

Wilson Is Asked To Drop Manly As Conciliator

New Jersey Manufacturers Charge That He Promotes Bolshevism and Demand He Quit the Labor Board

Speech Inspires Censure

Address at Atlantic City Is Denounced as a Plea for Overturn of Government

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—Charges that Basil M. Manly, joint chairman of the War Labor Board, has been spreading Socialist propaganda and promoting Bolshevism, were made today at a special session of the Manufacturers' Council of New Jersey. A cablegram declaring Manly unfit to hold office and demanding that his resignation be asked for was sent to President Wilson.

The action followed an address by Kirk Brown, second vice president of the council, who charged that in a speech before the National Council on Social Service held at Atlantic City on June 3 Manly had "put forward a plea for the destruction of the American form of government."

The cablegram to President Wilson reads: "Basil Manly, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, by his intemperate utterances at Atlantic City has shown himself incapable of properly discharging the duties of his important office. His words are a direct incitement to disorder. We respectfully request that you ask his resignation."

Denounced in Speech
"The idiot who rocks the boat, the fool who shoots with an unloaded gun and the criminal who yells 'Fire' in a crowded theatre are innocent, babbling children compared with the man who at this time invites and encourages industrial violence and disorder," said Mr. Brown. He then cited this extract from Manly's speech:

"Unless steps are taken to bring about a better understanding between labor and capital and establish a basis for industrial progress, strikes and mass meetings will be called within a year, besides which all former disturbances will seem insignificant."

"We are about to enter a period of the most acute industrial controversy the American nation has ever known. It is a threat that Bolshevism is about to sweep the United States. The American labor movement will not go Bolshevist unless it is driven to that course by the goading of the selfish and unenlightened capitalistic agencies."

Carries Government Frank
"This is a piece of Socialistic propaganda pure and simple, except that part which is pure Bolshevism," declared Mr. Brown. "It is being spread under the frank of the National War Labor Board at the expense of the people."

Further statements attributed to Mr. Manly were then quoted by the speaker. These were that the espionage act was "bad enough under war conditions, and that it ought to be repealed," and that "states, backed by predatory interests, are seeking to put through vicious legislation to curb free speech, and that the 66th Congress is the least enlightened, the most reactionary Congress this generation has known."

Mr. Brown said that Mr. Manly's reference to the espionage act was worthy of Lenin, Trotsky or Bernstein.

He continued, "Does Mr. Manly speak for the President when he says: 'I do not doubt, therefore, that when the President returns and finds the nation confronted as it seems now inevitable that it will be, with actual or impending industrial controversies which threaten national stagnation, he will turn to a device which has proved so effective in England and summon first a small conference of the outstanding leaders of American labor, the great financiers who control industrial capital, to be followed by a great industrial congress embracing leaders from all industries and from all sections of the country?'"

Scents Plea for Soviet
"A few days ago there were attempts at assassination by bombs made in eight cities, and a month earlier other attempts made through the medium of the mails to murder Americans who have the courage to speak and do for the right. Is it unreasonable to believe there is some connection between these? Are they not cause and effect?"

"Is this what is meant when Mr. Manly speaks of the President upon his return finding the nation confronted with actual industrial controversies? Are we being prepared for a Soviet government?"

Mr. Brown is president of the Condensite Company of America, Bloomfield, N. J. His motion to demand Mr. Manly's resignation was adopted unanimously.

Trotzky Knows Y. M. C. A. Encountered It in Halifax Jail, He Tells American

Jerome Davis, Y. M. C. A. worker, told an audience at Rand School last night of calling on Leon Trotzky in Petrograd about eighteen months ago for authorization to draw 1,000,000 rubles of "Y" money from a bank. "You came into contact with the Y. M. C. A. in America, didn't you?" Davis said he asked the Bolshevist Minister of War.

House Against Continuing U. S. Employment Service

WASHINGTON, June 11.—By a vote of 218 to 2 the House today refused to instruct its conferees on the urgent deficiency bill to accept the \$272,000 item added by the Senate for continuing the Federal Employment Service until July 1.

French to Join General Labor Drive June 14

Rioters Drive Passengers Out of Train, and Upset the Coaches

PARIS, June 11.—The meeting of the executive committee of the General Labor Federation last night, at which important action was expected to be taken, reached no decision regarding current strikes, merely fixing June 14 as the date upon which a joint movement will be initiated with the British, Italian and Belgian labor organizations.

