

Labor Indorses League After Bitter Debate

Resolution of Adoption Is Amended to State That Federation Doesn't Deny Right of Irish To Be Free

Furseth in Opposition Gompers Defends Covenant Against Seamen's Chief; Repeal of Spy Act Urged

Staff Correspondence
ATLANTIC CITY, June 20.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor this afternoon voted approval of the principle of the league of nations after a bitter debate had been had on the recommendation of the committee on international relations that such approval must not be construed as in any way denying the right of the Irish people to freedom. To the amendment there was no opposition. For the recommendation of approval as amended 29,750 votes were cast to 420 against.

The vote approving the principle of the league was had after a four-hour debate, in which Samuel Gompers pleaded for the adoption of the committee's recommendation and a cablegram from President Wilson was read. In this message Mr. Wilson admitted that the labor clauses in the treaty have been weakened, but not enough to prevent it being a workable magna carta. Mr. Gompers called for details of the labor provision early in the week. Mr. Wilson said he would send them, but expressed doubt that they would arrive in time for the convention. They have not yet arrived.

The debate on the league was bitter at times, although the acceptance by the committee on resolutions of the Irish amendment offered by Frank J. McNulty of Newark, avoided much debate and more ill feeling. In the debate, Andrew Furseth, leader of the seamen in Union, was the chief spokesman for opposition. For the league the chief speaker was Mr. Gompers, who accused Furseth of first approving the labor provisions of the league, and then, without notice to the American labor unions, writing Mr. Wilson in opposition to it. He also accused Furseth of having opposed a declaration in favor of free Cuba in 1897, and with having predicted disaster when the federation, March 1, 1917, declared its purpose of supporting the country in the war it was about to enter.

Approval of League Urged
The league came before the convention in the form of a report by Matthew Woll, secretary of the Committee on International Relations. In this report the committee said:

"We agree with the executive council that the treaty embodying the covenant of the league of nations is not a perfect document and that no action is not claimed for it. Your committee agrees that it marks the nearest approach to perfection that has ever been reached in the international affairs of mankind; it is calculated and drafted to provide the best machinery yet devised for the prevention of war. It provides for the settlement of international disputes between nations, and it is a just and calm light of reason and justice rather than by the arbitrament of war, with the consequent slaughter of precious human lives and the destruction of untold wealth.

"No human being in the possession of his normal senses can deny the adoption of a measure that will tend to prevent the indescribable horrors of another world war. Civilization must turn to a point where international disputes will be settled in the calm light of reason rather than by repetition of the horrors of war. It is a just and calm light of reason and justice rather than by the arbitrament of war, with the consequent slaughter of precious human lives and the destruction of untold wealth.

"We further recommend that the Executive Council be authorized and directed to aid in every way the holding of the international labor congress which under the treaty will be held in Washington during October, 1919."

Super-Legislation, Says Furseth
The reading concluded, Furseth immediately took the floor. He began by telling how hard he had worked in an endeavor to bring himself to a point where he could approve the treaty, or remain silent. He could not, he said, bring himself to that point where he would accept "without protest the diluted labor measures proposed by the committee on international relations. The president had found himself compelled to accept."

The league, he continued, took jurisdiction over the daily lives of working people throughout the world, and is set up as the sole judge of what may be reasonable and just for them.

"It is," he said, "a super-legislation."

He said the treaty was peculiar in that it contains no provision for amendment or renunciation if it is approved. He asserted that by its terms labor was disposed of in much the same manner that the suppression of disease or the opium traffic is disposed of.

"I protested against these things in Paris," said Furseth. "My protest was taken up by Colonel House, who agreed that the changes would be made. When I had returned from a professor had got mixed in and upset the whole proposition.

"I know how the American delegates felt. Gompers called this thing a Frankenstein."

Recalls Japanese Troubles
Mr. Furseth criticized the labor provisions of the league on the ground that they could not be used to level labor downward. He had doubts of the safety of the seamen's law under its provisions. He also objected on the ground that the British Empire has 24 votes in the labor conference to 4 of the United States.

In the labor conference in Paris, he said, a provision against slavery was voted down, as was another in favor of the seamen's bill. The Americans had left, the others declared labor to be a commodity.

