

COAL STRIKE 100 PER CENT EFFECTIVE, IS UNION CLAIM

(Continued from First Page.)
—was mined last week. This is ascribed to three causes:
First—The miners were working for a strike to tide them over the strike period.
Second—Many miners sensed the need of coal throughout the country and production was speeded up.
Third—Sufficient cars were furnished by the railroads. To the south of the coal region thousands of coal cars were pushed from the shops. Many of them had not been repaired. They had to be patched, and in some cases virtually rebuilt at the coal mines so as to be used for hauling coal.

War Rates Restored.
An executive order protecting consumers from higher prices due to the coal shortage has been issued. Wartime fuel rates are restored.
Many officials regard this order touching prices as a complete answer to the miners, who claim their contract, which was to run until the end of the war, has expired. The setting of the prices, it is pointed out, shows that the war has not ended for either miners or operators, since the Government is using war price-fixing powers.

Senator Borah initiated a move today to have strike leaders and operators called to Washington at once for negotiation of their difficulties.
Senator Thomas of Colorado feared that neither side is in a mood to talk over differences and that the appointment of an arbitration board should be delayed until the opposing sides are in more favorable frames of mind.

Won't Be Forced, He Says.
"If the miners arbitrate, it won't be with the Government," declared Walter James, a representative of the United Mine Workers of America, here today. "It will be with the operators that they have always dealt with. The Government has shown itself to be a partisan, and it cannot force us to arbitrate."

Senator Pomeroy, of Ohio, suggested that a referendum be held to the miners should have been held.
Reports reaching here are that many of the miners are opposed to a strike. There is some hope held out that many of them will return to work, since protection by troops is guaranteed.

Congress has under consideration a request of Attorney General Palmer for a six month extension of the Lever act under which the injunction against the miners was granted and coal prices fixed.

OPERATORS WANT STRIKE INQUIRY

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—The executive committee of the central committee of the United Mine Workers of America today took the first step toward possible arbitration when at a conference a resolution was adopted declaring that an investigation by a tribunal named by the President would be welcomed.
Possibility of the mines being

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LATEST PRIORITY LIST FOR COAL

Dr. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, has issued the following priority list for the distribution of coal:

- A—Railroads.
- B—Army and navy, together with other departments of the Federal Government.
- C—State and county departments and institutions.
- D—Public utilities.
- E—Retail dealers.
- F—Manufacturing plants on the preference list of the War Industries Board.
- G—Manufacturing plants not on the War Industries Board preference list.
- H—Jobbers.
- I—Lake shipments and tide-water consignments.

worked seems remote, according to some of the operators who pointed out that some States require an examination of all mine workers and that they might not be enough men to successfully pass this examination.
At the same time, however, they declare they will keep the mines open and in their power to continue them in operation, if the Government so orders.

The Pittsburgh Vein Operators' Association, operating more than 100 mines with 5,000 employees, held its monthly meeting here and voted to notify all its miners to report for work tomorrow morning.
A Federal order, was issued here to Cleveland managers of railroads providing for the commandeering of all coal in transit and to conserve this supply for railroad use.

Closely following the receipt of this order, another Government decree was issued prohibiting further loading of coal on boats for upper lake shipments.

INJUNCTION FUTILE, SENATORS BELIEVE

Appointment of a small board to settle the coal strike was strongly urged yesterday by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee.
Kenyon is working on a resolution to create such a board, and plans to introduce it unless the White House makes such a move within a few days.

He urged that the board be limited to three men, one representing labor, one representing capital (not antagonistic to labor), and a third representing the public.
"A board like that could wind up the strike in five days," Kenyon said. "Investigations are fine, and they do a great amount of good by turning publicity on such matters, but what we want is something that will settle this strike which affects the lives of the entire country."

Several names have been suggested by Kenyon.
The move of the administration in obtaining an injunction against strike leaders was approved generally at the Capitol, although it was said that this action will only preserve the status quo, and will not of itself bring a settlement as might be effected by such a body as Kenyon suggested. A conciliation board is the necessary supplement to the injunction step, it was held.

PA. UNIONS DEBATE ON GENERAL STRIKE

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1.—Issuance of an ultimatum to the State authorities, in connection with the steel strike, is one of the avowed purposes of a special convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, which will be in session here today and tomorrow.
The ultimatum is expected to be in the nature of a general strike threat.