Generally, the strikes have been most orderly, but yesterday afternoon strikers stopped a train on the Paris-St. Germain light railway at Courbevoie. They forced the passengers to alight, overturned the cars, set fire to them and made their escape. The service of the railway was continued today. The union officials declared the attack on the train was the work of individuals and not of the organization.

The newspapers say that if the miners and registered seamen obtain their demands it is possible that the General Labor Federation will not call a general strike of the two unions.

Politics and Labor Will Not Mix, Says Commission Report

Industrial Conference Board, Giving Survey of Europe, Deprecates Legislative Interference in Disputes

Solution of the world-wide labor unrest problem rests largely upon the separation of political and industrial issues, according to a statement issued yesterday by the European commission of the National Industrial Conference Board after a meeting at the Hotel Astor. The full report of the commission, which has just returned from Europe, will be issued later. The statement yesterday was given out by Charles W. Asbury, chairman of the commission, and contains some general conclusions, based upon the commission's visit to France, England and Italy.

The assumption that the present relations between capital and labor can be reorganized by legislation is erroneous, according to the statement, and the studies of the commission in Europe show that "legislative enactments have not only not quieted discontent, but have really aggravated it by inducing a habit of mind which leans on the hope of new aids outside of industrial efficiency."

In England, says the statement, the determination of the labor element to bring about radical changes is stronger than in France or Italy. The radicals and the more conservative type of union leaders are engaged in a contest for the leadership of the labor organizations. In addition to this struggle within the ranks of the unions, there is a conflict between labor and capital in general over higher wages and the control of industry. The nationalization and socialistic control of all industrial undertakings is the object at which the chief English labor leaders are aiming, says the statement.

The British government favors the inclusion of all workers in the unions, declaring it is advantageous to deal with a representative body. Employers, on the other hand, allege that the government, from political motives, yields to the demands of organized labor at the expense of the employers.

The French government, it is set forth in the statement, also has set the machinery of politics in motion in behalf of labor issues. The passage of the eight-hour law in France, says the statement, was political expediency, and the employers issued a printed protest against it, although they were represented as accepting the wisdom of a shorter working day. The protest pointed out that a shorter working day would draw workers to the factories from the farms and so cripple agriculture.

France has no unemployment problem, and the majority of workers are orderly and do not belong to labor unions. While speculative socialism has a large vogue, real Bolshevism is not expected to make headway in France, says the statement.

In Italy the unemployment question is growing because of the government's unemployment donations, which are declared to encourage idleness. The recovery of industry in Italy is being held up by lack of coal and raw materials. In turn, these are withheld because credit is not available.

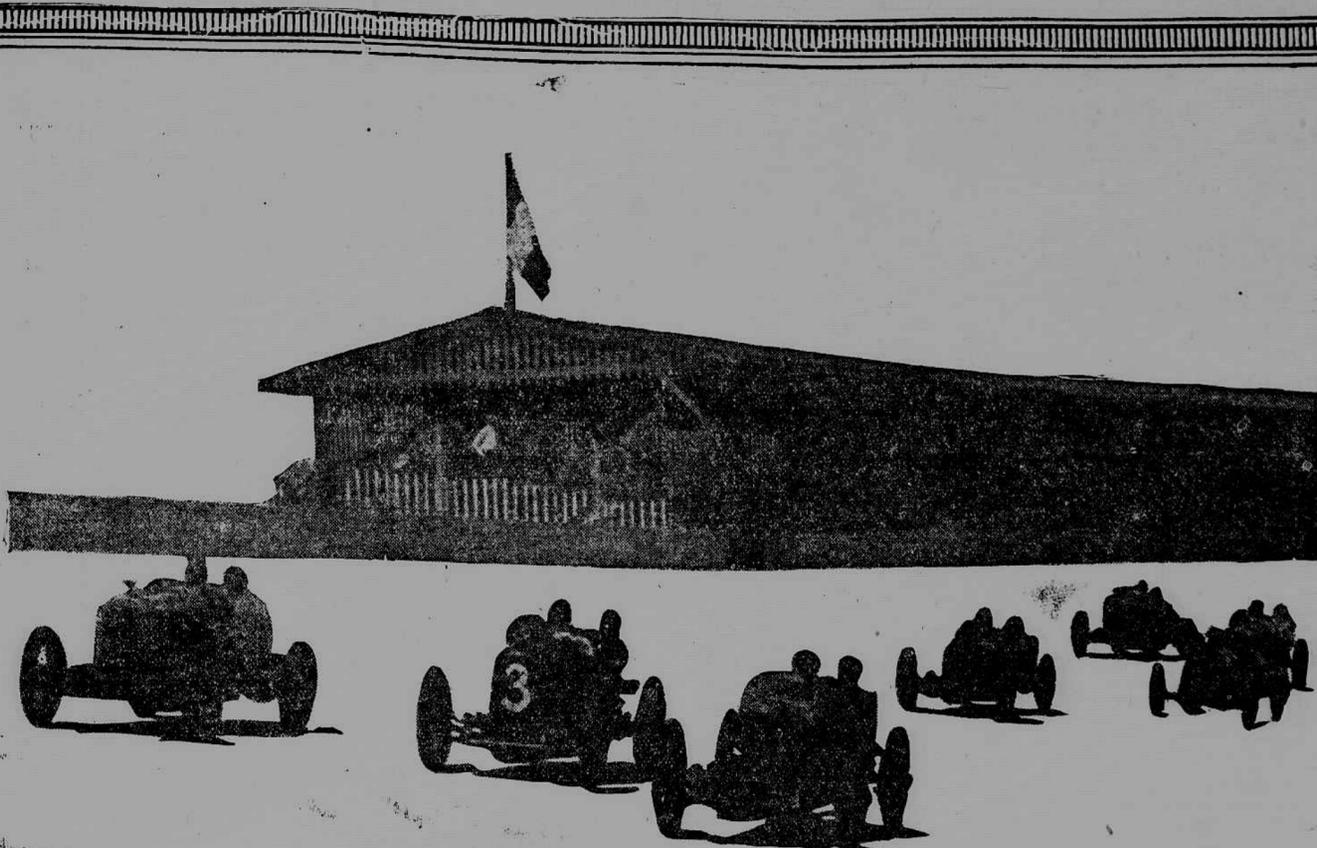
Besides Mr. Asbury, the commission includes S. Pemberton Hutchinson, president of the Westmoreland Coal Company; L. Laurence Laughlin, economic adviser of the National Industrial Conference Board; Oliver S. Lyford, vice-president of the Santa Clara Lumber Company; Loyall A. Osborne, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and William H. Van Dervoort, president of the Root and Van Dervoort Engineering Company.

