

STRIKERS WANT TO RESUME WORK

If Company Guarantees No Discrimination Against the Men Who Joined the Union.

KRAMER, HOWEVER, SAYS "NO"

That the Proposition is Wholly Impossible, as It Would Mean Only Future Trouble.

The outlook, judging from reports from the southern coal fields this morning, indicates that the state troops will enjoy a merry Christmas in camp, as the eviction processes will not be completed until after that time, and it is when these are being enforced that the military will be most needed. However, the boys are taking the situation philosophically, and making the best of it, though some of them are making heavy business sacrifices. Attorney General Breeden has returned add his statement carefully prepared for publication gives the situation in a clear and lucid light. Vice President Kramer, also, in a succinct statement sets forth the company's views on recent developments in a way that cannot be misunderstood.

STRIKERS WEAKENING.

Agitator William Price of the miner's union declared at Scofield yesterday afternoon that the strike would be declared off and the men would go back to work if the company would guarantee that no discriminations would be made against union men in employing miners.

Price claims that the only kind of recognition asked for is such as would be given any fraternal organization, like the Knights of Pythias, or Odd Fellows, and says that "if the company, however, will guarantee us that no discrimination will be made, I believe the strike will be declared off at once. If we are not given that guarantee the fight will be continued as long as the national organization exists."

KRAMER IS FIRM.

Vice President Kramer comments on this as follows:

"This statement is based wholly on fabrication. No proposition was made to us at Castle Gate, no grievances were presented to us, and I have made them no proposition. In the second place, the proposition made by Price would be wholly impossible. To work union and non-union men in the mines is as impossible as to mix oil and water. It can't be done. It would be dangerous to attempt to do it. Men who refuse to join the union would be intimidated. There would be too much danger of accidents. The men would all have to join the union or there would be trouble all the time."

"I have no answer to make except the answer which was made to the grievances presented at Sunnyvale Nov. 11 by a committee representing 200 of the 800 men employed there, who laid down their tools Nov. 9 in obedience to the order of the United Mine Workers. We are willing to take back in our employ all strikers who have not been agitators, who have not destroyed property, providing they will give us their union cards. And that is as far as we can go."