Furseth went on to recall the Japanese troubles on the Pacific Coast and pointed out how under the treaty with Japan, the State of California had been compelled to allow Japanese in public schools and to hold land. This he cited as proof of his contention that under the treaty the league of nations would have power to interfere in internal affairs.

Matthew Woll, speaking for the committee, said that a free agreement entered into limits the freedom of those making it. He did not think the federation wished the American people to adopt a policy of isolation and he denied the Furseth declaration that

Sec. Wilson Denies Politics Govern Employment System

Its Personnel Suggested by Defence Councils, Which Follow State Party Rule, He Explains to Committee

Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Explanation of the criticism that the Federal employment system is a political machine was made by Secretary William B. Wilson of the Department of Labor this morning at the joint hearing on the Kenyon and Nolan bills before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor and the House Committee on Labor, with Representative Smith, of Michigan, presiding.

That the councils of National Defense in the states had suggested the names for the personnel of the service in their respective territories was the reason given by the Secretary for the complaints of political machinery.

He pointed out that in Republican States the councils of defence were largely of that party and in states where the Democrats were in power the councils of defence reflected the party in power.

The Secretary, the Democrats in Republican states charged the service with using its appointive power to favor the Republicans and in the Democratic States to favor the Democrats. He charged, these complaints were not numerous, he said.

The Secretary occupied the full two hours of this morning, this morning, with the exception of ten minutes given to A. Brand, of Washington. To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, John Duesenberry, director general of the service, will take the stand.

"In compliance with the request of Senator Smith, of Georgia, I would like to report that it will be impossible to separate the work of placement done by the states as distinct from that done by the Federal offices," said Secretary Wilson. "In Illinois, however, before the war, they had 160,738 registrations, 157,085 referred to positions and 99,730 placed in positions. In 1918, after the Federal system had been cooperating, there were 561,162 registrations, 510,358 referred to positions and 420,300 placed in jobs. It is not fair to the state to make these comparisons, as conditions after the war began in earnest for us were different. But these are the only kind of figures extant."

"It should be the policy of the employment service to refuse to furnish labor in the case of a strike. This is the only condition under which we decline to try to serve requests for labor. We believe the service should be neutral, and if we supplied labor to the employer whose men had struck we would be in the position of exact neutrality. There was another angle to the question that guided this policy. We do not see why labor should be imported into a community when there is already sufficient supply of labor there to fill the positions. Any conciliations of the strike troubles were left to the conciliation board of the Department of Labor, the employment service keeping out of the matter."

The chair asked if it was a fact that 6,000 strikers had been held by industrial workers in this country from April, 1917, to November, 1918. Secretary Wilson said he was not prepared to give figures on this query, but added:

"There never were any strikers during the war of more than local import, nor any involving a large number of workers. After the conciliation board went into effect a large percentage of strikes that formerly reached the open stage was stopped before they materialized."

"The statement charged the telegraph companies attempted to take advantage of our awaiting action by the American Federation of Labor, by circulating false reports about desertions from our ranks and that the strike would soon be over."

"After first declaring no one had struck," the statement continues, "now they are offering fancy inducements for strikers to return. As a matter of fact, the gains have been all on our side."

The statement said the number of telephone workers on strike was increasing steadily and would so continue.

Concerning statements of telegraph companies that service is normal, the union men displayed a copy of a message which they said was filed in Oklahoma on June 17. The original has not yet reached Chicago, "although the sender paid 97 cents toll of the Western Union and holds a receipt therefor."

A committee from the American Federation of Labor was expected to go to Washington to-day in a further attempt to obtain from the Postmaster General the workers' demands for the right to bargain collectively.

Commercial companies said conditions here were unchanged and that business was normal.

Wife Jealous of Sister, Is Answer of Ehr Gott

Really Dealer Says He Sought Reconciliation, but Fervid Note and Poem Failed

Undue and unjust jealousy is the reply of George M. Ehr Gott, vice-president of the Broadedge Realty Company, to the separation suit of Mrs. Mildred Ball Ehr Gott, in which she charges her husband was too attentive to her sister, Mrs. Edith E. Moss, of 142 West Ninety-sixth Street, Mrs. Lavinia C. Ehr Gott, mother of Mr. Ehr Gott, has added her affidavit to the defence of her son, in which she says her daughter-in-law's temper had much to do with the trouble in the family. Justice Whitaker yesterday awarded Mrs. Ehr Gott \$25 a week alimony pending trial and gave her the custody of the two children.

