

FERCE BATTLES IN PROGRESS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CITY OF REIMS

West of the Cathedral City the Germans Have Crossed the Marne at Several Places

EAST OF CITY THE ENEMY FAILED TO ADVANCE

The Two Battle Fronts Aggregate About 65 Miles in Length—Between the Town of Fosse and the River Surmelin, Where the Germans Crossed the Marne, the Americans in Strong Counter-Attacks Forced Back the Enemy to the Right Bank of the Stream, Taking More Than 1,000 Prisoners—In Their New Offensive the Germans Have Used a Tremendous Amount of Explosive and Gas Shells, Numerous Tanks and Naval Guns—Rheims Appears to Be the Objective of the New Offensive, as the First Stage Seems to Be an Effort to Envelop the City and Force Its Capitulation—British and American Troops Are Now in Control of the Entire Murman Coast in Northern Russia.

(By The Associated Press.) The expected renewal of the German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

West of Rheims the Germans under the pressure of the British and American troops, the unleashing of which was preceded by a veritable hail of high explosive and gas shells, have been enabled to cross the Marne at several points. East of the city, however, they have been held by the tremendous resistance of the defenders. On the Marne, the two battle fronts aggregate about sixty-five miles in length.

American troops are fighting valiantly on the sectors they have been holding, and at two points have met with notable success. At Vaux they met some surprise, a violent attack by the enemy, but they were able to repulse several hundred yards and only returned to their former positions when the advance of the German troops made the re-occupation of their trenches of strategic value.

Americans Drive Enemy Back. Along the Marne, between the town of Fosse and the River Surmelin, where the Germans crossed the Marne, the Americans in a strong counter-attack forced back the enemy to the right bank of the stream. At other points along the river they used to the greatest advantage their machine guns against the German tanks which were crossing the river on pontoon bridges, killing or wounding many of them. In the counter-attack near Fosse, between the River Surmelin and the town of Fosse, the Americans were made prisoner by the Germans. The captured men included a complete brigade staff. The French general command on the Marne sent a congratulatory message to the general in command of the American troops.

The Germans, in addition to their tremendous expenditure of explosive and gas shells used numerous tanks and other armored vehicles, and in several bombardments of towns and cities far behind the battle line, dropping upon them shells from 10 and 12 inch pieces.

Rheims the German Objective. The details of the strategic scheme the Germans have in view have not yet been unfolded. It seems apparent, however, that the main objective in the first stages of the offensive is the throwing of their lines southward on both sides of Rheims, enveloping that city and forcing its capitulation. The gaining of the southern bank of the Marne and the straightening out eastward of the Marne toward Verdun also may be in the programme of the German high command. Success in these movements would be of great strategic value to the Germans if it is intended by them ultimately to attempt to drive on to Paris.

British Harass German Lines. While the Germans are making their drive in the South, another attack is being made by the British on the German lines with success as regards the gaining of ground and the taking of prisoners. The British fighting in Albania are keeping up their spectacular drive against the Austrians and the French and Italians in the mountain region of the Italian theater daily are harassing the enemy with patrol attacks of considerable violence and bombardments. In the few instances where the Austrians in the region lately have tried to take strategic positions they have met with almost instant repulse. In Palestine Turkish and German troops penetrated British positions north of Jericho, but almost immediately were ejected with the loss of more than 350 men made prisoner, including 250 Germans.

Allies Control Murman Coast. British and American troops are now in control of the entire Murman coast from the Bussak, according to official advices. It is through this territory that it is hoped ultimately to lend aid to Russia by way of the Baltic ocean. The present fighting in the Balkans troops in middle Russia, Czech-Slovak forces have captured the important commercial city of Kazan, which lies on the Volga river 430 miles east of Moscow.

AMERICAN TROOPS WENT FORWARD IN THE OPEN While Being Showered With High Explosives and Gas Shells.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By The Associated Press.) The German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By The Associated Press.) The German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By The Associated Press.) The German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By The Associated Press.) The German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By The Associated Press.) The German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By The Associated Press.) The German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By The Associated Press.) The German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By The Associated Press.) The German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By The Associated Press.) The German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 15.—(By The Associated Press.) The German offensive in France has begun. Large battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the last offensive along the Marne, has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

Chemical Companies German Planes Use Feared Seizure American Insignia

CHANGED FROM GERMAN TO AMERICAN CONTROL AT OPENING OF WAR

W. O. Hamann, Directing Head of Three Companies, Admits the Object of the Transfer Was to Prevent the Concerns Falling Into the Hands of the Government.

