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**BLOODY ORGY OF HATE QUIESCENT
IN 'BLACK DIAMOND' MINE FIELDS
FOR PERIOD OF ARMED TRUCE ONLY**

By SIGMUND D. WEYER
1. N. S. Staff Correspondent.
(Copyright, 1921, by the International News Service)
NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The attempted "March to Mingo," which resulted in bloodshed during recent weeks and finally forced the government to send troops into the "hottle zone" was not the first mass action on the part of the union miners in West Virginia. Twice before the latter have moved in force to spread the gospel of "the right to organize," which, they claimed, they could not propagate by peaceful means because of the coal operators' guard system.

The worst warfare raged in 1912 and 1913, which arose from the union miners' efforts to organize the Paint and Cabin districts of Kanawha county. How comparatively mild was the recent fighting may be judged from the casualties in that bloody struggle eight years ago.

Nearly 700 men were killed, of whom about 580 were Baldwin-Felts detectives and 200 deputy sheriffs and armed citizens opposing unionism.

Since then the United Mine Workers of America have made great headway in organizing the West Virginia coal fields, but the richest of all—that in Logan county—remains to this day a thoroughly "open shop." It is the bulwark of the coal operators, defended, as was seen recently, by an invincible army of anti-union men, private detectives, state troopers and armed citizens. A good many people have been puzzled by the support of supposedly "uninterested" citizens to the coal operators and by the readiness of hundreds of inhabitants who, on the face of things, have no part in the controversy between miners and operators, to take up arms and risk their lives in the battle against the union men.

The answer is simple: Those citizens are, for the most part, in lines of trade or profession which are directly or indirectly dependent upon the coal operators. In the forefront of this "auxiliary army" are traders whose business has flourished for years under the open-shop rule. They dread the union as a specter that will deprive them of their prosperity. They dread, above all, strikes, which, they fear, would paralyze trade and industry in their sections.

Strikes, too, are the main bugaboo of the operators in their determined last stand against unionism. It is the old, old story: At present, with the workers unorganized, the operators are the dictators. With the union triumphant in that richest of the country's "black diamond" fields, the employees would sooner or later be in a position to turn the tables and dictate to the employers.

That is why the war has been called in these dispatches an Armageddon between labor and capital. It may be proper to state at this juncture that the purpose of these articles is not to argue the right or wrong of either side, but merely to set down the fundamental facts and to give the background of the struggle, which is settled, before it is settled, to play an epoch-making part in the social, economic history of the United States for the present military occupation is merely an armed truce.

The Coal Operators' Association, in a "brief" of many thousand words submitted to the senate committee now investigating the Mingo troubles, set forth eight main points in support of its own case.

Briefly summarized, they are:
First—That to recognize the union in this coal field would put the coal industry in this section at the mercy of its competitive fields.
Second—That it has been repeatedly demonstrated that mine workers, when organized, frequently, for imaginary causes, go out on strike, thus interrupting the output of coal and thereby increasing the cost of production.
Third—The production of coal, if all miners are organized in one union, is put at the mercy of the officers of

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Just Folks
by Edgar A. Guest

MAKING A MAN

I'm trying hard to make a certain fellow here behave.
I'm trying hard to teach him when it's proper to be grave.
I want to make a man of him, the sort of man I know
Who gets a welcome and a smile wherever he may go;
I want him to be straight and true, I want him to be strong,
A fine example for the boy who follows him along.

I've set myself a mighty task, this man I hope to change
Annoys me with his wild way and all his mannered strange;
His temper is a sudden thing and when he lets it fly

He's very likely to forget his boy is standing by.
And on such sad occasions I am always griev'd to see
That he is not at all the man I've wanted him to be.

I try so hard to make him walk the broad and open way
And give so much of thought to him that when he goes astray
And does some petty selfish thing—in pity more than blame—
I take him from the throng a while and tell him of his shame.

Then for the boy who follows him, the two of us agree
That I will keep on trying hard to make a man of me.

(Copyright, 1921, by Edgar A. Guest.)

TWO BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR

IN a full column editorial on September 12 the Chicago Tribune discussed the colossal saving the country can make and is going to make in connection with hydro electric development.

"The E M F electrical year book, in an article on potential and probable—note the probable—future development of hydro electric power in this country, estimates that this development will mean a saving of from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 in fuel annually" says the Chicago paper. "Such figures would be greatly increased by a hooking up of hydro electric and steam power plants such as is now under consideration for the railroads and industries of the northeast Atlantic seaboard. Commenting on this super-power plan, W. S. Murray, consulting engineer, of New York City, writing in the Journal of the American Institute of Electric Engineers, says it will mean a saving of 30,000,000 tons of coal a year in the district between Boston and Washington, or a saving of \$150,000,000 a year in reduced cost of maintenance of machinery, reduction of train miles, etc., making a total saving of \$300,000,000 a year for this district alone.

"This would be accomplished by hooking up all the most economical power stations in the district in order to equalize the load and decrease the ordinary loss in transmission. Such hooking up of power systems in a logical development of the increase in use of electricity, both from steam and hydro plants. The Atlantic coast, particularly in the region within 150 miles of New York, is a maze of such connecting transmission lines. It represents an advance in economical production of electrical energy, which is also far advanced in California and is rapidly being applied to all industrial districts in the middle west. Eventually electric transmission lines will be connected as widely as railroad lines are now connected, and with as great advantage to the consuming public."

Note that an electrical authority forecasts that two billions a year may be saved the people through the use of hydro electric power. That is a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the national government in normal times. Is not this the true road to economy and do not such statements have a particular meaning to the Columbia basin region where there is to be found one-third the nation's potential electric power?

