



Baruch Finds Prosperity Is Here to Stay

Foresees Oceans of New Business Looming to Fill Void War Created

Big Contractors Voice Pessimism

Business Men Also Insist Labor Will Not at Once Adjust Itself

By Theodore M. Knappen
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Two views of the readjustment period collided head-on in Washington to-day. Speaking through Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, the government painted the optimistic view. Business men and government contractors who have hastened to Washington to get the "inside dope" brought the pessimistic view.

In an informal conversation with the newspaper men, in which nothing was "off the record," Mr. Baruch, happy in the victorious termination of the war, largely, as he saw it, through the magnificent spirit of American business in standing by the government at any sacrifice, would scarcely admit that there would be even a temporary period of disarticulation and suspension of business.

He saw oceans of new business looming up to fill the void of war business, and he saw factories with their furnaces hot from the war job turning with renewed energy to the big requirements of the peace job.

Sees Prosperity Ahead

Millions of men would be returning to seek their old jobs, and other millions might be shifted from one position to another, but with a world's business, dammed up for four years, seeking to drive through the just opened pipelines, Mr. Baruch could see nothing but prosperity ahead.

He cited the demand for two of the major metals, copper and steel. All the nations—enemy, neutral and ally—want all they can get. Nowhere else can they get them but in the United States. All the world is scantily clothed. It is a matter of America to be clothed. All the world is hungry. In large measure America can and will supply the food. America has stunted and economized and "got along" itself. Now it wants to stretch and expand and make up for lost time.

Contractors Disagree

The great contractors do not agree with Mr. Baruch. The end of the war marks the termination, they say, of overtime and Sunday work, if nothing else. That alone will paralyze working forces everywhere. All government work has already been put on that basis, and everywhere the men are quitting.

Where work is offered it will not be accepted for a time they contend. The man who has been making \$30 to \$70 a week and finds himself back to forty-eight hours a week and \$20 to \$40 at most mechanically quits. For several years he has been quitting whenever disheartened to go to a better job. It will take him some time to realize that now there are no better jobs.

At the great powder plant at Nitro, W. Va., 1,200 men quit the moment overtime and Sunday work were abolished, although they knew the war was over. High wages and the choice of a multitude of jobs have made men everywhere very "spleeny" about the kind of work they will do and what they will take to do it.

Idleness Is Feared

The result will be, say some of the biggest men in war work, that for a while there will be idle men, even where there is work to be done. But beyond this voluntary abstention from work they see an inevitable period of from three to nine months in which the sheer mechanics of the situation will result in disorganization, business retardation, unemployment and general tribulation.

They point out that the country has gone through a distressing process in mobilizing the industrial war army, that it has taken many months, and efforts of which the general public has no idea, to get the workers to their present jobs. To reverse the process will be a much harder and even longer task, because building up the war working forces meant moving men from one job to another, while demobilizing them is the thankless task of moving them from a job to a place where, temporarily, there will be no job.

Industry Not Yet Ready

It will take many months, these men say, even with mountains of orders, and the whole world shaking banknotes and shoveling gold toward the United States, for American industry to get ready to handle the new business.

In the long view they agree with Mr. Baruch. Leaping over the immediate future, they foresee a period of prosperity that will be greater and healthier than that of the war. But they insist that you can't turn an army into

Pan-American Labor's Peace Policy Outlined

International 8-Hour Day Is Demanded in Gompers's Resolution

Universal Prohibition Of Child Work Urged

Conference Asked to Insist on Freedom for All Oppressed Peoples

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
LAREDO, Tex., Nov. 14.—The programme upon which American and Pan-American labor will stand in the making of peace was made public in a resolution laid before the Pan-American Labor Conference to-day by Samuel Gompers, chairman of the conference.

An international eight-hour day and an international child-labor law are two things the resolution says labor will demand of the peace conference.

American labor's characteristic stand for freedom of opportunity is manifested in the resolution which declares for a league of free nations, against reprisals for vindictive purposes, against restrictions aimed to harm specific nations, and against territorial changes except in the furtherance of enduring peace and the good of the people affected.