Mr. Ehr Gott told the court he tried to conciliate his wife and induce her to return and live with him. Even a fervid letter and a little verse entitled "Just You," which he sent her on Mrs. Ehr Gott's birthday, failed of their purpose.

Mrs. Ehr Gott said whenever her husband gave her a present he gave a duplicate of it to Mrs. Moss, her sister. She said Mr. Ehr Gott had urged her to sue him for divorce, giving her written memorandum on which he said he might base such action. Mr. Ehr Gott denied giving his sister-in-law any presents, and explained he was pleasant and polite to Mrs. Moss because she was his wife's sister.

Country Responding To Republican Acts, Says Chairman Hays

'Boys in Bushes' Like Way Appropriations Are Being Cut and See Quick End to Government Ownership

Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Back in Washington from an absence in what he calls "the bushes," Chairman Will H. Hays of the Republican National Committee said this morning that the "boys who reside in that part of the country are mightily pleased with the way the Republican majority in Congress is wielding the axe on appropriations. Also, "the boys in the bushes" are chuckling with delight over the check that is being applied to government ownership and all paternalistic tendencies.

It looks to them, says Mr. Hays, as if the Republicans were going to ring the two principles of the campaign that overthrew the Democrats last fall.

"The people voted the Republicans because last November," said Mr. Hays, "because they wished to express their condemnation of the autocratic and socialistic tendencies of the Administration and because they had confidence in the Republican will and spirit."

"Now they are delighted at the results that are being attained, such as the prompt passage of the woman suffrage amendment and the rapid progress of the appropriation bill with a saving of about a billion and a half, as compared with what the departments asked. Considering that three months ago it was expected that the Congress would be so soon, this sort of action makes a strong appeal everywhere."

"Then the boys in the bushes like the restoration of telephone and telegraph wires and the giving back to the Interstate Commerce Commission of the rate fixing power, and they know the railroads will soon be disposed of. The few months of laboratory work by the government with these utilities has pretty nearly disposed of the question of public ownership in this country."

As to the league of nations, Mr. Hays said that for the present he had nothing to add to his Fort Wayne speech, in which he said it was an American and not a partisan question. On an American question the Republican party was always right.

"But by and large," continued Mr. Hays, "the people are thinking about national rather than international questions. The size of their taxes and the way the railroads are run interest them more than the league of nations. They are keen for the resumption of normal life as soon as possible."

Asked about the Republican Publicity Association, he said there was no connection whatever between it and the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Hays expects to be in Washington almost continuously for the next month.

Admiral Benson Says League Would Reduce Armaments

Returning From Europe, He Declares He Believes Wilson's Ideas and Plans Can Be Brought to Fruition

"If the league of nations becomes a fact it will automatically reduce armaments," said Rear Admiral William S. Benson, who returned yesterday from the battleship Arkansas, after eight months as naval adviser to the American peace conference.

"But you must emphasize the 'if,' the admiral added.

"That is all I can say about either the league of nations or future policies of the American or other navies of the world," he went on.

"Mr. Wilson's ideas and plans can be brought to fruition, I firmly believe after my contact with those at the peace conference. Bear in mind, however, that I was there as naval adviser and what touches on the political is out of my realm and something on which I do not wish to offer any statements."

"Naval aviation is a branch which is certain to have a large place in any future war. I believe the American navy should go ahead developing its aviation seriously and enthusiastically. The naval policy regarding aviation is to go along lines of proved knowledge. There may be nothing spectacular in the way naval aviation develops, but we will be constantly at it."

Mrs. Benson returned with the admiral.

"There was no particular reason why I should return on a man of war," said the admiral. "When it was arranged that I was to come on the Arkansas I made arrangements to bring Mrs. Benson with me. There are 57,000 first class passengers in Europe trying to get home, and for this reason we brought as many people with us on the Arkansas as we could. Beside Mrs. Benson and myself, we brought sixteen army officers and nine field clerks from Brest and would have brought more if we could have accommodated them."

