

### COAL POURS FORTH IN SPT OF UNION

#### Power House Chimney Blackens Snow as Cars Move to Seaboard.

### SPELLBINDERS BUSY

#### Exporters Seek to Convert Workers Wavering as to Strike Outcome.

### MUST LIMIT HATREDS

#### Chief Orator Mixes Denunciation of Employers with Tactful Reference to Others.

This is the fifth article of a series by THE NEW YORK HERALD analyzing the coal strike situation and the outlook. The sixth article will appear tomorrow.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. BOSWELL, Pa., April 27.—A trip through the northwestern part of Somerset county afforded evidence that a good many mines of this part of the soft coal kingdom continue to disgorge despite the efforts of the United Mine Workers to stop them.

Dipping over the hills past Jenner, we saw the tall chimney of a power house blackening with its smoke the untimely April snow, a loaded mine car moving to a tippie and a string of railroad cars bulging with freshly mined coal starting for the Atlantic seaboard. At Jenner are two mines of the Consolidated Coal Company, employing between 400 and 500 men, and they're all working. The same company has mines open at Acosta and Belmont, and over at Ralphton the Quemanohing Coal Company has its force of 500 men intact in its two mines.

Six hundred men have gone out at Jerome. Here in Boswell the principal company, the Davis Coke & Coal, is tied up. The New York Herald's correspondent got to Boswell while the miners were listening to union exhorters from the northern counties. He joined the listeners and found this apparently was a "stiffening meeting." The purpose was to strengthen the new converts to unionism in the faith and to restore the confidence of those who might be wavering.

Test of Intention. Between 200 and 400 miners were assembled in a nickleodeon. When a Slovak organizer on the stage asked all who understood "stivish" to raise their hands about half the men did so, and he addressed them in that tongue.

For the organizers it was a test of the intention issued on April 15 by Judge Berkey, of the County Court at Somerset, restraining the United Mine Workers from interfering with non-union miners and from "congregating or loitering about the premises of the companies." The union leaders feared the Boswell authorities might set up a contention that a nickleodeon in the village two miles from the mines was "about the premises," but no one tried to stop the meeting. In fact, the chief of police told the doorknockers they had a right to exclude any peace officer who might demand admittance.

The chief spellbinder, Thomas H. Stiles, head of the Penn Central Co-operative Association, which operates miners' stores, and editor of its newspaper in Crescon, is a good sample of the fiery but tactful union leader. Every time he thinks up something particularly debile to say about the operators to temper it by adding a word to the effect that not all operators are wicked and there is no use in hating everybody.

His hair prematurely whitened and one eye destroyed by a mine explosion, he marches up and down the central district of Pennsylvania preaching his mixed gospel and filling every hall he enters.

Knows of Exceptions. At to-day's meeting he pictured the strike situation as "a pile of coal on one side, out stomachs on the other." It was nothing to the operators, Stiles said, whether the miners' children went hungry or not so long as the coal pile was satisfactory. Then he shifted to this: "I don't let us forget that there are exceptions. I know of some operators who have reduced the miners' rent since the strike started and some who are not collecting any rent at all. They're not all money mad. The trouble is that the moment set the pace."

"They hold their power through their power over your jobs. You go and ask them for a job. They hold you up for a lease with only five days notice in it, and if you ask a question they tell you to get the hell out of there. You must think as they think, or out you go. That's the sort of thing that has caused the uprising in the non-union fields. In the union fields it's different, the individual does not stand alone. The entire organization stands behind him and if he is dismissed he can appeal, and if there's any right on his side the organization stands behind him."

This is the sort of argument that has proved effective in the union drive on the non-union men. Stiles further encouraged the miners of Boswell with assurances that "the little pile of coal" that the country had on hand at the beginning of the strike would soon be gone. It was going fast, he said, as indicated by the reported rise of \$1 a ton in the market. Every miner was a cog in the great machine that would force a settlement favorable to the union. Every strike who went back to work before "a general settlement was an aid to the operators."

"Union coal now and forever!" shouted Stiles. "Not a ton of non-union coal until the strike is won."

