

COAL MINERS BEGIN STRIKE IN 20 STATES

Fight for Wages Declared Forced on Labor.

SOME WORKERS STAY IN

President Lewis, However, Declares 100,000 Non-Union Men Will Also Quit Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31.—(By the Associated Press).—Coal production was stopped tonight by the union coal miners, who quit their day's work in the mines of 20 states with the avowed policy of remaining idle indefinitely in an effort to force the operators to accept the miners' terms for new wage contracts.

Officials at the headquarters here of the United Mine Workers of America declared that the suspension would not only include a half million workers, but also that at least 100,000 non-union men would join in the walkout. No last-minute instructions were issued from headquarters and the only significant conference held by John L. Lewis, president of the Kentucky union district, where 5000 union men will continue at work because their contract with operators has another year to run.

Prevention Held Impossible.

Mr. Lewis declared that the suspension of work by Kansas union miners would not be averted by the action of the Kansas industrial court ordering that wage scales of the last two years be continued for 30 days.

In a formal statement tonight he declared the nation-wide walkout would affect "hundreds of thousands of citizens" not directly engaged in the coal industry, and he reiterated his charge that the operators had "forced the strike upon the miners."

Union men in Nova Scotia will remain at work but those in the western Canadian provinces were expected to join the suspension.

Complete Tie-up Reported.

Numerous reports from the coal fields of the country also reached headquarters which Mr. Lewis declared indicated a complete tie-up of all union fields. These reports showed that 12,000 union men would be left in the mines to protect the properties from damage and the only trouble between operators and miners in this connection was reported from Washington where operators were said to be objecting to paying the wages provided for in the contracts that expired at midnight.

RAILWAY MEN MADE IDLE 18,000 in Pennsylvania to Be Thrown Out of Work.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Eighteen thousand railroad workers in the state of Pennsylvania will be thrown out of work tomorrow as a direct result of the anthracite coal strike, Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America said here today.

This, Mr. Murray asserted, "will be only a prelude to the far-reaching suspension of industry which is bound to follow idleness at the mines."

He predicted that the great lakes region, both manufacturing centers and transportation terminals, will be severely affected in the first few days of the bituminous strike. In-charge of lake carriers to get coal cargoes when the navigation season opens April 15 will be especially affected at such lake ports as Chicago, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo and Duluth, he said.

Officials of the Pennsylvania railroad, the largest single carrier of anthracite in the state, tonight revealed that plans for suspension of certain freight trains were under way, but that crews would be relieved gradually.

Other roads where the strike will be most keenly felt include the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Lehigh Valley, according to the miners.

Steamship lines, as well as other public utilities have taken steps to avert a shortage of fuel due to the strike, it was revealed today. For such craft as use coal, chiefly freighters, supplies of fuel for several months have been stored at Atlantic coast fueling stations, it was said. No shortage is anticipated unless suspension of the mine continues more than four months.

Shipping men pointed out that installation of oil burning machinery in virtually all passenger liners and in many of the larger freighters, removes them from the influence of a coal strike.

In the event of a fuel famine, the said, coal burners could fill their bunkers at European stations, where there is reported to be an over-supply, and at South American ports. It was said, however, that ocean craft would continue to take on fuel at North American ports as long as supplies held out, because of the superiority of the product.

U. S. INTERVENTION DENIED Current Supply of Coal Held Sufficient for Public.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Convicted that every reasonable effort has been made to prevent a national coal strike in anthracite and bituminous coal mines tomorrow, but believing that although these conditions with surplus coal, assure price protection and current supply for the general public, official Washington settled back tonight to await the event with considerable calmness.

In final discussion, it was said that the government's long negotiations with the parties to the controversy and continuous study of the industry's production volume, had convinced the administration that immediate intervention, in legal or extra-legal ways, would be futile, and unnecessary, and that while the future might sharpen the breach between employer and employee in the mining camps, for the present even action looking to the preservation of peace was unnecessary.

Harding Urged to Take Hand.

President Harding was urged today by a delegation representing the Protestant Federal Council of Churches of Christ and the national Catholic welfare council to make a further attempt to get operators and miners together and to set up a commission to adjust their differences.

