

STRIKE IS NOT A SYMPATHETIC ONE

Statement Made by United Mine Workers at Conference Yesterday Afternoon

REITERATED BY JOHN MITCHELL

President Kramer Wired to Confer With Coal Miners on the Matter

INCREASE IN WAGES NOT ASKED.

General Cannon Makes Report on the Condition of Affairs in the Region of Coal Camps.

At yesterday afternoon's conference with Governor Wells and Col. Holmes, Cor. Kelleher and Christopher Evans, organizers for the United Mine Workers, made this statement:

"This is not a sympathetic strike.

wish to take a broad and conservative stand and to bring about an amicable settlement. We wish no violence of any kind, and earnestly urge against it. Mr. Mitchell is willing to come out here personally to help settle this strike if he is asked to do so by the operators. We are in constant communication with him."

As the above statement does not exactly tally with the statement made by the coal company, Gov. Wells and Col. Holmes wired President Kramer, asking him to confer with a delegation of coal miners.

MITCHELL'S REPLY.

Col. Holmes is also in receipt of a reply from Mr. Mitchell to his telegram of the day before, as follows: "Col. Edwin P. Holmes, President of Salt Lake Commercial Club—Telegram just received. Utah miners are not striking in sympathy with miners of Colorado. On the contrary they demand an increase of 20 per cent. in wages. Not to exceed three organizers are stationed in Utah, and it is unreasonable to suppose that two or three organizers could intimidate Utah miners and prevent their working if they desired. I am anxious for an amicable settlement and am willing to meet representatives of the coal company for the purpose of arranging conditions of settlement."

(Signed) "JOHN MITCHELL."

INCREASE NOT ASKED FOR.

A coal company official states that the miners in Utah have not made any demand for an increase in wages, and that at the time the walk-out went into effect the miners at the various Utah coal camps were receiving the amount of wages for which the Colorado miners are striking. Thus the only demands made by the Utah miners not granted by the Utah Fuel company was the one for the recognition of the union and a semi-monthly pay-day. In a letter to Gov. Wells, under date of Nov. 15, a committee of the miners states the strike is for the recognition of the un-

work in the mines if assured of protection from violence on the part of those who were unwilling to do so. It is true, the English-speaking portion did not allege any fear of violence or charge that they had been in any special instance threatened or menaced; but some of them declared that under the conditions at that time existing the feeling of uneasiness and alarm was so universal that they would not dare to leave their families unprotected while they themselves were at work. The foreigners with whom I conversed, who were mostly Italians, said that while they wished to go to work they were afraid to do so; and when asked as to whether they could furnish the names of those who had threatened them, they manifested entire unwillingness to give the information.

I was informed of one or two instances where shots had been fired in the direction of the coke ovens, and that men had actually been threatened with violence to themselves and the burning of their property if they attempted to work; but the information generally came in the uncertainty and inclusive way I have referred to.

NOISY MEETING HELD.

I attended for a short time a large and somewhat noisy open-air meeting of foreigners, which was addressed by speakers whose language, of course, I could not understand; but it seemed to have the effect of creating a good deal of rather wild enthusiasm among the audience. At this meeting I had a conversation with a Mr. Price, who is one of the organizers of the particular labor union to which the strikers are said to belong. He said he was not aware of any instance of violence, having been committed or of threats having been made against any who wished to go to work, and further declared that he would personally deprecate any such attitude, as he knew from experience that the union could only enjoy the sympathy of the public and the support of its own best members when it kept within the law. He insisted that such parades as had been held there were not intended to be disorderly, and that while his followers expected to use every persuasion possible to gain new membership or to prevent the frustration of their purposes, they would go no farther than the law allowed.

