

# GOMPERS TELLS SENATE ISSUE IN BIG STRIKE

Committee Adjourns Until Next Week, When Judge Gary Will Tell Employers' View.

Washington, Sept. 26.—The issue in the nation-wide steel strike was defined today by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as recognition of the rights of employees "to be heard, to organize and to have some voice in determining conditions under which they labor."

President Gompers condemned unsparringly the authorities in the western Pennsylvania steel centers and repeated many of the charges made before the committee yesterday by John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the strikers' committee.

**Gary Gets Blame.**  
"Whatever helps the corporation against the workers, that the authorities of Pennsylvania will be found doing," Gompers said at one point. Full responsibility for the strike, he laid at the door of Judge Gary, who could have stopped it, he said, by granting a conference to the strikers' committee.

Counter charges against the steel workers, involving the revolutionary radicalism of William Z. Foster, strike committee secretary, in particular, was met by Gompers with the assertion that Foster no longer was a syndicalist or a believer in violence.

**Big Increases Made.**  
Senator Burrell, republican from South Dakota, read some steel company statistics, in reference to greatly increased pay of workmen during recent years, and efforts made by the company to place its stock among employees. In reply the labor chief said that the company had increased its earnings 400 per cent while increasing workmen's pay 100 per cent and that its stock selling enterprises were "attempts to tie the men to the jobs."

**Officers Keep Mob Off Identified Negro**  
(Continued From Page One.)

negro, a mob of 250 men and women gathered about the car. With long clubs they thrust at Brown in spite of the officers' attempts to dissuade them.

**Keep Mob Back.**  
He sat stupefied by the fury of the crowd. When the mob surged back and forth against the car Brown cringed beside the officers who were protecting him.

"We'll have to identify him first," said Officer Sinclair. "Let us bring him before the girl. You don't want to hang an innocent man."

Although Brown had already faced the girl, the officers brought him to the Lobeck home again to escape the crowd.

On the front porch they backed him into a corner. Sinclair stood at one side and Lighthall at the other with drawn guns. Brown canvassed the crowd for the key to the emergency car.

For more than an hour Sinclair and Lighthall stood off the mob. One man in the crowd threw a lariat about Brown's neck, but before it could be drawn Officer Lighthall had torn it away.

In the meantime Officer Bosen had located the key of the police car. Bosen hurried to a telephone to call the police station.

Three cars of detectives and patrolmen hurried to the help of Brown's defenders.

Brown was taken to the police station, booked for investigation and later to the county jail in the court house.

He was not questioned regarding his alleged attack on the Lobeck girl. According to the police, his description tallies exactly with the one given Thursday night by Hoffman and Miss Lobeck.

## Should "Strafe" Burleson Says Sec'y to Hitchcock

(Continued From Page One.)  
ing chosen to supplant a democrat in one of our good Nebraska towns. We held the appointment up for a long time.

"You notice he said 'We,' said Norris.

"All of this is a burning shame, but Burleson, the tyrant, has the upper hand and proposes to keep it."

"There is one ray of light, however, and it may penetrate the dark recesses to democratic advantage before the Norfolk postmaster is chosen."

**Should "Strafe" Burleson.**  
"If Burleson is removed before the appointment comes it may be that his successor will see to it that justice is done. I will watch developments closely and will keep you advised."

"Again I say Burleson should be 'strafed,' then democracy would stand at least an even chance of survival. Otherwise I fear the steel industry will be visited upon our party for years to come. Cordially and sincerely yours,

"(Signed) EARL B. GADDIS, Secretary to Senator Hitchcock."

**Who is Gaddis?**  
"Mr. President, who is Earl B. Gaddis?" Senator Norris asked.

"Earl Gaddis is the Washington correspondent of the leading democratic newspaper in my state, owned, edited, published and controlled by my colleague, Senator Hitchcock, and I might add that Mr. Gaddis draws a salary from the treasury of the United States. He is not permitted to go into the senate press gallery, because, under the rules of the senate and the press gallery, he cannot be admitted because of his official position, but by virtue of the favor of my colleague in his appointment of Mr. Gaddis as his secretary, he is admitted where other newspaper men cannot be admitted, on the floor of the senate."

"He sat over on the democratic side part of the time yesterday while I was speaking and he just left the chamber a few minutes ago."