At the White House it was said that no action was advisable at this time. The house committee also was told by Edward G. Tryon, chief production statistician for the geological survey, that 63,000,000 tons of coal, equivalent

INSURANCE MAN DIES FROM SEPTIC SORE THROAT.

Edward Lansing Harmon.

The funeral of Edward Lansing Harmon, 66, general agent for Oregon of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance company since 1923, will be held at 2 P. M. today in the Portland crematorium. He died Thursday at his home, 883 Lovejoy street, from septic sore throat.

Mr. Harmon was born in Michigan and came here as the company's general agent for the Pacific northwest. He became general manager when the territory was divided several years ago. He was a Mason, a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of Waverley Country club.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Harmon; a daughter, Miss Helen Harmon, and two brothers, W. C. Harmon and S. L. Harmon, and his mother, Mrs. Helen G. Harmon, all of this city.

study by the president and his advisers which began long before general recognition of the strike danger. However, the churchmen said they had found President Harding sympathetic and considered he would support any step congress might be induced to take to set up machinery for settling the strike.

Break Long Expected.

Since last October President Harding personally as well as Secretaries Hoover, Davis and Mellon and other cabinet officers, have expected a break and there have been intermittent negotiations in the endeavor to bring the mine workers and the mine operators, particularly in the bituminous field, to a conference to discuss wage agreements.

In October, operators in the central competitive bituminous fields agreed after a meeting with President Harding to go into such conference with the possibility of preventing a general suspension of work. Officials of the United Mine Workers were, however, unable at the time to agree to confer, because a national convention of the union had to be assembled to give them power to act.

Later the convention was assembled but thereafter operators of the coal mines in western Pennsylvania particularly, refused to go forward with the conference plan for reaching a new national wage agreement, although it is considered by the administration that while the mining interest of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio and other states in the central fields might have been induced to enter another national wage agreement, the refusal of the Pennsylvania contingent was sufficient to block the conference plan.

Obstinacy In Encountered.

This refusal, which was taken to the point of "obduracy," it was said at the White House, had left the government with nothing more to do than the general welfare demands of existence of large surplus stocks of coal, with the likelihood that neither shortage nor price disturbance would eventuate from the strike. It was said, however, that the government's determination to refrain from any sort of intervention in the industry until and unless need for such action becomes evident.

The federal reserve bank and geological survey statements were issued today, bearing upon the recent over-production of coal, which has bulked largely in White House and labor department assurances that moderate prices and a plentiful supply of fuel were assured. The reserve bank said that bituminous users recently had so amplified their stocks that even the fear of a strike had not sufficed to prevent a falling off in demand and a weakening of prices.

Stores of Coal on Hand.

The geological survey asserted that, "even though most of the coal mines in the country should remain closed down for three months, citizens of our larger cities need fear no interruption of light and power services."

Its queries during recent weeks have disclosed large public utilities whose stock piles will last for 160 days, while average stores have between 48 and 71 days in potential capacity. However, manufacturers and dealers alike have reported similar conditions for official records.

This situation marking the present coal strike as different from former ones was unofficially classed as being responsible for a rather cool acceptance of the strike by the labor, industrial and official circles, of a strike, tending to produce a fairly widespread suspension of coal mining in the bituminous fields.

NON-UNION MINER SHOT Worker Is Ambushed While on Way to Work in Pennsylvania.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., March 31.—Anthony Vagnine, said by the police to be a non-union miner, was shot from ambush today on his way to work in the mine of the Beaver Valley Coal company, in Scotch valley, eight miles from here. Physicians said his wound probably would prove fatal.

Union men at the mine struck two days ago after a controversy over the discharge of a blacksmith. Some non-union men remained at work.

New Zealand girls go in for athletics of a wide extent, the chief branches of sport being Rugby football, tennis, golf and hockey.

WATCH TO BE KEPT ON ICEBERG ZONES

Obstruction in Boston-Europe Track Reported.