The Arkansas was met 150 miles off by the destroyers Nicholson, O'Brien, Dixon and Winslow. As she steamed off North River past the Pennsylvania, Rear Admiral Mayo's flagship, the Pennsylvania fired a seventeen-gun salute.

When the Arkansas was anchored Rear Admirals Mayo, Rodman, Coontz, Eberle and Wood went aboard to pay their respects to Rear Admiral Benson. Lieutenant Commander Howard H. Benson, his son, and Mrs. Howard H. Benson, also boarded the Arkansas.

Rains Cause Loss in Brazil

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Work of Seamen's Church Institute To Be Extended

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Mr. Gompers said that, although he had been elected president of the labor union, he found he was in an almost hopeless minority, and at one time had been forced to threaten to submit a separate report to the peace conference. Following this, he said, Andrew Furseth had voiced his approval of the labor provisions.

Furseth Letter Read
Soon afterward, he said, he learned Furseth had written to the President objecting to the labor provisions. He tried, he said, to get a copy of this letter from Furseth, but failed. Later a friend supplied one. This was read to the convention. It showed that Furseth objected to the labor covenant on the ground that it did not declare against slavery and was silent on the matter of the seaman's bill.

Mr. Gompers cited the recent crossing of the Atlantic by aeroplane as an argument that the United States can no longer expect to hold an isolated position and the necessity of a better understanding with the rest of the world.

Referring back to changes in the labor provisions of the treaty, Mr. Gompers said that while he was in New York the State Department was asked to inform the Federation what alterations had been made, reading in reply a telegram moving that Sir Robert Borden had caused some amendments to be made. This, he said, was followed by the sending of this message to the President on Tuesday:

"I have my advice exactly as the council of the American Federation of Labor has recommended to the convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session, the endorsement of the league of nations including the labor provisions.

"Reports published here indicate that the labor provisions have been so changed and weakened as to practically nullify effectiveness."

"I cannot ask the convention or the rank and file of labor to endorse propositions which have been or may be made useless."

"The convention must necessarily take up consideration of the matter on or before Friday, June 20, 1919, and I am confident that all definite information upon this subject will be furnished with copy of previous provisions affecting labor as now framed."

Will Hasten "Better Day"
To this Acting Secretary of State Polk wired a statement as to some minor details, on receipt of which Mr. Gompers said he had sent Guy H. Oester to Washington to get some definite answer by to-day. The President's cable, printed elsewhere, followed.

Mr. Gompers concluded by making a plea for approval of the league as something that "would hasten the better day spoken of by the poets."

Daniel J. Tobin, leader of the teamsters and a member of the executive committee, moved the previous question immediately Mr. Gompers sat down. The delegates voted it and started to leave the hall, when Tobin followed by a demand that vote be recalled.

This morning the convention approved a resolution calling for the repeal of the espionage act, but declined to ask for the release of so-called political prisoners. To-morrow morning the annual election will be held and an effort made to secure final adjournment.

Battery Baths Will Be Open To-day; Others July 1
The two free floating baths which have done service at the Battery for forty-seven years will throw open their doors to the small boy to-day. Last year more than 200,000 used the two baths.

Borough President Dowling, who has supervision of the public baths in Manhattan, said last night that on July 1 other free floating baths would be opened at West Tenth Street and West Ninety-ninth Street, in the North River, and at Pike, East Ninetieth and East 120th Streets in the East River.

Food, clothing, living quarters, medical and dental attention—all of the very best—absolutely FREE. The present rate of pay is \$30 a month or more. In other words, the soldier now has a net profit of about a dollar a day.

Can you pay all your living expenses from your present income and have a dollar a day left over? Probably not.

Military Life is Outdoor Life
It inculcates self-control, quick-thinking, alertness, regularity, exactness, bodily fitness. It makes you hard as nails; a trained, co-ordinated unit of clean bone and muscle. Most men gain weight as a result of army life!

Free Vocational Training in the Army Fits You for Success
Suppose you are a young man looking about you for a trade as a stepping stone to success in life—Uncle Sam offers many educational opportunities, and pays you while you study.

Liberty and Recreation
The soldier off duty writes letters, smokes, plays baseball, pool, football or most any other game he likes; goes to the movies, or theatres; in fact, does about as he pleases. He has no difficulty in obtaining permission to leave the camp or post at proper times. He meets agreeable people, including lots of nice girls, at Hostess Houses, etc. He goes to dances, if he wants to. In fact, he usually has a better time than a civilian.