"Mr. President, later on, on July 31, Mr. Gaddis wrote another letter."

Mr. Hitchcock—"Mr. President, I did not hear what the senator read from Mr. Gaddis' first. What was the communication?"

Mr. Norris—"I read a letter. I am just going to read another one. This is written on United States senate stationery."

**Hitchcock Again Failed.**  
"United States Senate, Washington, D. C. July 31, 1919."

"My Dear Mr. Weckes: Have your letter of the 19th, and hasten to reply to it."

"He received the letter of the 19th, and he answered on July 31. He said, 'I was speaking and he just left the chamber a few minutes ago.'"

"Have your letter of the 19th and hasten to reply to it."

"Reference to the Ainsworth matter, which you mention as having been cited to you in the senator's letter of May 31, the senator could not obtain the appointment of a man there friendly to the democratic cause."

"When a republican was named he managed to hold up the appointment. That was all he could do. But now, under a republican senate, he will be forced to give up that, and must see a shameless republican named for the place. At no time, under this new system of Burleson's, did the senator have the remotest chance of naming a democratic friend. Also, with reference to the Scottsbluff matter, mentioned in Arthur Mullen's office, Arthur Mullen is the democratic national committeeman of the state of Nebraska."

"In Mrs. W's presence. We did not wire for the name of a man to name there. We merely suggested to Arthur that he get some democrats in the exam. there who might stand strong chances of passing the examination. We made it perfectly plain to Arthur that our only hope lay in getting some democrat in the race there who could stand the examination."

**No More Chance Than Snowball.**  
"I might add that the outlook now is that a republican topped the list and must be named for the place. Hitchcock has no more chance of getting a democrat in there than a snowball has in August weather in Nebraska."

"So you see, with these facts in your possession, there is anything but politics being indulged in by the administration in naming of postmasters."

"Senator Hitchcock has agreed with few things since this man Burleson has done since taking office, particularly since the war came on, and he has voiced that disagreement, as many other democrats have done. But not a democrat here in Washington has the least thing to do with naming of postmasters. All they can do is get their friends to take examinations and pray that civil service marks will lead later to their elevation to the places. That is all the good Lord could do if he were a democrat now and here trying to get justice for his party in the naming of his postmasters. If General at Norfolk, is not a loyal American."

"That was the man who was a republican, and who won out on the examination. Here is the suggestion as to how to get him out," Senator Norris explained.

"General at Norfolk is not a loyal American, or is an immoral citizen, the appointment can be held up. But those are the only grounds upon which there is the slightest show of keeping him out of the place."

**May Open Way Later.**  
"I agree with what you say about the damaging inconsistencies in running the Postoffice department this way. It is a shame that we must endure it, the Lord knows. But the game cannot be beaten the way it's played just now. Thank heaven, there may be a way opened up later whereby it can be beaten. But when that time comes it may be too close to the time the republicans will take the administration away from us, simply because they play politics to limit all the time."

"Arthur Mullen understands the difficulties precisely. Talk the matter over with him some time, or if you are in Omaha on July 24, when the national chairman and his party are there, join that and hear what they have got to say on the subject. With kind regards and best wishes,

"(Signed) EARL B. GADDIS, Secretary to Senator Hitchcock."

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Rising early, Mr. Wilson was dressed before his train reached Wichita at 9 o'clock and was preparing some notes for his address at Dr. Grayson after an examination took a resolute stand against continuance of the speaking trip. Secretary Tumulty was called into consultation and the two prevailed upon the president to abandon his plans and return to the capital.

Meantime the train officials, acting on orders from Dr. Grayson and Secretary Tumulty, had sidetracked the presidential special on the outskirts of Wichita, a mile away from the station, where a crowd was awaiting impatiently for the chief executive to appear.

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Continued application of his mind to these problems during the war and at the peace conference rather than the immediate effects of his speaking trip, are credited by his friends with responsibility for his present illness.

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Applause rang through the chamber when the premier said: "Would you know my complete thoughts? Should there be no written treaty, I would count on America all the time. I can say we are firmly counting on the adoption of the treaty over there."

"I have seen young Americans at the front," he continued, "and not one of them whether his origin was German, Italian or Pole, wavered in the fight. When asked why they were there they replied: 'For liberty.'"

The premier recalled how at one crisis the allies had to decide whether to defend Calais or Paris.

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