Not Fully Converted. The applause for this slogan and the whole speech was a burst of handclapping, but there was no cheering. These Boswell miners, who until a few weeks ago would have no traffic with the union, have not yet caught the full fervor of converts. The rank and file are not yet sure intention will bring them all the blessings promised. The Davis Coal and Coke Company believes that when the pinch of no wages is seriously felt it will be easy to get them back to work. Hence the stiffening process which is the next step after organization in the union's follow-up system.

### Walsh Calls Congress Too Biased to Judge Strike

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—Senator David I. Walsh in a telegram to Mayor Curley to-day declared that "nearly every member of Congress, the Senate particularly, are to-day either for or against labor, and the possibility of getting an impartial tribunal for a strike investigation is unlikely." The Mayor wanted an investigation of the New England textile strike. "There is evidently a movement throughout the country among capitalistic interests to refuse to arbitrate or otherwise agree to a compromise settlement of existing strikes," said the Senator. "It is also my opinion that the majority of the officials directing the policy of the present Administration are not in sympathy with the strike point of view."

with whom the miner deals, especially the foreign born miner, has much influence over him. The miner has respect for his opinion, and if that can be swayed to favor the union so much the better for continued unionism.

Over store counters the union missionaries now are trying to bring into line the sages of Boswell and the other towns of the captured non-union terrain. It is a fascinating process to watch—the sages by the union, after long tapping at the door and many rebuffs, finally gets into such a town, pulls out the miners, signs them up, gets their fifty cent initiation fee and then starts to hold and consolidate the hard won ground, but to change the attitude of the whole community.

The population of Boswell is about 2,000. As near the break and freeze as the mountainside Camp that many colliery settlements are, but it would never win a prize in a Garden show. Its principal street is a bumpy mass of hardened mud.

### Town Is Treeless.

Some of the dwellings are comfortable enough as miners' houses go, and some have little fences in front, but the town is mostly treeless, grassless and unkempt. There are six churches—three for Americans, three for foreigners, a mine and a school. There is no school according to the miners, they never heard of the coal companies suggesting such an innovation.

"The borough talked of having one four or five year ago," a miner said, "but somehow it fell through, and it hasn't been mentioned since."

The correspondent went into a row of two story brick "company houses" occupied by a striking mine motorman and his family, native Pennsylvanians. Faded scraps of paper that once covered the walls of the kitchen were peeling therefrom. The motorman had not come back from the meeting. His wife and mother sat by the kitchen stove, which was a large, adequate coal range. Two little girls with ruddy, mud smeared cheeks hung close to them. There was another large stove in the dining room, whose furniture—table, chairs and sideboard—were cheap but serviceable golden oak. The outside chill did not penetrate the house, and the family seemed to have no complaint except that the company ought to paper its houses once in a while.

The rental is \$7.50 a month. The company could have canceled the lease five days after the strike began, but no attempt at dispossession has been made in Boswell.

Another motorman said the miners went on strike because their wages had been cut and working conditions altered. The motorman was reduced from \$7.90 to \$5.40 a day; the miners from \$1.15 to \$1.01 a ton. The motorman said he and the others had an eight hour day, but to put in eight hours he had to leave his home at 5:25 o'clock in the morning and get home at 4:45 in the afternoon. The men think the company ought to pay for either the time spent in getting to work or the time spent in getting home.

The miners also demand they be paid for "dead work," as they were until a few months ago, and they want the old scale of wages restored, although privately they admit they do not expect to get all of it back even if with their help the union wins the strike.

The company delivers coal at the mine, here, for \$2.60 a ton. The houses have running water—50 cents a month.

When the meeting in the nickleodeon broke up the miners talked quietly in groups in the street. They looked this way and that as if they expected an onslaught from deputies or mine police, but nothing happened. Those to whom the correspondent spoke assured him, in many varieties of English, they were enlisted for the war and would not quit.

Shopkeepers stood at their doors silently taking in this still novel spectacle of hardshell non-union miners dispersing from a union meeting, and to all appearances not a soul in Boswell was disposed to bother them. And this is a town where less than three weeks ago organizers of the United Mine Workers were headed out by deputies as fast as they came in, and where in other years union organizers had not dared to go at all.