New York, July 15.—Almost simultaneously with the United States severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, control of three large chemical companies in this city, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Perth Amboy, N. J., was transferred from German to American ownership to prevent the concerns falling into the hands of this government.

W. O. Hamann, directing head of the companies, and Oscar R. Seitz, who went to Germany to negotiate the sale of stock, today admitted that this was the object of the transfer. They testified at an inquiry conducted here by Deputy Attorney General Becker of New York, in the presence of A. Mitchell Palmer, acting secretary of justice.

Denied They Were Dummies. While denying that he and other American purchasers of the controlling stock were "dummies" serving for the American government, Mr. Hamann confessed freely that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

Mr. Hamann said that he had worked so hard to build up the stock of the companies that he feared the government seizure of the property would be a disaster to him.

WASHINGTON ELATED WITH WAR NEWS Secretary Baker Says Reports at the End of the First Day Are Encouraging

RESISTANCE EFFECTIVE ALONG ENTIRE FRONT Every Line of the Associated Press Report Was Read by President Wilson, Secretary Baker and General March

—All Showed Delight as It Became Apparent That the Enemy Had Met With a Decided Check in the First Rush of His Greatest Effort Thus Far—Latest Advices Showed the Germans Were No Nearer Their Objective Than When the Offensive Was Launched at Daylight Yesterday—Further Desperate Fighting is Expected.

Washington, July 15.—An air of elation tonight as Associated Press dispatches from France unfolded the story of the valiant stand of American troops along the Marne against the renewed German offensive.

Official advices were slow and formal reports on the German effort to drive the Allies back from their movement about Rheims on a sixty-five mile front was available at a late hour. Press reports made it clear, however, that the enemy had not only been stopped but hurled back by American counter-attacks along the Marne, where the Americans held the left flank of the great battle front.

The Amsterdam telegraph says the death of many German troops from hunger and not from the Spanish grip.

Beef may be used at one meal every day and served not more than four consecutive hours in restaurants.

Of nearly 2,000 men in the draft age arrested in Indianapolis 500 were unable to produce registration cards.

The 3,000 Dutch seamen and officers of the ships taken over last March by the United States were sent home.

Tom Sharkey, pugilist, and Tom Gallagher, famous runner, enlisted in the service of the Y. M. C. A. as instructors.

Karl Rosner, the Kaiser's war correspondent at the front, with the Kaiser, says Wilhelm would "harness the sun."

Lieut. Nungesser, French aviator, has been officially credited with 25 victories. Two new aces each won ten victories.

President Wilson nominated Major General William Crozier and Major General Henry G. Sharpe for service in France.

The arrival of Charles M. Schwab at Portland, Ore., shipyard, was celebrated by the launching of the hulls of six wooden ships.

An American made Caproni airplane equipped with a Liberty motor made a successful flight at Mineola field with three passengers.

Two hundred soldiers, principally from the harbor forts, appeared in federal court at Boston to obtain their final naturalization papers.

John Wahl, a well known riding instructor, died at his home here yesterday, aged 62 years.

The Rev. Dr. Fort Newton, Minister of the City Temple, London, has been requested to undertake a special Government mission to America.

Mrs. Adolphus Busch, widow of the late brewer, made application for her property claiming that she has lost her status on return to this country.

Four men of the crew of the Spanish tramp steamer, Soranias, which burned off the flats of South Brooklyn when her cargo of oil took fire, are dead.

A large mass meeting in Trafalgar Square, London, demanded that all enemy aliens be interned and all of "enemy taint" be removed from public office.

Twelve persons were injured yesterday when a Boston Elevated Railway shuttle train from the South Station ran into a bumper at the North Station.

The Dutch government protested the dropping of two bombs by a British bombing plane, wounding one person and causing material damage near Oudershausen.

A raid on a saloon at Eighth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, New York, discovered a picture of the Kaiser and von Hindenburg concealed behind the American flag.

Premier Lloyd George speaking at a dinner in honor of Canadian editors visiting England said that the colonies will have a voice in the peace terms because they have earned it.

