

COMPERS PREDICTS SPREAD OF STRIKE

Injunction Likely to Force New Issues, Says Chief.

OPERATORS ARE BLAMED

History of Case Is Reviewed in Statement That Says Living Cost Is Basis of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Samuel Gompers, speaking tonight for organized labor, declared the injunction in the coal strike case "can only result in creating new and more disturbing issues which may not be confined solely to the miners."

The statement issued jointly by Mr. Gompers, Vice-President Woll and Secretary Morrison of the federation, after they had protested to Attorney-General Palmer the action of the federal district of Indianapolis, follows:

"Throughout the period of the war and during the nation's time of stress the miners of America labored patiently, patriotically and ardently in order that the principles of freedom and democracy might triumph over the forces of arbitrary authority, dictatorship and despotism."

"When armed hostilities ceased last November the miners found themselves in the paradoxical position where their intensive labor was being used to enrich further the owners of coal mines and merchants dealing in coal, by the immediate reduction of the mining of the coal. Of course, the mine owners readily conceived that an overabundance of mined coal would seriously disturb the high prices of coal and endanger their large margin of profits."

Limit Is Reached.

"On the other hand, the miners found that with the constantly rising cost of necessities of life and with their income reduced more than 50 per cent because of idleness they had reached the limit of human endurance. Orderly and dignified protests were invoked to negotiate a new understanding with the mine owners and which would insure the miners work at least five days during each week throughout the entire year and allow them a wage sufficient to enable them to live in decency and free from many of the pressing uncertainties of life."

"In attempting to negotiate this new understanding and relation, the miners found that their plea for continuous employment was being met by the mine owners' arrangements to curtail the mining of coal so as to continue exploiting the public with high and exorbitant prices."

"The mine owners very cleverly met the issue by offering willing and anxious to negotiate, but only if the miners would first throw aside their only power—their command to gain a respectful hearing and fair consideration—the decision to strike whenever it was demonstrated fair dealings did not prevail."

U. S. Course Criticized.

"We are now faced with a coal strike of vast magnitude. The government now proposes to deal with it because of a possible coal shortage. Apparently the government is not concerned with the manipulation by the mine owners which has made for present coal shortage and undue unemployment of the miners for the past 11 months. Instead of dealing with those responsible for this grave menace to the public welfare it now proposes to punish those who by force of circumstances have been the victims of the coal barons' exploitations. The miners are now told the war is not over and that all war legislation is still in effect and if reports received here are correct the government intends to apply existing war measures, not against the owners of the coal mines, but against the coal miners. The government has taken steps to enforce war measures by an injunction and it has restrained the officials of the United Mine Workers from counseling, aiding or in any way assisting the members of this organization for relief against grievous conditions of life and employment."

Oppression Is Charged.

"It is almost inconceivable that a government which in proof of its participation in a great war to liberate suppressed peoples should now undertake to support the very same hopes and aspirations of a group of its own people. It is still more strange that a nation which may justly be proud of its Abraham Lincoln should now reverse the application of the great truth he enunciated when he said that as between capital and labor should receive first and foremost consideration."

"The injunction against the United Mine Workers bodes for ill. An injunction of this nature will not prevent the strike—it will not fill the empty stomachs of the miners—it may restrain sane leadership, but will give added strength to unwise counsel and increase bitterness and friction."

"This injunction can only result in creating new and more disturbing issues which may not be confined solely to the miners. These views were presented to Attorney-General Palmer at a conference this afternoon lasting nearly two hours by President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Vice-President Woll of the American Federation of Labor."

HITCHCOCK BLOCKS ACTION

(Continued From First Page.) is the one which will probably be adopted. This plan would close all debate on November 12 after which voting would begin without further discussion and proceed until all amendments and reservations are out of the way. This would mean a final vote on the treaty about November 15 or 20.