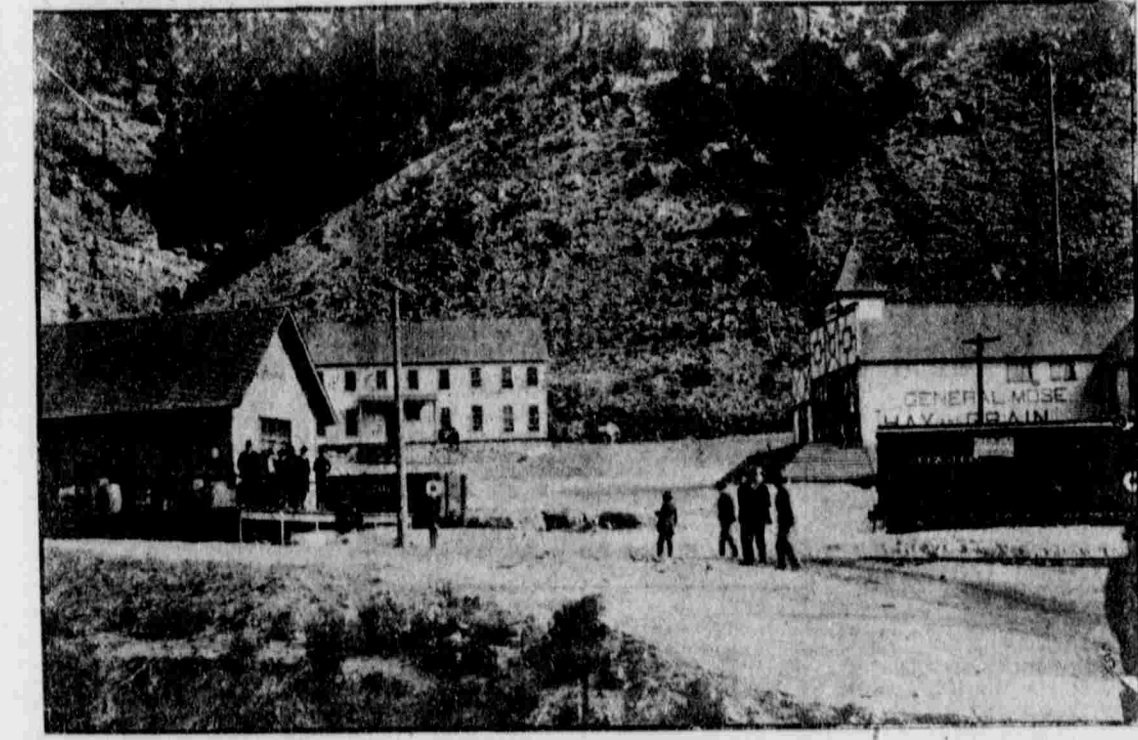


Photo by Fries, Deseret News Special Staff Artist.

SUNNYSIDE'S "RIALTO."

The favorite gathering place for the idle in the coal camp. The building to the left is the depot, the structure on the right is the company store, and that in the background is a boarding house. It is in this last named building where several trials for disturbing the peace are held from time to time.

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BASELESSNESS OF STRIKE.

Speaking further of the grievances presented at Sunnyvale, Mr. Kramer said: "The nature of a few of those alleged grievances is sufficient to show the utter baselessness of the whole strike. One was a demand that we have never had; another was to allow a check weighman, which the statutes of the state provide must be allowed; a third was to permit the inspection of scales, which the law says the state mine inspector must do; while still another was for better air, when the state mine inspector has declared that our air could not be bettered. The committee agreed with me at that time that 11 of the 12 grievances presented were not grievances, but they wanted

CLIMATIC CURES.

The influence of climatic conditions is the cure of consumption is very much overdrawn. The poor patient, and the rich patient, too, can do much better at home by proper attention to food digestion, and a regular use of German Syrup. Free expectoration in the morning is made certain by German Syrup, is a good night's rest and the absence of that weakening cough and debilitating night sweat. Restless nights and the exhaustion due to coughing, and the danger and dread of the consumptive, can be prevented or stopped by taking German Syrup liberally and regularly. Should you be able to go to a warmer climate, you will find that of the thousands of consumptives there, the few who are benefited and regain strength are those who use German Syrup. Trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 50c, at all druggists. G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.

gratulated upon escaping the unionization which has brought bloodshed and business stagnation to Montana and Colorado. The murders and other outrages which have occurred in those states are the efforts to unionize the workmen, which are familiar to nearly everyone, are shocking in the extreme. The strikes of the past year have cost Colorado over a million dollars, and the end is not yet. The demoralization to all lines of business is something that it will take years to overcome. To unions of intelligent men with business sense, such as the Brotherhood of Engineers, no one can have objections, but when you put that power in the hands of ignorant foreigners who cannot speak the English language it must result in calamity sooner or later.

"I am heartily in favor of the eight-hour law, which is given the workmen of this state by law, and to other statutory provisions which tend to disarm the agitator. The fact is that the unions of this state have without the asking the very things for which the unions are fighting for in other states, and a strike under the conditions which here exist is an outrage, not so much upon the company as upon the consumers and producers who are affected. The present strike is practically over. The men will be coming back to work in droves in a very short time, and they will be re-employed to the extent already indicated."

M. A. BREEDEN RETURNS.

Attorney General Home from Coal Camps Tells of Conditions.