When questioned as to the grievances which had brought about the condition then existing, he enumerated some which he admitted did not exist in this state, and practically conceded that the only grievance was the unwillingness of the coal company to recognize the union. He spoke about his having been himself stopped and turned back when upon a peaceful parade in a neighboring coal camp, an invasion of his rights he thought as worthy of investigation as those charged in the intimidation of the non-union workmen already referred to; and he declared that it was necessary for him to obtain the presence of a "mother Jones" to see whether a "gray-haired woman" should be treated as he had been. This "Mother Jones," I understand, is also an organizer or worker in the union.

Mr. Price was asked whether he did not know of a crowd of men two nights before having gone around from house to house thumping and hammering on doors and threatening the occupants with violence, if not death, if they did not stop work. He denied that he knew of any such instance.

INSULT TO THE FLAG.

At this meeting I saw a small American flag chained to a wall, and a staff with several large black letters painted upon the face and with the union down. I was afterward informed that the flag had been repeatedly carried around the coke ovens in procession by the strikers, who indulged in much shouting and in occasional discharges of firearms. Some of those with whom I afterward spoke expressed the idea that this turning of the flag upside down was more through ignorance than intention; others, however, insisted that it was intended for an expression of contempt. During the day of my visit there was no parade, although I was assured they had been of daily occurrence up to that time.

THREATS AT SUNNYSIDE.

I then proceeded to Sunnyside, where I was met by a delegation of the miners, who said they were unwilling to do so.



JOHN CRAWFORD, FOREMAN MINE No. 1.

The strike situation has brought about many unusual incidents and conditions. One of them is found in the case of the Crawford Brothers. John is a mine foreman. He has remained with the company, loyal to its every interest, while his brother, C. Crawford, is one of the strike leaders.

reaching there about dark, and had conversations, not only with a number of officials and ex-officials of the place, but also with employees of the coal company, who reported threats which had been personally made against them. A very threatening and insulting letter was handed to me by the men to whom it was addressed, and I was informed of letters of similar character which others had received.

Several witnesses testified to the effect that friends had brought them word that unless they ceased work they would wish they had. In one instance a man testified that he had been shot at in the night, at least the bullet struck a few feet from him. Another stated that in a store he had heard a number of strikers declare that if any attempts were made to evict them from the houses they were occupying they would resort to the match. One of the deputy sheriffs claimed to have heard a great deal of shooting in the direction of the coke ovens, and upon investigation found loopholes in the rear of some of the tenthouses occupied by strikers, from which they believed the shooting to have been done.

In a few cases arrests had been made of violators of the peace, but here, as at Castle Gate, it seemed difficult to obtain definite information as to who the offenders in any of these cases were; and so far as the foreigners were concerned, they absolutely refused to furnish names. These were in some cases business men; in others employees of the coal company, and representing various nationalities. At this time there had been no trouble at either Clear Creek or Winter Quarters, where the mines are, but it was expected as a result of a meeting held by one of the organizers earlier this same evening.

It seems that during the day a committee of the miners themselves had

MINERS AFRAID TO WORK.

It was thought by some of the officers of the county, as well as of the

been appointed to canvass the camps and ascertain the feeling of the workmen as to whether they desired to quit work or not, and as to whether they had any grievances against the coal company. Each of these committees, by its spokesman, made a report to me of his inquiry. Nearly all of them said that they had seen almost every workman in their districts. Some said they had seen and talked to every single person. There was entire unanimity in their report, which was that they had no grievances against the coal company and desired to continue their work; and they did not wish to be coerced into joining any union; but if a condition should arise such as existed at Castle Gate and Sunnyside they would not dare to go into the mines.

An organization known as the Citizens' alliance seemed to have a great deal of strength in the Scofield, Winter Quarters and Clear Creek districts, having upon its rolls the names of nearly 600 men; and I expressed surprise that in a district where the possible strikers would seem to be so far outnumbered by those who did not wish to strike there should be any fear on the part of the latter from the former. I was answered that it was not only the fear on the part of the mine workers of violence to their families and perhaps to their property while they were at work, but that they also anticipated and it had been promised that 300 or 400 strikers from Castle Gate intended to march over to Winter Quarters, stay there and parade and hold

meetings until the mines there should also be closed down.