Washington opinion is divided on the question of whether there will be a coal strike. Officials here say that the violent statement issued by President Lewis of the mine workers, was only the swan song of a dying cause, but others say it had fight in it and that there will be no putting down of the strike without using the full powers of the government.

Labor Attacks Wilson.

The bitter attack of Lewis on the president was being re-echoed in Washington. Lewis said that all types who have heretofore hung Wilson's praises, in season and out, as the friend of the laboring man, have expressed so much bitterness toward Mr. Wilson was not apparent because in the same breath they accused him of absolute mental irresponsibility and declared that the ringing challenge to the mine workers' leaders last Saturday night was written by Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, and that the president never saw it. Another striking remark was that Secretary Tammity wrote the veto message of Monday on

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Order of Court So Sweeping as to Prevent Men Named From Addressing Meetings.

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While the strike order was effective at midnight, most of the men who were following it quit work with the Cleveland convention had decreed that the war-time wage agreement of the miners should terminate.

Deputies of Mark Storem, United States marshal of Indiana, were busy all afternoon serving notice of the restraining order on union officials who had been missed in the general roundup at noon when the meeting of the unions' executive board was invaded.

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Eighteen of the union leaders were served. The writs made effective the order which C. B. Ames, assistant attorney-general, had presented to the federal court and which restrained the defendants from issuing any messages, oral or written, that the strike is to be enforced as previously announced; from issuing any further strike orders or messages of encouragement or exhortation; and from distributing any strike benefits.

The order was so sweeping that Judge Ames explained that it would prevent any of the men named in the bill from addressing mass meetings.

The petition by the government upon which the order was based, charged that the union men were conspiring to limit the facilities for the production of coal and to restrict the supply and distribution of the fuel. The writ accordingly commanded them to refrain from continuing the alleged conspiracy.

War Act Still in Force.

The petition emphasized that the suit was based upon a wartime act under which the government took over control of the fuel and food supplies and also pointed out that the strike would cause cessation of transportation and thus throw back upon the public treasury the burden of paying the guaranteed incomes which the government contracted to pay to the miners. It was also brought out that the act in question specifically provided that it was to continue in force until the end of the state of war had been proclaimed by the president.

Together 84 leaders of the big coal miners' union were named in the restraining order. Federal marshals here had names of 25 men to serve in Indianapolis and reached 18.

The names of the 18 follow: John L. Lewis, acting president; William Green, secretary-treasurer; Percy Tettlow, statistician; Ellis Searles, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal; John Wilkinson, district president of district No. 21, Muskogee, Okla.; and the following members of the executive board:

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All Presidents Affected.

In addition to these men the order named all other executive board members, district presidents and secretaries of the various districts, including officials of anthracite and Canadian districts, unaffected by the strike. It was stated by E. S. Slatet, United States district attorney for Indiana, that to reach the men resident outside the Indiana federal district, it would be necessary to bring ancillary proceedings in the various jurisdictions.

Mr. Slack was left in charge of the government's case shortly after it became evident that the union would make no immediate move to resist. It must be that the government cannot to it. Judge Ames left for Washington and other members of the special staff which prepared the petition for the attorney-general announced they would depart tomorrow. The defendants were summoned to appear November 5, when a motion for a temporary injunction is to be argued.

While the executive board of the union was effectually restrained from strike activities it took occasion to clear up a number of routine cases which were awaiting its decisions. The afternoon session was postponed until late in the day and it was understood, but not announced, that plans for combating the government's injunction suit are discussed then also.

PALMER AT CONFERENCE

RAILROAD UNIONS DO NOT PROTEST ANTI-STRIKE EDICT.

Attorney-General Holds Injunction Is Aimed Not at Workmen, but at Walkout Organizers.

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The attorney-general told the railroad union chiefs as well as Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, with whom he conferred after the meeting with the railroad men, that he did not believe it would be necessary to use any other power than the courts "to protect the government."