Atty.-Gen. M. A. Breeden returned last evening from the coal fields, where he has been investigating the situation for himself. He exonerates the state troops and Justice Burrows as to the charges of unlawful proceedings in the



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Demolition matter, and makes this statement for publication:

"I went to the coal fields last Monday, primarily, to represent the state in the habeas corpus proceedings brought in behalf of Demolli, and I took occasion while there to investigate the strike conditions generally, but more particularly in regard to the charges which have been made of irregular proceedings on the part of the militia and the court in connection with the trial and conviction of Demolli. I did not talk to a single member of the company while there, to my knowledge, but confined my inquiries to the members of the militia, the court, outsiders and to the strikers themselves, and I am prepared to say unequivocally that the charges of undue collusion on the part of the militia and the court and other civil officers, or of coercion of the court by the militia, are wholly untrue. I am satisfied that the trial of Demolli was regular in every respect. Had I found it otherwise I should certainly have made a motion to set the verdict aside, for in my opinion we cannot tolerate military or other interference with the courts. Every man must be protected in his right to a fair trial."

"I found that Demolli was arrested by the sheriff on a warrant issued by Justice of the Peace Burrows, before whom he was tried. A detachment of militia accompanied the sheriff, to be on hand in the event that there should be any trouble, but the story that soldiers stood with fixed bayonets in the courtroom and that Demolli was con-

victed without being given a chance to defend himself is entirely untrue. The sheriff took Demolli into the courtroom alone, the soldiers remaining on the outside until the trial was over. After the complaint was read to Demolli, he was asked if he was ready for trial, and he said he was. He was then asked if he wanted an attorney, and he said he was enough of a lawyer to handle his own case. Thereupon five or six witnesses for the state were sworn and examined by the justice. Then the justice asked Demolli if he had any witnesses, and he said he had none except himself, when he made his own statement. He was found guilty and was asked if he was ready for sentence. He said that he was, that the sooner this thing was over the better, adding that he had already served a sentence in West Virginia for the same offense. Sentence was then pronounced, and he was taken to jail at Price by the sheriff, accompanied as before by a detachment of militia to prevent possible violence. The only part taken, in any of the court proceedings was by Col. Smith, who, after the trial, wrote up the docket for the justice, who is quite an old man, and also wrote out the commitment, which the justice signed."

"The charge that Demolli was railroaded to jail is a slander on the court and the militia. The fact is that he acquiesced in everything that was done there; if he had said he wanted witnesses he would have gotten them."

"I attended the writ was quashed and Demolli was remanded to jail. On my suggestion his attorney filed a notice of appeal, and the appeal bond was set at \$150. He was to have been released today, but I understand that two more warrants for his arrest were awaiting his release from jail. Quite a crowd of strike sympathizers was in attendance at the habeas corpus hearing, evidently prepared to make something of a demonstration in the event of Demolli's release, but I saw nothing to cause me to believe that they were approaching a disturbance during my visit to the camp. The strikers gathered in little bands to discuss the situation, but everything appears to be as peaceful as it ever was. I circulated among the strikers to some extent and talked to them individually and in bunches. They seemed determined to stand out unless all of their claims are acceded to by the company. They claim that the company is unfair in not paying enough per ton for the mining—that the company is not paying them as much as it used to pay them, and that they have money and the union has money, and they propose to fight it out. I told them that the union would not be recognized. There is nothing personal in the matter so far as I am concerned, but I am satisfied that the company is immovable on this position."

"The strikers assert that instead of receiving \$3.75 a day as it is represented they do, they are in reality averaging only from \$2.25 to \$2.50, and that they have to work as high as twelve hours a day to make that. I ascertained from other sources, however, that they work only twenty and twenty-one days during the month, and to obtain the low average per day of their earnings, being for the month by thirty. This being true they would make \$3.50 to \$3.75 per day if they work the full twenty-six days in the month."