Anti-British Efforts Fail Here, Says Thomas

J. H. Thomas, British Labor leader and Parliament member, who came to the United States last month for a rest following strenuous work in helping to avert a general strike in England, declared last night he was convinced that propaganda exhibiting jealousy of Great Britain did not reflect real American opinion. It would interest Americans, he believed, to know that the same sort of arguments were used "by jingoes on the other side" to stir up feeling among Britishers against this country.

The overwhelming mass of the British people, however, appreciated what America had done in the winning of the war, Mr. Thomas said.

Though he came here on no mission, public or semi-public—much less to attempt organization or an international strike against war, with which he said he had been credited in some quarters—the British legislator asserted he had observed the efforts of radicals to spread the doctrines of Bolshevism, which long ago were recognized in Great Britain as "a far greater danger than militarism as exemplified by Germany." He advocated cool heads to treat the menace, which he said "unfortunately appears to have gotten on the nerves of the people."



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Today, by virtue of their unmatched and indefatigable performance, they hold all important world's records in motor racing from one to six hundred miles.

Yet it is doubtful if ever they have served with higher honor than in the International 500-mile Victory Sweepstakes at Indianapolis, May 31st.

Nine of the ten drivers in the Sweepstakes who finished in prize-money positions piloted their cars through the savage contest on Goodyear Cord Tires.

Howard Wilcox, driving his able Peugeot over the difficult course to victory at an average speed of 87.12 miles an hour, rode on Goodyear Cord Tires.

So did Hearne in his Durant Special, Goux in his Peugeot, Guyot in his Ballot, finishing second, third and fourth in the order named.

So did DePalma in his Packard, Louis Chevrolet in his Frontenac, Vail in his Hudson, Hickey in his Hudson, and Gaston Chevrolet in his Frontenac, finishing sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth, respectively.

Ira Vail and Denny Hickey in their Hudsons, the only two drivers to cover the entire 500 miles without a tire change, both rode on Goodyear Cord Tires.

Twenty-seven of the 33 cars that started were equipped with Goodyear Cord Tires; 13 of the 14 cars that finished were so equipped.

Despite a pace exceptionally punishing, there were 38.5% fewer tire changes in relation to the number of cars starting, than in any previous 500-mile race on this course.

The speed, endurance and stamina demonstrated by Goodyear Cord Tires in this contest constitute a performance that has no parallel in racing annals.

It is the capacity for such performance in everyday as well as exhibition service that has made Goodyear Tires the most popular tires in the world.

More people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind

