

upon such terms as the parties may agree upon in the light of the report of the commission.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER, DAVID A. REED.

"Thereupon Secretary Hoover, Secretary Davis and Gov. Sprout used all the influence which they properly could in the interest of acceptance. The President, at whose instance the whole negotiation had been undertaken, addressed to the parties the following urgent demand for settlement: THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 1, 1922.

To the Representatives of the Anthracite Operators and Miners: The public interest transcends any partisan advantage that you might gain by further resistance. I urge you in the name of public welfare to accede to the proposal that has been advanced by Senators Pepper and Reed.

Very truly yours,

WARREN G. HARDING.

"Thereupon both parties indicated to us their readiness to yield to the President's wish. A joint conference was accordingly called for 9 P. M. September 2 and at the conference a memorandum of agreement was made incorporating the terms of our proposal and adopting the date of August 31, 1923, as the expiration date of the extended agreement. We understand this agreement is subject to ratification by the scale committee and by the district of the anthracite mine workers, which will be convened at the earliest possible moment."

Gather for Conference.

Immediately after the issuance of the resolutions the operators and mine workers gathered for a joint conference in the offices of Senator Pepper. The meeting convened at 9 o'clock.

Prospects of a settlement of the anthracite controversy which would send back to the mines 155,000 mine workers after an idleness of more than six months brightened when the joint conference of miners and operators was announced to-night. The meeting was arranged after an all-day session of the policies committee of the anthracite operators, who considered the compromise proposal submitted to them and the miners in Washington last Tuesday night by Senators Pepper and Reed.

Reports that the operators could not agree on the compromise proposal were denied by a spokesman for the operators. He said the protracted session of the mine owners, which did not end until after 7 o'clock to-night, was not due to any difficulty among themselves.

"Had there been a clear cut acceptance by both sides, it was stated, there would not have been a joint session to-night. It was further stated that the operators had taken 'definite action without strings.'"

The policies committee met at 10:30 A. M. and held a continuous session, having their luncheon in the conference room. Just before 6 P. M. some members of the policies committee left and their discussion was continued by members of the operators' sub-scale committee, which includes S. D. Warriner of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, W. J. Richards, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, W. W. Inglis, Glen Alden Coal Company, C. S. Uber, Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and W. L. Connell, representing the individual operators.

Lewis at Headquarters.

John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, kept close to his headquarters all day and was in touch with Senator Pepper, who awaited word in his office from the mine owners.

Prior to the all-day conference it was stated that the crucial question was whether present conditions would warrant the operators in granting to the miners a long term contract on the old wage scale. The miners asked for an agreement to run until April 1, 1924. But the operators did not at that hour care to make a contract beyond next April. Senator Pepper's compromise provided for a contract for one year.

The operators examined a large number of communications they received following their announcement of Thursday night that only a "public mandate" would impel them to grant the men the old wages beyond April. It was stated that the communications came from Mayors, Chambers of Commerce and trade bodies. They embodied all sorts of views.

Details of the Pepper Plans for Settling Hard Coal Strike

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York, Sept. 2.—The Pepper strike settlement plan as originally proposed to the operators and the miners at their recent conferences provided:

1. For the withdrawal by the operators of their insistence that any wage agreement becoming operative after April 1, 1923, be left to arbitration.

2. Abandonment by the miners of the demand for a two year wage contract from April 1, 1922, and an agreement of a one year contract running to April 1, 1923.

3. The return of the miners to work at the wage scale which existed at the time of the strike, such an agreement involving the operators in the event of contention for a 20 per cent wage cut and the miners' demand for a 21 per cent wage increase.

4. An agreement that the new wage contract to become operative April 1, 1923, should be negotiated on a basis of recommendations to be made by a fact-finding commission of the old operators and the miners.

5. Both the operators and the miners agreed upon the resumption of the old wage scale up to April 1, 1923, but they were at loggerheads over the plan to be used after that period. The operators insisted upon submitting the matter to arbitration while the miners demanded that the contract should run for another year on the old basis.

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SHOPPERS URGE FEDERAL INJUNCTION

25,000 to Hold Meetings Despite Daugherty's Restraining Order.

'WILL TALK POLITICS' Men Here Told to Keep Their Heads and Not Resort to Violence.

Local officers of the railway shopmen's union said yesterday they would continue to hold meetings despite Attorney-General Daugherty's restraining order.

MONEY FOR THE NEEDY Union Will Collect Funds for Strike Benefit to Replace International.

Local officers of the railway shopmen's union said yesterday they would continue to hold meetings despite Attorney-General Daugherty's restraining order.

A regular meeting of one of the locals was held in Richmond Hill, in Queens, last night. Another local will meet to-morrow in Jersey City.

The Central Trades and Labor Council will have a special meeting Tuesday night, at which the issues raised by the strike injunction will be discussed.

