour day or the five day week. Many of the owners said the majority of the men wanted to resume work but were restrained by loyalty to the union.

2,000 MORE RETURN TO WORK ON PIERS

Grievances Forgotten by Longshore Strikers in Lure of Much Overtime.

PLEA MADE TO GOMPERS Non-Union Crews Will Not Be Used if Regular Forces Come Back to Work.

Election day along the piers was observed by the return of 2,000 more longshoremen, who, taking advantage of the overtime rate of \$1 an hour, forgot their grievance at the National Adjustment Commission's award of 70 cents. When 800 or more of the strikers appeared at the Chelsea piers in the morning they found nearly as many strike breakers, mostly negroes, who had been brought from various ports along the coast to take their places.

The men objecting to the strike breakers were informed that the latter would not be employed, it is said, in case sufficient union men returned to work to take care of the great cargoes of accumulated foodstuffs and other freight. The imported men, it is understood, will be held here a few days pending the outcome of the promise of T. V. O'Connor and other union officials that the strike is ended.

The Vaccarelli-Butler faction, disclaiming that the strike is over, appeared along the docks with banners in their hats reading, "Longshoremen on Strike." A committee of the strikers appealed to Samuel Gompers "to try and use his good offices and influence to induce the employers to accede to the requests of the men."

The resolution, according to Dick Butler, William J. Smith and Thomas Weldon, who presented it, was adopted by the 22,600 members of twenty-five locals. It says further: "The false newspaper reports that 12,000 men have returned of the 30,000 tends only to rile the men now out on strike and make them more determined than ever to stay away from their work, unless their matter is given a hearing in any fair court of arbitration or any other form of arbitration that may be suggested by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor."

Miami Faces General Strike. MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 4.—More than 90 per cent. of union men in Miami have voted in favor of a general strike to uphold the principle of the closed shop. The strike committee to-day set next Monday for a general walkout. More than 3,600 union men will be affected and \$2,000,000 worth of building held up.

Operators said they would have little coal to spare after filling their present contracts and that they had no intention of antagonizing Nova Scotia miners by seeking to enter the American market's Secretary McLaughlin of the Nova Scotia union said it was extremely unlikely miners here would go on a sympathetic strike without orders from the general organization in the United States. Such orders have not been received.

Snow Falls in Vermont. MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 4.—An inch of snow fell here to-day. It was the first fall of the season in this section.

DRUG STORE STRIKE BEGINS TO-MORROW

More Than 3,500 Employed in Shops in City to Quit Work.

LONG BATTLE PLANNED Walkout Will Not Affect Hospitals, Clinics or Dispensaries.

More than 3,500 men and women employed in the drug stores of the greater city will go out on strike to-morrow morning, abandoning the prescription departments, soda fountains and novelty counters of the 3,700 places, including the chain stores affected. The strike vote was agreed upon following a meeting of the executive committee of the United Drug Clerks Union, No. 325 of the A. E. L. in the Pulitzer Building yesterday.

While more than a dozen of the proprietors have agreed to the terms of the union indications last night pointed to a hard and bitter fight by the proprietors, who are represented by the New York Pharmaceutical Conference. More than a week ago this body, which represents fourteen organizations, passed a resolution disavowing the idea of unionism in pharmacy.

The strike will not affect hospitals, asylums, clinics or dispensaries. The drug clerks' union is demanding an increase of approximately 25 per cent. for all its members, the right of collective bargaining and shorter hours. According to Charles A. Affenkrantz, attorney for the union, the strike vote was not taken until after negotiations had failed between the proprietors, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, and the clerks.

An increase is demanded for women cashiers, novelty counter, candy and perfume counter workers. The soda fountain managers and dispensers and porters also are included in the wage increase demands of the union. The leaders of the strikers say they will

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close every drug store in the theatrical district on Broadway, and that they are going to receive the cooperation of the Actors Equity Association in their fight against the druggist proprietors along the Rialto.

Dr. Copeland, in discussing the strike, said the union would affect almost every drug store in the greater city and that arrangements had been made whereby most of the stores will abandon the soda

fountains, perfume, candy and other novelty features and concentrate on prescription work exclusively.

"There are 2,000 clerks in the city," said Commissioner Copeland, "and I think fully 3,500 of them are members of the union. Although a large number of the drug men in our hospitals and institutions are members of the union I have it arranged to prevent their becoming involved."

Anglo-Chilean Treaty Ratified. WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Great Britain and Chile have ratified the arbitration treaty negotiated some months ago, the State Department announced to-day. The treaty is to continue in force for five years and automatically extends itself until a year after notice of intended termination by either Government.

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Table with 6 columns: Size, Vacuum Cup Casings Fabric, Vacuum Cup Casings Cord, Channel Tread Casings Cord, "Ton Tested" Tubes Regular, "Ton Tested" Tubes Extra-heavy Cord Type. Rows list various tire sizes and their corresponding prices.

Adjustment basis—per warranty tag attached to each casing:

Vacuum Cup Fabric Tires 6,000 Miles Vacuum Cup and Channel Tread Cord Tires, 9,000 Miles

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Pennsylvania VACUUM CUP CORD TIRES

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EVERY man and woman from his, or her, own experience, knows that a liquid is required for proper flushing.



No good housekeeper would attempt to "dry clean" her kitchen sink. Experience has taught her the efficacy of water as a flushing agent.

Nature itself uses floods of rain, running streams and rushing torrents to prevent stagnation.

Stagnation frequently occurs in the human system where it is known by another name—constipation. The one best way to correct this condition of stagnation, or constipation, in the human intestinal tract is to flush away the poisonous waste matter.

Only a water laxative can flush your system completely.

"Dry" cathartics, in the form of pills, tablets, powders, etc., deny you the benefit of this internal bath.

Pluto, on the other hand, is a water laxative which flushes away the disease-producing contents of the small and large bowel. It accomplishes this result gently, pleasantly, but promptly and completely, because it cleanses all the myriad nooks and crannies of the intestinal tract.

Pluto Water, being a saline physic does not disturb the system like many vegetable purgatives, such as cascara sagrada and castor oil. Pluto Water is bottled at French Lick Springs, Indiana, and is a recognized curative agent for kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders. Your physician prescribes it.



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