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### STATE OPENS CASE IN TREASON TRIAL

#### Jury Quickly Picked to Try Union Leader for Inciting Mine War.

### 1,375 WITNESSES CALLED

#### Mingo Troop Leaders and Gov. Morgan Have Been Summoned.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., April 27.—A jury was chosen with surprising speed to-day for the trial of William Blizard, mine union officer, who is charged with treason against the State. Other happenings of the day were the calling of 275 witnesses for the prosecution and 1,100 witnesses for the defense and the opening address of A. M. Belcher, attorney for the State. Taking of evidence will start to-day.

The jury, composed of ten farmers, one merchant and one lumberman, was given into the hands of the Sheriff this morning. Eight names were stricken from the panel of twenty, two by the State and six by the defense.

Forty-four mine locals were listed by the State in its amended bill of particulars as having been influenced by Blizard to contribute to funds for the purpose of levying war on the State last autumn. Officials are given by the State where they are known. Frank Snyder, president; Fred Mooney, secretary; treasurer, and Harold W. Houston, attorney, are on the list.

The State in opening its case, charged Blizard, Mooney and their associates with conspiring and executing a conspiracy to levy war against the State of West Virginia and particularly designed to nullify the effort of martial law in Mingo county and of gathering an unlawful assembly for the purpose of destroying the sovereignty of the State. Reference was made to a statement in a printed circular issued in Charles Town about August 1, 1921, in which they declared the time had come to act and that mere solutions were ineffective. This was followed, according to Attorney Belcher, by visits of the defendants and their associates to locals in different sections, when they urged miners to join in the invasions which followed.

The movements of the army from the time it began to gather until it was finally dispersed after Federal troops had arrived on the scene; how these miners who refused to join the army were threatened and some killed; how the army commandeered trains for the movement of their arms and forces, and how the army refused to heed the appeals either of the Governor, the President or "Mother" Jones was dwelt on by Attorney Belcher.

Major Tom B. Davis, in charge of the operation of martial law in Mingo, and Capt. Broadus, his chief lieutenant, who was in command of the State troops at the battle of Blair Mountain, reached Charles Town last night. Both are summoned as witnesses. Official announcement said that Gov. E. F. Morgan, Attorney-General E. T. England, former Gov. John J. Cornwell and Major-General A. A. Bandholtz had been summoned and would appear as needed.

### DISMISSES SUIT TO TEST INDUSTRIAL COURT LAW

KANSAS CITY, Kan., April 27.—A suit to test the constitutionality of the Kansas Industrial Court law was dismissed to-day by Federal Judge John C. Fox on the ground that neither of the Kansas miners in whose names the suit was brought had been arrested under the industrial court law. The right to file an amended petition within thirty days was granted.

Men have the right to quit work when they please and the State is without power to inquire into their reasons for quitting, Judge Foxlock said in the course of the hearing.

### Ben W. Hooper Heads Railroad Labor Board

CHICAGO, April 27.—Ben W. Hooper, member of the public group of the Railroad Labor Board and former Governor of Tennessee, to-day was elected chairman of the board at the annual meeting, succeeding Chairman Barton. G. W. W. Hanger, also a member of the public group, was elected vice-chairman. The vote was unanimous. Mr. Hooper's name being placed in nomination by the retiring chairman, who had served for two years, or since the creation of the board.

### ALL LIBERTY BONDS DECLARED GENUINE

#### Few Duplicated, but They Are Not Bogus, Secretary Mellon Asserts.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 27.

Government investigation has established definitely that there are no bogus Liberty bonds in circulation, high Treasury officials declared to-day. Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's inquiry, it was said, has revealed exceptional instances of bonds having been duplicated, but they have been found to be genuine. Not a single spurious bond has come to the attention of the secret service or the banks of the country, officials declared.

The Treasury reported the number of duplicated bonds was negligible and the result of rush war work at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The comparatively few bonds that were duplicated, by defects in the numbering devices, were sold and the Government got the cash for them. All such bonds were redeemed when presented because their genuineness was unquestioned, it was declared. Despite Secretary Mellon's firm conviction that no basis exists for charges in Congress that worthless bonds are in circulation, his investigation is being continued along energetic lines. In this inquiry the Treasury Department is getting the cooperation of banks.