Peace Principles Outlined

The resolution says: "Whereas, The delegates of the first pan-American Federation of Labor Convention, meeting at such a critical time in the world's history, realizing that the problems now confronting humanity in the building of an enduring peace are no less acute than the problems of war, and being deeply and fervently desirous that in the reshaping of the world's affairs the most critical consideration be given those principles that make for an enduring peace and create equality of opportunities for the peoples of all nations; and

"Whereas, The time has arrived when the organized labor movement, with full understanding of its rights, its power and resources, its value and contribution to society, must bring forward its most profound constructive thought, calculated to establish and insure the principles of the true democracy. Therefore, be it resolved "That we declare that the following essential fundamental principles

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German Women Appeal to Mrs. Wilson; Revolt Spreads as Liberty Is Decreed; Foch Orders Germans to Stop Pillaging

Peace Envoys Will Convene After Dec. 14

First Meeting Will Follow Elections of British Parliament

United Sentiment Favors Versailles

Scheidemann Probably Will Sit at Table for German People

PARIS, Nov. 14 (By The Associated Press).—It is probable that the first meeting of the peace congress will be after the English Parliament elections, which are to be held December 14 and at a time which will give ample opportunity for American and other delegates to arrive. A meeting to be held shortly of the Inter-Allied Conference will finally determine the details of these questions.

Premier David Lloyd George and Foreign Minister Balfour, of Great Britain; Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, of Italy; Premier Venizelos, of Greece, and Foreign Minister Pachitch, of Serbia, are on their way here for a resumption of the conferences at the home of Colonel Edward M. House, special representative of the United States government, and the sessions at Versailles.

Will Consider Food Problem

Besides outlining the general programme of the congress, the question of meeting the food situation in Germany and Austria probably will be considered.

The feeling of the associated governments is that Versailles is the most convenient place to hold the peace conference and that if this were de-

Hoover Leaves To-morrow to Fight Famines

Food Administrator Will Direct Relief in War-Torn Countries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Food Administrator Hoover and Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, will sail Saturday on the White Star liner Olympic for Europe to study problems connected with the inter-Allied programme for feeding the people of Northern France, Belgium, Central Europe and the Near East.

Mr. Hoover, who, at the request of the President, will organize and direct America's part in the work, will leave to-morrow for New York. Mr. Hurley left Washington to-night. During the day they were in conference with Secretary Lansing, and it was understood that diplomatic matter connected with the food programme and the amount of tonnage available for transporting relief supplies were discussed.

At the Food Administration offices to-day it was said that ships are now leaving American ports and Argentina with greatly increased supplies of food for Northern France and Belgium and that food for the peoples of Central Europe and the Near East will go forward as quickly as tonnage is made available.

Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representative of both the Food Administration and the War Trade Board, is accompanying Mr. Hoover. He will direct relief work in the Balkans.

Shipping Board officials estimated to-day that the signing of the armistice with Germany will result in the release of 1,500,000 tons of additional shipping for carrying supplies to needy countries. Of this amount 1,200,000 tons is represented by German ships tied up in Germany or neutral ports. Austria is believed to have 250,000 tons of shipping in its ports.

The United States, it was said, soon can furnish 100,000 tons of shipping

Huns in Revolt Loot and Ruin Belgian Towns

French Call On German High Command to Control Troops

Brussels Is Scene Of Great Disorder

Officers at Front Propose Individual Surrender to the Allies

LONDON, Nov. 14 (2:14 p. m.).—German soldiers are committing acts of violence against inhabitants and are destroying and pillaging, contrary to the terms of the armistice, according to a French official wireless message received here to-day.

The message, which is from the Allied High Command to the German High Command, says that the Allied command expects the German command to take measures to stop the violations. If the acts increase, it is added, the Allied command will take steps to end them.

Text of Message

The wireless message reads: "From Marshal Foch to the German High Command: Information has been received by the Allied High Command that at different points, especially in Belgium and more particularly in the Brussels region, the German troops are committing acts of violence against the inhabitants and acts of destruction and pillage which are clearly contrary to the conditions of the armistice.

"The Allied High Command expects that the German High Command will without delay take measures necessary to stop these violations of the convention which has been signed. If the acts do not cease within a very short period the Allied High Command will be obliged to take steps to put an end to them."