The local strike committee has been asked to send representatives and will do so.

David Williams, secretary of the strike committee for the metropolitan area, and spokesman for 25,000 striking shopmen, defied the Government to deprive the men of their right to assemble.

"They cannot stop us," he said. "We are going ahead with the meetings as scheduled. No special mass meeting has been called, but the regular meetings in the various districts will not be canceled because of the injunction.

What is to prevent us holding a 'political' meeting or a 'social' meeting? We can get together and talk politics. We have a good deal to say about politics, especially Washington politics, just now."

Told to Obey Law. Mr. Williams telegraphed to the officers of the various shopmen's locals in this district, urging them to "above all things, keep your heads and do not resort to violence."

The daily press of to-day carries a temporary injunction secured in Chicago, Ill., yesterday, by Attorney-General Harry M. Daugherty, of Washington, D. C., which intends if the news reports are correct, to break up our strike and force our members to return to work at the terms offered by the railroad executives.

"The injunction, at the request of our Republican Attorney-General, has ordered the various officers of the union to discontinue any relief funds to feed our needy families and their suffering children.

"We have instructed you in the past to obey the law and not adopt violence in your struggle for justice. We know the provocation you had to submit to, suffering persecution through the violation of the law by the railroad labor board by ninety-two different railroad companies. We know your final refusal to work under these conditions on August 15, 1922, and that no Republican tool of the railroads has any right to interfere with your refusal to work under these conditions.

Feed Your Families. "When it comes to seeing your babies suffer and your families go hungry, it is an entirely different subject. Local relief committees should continue to solicit funds to feed the needy cases. Temporarily, at least, we can expect no relief from the Government if the funds of these organizations, as stated in the press, have been tied up.

"Your fight is won with the skilled men out of the railroad shops. The congregation of unskilled men hired by the railroads is only an expense with no return to the stockholders and the interest is in the hands of the railroads in starving you back to work.

"Tell all men on strike that when they see their children suffering for food, they should not be deterred from the international organizations, to remember it is the work of the Republicans at Washington."

"Action of the kind taken by the chief attorney for the railroads, Mr. Daugherty, is the best anarchist breeder that could be found. Do not let your heads in this strike, but resolve to fight all the harder for your rights.

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DAUGHERTY IS GATHERING STRIKE FORCE

Continued from First Page. The injunction if they intend to obey the law."

Senator Watson (Dem., Ga.) made this comment: "About all I can see is that the injunction leaves the men the right to eat if they can find something to eat and the right to breathe if they can find enough air to fill their lungs. The injunction is revolutionary. It is a flagrant violation of the principles of human liberty enshrined in the Magna Charta and the Constitution."

The comment of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania was: "If Samuel Gompers wants to see the cause of union labor on the part of Mr. Gompers and organized labor on the rest of the country. As to the outcome of that war we need only to consider that union labor controls only 2,000,000 workers out of a population of 100,000,000 Americans."

Senator Nelson (Ohio) broke into the Senate debate on the Cummins bill with the declaration that organized railroad men were possessed with the idea that the Central railroad country and the Government was impotent.

Senator Cummins (Ga.), author of the bill, was on the floor at the time, explaining the features of the measure, and just how it would increase the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to meet the situation. He explained the differences between the bill and the transportation bill proposed by Attorney-General Daugherty, and said that under the pending measure could be withheld from profiteers.

"Everybody concedes that a great emergency exists in the country and that the people of this country with fuel," said Senator Nelson. "A most serious situation confronts us, and when we have a law which stands over you and threatens you."

The Senator from Tennessee referred to the police powers of the State and the Government was impotent. The aim of the strikers is not only to quit, but to prevent other people from working, and the aim of our Government, State and Federal, ought to be to protect all men who desire to work and are willing and fit to work, and if our Government fails in this, our Government is falling in its duty to the public of America."

"I heard a good deal said in this chamber about free speech. Any amount of eloquence has been poured out in this chamber about the liberty of speech, but I have never heard any eloquence about the liberty of labor, liberty to work for a living. That is the great question which confronts the American people to-day: Shall an American citizen have a right to work? Shall he have freedom of labor? If we had as much eloquence on that subject as we have had on the freedom of speech we might accomplish something."

The great menace that confronts the country is not so much interference with the freedom of speech as it is with ability to work and earn an honest living without having men stand over you and threaten you."

Senator Nelson cited cases of violence and said: "No one can deny that nobody else but strikers would resort to that. The aim of the strikers is not only to quit, but to prevent other people from working, and the aim of our Government, State and Federal, ought to be to protect all men who desire to work and are willing and fit to work, and if our Government fails in this, our Government is falling in its duty to the public of America."

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GOVERNORS PLEDGE HELP TO JEWELL

Will Extend 'Sympathy and Support to Fullest Extent of Our Power.'

