

INDUSTRIAL MEET DOWN TO WORK

Generally Believed Prospect for Permanent Labor Peace Is Brightening.

MAY SETTLE STEEL STRIKE

Labor Group Calls for Committee of Six to Clear Up Grievances—Rockefeller Resolution Would Give Voice to Employees.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The Industrial conference is beginning to get somewhere.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a representative of the public, proposed in a resolution that the national industrial conference, in session here, approve "the principle of representation in industry under which the employees shall have an effective voice in determining their terms of employment and their working and living conditions."

The outstanding sensation of the session was the demand by the labor group that the conference demonstrate that it is a practical and not an academic organization by appointing a committee to clear up the steel strike. The resolution calls for a committee of six, with two members from each group and that existing differences between the workers and the employers in the steel industry be referred to the committee for adjudication and settlement.

It is the general opinion that the prospect for a permanent industrial peace is brightening.

The big developments of the conference were:

1. The labor group called on the conference to appoint a committee of six to settle the steel strike, and to request at the same time that the men return to work without opposition from their employers.

2. The labor group submitted its "irreducible minimum," including the right of organization, collective bargaining, a minimum living wage and the eight-hour day.

3. The public group presented a labor adjustment plan by Secretary of Labor Wilson, for representative boards in the industries, a general board and final recourse if necessary to an umpire named by the president.

4. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of the public group introduced a resolution recognizing collective bargaining within the limits of single plant unionism.

5. Gavin McNab, also of the public group, presented a plan for a national board of conciliation and arbitration to be created by congress on plan modeled after the war labor board.

6. Conference adopted resolution introduced by Chairman Chadbourne of committee of 15 for appointment of committee of nine to take up high cost of living matters.

7. Proposal by Charles Edward Russell that the conference pass an anti-profit-seeking act like that of Great Britain with provision also for public accountancy of corporations.

8. Resolution by A. A. Landan of the public group for development of committees freely elected by employees in factories either as part of trade union system, or at least not antagonistic to unionism.

9. Resolution by Henry S. Dennison of the public group that employers should themselves provide for alleviation of the burden placed on employees during periods of unemployment.

10. Resolution by Mr. Dennison that employers recognize the right of the workers to organize for collective bargaining but that employees admit the right of employers to deal directly with their own men.

11. Resolution by Paul L. Feiss of the public group classifying interests involved in the deliberations of the conference.

12. Portrayal of successful operation of the profit-sharing plan in a Georgia mill by Fuller Callaway of La Grange, Ga.

13. Criticism by Dr. Charles W. Elliot of the conference method of proceeding by groups. He said that "the conference can be brought to no successful issue if its business is to be conducted by groups and if its opinions are to be recorded by groups."

CAMP GRANT AUTO CENTER

Drivers for all Seven Army Divisions to Be Trained at the Illinois Cantonton.

Camp Grant, Ill., Oct. 11.—Camp Grant has been designated by the war department as the automotive training center for the entire United States army, according to word received here from Washington. Drivers, chauffeurs and dispatch riders for all the seven regular army divisions will be trained here.

Heads Service Star Legion.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Robert Morris of Toledo, O., was elected president of the Service Star Legion, formerly known as the War Mothers of America. Mrs. Taylor Allardice was elected first vice president.

7,000 Rail Shopmen Out.

Altoona, Pa., Oct. 13.—Virtually the entire mechanical forces of the Pennsylvania railroad shops went on strike in sympathy with the engine house mechanics. It is said between 7,000 and 8,000 men quit work.

DR. STERLING RUFFIN



GARY REDS TELL OF UPRISING PLOT

Openly boast they came to the U.S. to help overthrow Government.

TROOPS ARREST THE LEADERS

Prisoners reveal conspiracy against the American Republic—Army plans inclosure to hold persons arrested.

Gary, Ind., Oct. 13.—Admissions that they are not American citizens and that they came to Gary for the express purpose of inciting revolution among workers were made to the military authorities here by ten of "the Red Brotherhood," seized in raids on secret anarchist rendezvous.

The raids were carried out by federal operatives and regular soldiers after secret service agents had passed two weeks in carefully uncovering many revolutionary nests in widely scattered sections.

The names of six of the leaders taken were suppressed for military reasons by army authorities. These men, with four others, are being held for deportation.

The names of the four are John Strulansky, Alex Retunus, John Tenyon and Joseph Yamane.

Army officials were authority for the statement that plans are already under way for the erection of a huge army stockade in Gary, wherein military prisoners will be housed. It was also declared they would be used in caring for the streets.

This announcement was made following the revelation that hundreds of prisoners taken during the last week in the strike area have overcrowded the jails at Gary and at Crown Point. All of the prisoners are held for infringement of one or more sections of the military law.

"We are not American citizens, but revolutionary men from Russia and Hungary, and we came here to stir up revolution in this country," one of the men held for deportation is reported to have told army officers when he was taken into custody along with his fellows and a mass of rabid literature written in the Russian language.

Another is alleged to have said: "There isn't much chance to cause a revolution here, and we want to get back to the old country as quickly as possible, so that we can help the revolutionists there."

Col. W. C. Mapes, commanding the troops, announced that a military court would be established within the next two days.

The first work to be done by military prisoners will be the cleaning up of "Municipal Alley," which is situated behind the Gary city hall.

Members of "the Red Brotherhood" who have been arrested are held on one or several of the charges listed:

Molesting citizens.

Unlawful picketing.

Threatening life and limb.

Creating a disturbance.

Assaulting an officer.

Attempting to rescue a person under arrest.