"The presence of the troops in the camp is undoubtedly having a good effect. While there have been few overt acts, some of the strikers were inclined to be sure and to respect the interference of the civil authorities. They appear to like the soldiers, while having it in for the deputies, who they claim stopped them on the highways and were insolent in many ways, although this is probably overdrawn. To me the strike looks like an exhibition of downright ignorance on the part of the labor organization which is responsible for it. It looks as though this rate, in giving the laboring people an eight-hour day and a board of arbitration to adjust their differences, deserved better things than to be caused this unnecessary, almost criminal expense of \$1,000 a day in behalf of men who were already receiving good wages, and very few of whom are taxpayers or speak the English language."

"From my talks with the men I do not believe they will accept the terms offered by the company, and I am quite sure the company will not recognize the union. It looks, therefore, as though the troops might be needed, and after the elections are made, for which no notices have been served during the past day or two, thirty days' notice being required for the company to get the men off their property. In some instances these evictions will be unjust, unless the company pays the men a reasonable amount for their improvements, some of the miners having built houses on the company's land, for which they pay \$2 a year ground rent. Following the evictions I think everything will settle down and the mines will be running as before."

NOTICES OF EVICTION.

Clear Creek Striking Miners Must Vacate December 31.

The following notices of eviction have been served upon the striking miners at Clear Creek:

Clear Creek, Carbon county, Nov. 28, 1933.—Please take notice that you are hereby required to quit, vacate and surrender up to the undersigned lessor on or before the 31st day of December, 1933, those certain leased premises heretofore and now held and occupied by you, as lessee of the undersigned, situate near the lessor's mine in Clear Creek precinct, Carbon county, Utah, the same being more particularly described as that certain piece or parcel of land occupied by that certain house heretofore used by you as a residence in east side of company's boarding-house and you are further hereby notified to on or before said 31st day of December, remove from said premises all buildings and erections owned by you.

PLEASANT VALLEY COAL CO.
By Wm. Forrester, Mine Superintendent.

A notice has been printed at the Clear Creek mines and at Winter Quarters ordering the striking miners to remove their tools from company property. It follows:

Nov. 30.—Discharged miners will call at wagon shed for tools today. The company will not longer be responsible for same.

SOME CHANGES.

C. F. & L. Coal and Iron Lands May be Turned to Utah Co.

A Denver dispatch says: The coal and iron lands of Utah Colorado Fuel & Iron company affected by the recent sale may be turned over to the Utah Fuel company. This would make it unnecessary to form a new company to operate the mines, and as George Gould is the controlling factor in the Utah company, the details of the transfer could be arranged with little difficulty. It is also possible that in case the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company decide to repurchase the lands that have been sold and refuse to permit another bond issue, the Colorado & Wyoming railroad may be sold by the Fuel company to the Denver & Rio Grande. J. A. Edison, general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande, returned this morning from the west, where he has spent several weeks looking into the affairs of the Fuel company, and he said he had been for several hours today with General Manager Welborn of the Colorado Fuel company.

NO VIOLENCE.

Agitator Price Exhorts Strikers To Refrain from a Clash.

Agitator Price held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at Scofield, with the striking miners, after Gen. Cannon had been assured that there accompanied by disorder. Price was accompanied by Secy. William Lewis of the local union. Price exhorted against "filling the country with thugs, and the streets of the town with militia," but cautioned the miners against acts of violence. He claimed that the eviction of the miners would be contested in the courts.

The men, he said, had paid taxes on the property and the company's alleged ownership would be disputed. Price has deposited funds with a local storekeeper to insure supplies for strikers who may be in need.

HERE AND THERE. THIS AND THAT.

The cow belonging to a company guard was found stabbed to death in the yard yesterday morning, and no clue to the wretch who did it.

Two privates was not in the guard house yesterday at Scofield for tying a tin nail to the caudal appendage of G company's canine mascot.

Gen. Cannon removes his headquarters this afternoon from Scofield to Castle Gate, and Companies H and G of the infantry will be ordered to the Fuel company property to start up the coke ovens at Castle Gate, and trouble is feared from the union miners.