GRAVE DANGER IS FACED

Naval Hydrographic Office to Direct Movement of Vessels in North Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Officials of the hydrographic office of the navy department kept close watch tonight on reports from the vessels on ice patrol duty in the danger zone just south of the grand banks. The coast guard cutter Seneca, now en station, reported yesterday two observations, locating an iceberg almost directly in the westbound steamer track from Europe to Boston, and the traffic is moving around the spot under advisory warnings from the hydrographic service.

The danger zone for ice usually does not develop until the latter part of April and it was said at the hydrographic office that the iceberg reported by the Seneca probably did not indicate that the slow movement of bergs from the north was in full progress yet. The Seneca has been unable to find further trace of the berg, she reported, and it may have disintegrated already, it was said.

Steamers to Be Guided.

Practically all steamship companies operating vessels in the north Atlantic have now agreed that when the ice season is at hand each year the hydrographic office of the navy department shall direct the movement of all vessels operating through the danger zone during that period. More than 47 steamship lines, including British, French, Italian, Scandinavian and Japanese and other nationalities, have entered into the agreement because of the difficulties experienced last year when failure to take combined action in moving the steamer tracks to the south to avoid ice resulted in great danger of collisions between vessels.

The danger zone lies just to the south of the grand banks, where the double steamship track across the Atlantic from New York is joined by the similar double track from Boston. At a point to the southeastward of the banks the double tracks again diverge, steamers bound to northern Europe and central European ports taking different courses.

Grave Danger Faced.

A warning just issued by the hydrographic office to the steamship companies noted that it would be necessary in the event of the appearance of much ice in the region of these great maritime junction points in the ocean, to move both tracks 50 miles to the south. That step will not be taken, however, under the agreement of the steamship companies with the hydrographic office, unless the need is urgent, and then only after due warning in advance has been given the companies by every possible means of communication.

Last year when the attempt to move the steamship tracks south was made without any central authority in charge, there was great confusion, as the travel of westbound steamers which observed the change was thrown directly into the course of eastbound steamers which had not made the change, and there was grave danger of collisions, officials here pointed out.

Should changed courses become necessary this year, this danger will be obviated and the movement of vessels of all nationalities through the danger zone will be handled much as railroad trains are directed by a central office and kept clear of collisions even on single-track roads.

PRIMARY LAW RAPPED

Vancouver Rotarians Hear Plea for Repeal of Method.

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 31.—(Special).—Jay Thomas of Seattle addressed the local Rotary club at the weekly luncheon today in an effort to organize the business interests of the state to fight the direct primary law to have it repealed.

Mr. Thomas said the direct primary law has proved a dismal failure and has been a costly experiment.

"The direct primary has cost the state more than \$2,000,000," he said. "The cost of the initiative, in checking signatures and sending out the pamphlets to voters, has been a little over \$800,000."

ROBBER SHOT, 3 CAPTURED

Holdup Frustrated by Detectives After Pistol Duel in Street.

NEW YORK, March 31.—One robber was shot down and three others captured today in a pistol duel with eight detectives at Forty-first street and the detectives had a tip that an attempt was to be made to snatch a \$5000 payroll of the Masterman Construction company. A bag with only \$150 in it was substituted.

BRIDEGROOM 9, BRIDE 7

Youngest Honey-mooners Are Found by Census in Tokio.

TOKIO, Feb. 15.—(By Mail).—In the taking of the last police census of Tokio the police have discovered one married couple whose combined ages reach 16, says the Japan Times.

Saturday Specials

SPICE CAKES and FRENCH PASTRIES Watch windows for prices.

SWEETLAND MADE TURKISH NOUGAT; per 39c pound

WHY NOT DINE AT Sweetland's Sunday \$1 Dinner served \$1 5 to 7:30 P. M. \$1

SWEETLAND'S Sweets of Quality 269-271 MORRISON STREET, Between Third and Fourth.

SECOND EXPEDITION EXPLORING AMAZON

Specimens Are Obtained for Michigan Museum.

FIRST PARTY ON WAY OUT

Remarkable Journey Made by Raft, Launch, Steamer and Railroad; Animal Life Studied.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 31.—A second expedition into the Amazon river district of South America is exploring the region of eastern Brazil in the interests of the University of Michigan, it was announced by Dr. A. G. Ruthven, director of the university museum.

