

GOVERNMENT EFFORT RESULTS IN FAILURE

Miners Plan to Strike at Beginning of Next Month in Spite of Appeal from President Wilson Made on Sick Bed.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The last government effort to avert the coal strike set for November 1, failed utterly tonight and half a million miners will quit work on the very eve of winter, with the nation's bins running dangerously low. Even an appeal from President Wilson sick in bed at the White House, was not enough to bring peace to a conference that was torn and on the breaking point half a dozen times during the day. Charges and counter charges flew thick and fast as the groups of operators and miners fled out of the meeting which began somewhat hopefully four days ago.

While the operators announced that they had accepted the president's offer to wipe the slate clean and negotiate a new wage agreement, the miners charged that the operators had bolted without the consent of Secretary of Labor Wilson, the storm center of an extraordinary fight to save the country untold distress and suffering.

Surrounded by a score of miners, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, hurried out of the hall without stopping but halted long enough to announce that the strike order stood and that the miners would walk out after a full day's work on the closing day of the present month. The final breaking up of the conference, Lewis said, meant that official notice of the failure would be sent forth with the unions everywhere to order the men out of the mines at the appointed hour.

The president's appeal was made through Secretary Wilson after the latter had exhausted every possible effort and had pleaded until his throat ached. It was pointed out what a strike meant and urged the two sides to get together, negotiate their differences, resorting to arbitration only in the event that negotiations failed. The important point in the proposal, however, was that the mines be kept open and the miners stay at work.

The miners and operators had left the conference room and Secretary Wilson, the tears springing to his eyes, was gathering up his papers, when he announced that his efforts and the president's efforts had fallen down and that the conference had adjourned for good. He brief explained the status, but refused to be drawn into charges of bad faith.

"The operators agreed to accept the proposal of the president in its entirety," Mr. Wilson said, "and to proceed with negotiations and if they failed to come to a conclusion to submit the matters still in dispute to arbitration, the mines to continue in operation pending adjournment."

"The miners interpreted the president's letter as two proposals. They were willing to accept the first, that is, to proceed to negotiate. The operators said that having expressed a willingness to accept the president's proposal in its entirety they held themselves ready to proceed to negotiate and arbitrate whenever called upon by the secretary of labor or by the miners' scale committee, and with that statement withdrew."

"The miners remained and expressed their regret that the negotiations could not go on, but declined to proceed with the negotiations until it had been determined whether the results of the negotiations would be successful or unsuccessful."

"The conference then adjourned without date."

That was all the secretary would say, except to explain briefly how the miner's position worked out.

"The president's proposal," he declared, "was, first to negotiate second to submit the matter to arbitration if negotiations failed and third to keep the mines in operation."

"The first the miners accepted, and held over the other two."

"What is your next step?" Mr. Wilson was asked.

"Down to the automobile," he replied, as he saw the last of his hard work fall down.

There was little hope of settling the strike when the miners and operators met late today after two offers by the secretary had been rejected. In opening the meeting Mr. Wilson said he had just come from the White House with a message from the president urging peace that the people might have a bountiful stock of coal. Miners

TWO ARMY FLIERS SLAIN BY MEXICANS

Fishermen Kill Connolly and Waterhouse. Story of Sufferings.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 26.—It was officially announced here tonight that Lieuts. Cecil H. Connolly of San Diego and Frederick B. Waterhouse of Welsler, Idaho, army aviators, missing since August 21, were slain in Lower California by two Mexican fishermen.

The announcement was made upon the arrival here of the destroyer Aaron Ward bringing the bodies of the two aviators from Bahia Los Angeles, on the Gulf of Lower California, to which point they had flown after losing their way in a border patrol flight from Yuma, Ariz., to San Diego.

The destroyer also brought a part of a story of the sufferings endured by the young aviators, in the form of notes scrawled in part on the wings and fuselage of the DeHavilland aeroplane in which Connolly and Waterhouse made their last flight. Some of these messages, evidently written when the aviators had almost lost

and operators, sitting in separate groups, listened closely while the secretary read the following letter from the president, embodying his suggestions for settling the strike.

"I have been watching with deep and sincere interest your efforts to bring about a just settlement of the differences between the operators and the coal miners in the bituminous coal fields of the country. It is to be hoped that the good judgment that has been exercised by both operators and miners in years gone in the adjustment of their differences will again prevail in the present crisis.

"All organized society is dependent upon the maintenance of the fuel supply for the continuance of its existence. The government has appealed with success to other classes of workers to propose similar questions until a reasonable adjustment could be arrived at.

"With the parties of this controversy rests the responsibility of seeing that the fuel supply of the nation is maintained. At this time when the world is in need of more supplies it would be cruel neglect of our high duty to humanity to fail them.

"I have read the suggestion made by you that the wage scale committees of the operators and miners go into conference without reservation for the purpose of negotiating an agreement as though no demands already had been made or rejected, having due regard to the interests of their respective groups. I am in accord with that suggestion.