Officers Offer Surrender

A significant message from the Allied High Command to the German High Command has been sent out by the French government wireless stations. It reads: "The commanders of the German armies continue to propose to the commanders of the Allied armies facing them that they should immediately hand over their war material and prisoners to the Allies."

The last message above evidently means that commanders of individual German army groups are proposing to commanders of Allied sections to give up their arms immediately and that Foch wishes to obtain the consent of the German General Staff before agreeing to this arrangement.

The German soldiers in various sections of the occupied territory apparently have been getting out of hand. In some places they have attacked their commanders and raised the red flag of revolt. This may be the reason for the German request.

Alsace-Lorraine Is Agog for Deliverers

Happy Freemen Plan Welcome for Allies Under Noses of Germans

GENEVA, Nov. 14 (By The Associated Press).—The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Alsace-Lorraine. Thousands of Germans are leaving those provinces. The German authorities are being hooted by the crowds. French and American troops are expected daily.

Options on a huge scale are being prepared for the Allied troops under the noses of the German officials. There also is joy in the Rhine towns because of the cessation of Allied air raids.

President's Wife Is Told Disaster Impends Unless Truce Is Changed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Appeals addressed to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, on behalf of the women of Germany, asking that the armistice terms be modified to prevent "unspeakable disaster," have been sent from the German wireless station at Nauern.

They were picked up by the military intelligence radio at Haulton, Me., and were made public to-night by the War Department. The message to Mrs. Wilson follows:

"Berlin, Nov. 12, 1918
"To Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, White House, Washington, D. C.
"Madame: According to the terms of the armistice Germany has to surrender a very large part of the rolling stock of her railways. At the same time she has to feed the troops of her former enemies in the occupied provinces of Germany.

"The German women and children have been starving for years. They will die from hunger by the millions if the terms of the armistice are not changed. We need the rolling stock of the railways to bring the food from the farms to the cities. It will be impossible to feed the soldiers of the occupying armies if we cannot get large amounts of food from overseas.

"The women and children all the world over have been the innocent sufferers of this terrible war, but nowhere more than in Germany. Let it be through you, madame, to implore our sisters in the United States of America, who are mothers like ourselves, to ask their government and the Allied governments to change the terms of the armistice, so that the long suffering of the women and children of Germany may not end in unspeakable disaster.

"For the National Council of Women of Germany.
"GERTRUD BAEUMER.
"ALICE SALOMON."
(Signed)

The message to Miss Addams follows:

"POZ, November 13, 1918.
"To Miss Addams, Hull House, Chicago.
"German women, foreseeing entire famishment and mutiny for their country, urge their American sisters to intercede relief of truce conditions regarding terms of demobilization, blockade, wagons, locomotives. We are all free voters of a free republic now, greeting you heartily.
(Signed)
"ANITA AUGSBURG."

Foch to Enter Metz Sunday With Yankees

Allied Commander Will Ride Favorite Charger Into Freed Cities

PARIS, Nov. 14 (By The Associated Press).—German troops began to evacuate France and Belgium on Tuesday. The Allied troops then moved forward, the Americans advancing in the direction of Metz and Strassburg.

Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the Allied armies, will make solemn entries into those German fortresses on Sunday in the presence of President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau. The marshal will ride into the cities on Cressus, his favorite charger.

It is probable that the departments in the rewon territory will resume their old names, namely: Bas Rhin, Prefecture of Strassburg; Haut Rhin, Prefecture of Metz. The government already is considering the establishment of provisional administrative arrangements.

Occupation of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine and the bridgeheads will not be undertaken by the Allied forces until later. Liberation of Belgium promises to be rapidly accomplished. On the occasion of the reentry of the Belgian sovereigns into Brussels the French government has decided to present to the Queen the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor and to the heir-apparent the Chevalier's Cross and the Cross of War.

Alsace-Lorraine Is Agog for Deliverers

Happy Freemen Plan Welcome for Allies Under Noses of Germans

GENEVA, Nov. 14 (By The Associated Press).—It is announced from Basel that French and American troops have begun occupying portions of Alsace the Germans evacuate. The Allies are being warmly welcomed by the population.

Options on a huge scale are being prepared for the Allied troops under the noses of the German officials. There also is joy in the Rhine towns because of the cessation of Allied air raids.