Mr. Palmer said he told the union men that they were at liberty to say to either side in the strike that the president was ready to act immediately to have the controversy settled amicably whenever the strike was called off.

President Gompers and other officials of the American Federation of Labor were said, however, to have urged their views on the matter in the injunction in their conference with the attorney-general.

Mr. Palmer explained the necessity for the action. "Mr. Palmer said, 'and the manner in which this case must be differentiated on its facts from other cases in which injunctions have been used. I have been opposed and the administration has been opposed to government by injunction whereby employers might use the processes of the law to force their employees into submission. This is the government itself, using its own courts to protect itself from paralysis.'"

"It is not an injunction obtained by employers," Mr. Palmer said, "not for the benefit of the employer, but to settle the controversy, but to save the people of the entire country from disaster. It doesn't affect the right of a man to work when he pleases."

In this connection he explained that the petition for injunction as prepared by the government seeks to restrain the officers of the United Mine Workers from continuing the strike order.

"If the injunction is obeyed," Mr. Palmer said, "and it goes without saying that the law must be obeyed, it will take away the direction of the strike and also pointed out that the men would have freedom to work or not as they see fit. No strike can go on without the consent of the government."

If the injunction is disobeyed the court can act on its own initiative to punish the violators or on application of the government. Mr. Palmer declared the next step depends on what happened.

Representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods, including Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the engineers, L. E. Sheppard, president of the conductors, accompanied the delegation. Their presence was taken as an indication that although not affiliated with the federation, the brotherhoods would give their powerful support to any action union labor might take.

Whoever the arrests not intended. The attorney-general's careful explanation that the injunction proceedings was directed against the union officers, and not against any of the men who actually mine the coal, leaving them in fact "free to work or not as they see fit," pleased, recalled previous statements by the administration officials that the strike lacked support of the rank and file. It was made plain that the government intended to seek to avert disaster by preventing, legally, the activities of the men believed responsible for the disaster, rather than by wholesale arrests.

"I didn't argue the question of an injunction," Mr. Palmer said, in speaking of his conference with the railroad men, "but treated the situation as a crisis needing the good offices of all good citizens."

Mr. Palmer is in retirement. Mr. Palmer was more reticent concerning his conference with Mr. Gompers, which apparently was not so harmonious as the first.

Mr. Palmer told Mr. Gompers the railroad administration had outstanding contracts calling for 320,000 tons daily and that roads would be paralyzed if the supply could not be obtained.

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Out to-day New Victor Records for November. New offerings that are interesting alike because of the selections they present and because of the artists who interpret them. There's untold enjoyment here for every music-lover. Includes a list of records with prices and a 'His Master's Voice' logo.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J. New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month.

Sample Ballot for Special Municipal Election to Be Held Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1919. STUB TO BE TORN OFF BY THE CHAIRMAN. STUB TO BE TORN OFF BY THE FIRST CLERK.

Special Municipal Election, City of Portland, Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1919. PRECINCT NO. 217. Mark Cross (X) Between the Number and Answer Voted For.

Our Price Remains the Same One and a Half Pound Loaf for 15¢. Bake-Rite Bakeries. NO. 1 251 YAMHILL ST., Bet. 2d and 3d Sts. NO. 2 286 YAMHILL ST., Bet. 4th and 5th Sts.

Victorian Orchestra which will open its engagement today. Come and hear them! Special Sunday Dinner, 75c Served from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M. Music and Dancing Daily 6:30 to 7:30 and 9:30 to 12:30. Weekday Lunch and Dinner, 35c Served from 11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. DELICIOUS CHINESE-AMERICAN DISHES SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

THE CHINA INN. Broadway Bldg., 153 Broadway Opposite Baker Theater. We take pleasure in announcing that we have secured the service of Victorian Orchestra.

Wholesome-Cleansing-Refreshing When Your Eyes Need Care. MURINE After the Movies. Wholesome-Cleansing-Refreshing When Your Eyes Need Care.