While these were the only charges operating, it is expected others of a more or less serious nature will be quickly formulated.

Indicative of the seriousness with which he considered the situation in the Calumet district after a tour of the strike area, United States District Attorney Clyne left for Washington for a conference with national officials.

"The crisis is a grave one in its politico-revolutionary aspect, and I want to talk to men in the national government about it," said Mr. Clyne on the eve of his departure.

The district attorney said he would seek to have the espionage act continue operative for an indefinite period after the close of the war.

"Conditions warrant such action," he explained.

NEW BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

Action Taken by Supreme Council Because of Refusal of Goltz to Withdraw From Baltic Provinces.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The blockade of Germany resulting from the refusal of General Von der Goltz to withdraw his troops from the Baltic provinces will be put into effect at once. The supreme council directed the reparations commission immediately to put pressure upon Germany to prevent raw material from entering the country until the dispute involving the Baltic district is settled. A new note to Germany was tentatively approved and may be sent to Berlin. The council was informed that, despite denials, Von der Goltz has been receiving supplies from Prussia.

House Passes Dry Bill.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Enactment of the prohibition enforcement bill was completed when the house, 321 to 70, adopted the conference report already agreed to by the senate. It now goes to the president.

To Test Wartime Dry Law.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 13.—Suit to test the constitutionality of the wartime prohibition law was filed in the federal district court here by Attorneys Levy Mayer of Chicago and Marshall Bullitt of Louisville.

DR. E. R. STITT



WHO IS WHO NOW

JUSTICE BRANDEIS AND ZIONISM



Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme court was re-elected honorary president of the recent Chicago convention of the Zionists of America. Justice Brandeis is called the "silent leader" of Zionism. His views on the practical preparatory work in Palestine include the following points:

A campaign against malaria to be waged vigorously in advance of any extensive immigration. The purchase of lands on an extensive scale by the Jewish National Fund, the Zion Commonwealth, Inc., and other land-purchasing corporations of the Zionist movement. Afforestation to prevent the encroachment of sand, to stabilize the rainfall and to provide a timber supply. Irrigation. Strong financial support should be given to the Hebrew university. Palestine can eventually contain a very large population. The lines of development should be agricultural, industrial and commercial.

In order that these may be accomplished considerable investigation and preparatory study of the land must be made. The privilege of the task of laying the foundations of a Jewish Palestine is accorded to the Jews of America owing to the present economic condition of the Jews of eastern Europe.

VINCENT NOW A RESERVE AVIATOR



J. G. Vincent, codesigner of the Liberty aircraft engine, has been commissioned by the president a colonel in the officers' reserve corps of the United States army. The appointment is to the aviation section of the signal corps, and specifies a flying status.

Taking service with the army in 1917, Mr. Vincent was given the temporary commission of major; later he was promoted to lieutenant colonel for his signal services. A recent enabling act by congress permitted his being commissioned a colonel.

"I am glad to accept this commission because I believe the officers' reserve corps offers the best opportunity that peace affords the citizen for service to this country," said Colonel Vincent. "It is an effective means of lining up for the government in time of peace the men who, by special training or talent, should be immediately available to the government in time of war. Obviously, a complete organization for war is impossible, and perhaps undesirable."

"Then, I think the corps offers men who are interested in special lines that from their nature are certain to be called on in war time the best possible way of keeping in touch with the government officials at work along the same lines."

SURGEON GENERAL BLUE ON THE "FLU"



"Flu" cost 500,000 lives in the United States. Will it come back this year? This question, being asked by thousands of scientists and millions of laymen throughout the world, is discussed by Surgeon General Blue of the Public Health Service in an official bulletin, in which it is said that the plague probably will reappear, but not in as severe a form as last winter.

"Probably, but by no means certainly, there will be a recurrence of the influenza epidemic this year," says General Blue. "Indications are that should it occur it will not be as severe as the pandemic of the previous year. City officials, state and city boards of health, should be prepared in the event of a recurrence. The fact that a previous attack brings immunity in a certain percentage of cases should allay fear on the part of those afflicted in the previous epidemic."

"Influenza is spread by direct and indirect contact. It is not yet certain that the germ has been isolated or discovered, and as a consequence there is yet no positive preventive, except the enforcement of rigid rules of sanitation and the avoidance of personal contact."

General Blue says that evidence points strongly to infected eating and drinking utensils, especially in places where food and drink are sold to the public, as being one of the modes of transmission of this disease.

VANDERBILT WOMAN AN ENEMY ALIEN



Countess Laszlo Szeghenyi, who formerly was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, has arrived from Europe with her four children—Cornelius, ten years old; Alice, eight; Claudia, six, and Sylvia, ten months. The countess, who by her marriage, became an Austrian subject and, therefore, technically is an enemy alien, was permitted to come here by special arrangement of the state department. She went to Switzerland last February with her husband, who is still in Lucerne, and from there to Italy. She was met by her brother, Reginald Vanderbilt, and her sister, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. It is her first visit here since the European war started.

"I am glad, oh, so glad, to be back in the United States," she said. "During the war I stayed in Hungary. I don't want to discuss the war or what happened to me. All I can say is that I'm glad to be back and meet my relatives and old friends." Countess Szeghenyi, whose husband is head of one of the oldest noble families of Hungary, was one of the American-born women who, when this country entered the war, found themselves wives of enemies of their native land. When the war started she turned her house in Budapest and her husband's numerous chateaus into hospitals. She and Countess Anton Gray, who was Miss Harriet Daly, worked with the American Red Cross.