8-Hour Day Is Proclaimed In Germany

Censorship Is Abolished, Equal Suffrage Granted by People's Council

Crown Prince Is Held in Holland

Delegates of Soldiers and Workmen Put to Sea to Discuss Armistice

New German government announces its social programme: Censorship abolished. Full liberty of association, speech and writing is granted. Amnesty is extended to political offenders. Eight-hour workday and universal, direct, secret suffrage are decreed. Delegates of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council of the German fleet have put to sea to discuss the naval conditions of the armistice with the British.

Commanders of the various German armies in the West are urging the Allied commanders opposite them to take over German arms and prisoners immediately.

Von Hindenburg has appealed to the German armies, saying he is still their head and will lead them home in an orderly manner.

In Brussels the population has risen against the Germans. According to other accounts, the red flag has been raised there and soldiers are attacking their officers.

German peace plenipotentiaries serve notice on the Allies that the terms of the armistice, if fully enforced, "must throw the German people into anarchy and famine."

The new German Cabinet consists of three Majority and three Minority Socialists. Washington announces the German Crown Prince has been interned in Holland.

Polish troops have seized control of Poland and invaded Silesia, a Prussian province inhabited by Poles.

Freedom for All Proclaimed by New Prussian Government

BERNE, Nov. 14.—A dispatch received here from Berlin says the new government has published its programme in a proclamation. The dispatch adds that the programme enforces many modifications toward democracy and liberty, economically and politically.

The proclamation concludes that the victims of the fighting during the last few days inside greater Berlin shall be buried together in the cemetery where the victims of the 1848 revolution are buried.

The proclamation announces that the state of siege has been raised; that there is to be full liberty for all, even functionaries, to form associations; the censorship, including that on theatricals, is abolished; there are to be freedom of speech and of writing; amnesty for political offences; annulment of the law of national auxiliary service; an eight-hour work day and universal direct secret suffrage, with proportional representation for both sexes above twenty years of age for elections to all public bodies.

BASEL, Nov. 14.—The revolution continues comparatively peaceable in the South German states, but further sanguinary disorders are reported to have occurred in Berlin, Essen and Danzig.

Baden Grand Duke Remains
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 14.—The "Berlingske Tidende" learns that the Wurttemberg Cabinet has been supplemented by members of the People's National, the Liberal and the Centrist parties.

A Karlsruhe dispatch declares that the Grand Duke of Baden has postponed his abdication, the revolution in Baden having resumed a quieter aspect. Advice from Berlin say that the Red Guard in Brunswick is arresting the high officials and high representatives of the military authorities and throwing them into prison. Another dispatch says the negotia-

Dutch Intern Fugitive Hun Crown Prince

Official Report Sets at Rest Rumors That He Had Been Killed

Swiss Troops Called To Quell Reds' Strike

Unable to Reach Scene of Disorders Because of Rail Tie-Up

GENEVA, Nov. 13.—A general strike which began in Switzerland Tuesday midnight was ordered by the Soldiers' and Workers' Council at Olten. The Federal authorities have ordered the mobilization of a division of 25,000 troops, mostly French-Swiss, to restore order. The troops, however, have been unable to reach their destinations because railroad service is interrupted.

Indignation against the Germans, who started the Bolsheviki movement in Switzerland, is increasing.

Syndicalists Wreck Copenhagen Trolleys

General Strike Halts Shipping and Causes Street Rioting

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13 (By The Associated Press).—A demonstration by the Syndicalists here against the imprisonment of some of their partisans resulted to-day in rioting. Some streetcars were wrecked and at places the tracks were torn up.

Shopkeepers in some districts were compelled to close. The leaders had called a general strike, but several of the trades in Copenhagen and the provinces continued working. A strike of firemen, however, stopped shipping.

German Austrian Republic Due To-day

Charles Is Denied Request To Be Permitted to Stay as Private Citizen

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Vienna newspapers announce that the German-Austrian republic will be proclaimed to-morrow, and that Emperor Charles' request to be permitted to reside in Vienna as a private citizen has been refused, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

EVEN THEN THE EMOTIONS WERE TOO GREAT FOR THE POWER OF HUMAN EXPRESSION



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