

Sixteen to One, Once More. Much Thought Coming. The Jury Ladies.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE (Copyright, 1918.)

Silver, you may be delighted to see, without any help from a mythical party is almost on a 16 to 1 basis. The metal in a silver dollar is worth about as much as the metal in a gold dollar.

Farmers denounce strikes, and say that the nation needs more work. While miners ask for a 10-hour day five times a week, farmers say they would be delighted to get a ten-hour day seven days a week.

England has decided not to tax capital. Old papa Fisher will be allowed to live, possess and sleep. We one will cut a hole in his principal. But English incomes will continue to be divided about fifty-fifty between the government and the owner.

The ancient Roman methods had made so many emperors unpopular, such as condemning a man to death for less majesty and shing all he had, or confiscating half of a man's property to help the public pocket, does not appeal to the British Empire—yet.

How much will prohibition add to the world's thinking power? Many of the ablest men have devoted three-quarters of their energy to fighting alcohol within themselves.

Millions of average little men never did any real thinking. They did not get real drunk, but took just enough to keep them quiet and contented.

They want to be sleepy, got up this morn'g, complained of being sleepy, and went to bed.

Now everybody will go to bed in the water. There will be done about ten thousand times as much thinking as was ever done before.

What will be the result? It will depend upon the quality, intelligence and mental balance of the thinkers. We know what happened in Russia, to the Czar and to Government when the Czar cut off his nose to make his people more popular.

Interesting things will happen here with so much energy diverted to moderate self-indulgence to be contented thought. It would be those that have big interests to make to watch closely the thought movement and especially not to imagine that they can solve all problems by calling somebody a "boob" or a "Boishevik."

When the crowd is thinking you must answer the crowd thoughtfully, even though the crowd may be thinking foolishly. Epithets won't answer anything.

It is interesting about the jury of women, assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, to decide what should be done to a lady and gentleman who got away from the lady's lawful husband and children.

According to Schopenhauer, you would expect the ladies to be hard on the female in the case, and lenient with the man.

Not at all. For the man their verdict is, "We recommend the maximum penalty." They ask leniency for the woman. But that lady, a determined advocate of the "triangle," says she will not go back to Mr. Drossos, so the judge gave her \$200 and sent her to the penitentiary for three months.

The jury ladies, by the way, decided that the lady, in spite of her triangle, should retain possession of her baby. They wisely decided that a mother would look after her baby better than anybody else, male or no triangle.

The well-meaning husband who may be described as the Obtuse angle in the triangle, set a good example. He says he wants his babies back and will take his wife back too, whenever she wants to come. Human beings are not really bad, they are simply children, taking their childish foolishness for grand emotions.

You can't civilize the Congo by act of Congress, you can't make people worthy of liberty or desirous of liberty until they are fit for it. Hungary, it appears that a large majority are sick of self-rule and want a king to rule over them. They think it more peaceful and steady. That is what the roge thought, but they got their sicken from the big bird that fished them to pieces. Not all human beings are as intelligent as rogs.

WILL TO ATTACK CARRANZA TROOPS American Forces Move As Bandit Chief Advances On Border Town.

MALLEN, Tex., Nov. 1.—Five troops of United States cavalry, three on Fort Sam Fordyce, and two from Allen, last night were ordered to disengage, following receipt of reports at military headquarters here that Carranzista forces were planning an attack on Mallica, across the river from Malaga.

WEATHER: Cloudy and cooler tonight and tomorrow; probably rain. Temperature at 8 a. m., 50 degrees. Normal temperature for Nov. 1 for the last thirty years 50 degrees.

NUMBER 11,335. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (INCLUDING SUNDAY) ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WASHINGTON, D. C. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1919. [Closing Wall Street Prices] PRICE TWO CENTS.

Miners In Illinois Refuse to Fill United States Army Contract

400,000 OUT, LEADERS OBEY COURT

GREAT BRITAIN NOT TO RENEW EXPIRING PACT WITH JAPAN

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—It would cause great surprise in the American mission here if Japan succeeded in renewing the Anglo-Japanese agreement, which is about to expire, according to a copyright dispatch from Paris to the Sun.

Reports that have reached Paris that Japan is about to begin negotiations to this end are not doubted, but certain British diplomats apparently have let it be known that it is not the intention of Great Britain to renew the pact.

PRESIDENT UNHURT BY COAL EXERTIONS

Executive Passed Good Night and Condition Is Satisfactory, Report.