DEMANDED PROTECTION.

The spokesman for the committee that had visited the Pinn mines said that in the district which he had visited it was not assured of protection. The English-speaking representatives expressed the same views and declared that their greatest anxiety was as to the families who would have to be left alone while they were at work, there being great danger to themselves, who, less at the mercy of those on the surface, who could, if possessing force enough, easily wreck the sources of egress, interfere with the fans or other appliances used for supplying air, or in some other way greatly imperil their lives.

There was a deep earnestness about the men who made these declarations for themselves and their co-workers, which very much impressed me; and I was satisfied in my own mind that they were very much concerned lest the which they felt should be given might be withheld until they would have to lose their employment for the winter. Their interest in the matter was evident from the fact that they came from their homes (some of them several miles distant) to meet me after 12

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WINTER IS COMING BRINGING CATARRH

Every Catarrh sufferer dreads the coming of winter, for with the first breath of the "ice-king" this miserable disease is fanned into life and all the disgusting symptoms return. The nostrils are stopped up and the throat can be kept clear of mucous secretions only by continual hawking and spitting. Catarrh is a nuisance and source of annoyance, not only to the one who has it, but everybody else. The thick, yellow discharge from the head produces a feeling of personal defilement, and the odor of the breath is almost intolerable.

The catarrh poison brings on stomach troubles and affects the Kidneys and Bladder. It attacks the soft bones and tissues of the head and throat, causing total or partial deafness, the loss of smell, and giving to the voice a rasping, nasal twang. No part of the body is secure from its ravages. Catarrh makes you sick all over, for it is a disease of the blood, and circulates all through the system, and for this reason, sprays, washes, inhalers, powders and salves have proven failures.

The way to cure Catarrh thoroughly and permanently is to cleanse the blood of the unhealthy secretions that keep the membranes of the body inflamed, and nothing does this so surely and promptly as S. S. S. As long as the blood is poisoned with Catarrh matter the discharge of mucus and other disgusting symptoms of the miserable disease will continue. S. S. S. goes to the fountain source of the trouble and purifies and enriches the blood, and so invigorates and tones up the system that catching cold and contracting Catarrh is not so likely to occur. Keep the blood in order and winter's coming brings none of the discomforts of Catarrh.

Write us particulars of your case, and let our physicians help you get rid of this blood-tainting and stubborn disease. We make no charge whatever for medical advice.

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JUSTICE AND BISHOP.

In this picture are the figures of William Hill, justice of the peace at Sunnyside, and John Potter, Bishop of the L. D. S. membership at the same place. The likeness on the left is that of Judge Hall and that on the right is of Bishop Potter. The latter is an employee of the Utah Fuel company, and local representative of the Deseret News, and has used his best efforts in the interests of a speedy settlement of the strike troubles.

caused by the action of the Colorado miners. The Utah miners have grievances of their own. If their demands are granted they will go back to work regardless of the action of the miners in Colorado.

"First, the demand is for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The price per ton varies in different mines, but the average is about 50 cents a ton. The number of tons a man can mine in a day varies with conditions, but the average is about seven tons, the ordinary miner making \$3 to \$3.50 a day. The company claims to have granted a 10 per cent increase, but I failed to find any tangible evidence of this. I haven't seen any bulletins posted, as they claim, and the only way the miners know of any such change is from reading the statements the company officials have given the newspapers. The statement of company officials that men are averaging \$2.65 to \$3.15 a day is not correct."

"Another thing asked is check weighing. I am told that in many instances the men have been forced to mine 3,000 to 3,500 pounds to get credit for a ton. They are willing to pay the expenses of the check weighing to look after their interests, but the company refuses to grant this demand. A semi-monthly payday and better ventilation for the mines are also desired. Then in different mines there are less important demands, such as a stipulation that props shall be kept handy so that a miner shall not be forced to take half a day's time looking for them, and that miners shall not be made to lose time while rail things to be adjusted, which nobody can understand thoroughly unless he is familiar with a coal mine."