THE NORTHWEST GRAIN AND HAY SHOW

FROM the standpoint of the economic features involved, the Northwest Grain and Hay Show opening here tonight is of more importance than the Round-Up. The grain show deals with the basic products of the northwest, cereals and hay. Now to many people wheat is wheat and hay is hay. That is your own mistake, if you are one of the number. There is as much difference in wheat as in men and women. There are many varieties of grain grown in the northwest. Some varieties yield well and produce good profits. Other varieties fall down when raised in certain sections. The game is to know what variety of wheat to raise and how to make it produce a maximum yield. But that is not all of the story. The market must also be considered and that involves many things. All in all, the subject of wheat production is a mammoth proposition. Wheat growing is a specialized industry. It calls for intelligence, hard common sense and open mindedness with respect to new developments. The value in the Northwest Grain and Hay show is that the exhibits depict what has been accomplished by this method and that method. The information set forth is highly valuable and mighty interesting to the farmer and those who deal with the farmer and his products.

The grain and hay show is a wonderful thing and should be made a permanent annual feature. You may think it rather dry and lacking in thrills but if so that also is your mistake. It offers thrills that can be made to last the entire year and which can be reflected in better bank accounts all around.

It is futile to quarrel over whether or not the finance plan for the 1925 exposition is entirely equitable. The early day Indians are the only people who ever handled such matters on a fully equitable basis. They had no fairs or any of the other accompaniments of civilization and so they did not have to pay for them. The plan adopted for raising the exposition money is reasonably just and it should be put over. If the exposition accomplishes one-third the good we may safely expect then the money will be well invested.

This good rain will be just the thing to put the roads in splendid shape for Round-Up travel, but we don't want Jupe to go to sleep and leave the faucet open too long.

FOOD PRICES ADVANCE DURING MONTH OF AUG.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—(A. P.)—A final report of the league of nations on wage reductions and increased unemployment, food prices continue to rise, intimates that the Washington bureau of labor statistics have an-
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DOINGS OF THE DUFFS TOM MEETS ONE OF HELEN'S FRIENDS.

BY ALLMAN



OH, HOW DO YOU DO, MR. DUFF? HOW IS HELEN AND LITTLE DANNY?
HOW DO YOU DO, MRS. ER-- OH, THEY'RE JUST FINE! HOW'S YOUR LITTLE BOY?
OH, WE HAVEN'T ANY CHILDREN YOU KNOW-- JUST MY HUSBAND AND MYSELF--
OH, THAT'S RIGHT, SURE-- HOW'S FRANK THESE DAYS? I NEVER SEE HIM ANYMORE--
OH, MY HUSBAND'S NAME IS WARREN, HE'S OUT ON THE ROAD MOST OF THE TIME, YOU KNOW!
OH, YES, WARREN, SURE, I DID KNOW HE TRAVELED A GREAT DEAL-- I'D POSE HE'S FINE--
BE SURE AND REMEMBER ME TO YOUR WIFE--
SHE HAD DARK HAIR AND BROWN EYES AND HER HUSBAND'S NAME IS WARREN-- I DON'T KNOW HOW SHE WAS DRESSED--
WELL, OF ALL THE STUPID THINGS! WHY DIDN'T YOU ASK HER HER NAME?

peacefully moved out. In other cases the courts were applied to, and the result in the end was the same. The trouble began when Baldwin-Felts detectives undertook to visit and examine miners by force.

"To quote from the coal operators' 'brief':
"Mine houses are as much incident to the business of mining coal as are typists, or as are desks in an office. The courts have no hold. Occupancy of the house by the miner is a mere incident to his employment, and his right to such occupancy ends when his employment ceases. Under this law the miner owner has the right to evict any miner wrongfully retaining the occupancy of the house after his employment has ceased, provided such eviction can be made without a breach of the peace."
On the fatal day of the Mitewan battle Albert and Les Felt, with a party of fellow detectives, evicted a number of union miners nearly, excitement ran high. "The whole population of the little mining town was incensed. All the long pent-up hatred against the detectives rushed to the fore. Ugly stories made the rounds of alleged brutality displayed by the evicting detectives, especially against women and children. There was a dispute over their legal right to evict. After the evictions the detectives had to go to Mitewan to catch a train. There they were met by Ed Hatfield, the young chief of police of the town. There were words, at first polite "joshing," as is the custom there before a storm; then bitter, insulting language was hurled at each other, and a crowd collected, and suddenly the bloody orgy was on. It lasted a minute and a half, after which seven detectives and three townsmen, including C. C. Testerman, Mitewan's mayor, lay dead.

It was the signal for "Armageddon." The trial last January, February and March, ending in the acquittal of Sid Hatfield and fifteen others, was but an episode, as was the killing of Hatfield by young Ed Chambers by "Star-Sp" C. F. Lively at Welch, W. Va. But both events served powerfully to inflame the minds and steel the determination of both sides to prepare and arm for the final round.

Now United States soldiers are again patrolling the battlefields, and until the last of them is gone there will be peace. And the second "Trigger Trial" is on—this time the defendants are tried not by men from their own county, Mingo, but from a strange county, Pocahontas. The trial and its outcome will have a significant bearing on the future course of

the mining war. It is being watched by 600,000 union miners throughout the country, and, indeed by organized labor as a whole, as it is watched by capital as a whole.

Everything indicates that both sides have "only begun to fight."

28 YEARS AGO

(From the Daily East Oregonian, September 14, 1893.)
Jacob Praeger came down Friday night from Lehman Springs. He reports a snow storm there recently. Mesdames Thompson, Despain, Beagle, La Dow and Mitchell, and Mr. John Yert have returned from Condon where they installed an Eastern Star Chapter.

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