Included among the 500 delegates expected the about 200 miners representing the five districts of the United Mine Workers of America. James K. Maurer, president of the organization, gave out a statement in which he said:
"One of the proposed courses of action favored by some delegates who are already in Pittsburgh is the issuance of an ultimatum to Governor Spruill and to State and local authorities that further appeals to governmental and judicial authorities for relief will be considered useless unless prompt and decisive action restoring constitutional rights and civil liberties is forthwith taken. Proposals are being made for methods of asserting the rights of labor if such an ultimatum is not promptly effective."

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 1.—Gov. William C. Sproul, in a public statement, gave formal notice that the full power of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through all of its agencies, will be used to protect those who desire to continue to work during the mine workers' strike. Miners' marches and "any other demonstrations which might lead to disorders" will not be allowed, the statement said.

80,000 BOOKLETS GIVE CENSUS INSTRUCTIONS.
More than 80,000 pamphlets, setting forth instructions to enumerators of the fourteenth decennial census, have been sent out by the Census Bureau. The pamphlets contain helpful hints which will aid the enumerators to canvass the country in January.
Instruction cards have been printed which will be evidence of authority.

Times Reporter Lives Week With Coal Miners To Find Out Conditions

(Continued from First Page.)

you are looking for the superintendent, just go up to the office and I will find him for you."
The superintendent's office is a small two-room shack, in which all the business of the mine is transacted.

Two young men were at work. One twenty-five years of age and just out of the army after twenty-one months in France, and the other seventeen years of age.
"You can take things easy now, but after November 1 you go into a uniform and police this mine, do you hear?" the elder of the two was saying.

"I'm not eighteen yet," said the boy, "and I'm not old enough to be a deputy."
When the superintendent came in, he looked me over and said: "Say, you can't go into the mine in those Sunday clothes." It was an old suit that I had worn for just that purpose.

Lamp Replenished Every Hour With Water and Carbide.
I was fitted with rubber boots, a blue jumper and miner's regulation cap and carbide lamp. This light is the only light a miner has to work by. It furnishes a small flame about the size of the flame of a tallow candle. The lamp is replenished every hour with water and carbide. The miner takes an extra supply of carbide in his pocket and water bottles are to be found at intervals in the mine.

It was explained to me that where there are dangerous gases, electric lights are required by law. Formerly kerosene lamps were used exclusively. They were found to be unsafe and were outlawed.
The superintendent, formerly a practical miner, was my guide. Superintendents get from \$200 to \$400 a month.

The entrance to the mine was a hole in the side of the mountain. It was little more than five feet high and eight feet wide. A door covered the opening. A big fan, operated by electricity was just outside. The door was kept shut to force the air back into the mine for ventilation.

Miners Sometimes Walk Two Miles from Pit Mouth.
Into this hole the miners go to work each morning. They walk to work. If the coal face on which they are working is a mile or two from the mouth of the pit, considerable time is consumed in covering the distance.
When I got inside that hole, the warning to "keep your head down" was too late, for when I started walking, my head got a severe bump against the slate roof.

Before I had progressed far, I realized the need of proper attire for such a trip.
From the roof and running down the sides of the walls the water trickled. This condition, however, obtained for only about two hundred feet.

The roof of the mine is just as high as the vein of coal is thick. In this particular mine, the vein runs about four and one half feet. In some sections of the coal district, the vein is six to seven feet thick.
Roof of Mine Only Four and a Half Feet Above Car Track.
In this mine, with its roof only four and one-half to five feet above the little car track over which I stumbled, it is difficult for a six-foot man to make rapid progress. He has to creep along long black hole.

As I plunged deeper into the bowels of the mountain, I began to feel as if I was being swallowed up by some great monster.
"It is 150 feet from where you are standing to the top of this hill," said the guide.
I had a feeling of great oppression—I felt as if I raised my shoulders against the roof above that the whole mountain was weighing down on me. I thought of Colossus supporting the world on his shoulders.

As I staggered forward, it was necessary to remove my lamp from my cap and carry it in my hand, so as to better guide my feet as they slushed through the black mud that at times was a foot deep. I longed for a ray of sunlight and a breath of fresh air.

While this held my attention, I frequently forgot myself and the height of the roof, so I would straighten and raise my head to relieve the terrific pains that were developing in my back. The result invariably was a bump on the head that would send me spinning around. **Had To Step Aside**

For Passing Coal Cars.
During our progress through the hole, which may be likened to a main street, we had to step aside and hug the walls while a train of small coal cars drawn by a small electric motor car lumbered by with a deafening roar.
These coal cars hold about two tons of coal. There are twenty to thirty-five to a train.
Each car bears a number, for miners are numbered. The miner places his number on the car he loads and when the car reaches the check-weighman outside the mine, that number is given credit for the amount of coal in the car. There are two loaders to a car. Miners always work double. Nationalities are never mixed. In other words, Greek meets Greek, Hungarian works with Hungarian and Italian labors with Italian.