"We are willing to be fair and reasonable. If our demands are conceded, the men will go back to work. We will not hold out for a conference with ourselves as representatives of the miners' union, but would be glad to see a conference between the company officials and a delegation of employees. We shall ask protection, however, for the men who have taken part in this strike. We shall want an agreement that they will not be discharged and, in turn, we will agree to work alongside of non-union men without discrimination. If the company officials will come to an agreement with us, we are willing to sign a contract that the men shall remain at work for a year, or 18 months, or any specified time. This is independent of what may be done in Colorado."

"At present the coal mines in Utah are practically all tied up. At Sunnyside there are at work about 40 out of 100 men, at Clear Creek 21, and at Winter Quarters about the same number, while at the Castle Gate mines practically all are out. At the Somerset mines in Colorado, owned by the same company, all the 150 men are out. I regret that there is such a prejudice here against men from outside the state. Elsewhere the operators are willing to treat with us, and to sign contracts. We are anxious for a settlement, and will do everything reasonable in our power to bring it about. We

ion and says nothing about an increase of pay.

KRAMER WIRED.

Gov. Wells and Col. Holmes wired last evening President Kramer of the Fuel company at Sunnyside: "Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America states that the striking coal miners of Carbon county have grievances other than recognition of union that have not been adjusted by you. A telegram received today from John Mitchell corroborates this statement."

"In order to arrive at the truth will you meet a delegation of miners to confer and seek to arrive at a settlement of your differences? If so, when and where? We hereby tender our good offices to effect an amicable settlement."

(Signed) HEBER M. WELLS, Governor.

"E. F. HOLMES, President of Salt Lake Commercial Club."

TROOPS NOT NECESSARY.

Kelleher and Evans told the governor it was unnecessary to call out the state troops, as they counseled peace. Gov. Wells stated after the conference: "The demand of the miners for a 20 per cent increase in pay was entirely new to me. The representations made by Mr. Kelleher and Mr. Evans are so radically different from those of the Utah Fuel company officials that I want to get them together, try to find the truth, and if possible to arrange a settlement of the strike. I invited Col. Holmes to the conference because he had already, as president of the Commercial club, wired to President Mitchell asking settlement of the troubles here. When we had heard the statements of the miners' representatives, we told them we would do what we could as mediators."

Mr. Kelleher left last evening for the coal fields.

GEN. CANNON'S REPORT.

Conditions in Carbon Justified Calling Out State Guard.

Following is the report of Brig.-Gen. Cannon on the condition of affairs in Carbon county: Headquarters First Brigade, National Guard of Utah, Scofield, Carbon county, Utah, Nov. 26, 1903. Hon. Heber M. Wells, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir—I have the honor to make herewith report of my visit to Carbon county, as per your verbal order received Saturday night, Nov. 21, 1903, to investigate conditions alleged to be endangering public peace as well as life and property in some of the coal mining regions of that county. In company with Capt. W. C. Webb, Battery A, N. G. U., and Mr. Gomer Thomas, state coal mine inspector, I took Denver & Rio Grande train at 8:30 a. m., Sunday, Nov. 22, and proceeded to Castle Gate, being joined at Colton by Sheriff Hyrum Wilcox, whose telegram to you of previous date and suggested the propriety of your making the investigation upon which I was sent. During three or four hours spent at Castle Gate I had an opportunity to talk with, not only a majority of the English-speaking people of that place, but also a goodly number of foreigners, who were able to understand and speak the English language. In no single case did I find a desire other than to resume

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Dolges Women's shoes, warm lined, and our own special opera toe fitted shoe, nice for street or house, value \$2.50 at	\$1.85
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