Keeping Up With The Times

A FACT A DAY CAUSE AND EFFECT. The Purpose.—The development of an Automotive Section in Saturday's Times, leading in interest to automobile owners and to prospective owners and in interest to automobile dealers and accessory houses as a place for building business.

401,488 Soft Coal Miners Are Affected By Coal Strike

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 1.—There are 401,488 union miners in the twenty-one bituminous districts which will be affected by the coal strike, according to figures given out at international headquarters of the union here today.

Table listing coal districts and miner counts: 2 Central Pennsylvania 39,647; 5 Western Pennsylvania 39,823; 6 Ohio 42,086; 8 Indiana block coal 1,319; 10 Washington 4,290; 11 Indiana 24,817; 12 Illinois 79,176; 13 Iowa 12,836; 14 Kansas 10,676; 15 Colorado 4,067; 16 Maryland 2,561; 17 West Virginia 27,305; 19 Tennessee and eastern Kentucky 12,641; 20 Alabama 7,301; 21 Oklahoma and Arkansas 13,903; 22 Wyoming 3,786; 23 Western Kentucky 5,447; 24 Michigan 1,667; 25 Missouri 4,646; 27 Montana 4,446; 29 Kanawha-Fairfield, W. Va. 6,486.

Pershing Urges Officers Be Promoted for Merit, Not Length of Service

Promotion of army officers by selection instead of seniority was urged by General Pershing today. Such a plan would tend to eliminate "dead timber," he said.

PIGEON BRINGS NOTE FROM KING ALBERT

Belgian Royalty Send Message From Steamship At Sea.

ARMY'S STRENGTH TOTALS 270,260

Of This Number 18,445 Are Still In Europe, 8,515 Serving In Siberia.

GOVERNMENT GIVEN FIRST CHANCE TO TAKE OVER MINE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 1.—W. A. Brewerton, president of the Sangamon Coal Mining Company, which operates a large mine near this city, said today that he has received orders from the quartermaster general to work his mine and fill Government contracts.

LATEST BULLETINS FROM STRIKE ZONES

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Within twelve hours after the coal strike began its effects were felt in New York city today.

BENTON, Ill., Nov. 1.—Twenty-three mines in this subdistrict are idle and 11,533 miners are idle, union leaders declared today.

MARION, Ill., Nov. 1.—Between ten and eleven thousand miners in Williamson county failed to report early today when the mines opened for work, union officials claimed.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 1.—Ten thousand five hundred workers are idle in the subdistrict here, closing every mine, union leaders declared today.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 1.—More than 8,000 miners employed in over 125 mines are on strike throughout Oklahoma coal fields, according to early reports from union officials.

ATHENS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Eight thousand coal miners were on strike in this district today. Reports here indicated that the 10,000 miners employed in adjoining counties also failed to go to work today.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 1.—More than 1,000 miners in the Indiana block coal fields failed to report for work at the mines today, union leaders claimed. The district is closed.

RECOVER 2 BODIES FROM BURNING MINE

Rescuers Find Foreman, Dead, Sitting Close to Barrier of Earth.

FOUGHT FOR U. S.; READY TO DIG COAL FOR IT

Among hundreds of telegrams reaching the White House expressing support of the Government's stand in the mine strike crisis was one from H. R. White, of South Bend, Ind., which struck the keynote of virtually all of the messages. It read: "Have fought for the country, am willing to dig coal for it. Can you use me?"

What About the Miner?

A Washington Times man spends a week in the coal fields. He lives with the miners, eats with them, plays with them. In a series of articles he will present to readers of The Times an intimate picture story of the miner, his vocation—his life in general. The first of this series might be entitled

A DAY IN A COAL MINE

Tomorrow's article will be devoted to what the miner does when he is not working.

By A. CLOYD GILL.

"What kind of a man is a soft coal miner?" asked the managing editor. "I want a man to go into the heart of this coal region, and live a week or so with the miners and get a 'close-up' of them."

"Go to it," he ordered, "and find out for the readers of The Times all about the miner. They want to know how he lives; what he and his family look like; what they eat; what opportunities and disposition he has for being a good citizen. They want to know how he spends his spare time; what he thinks of his employer, the miners' union, and the right to strike. They want to know what kind of a place it is to work. Go get some of that stuff."

For the past week I have been touring the bituminous coal fields of western Pennsylvania. I lived with the miners. I went into the mines with them, and saw them cutting, blasting, and loading coal.