The second expedition is carried on by but two white men, Jesse Williamson of Bluffton, Ind., and Captain John Strom, an army officer stationed in the Philippines for some time and who has had wide experience in exploration fields. They are obtaining specimens for the Michigan museum and also seeking data about animals which he found in the Amazon country that will link various species of animal life. The work will continue several months, and another expedition party for the university has just completed its

Introduction of the depositions was fought at every step by the prosecution. At previous trials, many of the same objections had been offered without arousing protest.

Dr. Maurice H. Rosenberg, Chicago physician, and Miss Jose Roth, Chicago nurse, their depositions were introduced by the defense in an effort to prove that Miss Rappe suffered from chronic bladder trouble ten years ago. Miss Rappe died of a ruptured bladder.

Freeman Wood, who said that he was a motion picture actor of Los Angeles, testified that he once had been called at midnight to Miss Rappe's home in Los Angeles to assist Miss Rappe when she had hysterical attacks. Miss Mildred Harris, ex-wife of Charles Chaplin, was with Miss Rappe. The deposition of C. E. Teeters, Chicago electrician, stated that he had met Miss Rappe in company with another woman and a man in Chicago in 1914 and that the four had made the rounds of several cafes, drinking freely. He stated that Miss Rappe had suffered an attack of sickness and had started tearing her clothes.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS MEET

First Southern Oregon Conference Is Opened at Medford.

MEDFORD, Or., March 31.—(Special).—The first high school girls' conference ever held in southern Oregon convened here tonight to last over Sunday, under the auspices of the student club of girls reserves of the hydrographic office, unless the need is urgent, and then only after due warning in advance has been given the companies by every possible means of communication.

Tonight's meeting was a get-acquainted one. Mrs. C. H. Bohler of Eugene, formerly general secretary of the Springfield, Ohio, Y. W. C. A., and Dr. Estelle Warner, public health director of the Portland, public health schools and Reed college, will be the special out-of-town speakers at Saturday's sessions.

MR. CRUMPACKER RESIGNS

Deputy District Attorney Leaves to Run for Congress.

Maurice E. Crumpacker, who is seeking the republican nomination to congress, submitted his resignation yesterday as deputy in the office of Stanley Myers, district attorney, to take effect today.

"I cannot conscientiously continue in public life while so much of my time is given to campaign work," he said. "I must neglect my official duties if I stay and it would not be fair to the taxpayers who desire 100 per cent service from their employees."

He is a candidate for election to congress from the 3d district, running against C. N. McArthur and Franklin F. Korell.

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work in Brazil and is on the way out of that country. Dr. Ruthven is advised. This group was headed by Dr. Rusby and is known as the Mulford expedition. Dr. Rusby some time ago suffered from an insect tooth and because of complications was forced to leave the party and turn leadership over to Dr. W. M. Mann, assistant curator in the division of insects of the United States national museum.

The Mulford expedition party has made extensive investigations in western Brazil and Bolivia and is returning with several thousand plant numbers. A large quantity of material has been shipped to this country. The specimens will go to the economic museum of the New York botanical garden and to other institutions.

In the entomology branch 100,000 specimens have been collected, including 115 different species of ants. The fish collection also is important.

Return Journey Remarkable.

Dr. Rusby's return journey is described by Dr. Ruthven as a remarkable one because of the difficulties and because of the overland route. Despite his illness he took leave of other members of the party in Bolivia and started alone on the arduous journey across the continent, a trip about 1600 miles long, by raft, launch, river steamer and railroad. He arrived at Manaus, Brazil, January 9, and arranged to leave for New York in February.

In discussing the objects of the university's various expeditions into South America, Dr. Ruthven declared specimens from the region are of great value in linking one species with another. Certain animal groups furnish the key to other mysteries of evolution, he pointed out, and the university is seeking to trace these relationships.

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STARTING TODAY

AT 10:30 A. M.

CONTINUOUS DAILY SHOWS START 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 6 AND 8:30 P. M.

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THE BIRTH OF A NATION

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"WALLY" REID
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