The checkweighman at the tippie outside the mine is elected to that position by the miners. He is paid by the mine in laid out like a city. There is a main street with side streets at regular intervals. Back at the end of these side streets, miners are at work in two—two cutting at

the end of one or two loading at the end of another, where the cutting has been finished.
On these side streets, more than a mile from the mouth of the pit, my guide and I turned. We met a negro driver urging a mule along. The mule was drawing a loaded car. The car was on a side street, and drawn to the opening on the main line by mule power. Here they are picked up by the electric motor car.

A quarter of a mile walk down the street led us to the face, where two miners were engaged in operating a cutting machine.
"The use of the cutting machine has almost done away with pick mining because production by the latter process was too slow," my guide said.
A cutting machine weighs two to three and a half tons. It is taken to the face of the mine by a motor car which is operated on skids on which it is pushed by hand.

Cutting Machine Is Operated Electrically.
The cutting machine bears an endless chain on which are sharp steel teeth. The chain operates on a sort of tongue, which gets a hold under the coal, right at the floor or bottom of the vein. Operated by electricity, it eats its way under, thus undermining the coal.
The tongue cuts into the coal horizontally a depth of six feet and a width of forty-two inches. The tongue is then withdrawn, the machine is moved, and another cut is made, enlarging the undermining another forty-two inches. This operation is repeated until a cut about twenty-four feet wide and six feet deep has been made. In some cases, however, the cut is thirty-six feet and in others it will not run more than fifteen or eighteen feet.

"The cutters choose their own hours for working," my guide said. "A cut is called a room. If they have several rooms out ready for blasting and removal by the loaders, they lay off for a day or two."
Most of the Cutters Are American Citizens.
The head cutter and his assistant draw the same pay, which will average \$100 a month. Most of the cutters are Americans, because it is the best paying job in the mine.

There are few cutters who are more than thirty years of age. Older men are unable to stand up under the hard work that is involved. The cutters work ahead of ventilation and are forced to breathe dead air. After a few years they develop what is known as miners asthma, bronchial and lung troubles are also common among them.

The loaders follow the cutters. The next step is for the loaders to blast the coal.
Holes are bored into the surface of the coal, at regular intervals. A big brace and bit or auger is used. The auger is fitted about the miner's breast. Into this he throws his weight and with a good strong arm he turns the angle and bores into the coal. The bit—the miner calls it a worm—comes out of the hole and into the coal to a depth of six feet, the depth of the cut.

Explosives Furnished at 5 Per Cent Above Cost.
The holes are filled with an explosive, which is furnished by the company. Sometimes the loaders use dynamite. Detonators are fixed; the fuse is lighted and the room is ready for shooting.

The miner retreats some distance from the face after the explosion is over. The great lump of coal, six feet deep, twenty-four feet long and four to five feet thick, as the case may be, is shattered and crumbled into thousands of pieces.
A room will yield from nine to twenty tons, depending on the thickness of the vein, my guide told me.

The burning of the explosive leaves a gas. Sometimes the loaders use dynamite. Detonators are fixed; the fuse is lighted and the room is ready for shooting.

Air Heavy With Nauseating Odor.
I visited one room of the mine that had been shot on the previous day. The air was still heavy with the foul gas. It was sickening and nauseating, and there was no chance of getting a breath of fresh air until a mile walk to the mouth of the pit.

After a room is shot, the easiest job ahead of the loader is loading. The hardest is cleaning the layers of slate from the top and bottom of the coal. This is a heavy and laborious, and takes about two hours a day. The loader is paid nothing for this work.

In my eyes the coal and slate looked as if they were the same, but one of the loaders, or tried to explain, the difference. They are both black, but the slate has a grayish coloring. A small hand-pick is used to clean slate from the coal.

The larger lumps of coal are placed in the small cars by hand, while the small sizes are scooped up in big shovels.
As rapidly as the loaders remove a room of coal, they set in place wooden timbers or supports to keep the wall from falling on them. Many deaths in mines are due to carelessness in this regard. A miner is liable at all times for his own safety. He is paid nothing for putting up the supports to keep the roof secure.

Loaders Are Paid Nothing For Extra Work.
Loaders are also required to lay the tracks for the coal cars as rapidly as they eat up the coal. For this they are paid nothing extra. They are paid nothing extra for extra work. In fact, loaders are paid only for loading.

