

327,100 MEN ON STRIKE, SAY LEADERS

Big Gains Claimed and More Are Predicted.

STATEMENTS ARE DENIED

Corporation Officials in Some Cases Report Improvement; Long Struggle Now Expected.

(Continued From First Page.)

Pittsburg district alone, 21,000 men had returned to work.

The second day of the struggle was marked by rioting. Monday's disorders in Newcastle and Farrell, Pa., were renewed with increasing casualties, so that additional numbers of state troopers were sent there to reinforce the military already on duty, while in Pittsburgh, which had its first serious disturbance last night, several persons were injured in street fighting. In Buffalo, N. Y., Monday night's disturbances assumed more menacing proportions, for last night one man was killed and four persons wounded when guards at the Lackawanna Steel company are alleged to have opened fire on a group of 3,000 strike sympathizers massed near one of the gates, after the crowd had hurled bricks and stones.

With the increase of disorder in the Pennsylvania steel towns, William Z. Foster, secretary of the national committee of steel workers, who previously had stated that no picketing had been ordered and the men had been told to stay away from the plants, charged that much of the disorder was due to presence of the state troopers who, he alleged, had made "unprovoked assault upon innocent strikers."

Senate Inquiry Ordered.

Another factor was introduced yesterday into the strike situation when congress ordered the senate labor committee to investigate the industrial struggle to ascertain "if the situation can in any way be relieved by federal action."

The national strike organization committee will meet today in Pittsburgh to lay plans for what the labor leaders say they believe will prove a long struggle. It was said that Mr. Gompers would not attend the conference, but that he would be represented by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

By order of Governor Smith of New York, 25 state troopers left Albany shortly before midnight to preserve order at Lackawanna.

The first agreement between mill owners and striking employees was reached yesterday when the Wheeling Steel & Iron company at Marietta, Ohio, posted notices informing its employees that operation would be resumed within a few days under a union agreement.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—Conflicting claims, as much at variance as those given out the opening day of the big steel strike, continue to be made by the contending forces in the widespread industrial contest now being waged.

Leaders of the organized workers boldly claimed today that the strike is spreading and that thousands of men who worked yesterday joined the walkout today. Predictions were made that plants still in operation would be closed tomorrow or Thursday and that no gains were made anywhere either by the United States Steel corporation, the principal factor in the struggle, or by independent concerns.

Representatives of the Carnegie Steel company, admitting that some plants are out in Pittsburgh, the strike, claim that the situation is better than it was yesterday. According to an authorized spokesman, the millions within the Pittsburgh district, more men were at work at Homestead, Clairton, Duquesne and other places.

327,100 Men Reported Out.

William Z. Foster, secretary of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, in charge of national headquarters here, said reports received by him during the day from organizers and others in charge of steel districts show that 327,100 men are participating in the strike. According to his figures 5,000 additional men are out in Pittsburgh; 5,000 more at Braddock and 3,000 additional in Rankin. He claims 20,000 additional men are out in the Chicago district, 5,000 more in the Youngstown district, and 3,000 more in the Wheeling district.

While not giving any figures, corporation representatives tonight disputed the figures.

The United States Steel corporation, according to reports, has not met with as much success in operating some of its subsidiaries in other parts of Pennsylvania as it has the plants of the Carnegie company in this immediate vicinity. In several localities its smelter works were closed down.

In the immediate Pittsburgh district the second day of the walkout passed quietly. Numerous arrests were made, but there were no serious outbreaks during the day.

Following last night's riot at Farrell, Pa., where one man was killed, there was another disturbance today during which two men were shot. At Newcastle, Pa., where seven were wounded last night, the situation was under control. Many arrests were made.

Two more troops of the state police were brought to the western part of the state today and distributed at points where local authorities claimed conditions are unsafe. Secretary Foster of the steel workers' committee charged disorder is the result of the presence of the state troopers. Today he denounced their alleged action in riding into crowd and injuring innocent persons. He asserted that in Homestead certain sections of the borough were today kept in a tumult by the state police.

Strike Leaders to Meet.

The national committee for organizing iron and steel workers will meet tomorrow to discuss the strike progress and make arrangements for prolonging the struggle.

Mr. Foster said tonight that the committee had not been called to discuss any "peace plans."

"The first matter to be taken up will be that of the unprovoked assault of the troopers upon the innocent strikers," said Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster said steel workers were being arrested in Duquesne for being out on strike and fined when they refused to return to work.

plained that John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the committee, who would attend, was the personal representative of Mr. Gompers.

The possibility of extending the strike to include seamen on carrier vessels on the Great Lakes and union fishermen also will be discussed, according to Mr. Foster.

"Already a number of union trainmen in the strike districts have walked out and refuse to move cars of material in and out of the strike-affected plants," he added. "The seamen also are ready to strike in sympathy with the steel workers."

Co-operation Is Pledged.

Mr. Foster said that he had been in communication constantly with the officials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the International Seamen's union of America and that both organizations would co-operate in making the strike a success.

At a meeting of union organizers today, Mr. Foster said plans were made for holding a series of meetings of steel workers throughout the district.

MORE WESTERN MILLS IDLE

Union Leaders Claim Big Gains in Chicago District.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Closing of additional steel plants in South Chicago and Indiana Harbor and the consequent appreciably increased inactivity in mills which were attempting to operate with reduced capacity, today marked the second day of the steel strike in the Chicago district.

The union leaders claimed gains of approximately 10,000 in the number of strikers.

Today only the Gary mills of the United States Steel corporation, some smaller establishments in East Chicago and five independent plants in Hammond tried to operate. In South Chicago a few men patrolled the silent mills.

J. W. Leas, general superintendent of the Inland Steel company at Indiana Harbor, explained that he ordered a shutdown rather than take responsibility for any industrial warfare.

