

Big Labor War Planned Here By Bolsheviki

Leaders in Lawrence Strike Aim to Disrupt American Federation Through Rival Textile Workers' Union

Led by Two Preachers

Massachusetts Fight Breaking Down and Wider Field Is Sought for Activities

With New York as their base, and relying on the radical labor organizations of the East Side for support, the Bolsheviki sympathizers, who have been fighting the United Textile Workers in Lawrence, Mass., for several weeks, now propose to launch a general campaign, having for its object the disruption of the American Federation of Labor.

According to information which has come to officers of the federation in this city, the programme calls for the organization of rival unions, more particularly in the clothing and textile trades, wherever the existing unions do not go far enough to please the ultra-radical element.

The leaders in the movement, according to information which will be laid before the executive council of the federation at its next meeting, are the Rev. Gedrie Long and the Rev. A. J. Muste, clergymen without charge, who, with Leo Kaplan, are said to have been concerned in the Lawrence trouble. Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, said yesterday that this meeting will be held in Washington on May 9.

Failure in Lawrence

The decision of the Lawrence leaders, where eighty per cent of the workers are opposed to the methods being used, has come. In New York, follows the gradual collapse of that movement, and the offer of a wider field in this city for their peculiar methods of treating industrial questions. Mrs. Glendover Evans, an aged Boston woman, who is said to have helped the Lawrence trouble, is expected to assist in the work, which will have the passive, if not active, support of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

This organization, which has been fighting the American Federation of Labor since its inception, has been the cause of friction between the larger body and the United Hebrew Trades, which has figured at recent conventions of the federation. It has backed all movements originated to weaken the federation. The present move is particularly directed against the United Textile Workers.

According to the information reaching federation leaders in this city, the decision to abandon Lawrence as a field of operations synchronizes with a falling off in contributions for the support of that strike and the decision of the Massachusetts authorities to ask for the deportation of many of the local leaders.

Nearly all of these are aliens, who have had exemption from the draft by claiming to be citizens of Russia or Italy.

Likely to Urge Deportation

The Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration is expected to recommend deportation following the conclusion of the inquiry begun only last week. This inquiry shows that the preponderant majority of the workers in that city are satisfied with the existing conditions, and are content to follow the advice of the United Textile Workers and wait until the mills have plenty of work before demanding any increase in wages. With the mills on a thirty-six-hour basis, and some idle, these, led by John Trench, declare discussion of wage increases is a waste of time.

Must Work or Starve

"The so-called aliens," he says, "are for the most part anxious to do what is right. The throats of knives and dynamite bombs held many of them out. Gradually they are getting to the point where they brave even those, the more so as their funds are depleted and they must work or draw upon their savings for support. This they will not do.

"Were it not for the money provided by Mrs. Evans and some funds New York radicals are providing, the thing would have collapsed weeks ago. As it is, it is breaking down, and this, coupled with the promise of wider opportunities for their class of work in New York, has led to the decision of the so-called leaders to gradually withdraw from Lawrence for the time being at least.

"The whole thing is part of the general movement of those who sympathize with the Bolsheviki movement to smash, if possible, and if not, limit the usefulness of the American Federation of Labor. In this the entire secessionist labor movement has joined. The best they can hope for is to make a little trouble here and there."

Count Czernin Seized

Former Foreign Minister Taken on Swiss Border

BERLIN, April 19. Count Ottokar Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, was arrested Wednesday by the German-Austrian authorities when he attempted to cross the Swiss frontier.

400 Slain or Wounded

In Two Riots in India

SIMLA, British India, April 14.—A mob at Amritsar has made another violent attack against the authorities. The rebels were repulsed by the military, with a loss of 200. Order was restored at Ahmedabad after 200 casualties had been inflicted on the rioters and the telegraph and collector's offices burned.

Will Germany Sign?

By Frank H. Simonds

PARIS, April 18.—The announcement that the Germans are coming to Versailles on April 25 serves to indicate that the conferences in Paris are drawing to a close, that a solution has been at least sketched for the largest problems that affect Germany. Five months and a half after the armistice the Germans will be asked to sign a treaty of peace. They will be allowed fifteen days of grace, to expire on May 10, the anniversary of the Treaty of Frankfurt.

Two great questions arise, still unanswered, with the arrival of the Germans in sight.

The first is: What exactly are the terms of peace?

The second: Will the Germans sign?

It Remains To Be Seen

Neither question can yet be answered by any evidence at hand, although in every case, so far as the peace terms are concerned, a sketch has been put out officially or unofficially. We know Germany must recognize the loss of Alsace-Lorraine; the separation, at least temporarily, of the Saar coal region, the surrender of the northern half of Schleswig and nearly, if not all, of the Polish districts of West Prussia, Posen and Silesia.

As to reparations, it has been announced in all the French papers that the French solution which would place the costs of the war—that is, the costs of rebuilding the devastated areas in France and Belgium, replacing the ships of the Allies sunk by submarines and of bearing pension charges—are to be borne by Germany. Many figures have been cited as an estimate; none seems to be exact. The sum of five billion dollars is to be paid immediately; that is, within two years. Thereafter, according to a very intricate and complicated system of computing, the Germans are to pay large sums of money, anywhere between twenty-five and fifty billions of dollars, to meet the costs of restorations and the burden of pensions.