After the slate is cleaned from the coal, the loader is required to pile it on the sides of the tracks. The slate is about twelve inches thick in western Pennsylvania.
A loader earns, on the average, about \$75 a month. Some of them, however, under favorable conditions, earn \$5, \$8, and \$10 a day.

I was struck by the absence of old men in the mine. I learned that few miners remain at work after they reach forty-five years of age. Few are mining at fifty-five and sixty years of age. Incapacitated for work inside the mine, they work outside, trimming lamps, looking for the tippie and doing light work, for which they are paid about \$50 to \$60 a month.

After I had spent the better part of a day in this mine, it was good to stand erect, get a breath of pure air, and wear my glasses. The soft velvety blackness of the mine seems to preserve his sight.
Throughout my tour I saw no min-

fresh air and have another good look at the sun.
I was hungry and tired. One of the miners volunteered to take me to the mining town's boarding house for lunch. From there I began an inspection tour of the little town. I learned something of the miner's home life and his family.

The second of this series of articles will appear in The Times tomorrow. In it, Mr. Gill will tell of the miner when he is not at work.

8,000 MEN QUIT IN CUMBERLAND FIELD

District That Furnishes Coal for Washington Completely Tied Up.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 1.—The Cumberland region, the largely creek and upper Potomac regions which supply the Washington market, is completely today, affecting more than 8,000 men. There seems to be a grim determination on the part of the men to fight it out, intensified, as a number of them expressed it, by the fruitless attempt to coerce them by injunction.

Contrary to rumors a few days ago, the operators did not lock up the mines, but they are open today for the reception of any one desiring to keep at work. Not a miner appeared, it is stated. The miners of the Cumberland region are largely from English, Welsh and Scottish stock.

May Close All Mines.
The order of the United States Fuel Administration to seize all coal on wheels will have the effect of early closing a number of local plants, it is feared. Sixty carloads consigned to the N. & G. Taylor Company, tin mill operators, and five to the Potomac Glass Company here have been seized. The tin mill had been laying off men before the strike. The seizure of coal may hasten a shut down at this plant.

President Frank J. Drum and District Organizer Fred B. Thomas, of the United Mine Workers, left here this morning for a tour of the region to keep the men in line. They expect to visit all important points during the day.

William J. Trickett, the district secretary, stated today that if the strike lasted a month the commercial and industrial interests of the nation would be paralyzed. Trickett is one of the Republican nominees of the Maryland House of Delegates to be voted for next Tuesday.

There are thirty-seven local unions in the district and all voted to quit. Trickett says. Trickett says co-operative stores will be established at centers by the miners if the merchants refuse to deal with the miners as heretofore. The merchants generally gave notice that they would conduct a cash business after November 1.

One of the big operators of this field is considering entering suit against the miners. He should the suit result in material loss to him from failure to fill contracts.

MINES APPOINTS COAL DISTRIBUTORS

Committees Will Act in Eight Regional Districts—Personnel Not Announced.

Committees to take charge of coal distribution in the eight regional railroad districts have been appointed by Director General of Railroads Hines, it was announced at the Railroad Administration today.
The committees will have headquarters at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. Fuel Administrator Garfield will have a representative on each committee.

Personnel of the committees was not announced, but it was said they would be made up of operating officials and Dr. Garfield's representatives.
Appointment of the committees followed orders turning over to Hines the function of the old Fuel Administration in distributing coal during the strike.

The committees will make distribution under a priority list issued by Hines several days ago. Transportation industries and domestic consumers are at the top of this list.

ALIENS HAVE BIG BANK ACCOUNTS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1.—One banker in the Brownsville section, where several thousand men are reported to be out, stated the State bank account of the foreign miner was \$5,000, while the American miner averaged less than \$100. Operators in the union of field report receiving applicants for positions from workmen of closed mines. In many cases they say the men are being hired.

There was no outward evidence of extra police protection, but State troopers are stationed at points within short distances of possible danger points.

HIGHWAYMAN FRIGHTENED OFF.

John Hickey, 7 1/2 K street north-west, was held up near Twelfth and N streets by an unidentified colored man early this morning. The highwayman was frightened off before he could carry out the robbery.

STRIKE AGAINST TIP BAN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—"It's too hard to refuse," said the force of ushers at a New York theater who have struck against the anti-tipping orders put in force by the management.

TROOPS READY FOR STRIKE ZONE DUTY

State Guardsmen in Illinois, Indiana, and Colorado Mobilized.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Army officials of the central department today said troops were in readiness for quick departure to any trouble zone. Aside from the dispatch of a provisional battalion to Huntington, W. Va.; yesterday, no movements were reported. Unofficial reports here were that guardsmen in several States were newly armed and provisioned and ready for strike assignments. Indiana militia, on duty in the Calumet steel strike district here for the past month, were to depart today. It was said unofficially the companies will be held in readiness for coal strike developments.

Colorado troops were reported mobilizing in Illinois. Guardsmen can be assembled within six hours. Adjutants of other States reported their men ready for quick action.

MARYLAND TROOPS READY FOR ACTION

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 1.—"If Maryland troops are needed because of disorders which may arise from the strike situation, Maryland troops will be ready."
"I hope it is not going to be necessary for me to call out troops as the commander-in-chief," Maryland State Guard said Governor Harrington, at noon today. "However, if it is necessary, we will not be unprepared. As a measure of precaution, I took the question of the use of troops up with Adj. Gen. Henry M. Warfield a week ago."

25-CENT SUGAR SOON PREDICTED

Unless the Government takes steps to control the sugar industry of the country, a price of 25 cents a pound will be reached, it was predicted today by witnesses testifying before the Senate Agricultural Committee. Rationing and licensing were suggested as the only means by which the Government could control the situation.

Senator Gronna, chairman of the committee, declared there was no shortage of sugar, but that it was being hoarded, and that when it became evident that the Government would not offer relief the sugar would be withdrawn in small quantities and placed on the market at excessive prices.

Under the present regulations all supervision of sugar distribution and sales will be discontinued after the declaration of peace and the United States Sugar Equalization Board has already notified Senator McNary, chairman of the subcommittee, that it was winding up its affairs in preparation of discontinuing business.

Gronna, following the testimony of George A. Zabriske, president of the sugar board, declared "its affairs were mismanaged," and laid the present sugar shortage on the board and "because of the President's failure to act promptly in connection with the Cuban crop."

McNary read into the record a statement from Herbert Hoover, recommending that the Government act in the present emergency rationing and licensing the industry.

30 PER CENT FUNDS OF MINERS IN BONDS

Unions Invested Heavily In Liberty and Victory Loans, Say Leaders.

More than 30 per cent of the funds of the United Mine Workers are invested in building and loan associations, Liberty and Victory bonds, according to representatives of the organization in Washington.
The funds are, to a large extent, tied up in a way which will require extensive liquidation to bring about their disbursement, and leaders say that if the injunction handed down by Judge Anderson actually prevents the use of the money for strike benefits there will be no effort to defy the law.

No censorship of telegrams and letters between the representatives of the miners in Washington and their central headquarters in Indianapolis has been established so far as is known here. No messages from Indianapolis arrived at the miners' offices in the E. F. of L. building this morning, however.

The United Mine Workers have no intention of appealing either to the American Federation of Labor or the railroad brotherhoods for aid in their legal fight at the present time. It is probable, however, that John L. Lewis and other leaders of the miners will come to Washington early next week to confer with Mr. Gompers.

EXPRESS SYMPATHY FOR CLARK FAMILY

Majority Leader Mondell, in a brief speech on the floor this afternoon, expressed the sympathy of the members of the House for former Speaker Champ Clark and his family, who are grieved today because of the death of Clark's young grandson, Champ Clark, last night in New Orleans. Mr. Clark's right grandson, Champ Clark, was two and one-half years old, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Thomson, the latter formerly Mrs. Genevieve Clark.

In behalf of Mr. Clark, who was absent, Representative D. P. DeLoach of New Orleans expressed appreciation for the sympathy of the House as voiced by Speaker Mondell.
Champ Clark Thomson is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, and was the first grandson of the then Speaker Clark.

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"SURPRISED" AT RESPONSE TO CALL, SAYS MINER CHIEF

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 1.—"I am surprised," John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, practically all of whose members are on strike this morning, declared when informed that the mass of the miners walked out.

"I thought the strike was crushed," he added, referring to the restraining order issued by Federal Judge A. E. Anderson here yesterday.
Refuses To Comment.
Mr. Lewis, who was called from his home in regard to the strike, refused to comment other than this, stating that under the restraining order he could not discuss the situation. He was asked if he thought the miners could successfully conduct the nation-wide strike without the assistance of the leaders, but refused to answer the question.

He was also asked if there would be a statement from the miners' officials in regard to the situation and this also he declined to answer.
Thousands of miners, on leaving their homes after finishing their day's work yesterday, prepared to go away indefinitely. Shot fired did not enter the mines to blast loose the coal for the next day's work.

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