"No body of men knows better the details, intricacies and technicalities of mining than do the miners and operators. No body of men can work out the details of the wage scale on a more equitable basis. Their judgment would undoubtedly be based upon a sum total of knowledge of the industry. Whatever their differences may be, no matter how widely divergent their viewpoints may be from each other, it is a duty that they owe society to make an earnest effort to negotiate those difference and to keep the mines of our country in operation.

"After all the public interest in this vital matter is the paramount consideration of the government and admits of no other action than that of consideration of a peaceful settlement of the matter as suggested by you. If, for any reason the miners and operators fail to come to a mutual understanding of the interests of the public are of such vital importance in connection with the production of coal that it is incumbent upon them to refer the matter in dispute to a board of arbitration for determination and to continue the operations of the mines pending the decision of the board."

Official Washington, beginning to realize the grim horror of a coal strike, was bombarded tonight with conflicting claims as to which side was responsible. It turned, however, to what Mr. Wilson had dictated at the final break up as the explanation without knowing the next move. Announcement by President Lewis that the strike would begin at the time called, caused a hurried rush to find out how much bituminous coal there is on hand and how long it might last, once the mines shut down. The first reports were discouraging, although dealers' and brokers' estimates have indicated that the supply, with proper care, might last a month.

hope of being found, were of such a tragic nature that Major Bratton asked the newspaper reporters to refrain from using them out of consideration for the officers' families.

Major Bratton said that the two aviators had gone 19 days without food or at least without much to sustain them. The fate that drew them far from their air path remained with them until the very last. Maj. Theodore MacAuley, in one of his flights to find them, flew within 60 miles of the spot, where they stood guarding their plane. Later, on the afternoon of September 6, they were landed from a canoe on the shores of Bahia Los Angeles by the same fishermen who are accused of having killed them five days later and at that time were only 12 miles from Los Flores Silver mine, where they might have received protection and food.

One of their messages, scratched on the airplane fuselage with a knife or nail, said the airmen remained in the air four hours and five minutes; that they ran into a rain storm and lost their sense of direction. When they lighted near the Gulf of California they thought they were flying up the coast instead of southward along the east coast of the Gulf of California.

Another message, traced on the wings and fuselage, told how the airmen attempted vainly for two days to catch fish to appease their hunger. They then started walking northward toward the border, but returned to their airplane in 36 hours when their supply of water became exhausted. The airmen drank the water from the

radiator of their plane. This proved sufficient to allay their thirst up to the time they were taken to Bahia Los Angeles from Guadeloupe bay, where the plane landed, by the fishermen.

The party which left San Diego October 16 includes, besides Major Bratton, who is attached to the Twenty-fifth infantry at Nogales, Ariz., two other army officers and several officials and soldiers of the northern district of Lower California and Joe Allen Richards, mining engineer, who first reported finding the bodies. Major Bratton in an account of the expedition said:

"The Aaron Ward arrived at Bahia Los Angeles, at 3:15 p. m., October 19. We immediately went ashore with Richards acting as guide and in a few moments had discovered the graves. The bodies had been disturbed, the skulls being found under some brush about ten feet distant from the bodies.

"The bodies were then disinterred and formal inquest started.

"There was absolutely no question that the bodies were those of Connolly and Waterhouse."

The officer then told of the party's going up the gulf to Guadeloupe Bay, 20 miles to the northward, where the plane, piloted by Connolly and Waterhouse, was discovered on the beach.

"The two airmen had made a perfect landing," he continued, "but Mexicans subsequently removed the motor from the fuselage, stole all the ammunition for the two machine guns and carried away other equipment. The motor

SINGING GERMAN OPERAS PERMITTED

New York Supreme Court Justice Refuses to Withdraw His Injunction in Case. New Jersey City Forbids Operas.

New York, Oct. 23.—The attempt by the city authorities backed by the American Legion to stop the singing of German operas in New York, two performances of which have resulted in serious rioting, received a further setback today when Supreme Justice Giegerich refused to modify a temporary injunction obtained by the producing company. The injunction prohibits the city authorities from interfering with the performances. On the question of a permanent injunction, Justice Giegerich directed counsel for both sides to submit briefs to him on Saturday.

At today's hearing arguments opposed to granting a permanent injunction were presented by Martin W. Littleton, representing the American Legion, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Nicholas, who appeared for the city. Mr. Littleton referred to Otto Goritz, a member of the opera company, as the singer of a song of jubilation following the Lusitania disaster.

"Should Goritz be allowed to flaunt German opera in the faces of men still smarting from the wounds of war?" he asked. Mr. Nicholson contended that the singing of operas in German lead to disorder and the violation of municipal laws.

Max De Steur, representing the opera company, asserted there was no legal basis to prevent the performances of the opera. He also pointed out that the speaking of German had never been prohibited in the United States.

Patterson, N. J., Oct. 23.—German opera here was forbidden today by the chief of police on complaint of the American Legion. A new York local of the "White Rats," an actors' union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had announced a performance of "Der Rastel Binder". When the local post of the Legion protested, Chief Tracey informed the proprietor of the hall that no German production would be permitted until peace was proclaimed and that policemen would be at the hall tonight to enforce this dictum.

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