Atty. A. B. Elder of this city is at Scofield today, to defend Demolli who was arrested on another warrant on the charge of disturbing the peace immediately on his discharge from the Price jail. He is being tried at Sunnyvale.

A Gatling gun drill was held at Scofield yesterday, the first of its kind there, although no shots were fired.

Capt. G. N. Warwick of D company has been appointed topographical engineer for that camp. Capt. A. A. Smith is topographical officer for Sunnyvale.

A member of Lieut. Col. Greenwood's staff attempted to shoot yesterday, in violation of the general understanding that no one was to engage in so unsoldierly life proceeding. He was found in the by his comrades and was lathered his face with mud and stuck large quantities of raw cotton, which is used as gun wads, upon his face. He has vowed not to attempt to violate the pledge again.

The Utah Fuel management is endeavoring to fill the places of the foreign strikers with English speaking people, which it is believed will put a stop to such troubles as have happened the past month.

Forty-nine cars were shipped from the coal regions yesterday, a decrease of 11 cars from the day before.

The Utah Federation of Labor, at a special meeting last night, selected John Thal to visit the scene of the trouble at the local mines, and he will report to the federation later.

OF INTEREST TO THIN, WEAK PEOPLE

It is perfectly understood by every sick man or woman that if they can get some remedy that will stop the gradual loss of flesh and strength, their recovery is assured. People that are nervous and unsteady with dizzy spells, weakened memory, and loss of ambition, their blood is thin and watery. It shows in their sallow complexion and tired manner, soon as they commence to gain flesh they look better and sleep better. To gain from 1 to 2 lbs. of good solid flesh per week, the blood must be made rich and pure. Dr. Gunn's Blood and Nerve Tonic puts in the body the very pith of what makes pure rich blood in the most direct way, and cures disease by making strength. This tonic is in tablet form, to be taken right after meals. Sold by all druggists for 75c per box, or 3 boxes for \$2. For women's weakness a better remedy was never made.

BAMBERGER,

The Man on Melgha St.



Field Labor for Women.

AMERICAN WOMEN BETTER OFF THAN THE WOMEN OF EUROPE.

Statistics prove that there are larger numbers of women compelled to till the soil in Europe than in America. In some countries of Europe women do a large part of the agricultural work. This is thought to be degrading and showing a poor standard of civilization. At the same time there is no doubt that if our American women could live more in the open air they would be stronger and healthier. Young girls are often crowded into poorly ventilated schools. Later in life they suffer from backache, spine-aches and headaches. They are not fitted to take up the burden of married life.

A woman does not have to be a business woman to get tired. Many women have housekeeping duties and the care of children which wears them out. Makes them nervous. Our advice to all such women is to lie down in the middle of the day for a short period, on the flat of the back, without pillows or supports, and completely relaxing, endeavor to forget worries. More important than all this is to get at the root of the trouble. A garden full of weeds will not grow beautiful vegetables, fruit or flowers. In the same way a woman cannot look well who has allowed her constitution to be undermined by the weaknesses, pains and aches which so many highly of your medicines, and recommended them, because I know they deserve a good name. I wish you every success."

Miss Carrie Sprecher, of Mount Morris, Ill., writes Dr. R. V. Pierce, as follows: "I was back in my old home when your letter came. I will try and explain regarding the good I received from your medicines. For over one year I suffered from what my physician pronounced womb trouble. Had doctored with doctors in the East and also in the West but found only temporary relief. The next time of my sickness I found myself no better, and in that way it kept going on from time to time until I became discouraged. I finally resolved to write you for advice. I purchased two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and two vials of his 'Pleasant Pellets,' and by using only that small quantity I have found wonderful relief. I say to all who are suffering from troubles similar to mine that it is unnecessary to be sick when one can use Dr. Pierce's remedies."

Read The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M.D. Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for this 1008 page book in paper covers, or 31 cents for a cloth-bound copy.

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