ACTS AFTER CONFERENCE Telegram to Shopmen's Leader Was Only Comment Federation Head Would Make.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—A renewed pledge of "sympathy and support to the fullest extent within our power" was given to the striking railway shopmen to-night by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Without making direct mention of the Chicago injunction proceeding or discussing in detail its possible consequences, the labor leader telegraphed to E. M. Jewell, head of the federation's railway employees' department, as follows:

"At the meeting of the labor legislative representatives July 21 a resolution was adopted conveying to you, and through you to the striking railway shopmen, the pledge of our sympathy and support to the fullest extent within our power."

"At the meeting of the same conference this evening it was decided to ratify and emphasize the declaration made July 21 and pledge anew our sympathy and support and the best wishes for the success of the striking railway shopmen in the attainment of their just cause."

The telegram, sent after a conference of the legislative representatives at federation headquarters, constituted virtually the entire content of the strike situation to come from labor union officials here during the day. It was signed by Mr. Gompers in his capacity as chairman of the conference, at which it was indicated the restraining order issued at Chicago was studied minutely.

It was said at labor federation headquarters that Mr. Gompers' telegram to Mr. Jewell was all the federation president cared to add to his statement of yesterday, in which he pronounced the Chicago restraining order "an outrageous" invasion of the rights of organized labor and declared the union would stand upon the guarantee of industrial freedom given to them under the Constitution.

In view of talk of a possible general strike, it again was pointed out to-day that the American federation had not authorized to call for such action, although it was said the federation's resolutions and petitions from local unions and others advocating a nationwide walk-out would be laid before the meeting of the federation's executive council to be held here next Saturday.

"America will never permit the public in its wrath to destroy the trade union movement, and it will not permit the trade union movement to so dominate the industrial life of the nation as to imperil our national welfare," Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, in a discourse indicated; otherwise problems of capital and labor flourished somewhere between these two extremes in a surfeit of fustian and sentiment.

Staggering cannot be prevented this side of the millennium, only reduced, Mr. Easley declared, for in many instances disputes are of such a nature that they can only be fought out, and he said that in his opinion there had been nothing to suggest "the beginnings of industrial revolution."

Compulsory arbitration, Mr. Easley said, is a difficult thing to do in all phases in other countries and found absolutely wanting. It could not be enforced even with penalties, for in Australia, for example, 12,000 abattoirs were closed by the government, and workers flouted an award with impunity because there were not facilities vast enough to jail them, and in Canada 600,000 millinery workers went on strike, and the government had to do in similar case with 400,000 shopmen and 650,000 miners. Mr. Easley asked, Moscow machine guns alone had provided any solution.

He preferred the dual arbitration of employer and employee to the three cornered conference with public representatives, if they cannot agree, he said, "they select an umpire of good flight it out, and in seventy-five cases out of a hundred a decision is reached."

"The dual arbitration of employer and employee, according to Mr. Easley, who held the same surrender to the workers would be dictated by public demand to have the supply of necessities restored."

Fact finding commissions were weakly, he said, inasmuch as they are impartial persons, he declared. Mr. Easley concluded with a fling at "large church organizations" which advocated arbitration of all disputes but could not arbitrate sectarian disagreements.

HEAD OF RAILWAY MEN HAS NERVOUS COLLAPSE Grable Critically Ill and Fall Rest Ordered.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—E. F. Grable, president of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Men, is critically ill in a hotel here, his wife told a representative of the Associated Press to-day. He is suffering from a nervous collapse.

Mrs. Grable was called from her home in Detroit Wednesday night, and arriving Thursday found her husband in a critical condition. He has been in a semi-stupor practically ever since, she said, and suffering with a high fever.

Chairman Hooper of the Railroad Labor Board called on Mr. Grable to-day, but no visitors were permitted to see him.

Two nurses are in constant attendance, and his physicians forbid any attempt by anyone to talk about the hearing of the maintenance of way union before the labor board which has just closed. About \$100,000 had for at least two weeks was ordered.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA. Mob Takes Him From Sheriff and Hangs Him to Tree.

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 2.—Jim Reed, a negro, was arrested to-day charged with having struck Miss Violet Wood, 19 years old, with an iron bar when she discovered him in the house at Winder, Ga., she was visiting, was lynched by a mob near that place to-night.

Long was taken from the Sheriff, who had him in custody, and was hanged to a tree.

FOUND ANTIPOD? It is, see if it is advertised in the East and found someone of our's. Zack Harned.

Nine Men Arrested for Violating Order

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Nine men were made here to-day upon warrants charging violation of the strike injunction of the Federal courts, and warrants have been issued for others, according to the statement of District Attorney John W. Bennett.