Pacifying the Rhine's Bank

Finally, German payments and performances are to be guaranteed by the occupation of the western bank of the Rhine for a long period of time, dependent upon the performance by Germany of her agreement, exactly as German troops occupied the eastern departments of France after the Treaty of Frankfurt.

As a supplementary guarantee, Germany is to be disarmed, forbidden to maintain more than 100,000 troops, the Rhine is to be the military frontier. For all time, Germany is forbidden fortifications for troops west of the Rhine, while France in due course of time will retire within her own frontiers, thus leaving a zone politically German but military neutral on either bank of the Rhine, and thus insuring France against a new invasion of her territory while she is still unprepared.

There remains one single great problem, probably settled, but concerning which no details have been published: Who is to mount guard on the Rhine during the years in which Germany will have to make reparations? France and Belgium certainly, but what of Great Britain and what of the United States? How long will our troops stay there, how long will the British? What guarantees will the English give of cooperation with the French if the Rhine is passed by German troops? What guarantees, if any, have we given?

So far as affects Germany, the forthcoming preliminary treaty of peace will deprive her of between 20,000 and 30,000 square miles of European territory, in-

habited by from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 people, as well as of her colonies in Asia and Africa, amounting to more than 1,000,000 square miles of territory and from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 people. It will disarm her. It will deprive her of her fleet. It will deprive her of her commercial marine. It will temporarily, at least, deprive her of the Saar coal region and it will place upon her a burden of between \$25,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000 to be paid as a reparation for her crimes in her war of aggression.

What More The Huns Lose

Germany will lose her subject populations in Europe—that is, the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the Danes of Schleswig, the Poles of the Eastern provinces. She may ultimately be permitted to annex the German provinces of Austria, but this remains problematical, and there are many Germans who oppose such annexations, since it would raise for Germany many difficult questions. In sum, as a consequence of her attack upon the world Germany will find herself disarmed, her economic machinery practically destroyed, so far as world markets are concerned, the iron districts of Lorraine, the coal districts of the Saar and the industrial regions of Upper Silesia gone. She will have paid the greatest price any country has ever paid in history for what must be reckoned the greatest offence against civilization of all time.

Now, brought face to face with these terms, will the Germans sign, or, following the example of the Russians at Brest-Litovsk, will they refuse to sign and offer passive resistance? Again, if they sign, will they sign in spirit they signed the armistice and, then, as in that case, oppose every conceivable obstacle to its performance, compelling new efforts, raising new

disputes, seeking to postpone payment until Great Britain and America are eliminated from the continent and France and Belgium stand alone in the presence of a superior enemy? Equally interesting is the question whether modern Germany will follow the example of Prussia after Jena, and evading the provisions of this treaty as Prussia evaded the provisions of the Treaty of Tilsit, arm herself for a new struggle and seek to revive the traditions of Leipzig and Waterloo. These are great concerns for the future.

Wherein the Terms Are Weak

The weaknesses of the terms which stand out at the present time are to be found in the innumerable list of questions out of which disputes can and must arise. The Saar Valley solution is one of the most intricate of modern documents, recalling that Algerias convention which was a prelude to Agadir, and half a dozen Balkan settlements which led without delay to new unsettlements.

Rumanians in Battle With Hungarian Forces

COPENHAGEN, April 19.—Rumanian forces have attacked Hungarian troops, according to a dispatch from Budapest, which fails to tell where the engagement took place. The Rumanians, says the message, "suffered tremendous losses."

Danzig Decision Is Big German Victory, Says Polish Leader

Paderewski "Heartbroken" by Plan to Internationalize Town, Stepson Declares; War Is Called "Lost"

"The Allies have lost the war against Germany through their announced decision to internationalize Danzig," said W. O. Gorski, stepson of Paderewski and head of the Polish Information Bureau here yesterday, discussing reports from Paris that the Council of Four has finally disposed of the Polish-German boundary question.

"The actual boundary line has not

yet been disclosed," he continued, "but with Danzig internationalized Germany achieves her chief ambition here. She gets her long desired and ceaselessly plotted for pathway into Russia. An internationalized Danzig means a German dominated Polish state. It means the penetration and supremacy of Germany in Russia, with all the resources, the men, the raw materials that implies, and with the resultant commercial world domination which has so long been the German dream. Since the Paris conference began its sessions no more tragic decision, from the standpoint of world interest and world security, has come forth from the deliberations."

To Make Another Appeal

Mr. Gorski added that he yesterday received a cablegram from Paderewski in which the Polish Premier expressed himself as "broken hearted." Next week, Mr. Gorski said, Paderewski intends to return to Paris and make a final effort to persuade the Council of Four to change its Danzig decision.

Irish Trade Union to Take Control of Strike

Limerick Merchants Join Employers and Men in Protest Over Martial Law

LIMERICK, April 19. (By The Associated Press).—The conduct of the general strike will pass on Monday from the Limerick Trades Council to the Irish Trade Union Congress, whose headquarters will be moved from Dublin to Limerick. The congress is the executive authority of the labor movement in Ireland, and its removal means united support for the Limerick strike.

A meeting of merchants, employers and strikers, summoned by Mayor O'Hara, was held to-day to discuss the situation. A resolution was adopted protesting against the establishment of a military area, and demanding instant and unconditional withdrawal of the military cordon.

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