Payments under accident insurance or amounts received as the result of a suit or compromise for personal injuries are not subject to income tax, the internal revenue bureau ruled yesterday.

The American steamer George L. Eaton sprang a leak while on her way to Brest owing to the abnormally heavy weather and was sunk by a warship. The crew were taken aboard the warship.

The torso of a woman was discovered floating in Mount Hope bay about half a mile from the point in the Taunton, Mass., river where the head and other portions of a human body were found last week.

Thirty-five members of the plate printers' international union yesterday presented President Wilson with a steel engraved parchment bearing a picture of the president and an extract from his address delivered before the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo last November.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF 150 HUT HOSPITALS Have Arrived in Great Britain From the United States.

London, July 15.—The first shipment of the 150 hut hospitals which the United States has built in the United States for the eight army camps throughout Great Britain arrived today. The huts could not be completed in England on account of the shortage of lumber without crippling important war work, so the American Red Cross had them shipped in knock-down form, thus getting them into far smaller cargo space than would have been required even for the lumber to build them.

The huts which arrived today will be immediately set up in camp dispensaries, isolation hospitals and convalescent wards at aviation camps in north England.

TWO DROWNINGS ON NEW HAVEN WATER FRONT One When Man Fell Overboard, the Other When Canoe Upset.

New Haven, Conn., July 15.—Two drownings on the water front occurred here today. Louis Domino, a young married man left overboard from a Mill River dock while stepping from a launch on his return from a fishing trip. Hugh Short Jr., 16 years of age, one of a canoeing party of half a dozen boys, lost his life at Morris Cove when the canoe overturned.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASSAULT. The care with which preparations for the assault were made is sharply brought out by the internal bombardment of the positions in rear of the Franco-American-Italian lines with great German naval guns which hurled shells into towns more than twenty miles back of the defending lines.

Probably much of the thirty day period the Germans have taken to make ready was devoted to moving these weapons into position and setting them in place for high angle fire. The work had to be done at night to avoid the ceaseless watchfulness of American and French airplanes.

Guns Handled by Sailors. The guns probably come from the reserve stock and are handled by detachments of sailors from the fleet. There is no doubt, officials believe, in any suggestion that the German fleet has been stripped of great cannon to provide the means of blasting a way for the attack.

The fact that stubborn resistance met every German rush all along the line shows that General Poch was fully forewarned of the purpose of the victory in which the attack would develop. It appears certain that he had his reserves close up and out-generated the enemy in this vital factor.

President Spent Hour With Baker. President Wilson spent nearly an hour with Secretary Baker late in the day and it is probable that the battle situation was talked over, although no official statement has been made. The visit was made. Later Mr. Baker said he had only the press reports of the fighting by which to judge but he could not but be deeply satisfied at the showing made by the Americans in their limited sectors of the fighting front.

Only a Fore-runner. Officials were strongly inclined tonight to believe that the present German effort is intended only as a fore-runner for a later assault to the north toward Paris. It is argued that successful in dislodging the French-Italian defenders of Rheims by later direct assault or by pressing the pin-back movement, it is argued that Franco-British reserves back of Amiens might be drawn into the defense of Paris, weakening the line in the Albert region.

The German official statement tonight struck a new note in that the striking defensive victory had been won on the first day of the battle. Its message claim that parts of the French front line had been captured was in vivid contrast with the extent of the effort made. It was read as an admission of initial failure, the extent of which would be revealed to the German people.

STRIKE AT LOWELL PLANT OF GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. Work on War Contracts Seriously Hampered—No Formal Demands Made

Lowell, Mass., July 15.—Organization of strikers whose walkout at the big plant of the General Electric company here today seriously hampered work on war contracts, has proceeded rapidly according to strike leaders. Between 6,000 and 8,000 employees who have heretofore been unorganized are said by the leaders to have joined unions connected with their trade.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of the federal labor board, would come here.

No formal demands were made on the company during the day. The only announcement as to the cause of the strike came through press reports of a mass meeting at which the strikers demanded the reinstatement of employees said to have been discharged for connection with labor unions.

Recognition of shop committees, changes in working conditions and an increased wage scale.

It had been expected that John Colquhoun, a federal labor conciliator, would be sent to this city in an effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble. He had, however, been recalled to his place. H. J. Sheffington, of Boston, representative in this district of