### JAIL THREAT TO WOMEN WHO MOBBED A MINE

#### Amazons Attack Workers, Deputies and State Troopers.

UNIONTOWNS, Pa., April 27.—An announcement that a repetition of the disturbance to-day at Tower Hill, mine No. 2, of the Tower Hill Coal and Coke Company, in which several hundred women attacked working miners, deputy sheriffs and State troops with stones, sticks and pepper, would bring charges of inciting to riot by Fayette county authorities was made by Sheriff L. I. Shaw here to-night. Since the strike of miners started April 1, he said, women have participated in four such attacks and were let off with light reprimands, but next time they would be held for criminal court action.

The women marched to the mine and attacked men who had been permitted by the company to work the pumps and care for the boilers. Deputy sheriffs tried to control them, but the women attacked them with stones and sticks. A riot call brought a squad of State Troopers, who dispersed the women, but not before a number of the troopers had been injured. Eight women were arrested.

### BROKER GUILTY OF FRAUD

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Edwin E. Kohn, head of a bankrupt brokerage concern, was found guilty to-day by a jury of charges of embezzlement and fraudulent conversion. Sentence was deferred. The maximum penalty is six years.

### FIGHT NEW BREAKS IN THE MISSISSIPPI

#### Many Families Driven From Home When Levee Gives Way Near New Orleans.

### HOUSES ARE SWEEP AWAY

#### Power Boats Rescuing Women and Children at Junka, La., 15 Feet Under Water.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27.—With practically all hope of closing the break in the levee at Ferriday, La., abandoned, the gap there now having widened to approximately 1,500 feet, levee engineers to-day turned their attention to other points where danger threatens, the most pronounced being at Arkansas City, Ark., and Plaquemine, La.

Two important breaks in the levee system in this State to-day have emphasized the importance of levee protection work, and planters are showing more willingness to cooperate. The second break of the day was reported at Poydras, twelve miles below New Orleans, where about 350 families were driven out of a section of St. Bernard Parish between the river and Lake Borgne.

As a result of the break at Ferriday eight or ten small communities along the Missouri Pacific Railway are already inundated. The towns of Panola, Cayton and other communities will have twenty feet of water within twenty-four hours, engineers estimate. Some fear was felt that in distant parts of Concordia and Catahoula, parishes isolated families may be unaware of their danger.

Fifty or more families are to-day occupying railroad box cars and improvised houses at Sicily Island. Rescue workers report that at least three-fourths of Concordia and Catahoula parishes are already inundated. Power boats sent from Natchez arrived at Junka, La., this afternoon, and are now engaged in rescuing marooned women and children. The village is fifteen feet under water in places. The force of the flood water from the crevasse was so great that houses are being swept away, they reported.

Water now in the Mississippi River below Old River is a half a foot higher than in 1912. With these conditions, the Weather Bureau points out, if the levees below Old River hold, the water now flowing through the Ferriday crevasse will reach a stage of one foot or more above that of 1912, when much of this same area was flooded.

The crevasse, which occurred this morning on the left bank of the Mississippi, twelve miles below New Orleans, had widened to 400 feet late to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Until the Governors of Louisiana and Mississippi appeal to the people for flood sufferers along the lower Mississippi river the American Red Cross will not feel warranted in asking President Harding to issue a general call for assistance.

Based on reports showing great property damage, Representative Humphreys (Miss.) in telegrams to-day to Governor Parker of Louisiana and Governor Russell of Mississippi suggested that they issue forthwith appeals with the understanding that this would be followed quickly by a request of the Red Cross to President Harding to urge the people everywhere to meet the emergency situation. Already the Red Cross has sent about \$26,000 to the two States for use where most needed.

PORT WORTH, April 27.—With the list of missing reduced to thirty-two, relief workers to-night expressed the belief that the death toll from the flood which swept this city early Tuesday would probably be less than ten. No additional bodies were found to-day. Two of the three flood victims whose bodies were recovered were buried to-day.

The latest estimate on the property damage put the figure at \$2,000,000. Pictures are being cured for at relief stations to-night. They number 2,560.

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