The union leaders of the district met in Chicago today and after their reports had been tabulated the claim of 75,000 strikers as against yesterday's figures of 60,000 was given out. V. H. De Young, who presided, said the national strike committee, of which John Fitzpatrick is chairman, would espouse the cause of the engineers who quit their posts at Gary yesterday.

The first court action of the strike came late today, when the Poliak Steel company of Chicago asked for an injunction against picketing of its plant. The application will be heard tomorrow.

SENATE WILL PROBE STRIKE

Investigation of Trouble by Labor Committee Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Investigation of the steel strike by the senate labor committee was ordered today by the senate. A resolution by Senator Kenyon, republican, Iowa, providing for inquiry and authorizing a report as to whether any remedial federal action could be taken, was adopted without a roll call.

Senator Kenyon said it was proposed to call leaders representing both employers and employees to Washington in an effort to determine the cause of the strike.

Senator Kenyon announced later that the investigation would be begun Thursday and that the first witness would be Chairman Gary of the United States Steel corporation, and John J. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national committee organizing the steel workers.

Before the Kenyon resolution was adopted, Senator Thomas, democrat, Colorado, introduced one opposing strikes and declaring that the senate "views with concern" the labor situation. Senator Thomas announced that he planned to make an address tomorrow on the resolution, which declares that a man has a constitutional right to follow any calling and that the so-called "closed shop" is un-American and detrimental to American freedom.

This strike seems to be the first skirmish in industrial warfare, said Senator Kenyon. "Let us face it and find out the facts."

Through the people, the president said, he was appealing to senators to take a second thought if they intended to write into the treaty any such reservation as that he had quoted.

The president also discussed the Shantung provision, repeating his previous statements that the league covenant offered the best hope for China's interests. He asked his hearers to make felt their moral judgment that the thing for America to do was to redeem the pledge by accepting the treaty.

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UTAH HEARERS ARE WITH PRESIDENT

Salt Lake Throng Applauds League Arguments.

AMERICA'S DUTIES TRACED

Wilson Says Senate Reservations Would "Cut the Heart" Out of World Pact.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 23.—Replying directly to senate proposals to write reservations into ratification of the peace treaty, President Wilson declared in an address in the Mormon tabernacle here tonight that the proposals would "cut the heart" out of the league of nations.

"Before a great crowd which repeatedly cheered his utterances, Mr. Wilson read a proposed reservation, under which the United States would assume no responsibility to protect the integrity of foreign governments under article 10. Such a reservation, he asserted, would relieve the United States of a part of its just responsibility.

"Does the United States want to be in on that special footing?" asked the president, and there was a great shout of "no" from the crowd.

"The crowd was estimated by police at 12,000. Every seat was occupied and all the available standing room taken, while outside the tabernacle there was another great throng blocking the entrances and the surrounding streets.

The cheering that started when the president entered the tabernacle lasted more than a minute and then the star-spangled banner was played on the great pipe organ. As the last bar of the song began, the cheering broke out again.

Mormon Head Opens Meeting.

President Heber J. Grant of the Mormon church opened the meeting with an invocation in which he prayed for strength for the nation's chief executive in his responsibilities. Governor Simon Bamberger introduced the president.

President Wilson's speech in part follows:

"Governor Bamberger, President Grant, my fellow countrymen: It is indeed inspiring to stand before this great audience.

"I have now crossed the continent, my fellow countrymen, and am on my way east again, and I feel qualified to render testimony as to the attitude of this great nation towards the covenant of the league; and I say without the slightest hesitation that an overwhelming majority of our fellow countrymen purposes that these covenants shall be adopted.

One by one the objections to it have melted away. One by one it has become evident that the objections urged against it were without sufficient basis to make felt their moral judgment that the thing for America to do was to redeem the pledge by accepting the treaty.

Nobody doubts any longer that the covenant gives explicit, unqualified recognition to the Monroe doctrine. Indeed, it does more than that. It adopts the principle of the Monroe doctrine as the principle of the world.

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Advertisement for the play 'Sunset' by Jack Pickford and Charlie Chaplin. The ad features the title 'SUNSET' in large, bold letters, with 'Adults 15c' and 'Kiddies 5c' listed below. It also includes the names of the lead actors and the location 'Starts Today at the'.

transcontinental trip had convinced him that the "overwhelming majority of the people want the league of nations adopted."

Advertisement for Woodard, Clarke & Co. featuring the slogan 'We Give Double S & H Stamps TODAY'. The ad promotes a 'CHOOSING A WIFE' contest and offers a cash discount with every purchase of 10 cents or more. It lists the store's location at Wood-Lark Bldg. Alder at West Park.

Advertisement for St. Martin's Mineral Springs (Formerly Shipherds). The ad features the headline 'IT'S THE WATER' and 'St. Martin's Mineral Springs (Formerly Shipherds)'. It promotes the water as a health tonic and is available year-round at Carson, Wash.

Large advertisement for Mathis Men's Wear. The ad features the headline 'Fall Fashions for Young Men' and 'Mathis MEN'S WEAR'. It describes the clothing as 'Fabrics of dependable quality, smartly tailored into single and double-breasted models'. It also mentions 'Fashionable Neckwear' and a price range of '\$25 to \$75'. The ad includes an illustration of a man in a suit and hat.

Advertisement for Columbia Pictures featuring the film 'CHOOSING A WIFE'. The ad includes the headline 'CHOOSING A WIFE' and 'A DRAMATIC PRESENTMENT OF LIFE'S GREATEST PROBLEM'. It promotes the picture as 'The picture for all married people and all unmarried people. Don't marry until you see it!' and 'LAST TIMES TODAY'. It features the Columbia logo and the text 'TOMORROW—"PROFITEERS"—TOMORROW'.