Now, Men, What Do You Want?
Where do you want to go? France and the Rhine? (50,000 going right away). Panama? Hawaiian Islands? Philippine Islands? China? Alaska? Men are wanted for certain branches of the Service in all of the above places.

What Branch of the Service Do You Like Best?
Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Ordnance Dept., Medical Dept. (including Veterinary Corps), Coast Artillery Corps, Signal Corps, Tank Corps, Air Service (including Balloon Corps), Motor Transport Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Corps of Engineers, Construction Division. You can choose your own branch of the Service.

What Useful Skilled Trade Would You Like to Learn?
You can learn almost any trade you wish, and quit at the end of your enlistment with money in the bank, and a livelihood in your brain and at your fingertips.

Do You Want to Be a Non-Com?
In every organization there are now vacancies in the various grades of non-commissioned officers, carrying increased pay, opportunity and experience.

Do You Want to Be an Officer?
Appointments of selected enlisted men to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point are frequently made. The regulations provide that at all times there shall be men so appointed in West Point, to a number not exceeding ninety; and many men also receive commissions direct from the ranks.

Call at the nearest recruiting station and ask all the questions you wish. You incur not the slightest obligation by doing so. Courteous non-commissioned officers on duty will cheerfully tell you whatever you want to know and give you printed matter that you can look over at your home.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The commercial telegraphers' strike, heading to a statement from strike headquarters here to-day, will continue as long as "the Wilson Administration stands on record as denying us the right which President Wilson says all workers are entitled to."

The statement charged the telegraph companies attempted to take advantage of "our awaiting action by the American Federation of Labor, by circulating false reports about desertions from our ranks and that the strike would soon be over."

"After first declaring no one had struck," the statement continues, "now they are offering fancy inducements for strikers to return. As a matter of fact, the gains have been all on our side."

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Ask for the ORIGINAL Malted Milk. Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids. No Cooking. A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch at Home or Office. Avoid Imitations and Substitutes.

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Here is Opportunity—Are YOU the Man?

My boy—your Uncle Sam is sending 50,000 men like you, right now, to serve in France and on the Rhine. The flag floats in many parts of the world, and Uncle Sam will maintain an efficient, patriotic army to guard it. So besides the contingents for Europe, many other red-blooded men are invited to volunteer and choose what part of the world they will serve in.

Will You Go?

In Panama, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, China, as well as France and the Rhine, opportunity is offered clean, ambitious, intelligent young men. The choice is yours!

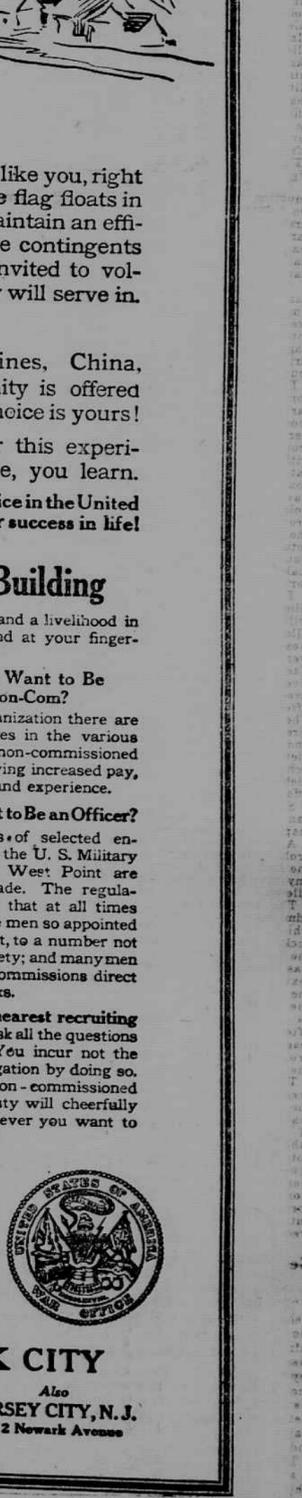
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Read every word of this advertisement and see why service in the United States Army is the best preparation you could have for success in life!

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