I breathed the air of mining camps. Miners and their families were everywhere. They lived in the mines and in the next breath they breathed the freedom they have, of the advantages mining has over other occupations.

Most of them told their stories in broken English, but such as it is, they like to make use of it when there is a willing ear.

It was an easy matter getting into the mining camps. At Pittsburgh I called at headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America and at the offices of the Pittsburgh Wholesale Coal Operators' Association. I explained my business, and in each office every effort was made to assist me.

At the office of the operators' association several mines were mentioned as being representative of conditions in the soft coal fields.

When I inquired at miners' headquarters as to what mine I should spend a day in, several names were mentioned. I selected one because the name appealed to my fancy and because it was one that the operators had also suggested.

An official of the mine workers reached for a telephone, and over the wire told the operator that a Washington Times representative wanted to spend a day in the mine in question, and the trick was turned. He did not even give the operator my name.

"You go out early tomorrow and call for the superintendent or the foreman; they will see that you get in touch with the miners," the union official told me.

I spent the next day in the mine. It is near Dinsmore, thirty-two miles west of Pittsburgh, near the Ohio State line. Within six miles of Dinsmore are more than two score of mines, I was told.

The most lasting impressions I gained on my tour were obtained in that mine. I shall tell of them in this story and later will detail what happened in the mining camp boarding house and in some of the homes of miners I visited.

I alighted from the local train at the Dinsmore station, had breakfast of baker's bread, cheese, and sweet cake at a small store near by. The wife of the storekeeper came up through a trap door in the floor and brought me a cup of coffee. The storekeeper, formerly a miner, is now a farmer. His store had a small stock of canned beans, beef, and a few staple groceries. He is a Hungarian. The main store, where the miners purchased their supplies, is operated by the company.

COAL STRIKE

100 PER CENT EFFECTIVE, IS UNION CLAIM

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 1.—More than 1,000 miners came into town today to attend a mass meeting preparatory to marching on unorganized mining camps and forcing the miners to unionize. The mass meeting, however, was called off by the local union officials, following a request from Governor Corwell.

Practically all of the miners brought umbrellas with them. It was reported that they had brought arms and ammunition.

There are 400 troops on duty here. They are equipped with machine guns, gas masks, gas helmets and bayonets.

The operators generally made no estimate of the number of men out in their respective districts. In the few instances where they did, their figures were much lower than union claims, although in one or two cases the rival estimates agreed.

Act Without Leaders. Although officials of the United Mine Workers of America were technically restrained from directing the strike by the order issued yesterday in the Indianapolis Federal Court, the miners apparently were sufficiently instructed to initiate the strike without further orders today.

Federal troops are scattered throughout the principal mining districts, but their services had not been required to repress any disorder up to 1 o'clock today.

Secretary of War Baker went to Pottstown, Pa., today. It was announced that his trip had nothing to do with strike distribution of troops. He will plant a memorial tree and lay a cornerstone.

The latest step in Government coal distribution was the appointment by Rail Director Hines of committees to take charge of this work in the eight regional railway districts with headquarters in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Calls Strike Effective. "The strike order has been effective everywhere," Edgar Wallace, United Mine Workers of America official stationed in Washington, declared today.

When it was suggested that today was a holiday in some mining regions, and that many workers were expected to be back on Monday, Wallace said: "They won't be back Monday."

Progress of the strike is being watched with the keenest interest at the White House. A detailed statement of the situation will be laid before President Wilson late today.

Enforcement of the injunction against miners' leaders must be backed by the Indianapolis court which issued the order. It was learned here. The attorney general's office, having applied for and obtained the temporary restraining order, has done all it is empowered to do until the court acts.

Reports Are Fragmentary. Only fragmentary reports were received at the Department of Justice. Officials there said today's advances would be misleading as great numbers of the miners were only taking their usual holiday today.

The Government still holds out the hope that enough men will remain at work to keep coming from the mines a supply of soft coal, which, taken with stocks on hand, will be sufficient to carry the country through the winter. A record production—13,000,000 tons (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

The Sunday TIMES

How About the Miner? A. Cloyd Gill will continue his interesting series on conditions in the coal fields.

The King and Queen of the Belgians—where they slept, what they ate, and how—intimate stories of the visit of royalty to Washington.

A Washington Boy Who Swore He Was a Murderer—How youth confessed in detail the killing of a companion and escaped the gallows only because detectives found his confession was a lie.

In The TIMES Tomorrow