SOFT COAL OUTPUT UP 3,000,000 TONS Reopening of Mines Increases Production Nearly Half in Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Bituminous coal production for the week increased by 3,000,000 tons over last week, according to an estimate to-day by the Geological Survey.

Last returns were said to indicate an output of 6,700,000 tons of bituminous last week and to forecast a total of 9,200,000 tons to 9,000,000 tons this week.

"Soft coal production," said a statement by the survey, "shot upward almost as suddenly as five months ago it had plunged downward."

The increase in bituminous production, officials said, had come almost exclusively from mines opening under the Cleveland agreement, as the non-union districts of the middle and southern Appalachians still are limited by railroad disability and, despite a slight increase in car supply, are producing only 65 per cent of the rate attained before the shopmen's strike.

"A week ago it was the supply of mine labor, to-day it is transportation," said the statement. "The final response of the railroads to the demand for more services has been favorable, partly because they had a surplus of 200 empty coal cars when the union mines resumed work."

"Whether the roads can maintain the present rate of coal movement when the surplus of cars is exhausted remains to be seen."

An increase in soft coal loaded into vessels at Lake Erie ports during the week ended August 27 was attributed by the survey to the orders of Federal officials to dump at the regular rate 175,640 tons of coal during the week.

The present rate of lake dumpings, the survey stated, is 33 per cent of that in the corresponding week a year ago. The quantity sent to the regular lake markets is only 4,021,335 tons, as against 16,150,110 in 1921 and 10,277,994 tons in 1920.

Coal loadings throughout the country on Thursday amounted to 29,037 cars, according to figures made public to-day by the Association of Railway Executives. The total was 816 cars above the loadings for Wednesday, and was only 1,027 cars less than the high record for the strike period established on August 28.

A shortage of 30,000,000 tons has been caused by the country's heavy supply of anthracite by the steep in that industry, according to estimates by the coal bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, which is at the Pennsylvania State University, and which has been recovered each month by dredging, the bureau asserted, there has been "practically no production since April 1."

Only three have refused to testify, and one of those reconsidered. The mine workers do not expect to push their petition for bill for Otis Clark and other members of the union who may be indicted until the Grand Jury has ended its investigation. They contend that the case involves no premeditated murders, but murders under excitement during a riot, and that the accused should therefore, in the face of extenuating circumstances, be granted bail.

CONEY-SEA GATE BUS LINE FORMALLY OPENS Year Round Residents Celebrate Event.

Formal opening of the new bus line operated by the Manhattan Transit Company between the R. R. T. West End terminal, at Stillwell avenue and Surf avenue, Coney Island, and Sea Gate, took place yesterday afternoon. A celebration by year round residents accompanied the opening. Grand and joyous as the fifteen buses that are to furnish the service on a three minute headway paraded slowly over the route.

The first bus carried the chief officials of the company and of the city, as well as a band.

A bus line was formerly run over this route by the city. It was restrained by an injunction from Supreme Court Justice Crosby.

Kenneth F. Sutherland, Assistant President of the Board of Aldermen, told the crowd that the city's shuttle system of the R. R. T.

WYK IS HELD WITH DOOLEY and Rockville Centre Editor.

The second of the three men indicted for stealing \$100,000 from the First National Bank of Rockville Centre, L. I., was placed under arrest yesterday in the Federal Building in Brooklyn.

The prisoner is Rudolph M. Wyk, 31 Maple street, Rockville Centre. He was held in \$10,000 bail.

Wyk is charged with having obtained \$3,800 from the bank on checks when he did not have sufficient money on deposit. It is charged that the checks were cashed by Charles M. Dooley, former cashier of the bank and treasurer of the village of Rockville Centre, and John J. Sullivan, editor of the Standard Freeport newspaper, owner and editor. Dooley is still a fugitive from justice.

Assistant Federal Attorney Alexander G. Blue stated yesterday that the prosecution of the three men was being conducted by the Government and that the shortage in the accounts of Dooley had been made good since his father shortly after Dooley disappeared. It was said yesterday that Mr. Blue was investigating a report that some of the money was used in financing a bootlegging racket. Mr. Blue would not talk about this phase of the case.

Physicians who examined the girl's body said it appeared that she had fought some one who had attacked her. The police report that witnesses told of seeing her in an automobile with Spangina minutes before she was picked up by the roadside. She was employed as a maid at 43 Falmer avenue, New Rochelle.

EIGHT HURT AS PENNSY CAR JUMPS THE TRACK Broken Flange Cause of Accident at Lenola.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MATLIE STATION, N. J., Sept. 2.—Eight persons were injured, one man seriously, when the trucks dropped from the rear of the last car on the Pennsylvania Railroad Philadelphia-Long Branch extra at Lenola, two miles east of here, at 4:30 this afternoon.

The accident was caused by a broken wheel flange. The coach rolled over and over for nearly one hundred yards and finally broke loose from the