

# New York Labor Proposes Six Strikeless Months; Carranza Flatly Repeals the Monroe Doctrine

## Pershing Is On Way Home On Transport

**Foch Bids Farewell to the American Commander on Deck of Leviathan With a Final Tribute**

## Both Recall Deeds of War

**U. S. General Declares That Conflict Has Made Friendship Lasting**

BREST, Sept. 1.—General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force, sailed from here today on the transport Leviathan for the United States. The steamer left port at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

Marshal Foch came aboard the transport shortly before she sailed and made a final address to the departing American commander.

Will Guard War Graves  
"In leaving France," said the Marshal, "you leave your dead in our hands. On our soil we will care for them religiously and zealously, as befitting the use of the powerful aid you brought us."

"These dead will bring from America many thoughts of remembrance and pious visits and will bind still more strongly our already close union. Recalling with emotion the hours we have lived together—some of them full of anguish, some glorious—I am struck hard in the heart in passing with you the last moments of your stay among us. On your arrival you say, 'Lafayette, we are here.' Allow a French soldier of today to return thanks to you, and in a few words recall the work you have done for the rights and liberty of the world."

Marshal Foch then reviewed the American effort and continued:  
"The army, raised in all haste, with still an element of uncertainty, has recently organized and commanded by young officers, without military tradition, passed rapidly to your hands. You have shown yourself to be in the largest sense organizer, soldier, chief and great servant of your country, crowning the generous efforts and noble spirit of America with victory by your armies."

Speaks for Dead  
"If," concluded the Marshal, "the clouds of war should gather again in the future, would not these dead rise from their tombs and make their voices heard once more by a world which already knows that the same cause, the same cause of liberty, has united us since the time of Washington and Lafayette?"

General Pershing replied by bidding farewell to France in the person of the Marshal, to her gallant patriots, to her patriotic men and to her noble women.

"You have done me the signal honor," he said, "of paying me a final visit. It is fitting that you should be the last to whom I say farewell, in the cause of our intimate service together in the days of anxiety and victory."

Gives Praise to France  
"The American army, in fulfillment of the will of the people, came to France to fight for the same principles of right and because the common ideals of the two countries called for mutual action upon this foundation. Close comradeship and cooperation rapidly moulded our fresh and aggressive young marines into an army which under you as the Allied leader was to turn the tide of war."

"I fought beside the glorious army of France and, for the first time, during more than two years, has given our relations an affectionate and makes our parting one of sadness. In these deep sentiments there is an abiding confidence between our peoples which insures to the world our constant friendship and our common purpose in behalf of humanity."

"In leaving me, France one day we are consoled to feel that their graves will be tenderly cared for and become a sacred shrine that will still more firmly bind us together."

Farewell From Pershing  
In a message of farewell to the French people through the press, General Pershing said:  
"More than two years ago I arrived in Paris with a small group of officers and men as the advance guard of our army. Since that day a host of Americans have come to France, lived among her people and returned to their homes."

"It is possible for different nations to understand each other and to feel that we carry back with us an appreciation of France and its people, its art and its culture. Our soldiers found their education in Paris, along the rivers of the Pyrenees and in the mountains. They have shared with the wonderful peasantry of France their joys and sorrows; they have fought, suffered and died beside the people and rejoiced with them in the final victory. Such a mingling of peoples in a common cause is unprecedented in the history of the world. In taking our departure we have one regret—that the people who have formerly known us only as guests and visitors are without knowledge of the home life of the Americans."

Pays Tribute to French  
"None of us will ever forget that period of the war when the American forces were assembled and trained for battle under the protection of the armies of France and England, being the enemy at bay. Nor will we ever forget that moment of the struggle when we found our opportunity to join

## All Packers' Records To Go to Grand Jury

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—With the return to-day from Washington of Charles F. Cline, United States District Attorney, it became definitely known that subpoenas had been issued for the complete records of the "big five" packers in all forty cities in which the packing companies have offices. The records, together with testimony of witnesses, will be presented to the grand jury which convenes to-morrow, it was said.

District Attorney Cline has held three conferences with Attorney General Palmer in Washington preparatory to launching the government's legal attack on the packers. It was reported to-night that Oliver E. Pagan, indictment expert in the Attorney General's office, would arrive in Chicago to-morrow to aid in preparing the cases for the grand jury.

The grand jury will also consider evidence against alleged food hoarders, profiteers and five sugar dealers arrested for violation of the food control act.

## Firemen Form Human Chains; Save 3 Women

WINNER of Medal, Timothy Leary, Battalion Chief Jones and Others Brave Death in Daring Rescue

A shriek stopped Timothy O'Leary in his tracks last night soon after he had left his home at 81 Montgomery Street on his way to quarters at Engine Company 15. As he turned into Clinton Street the fireman saw hundreds of persons starting at a top floor window of a five-story tenement at 247 Clinton Street.

Nellie Callahan, nineteen, was clinging to the window sill. Her face was puckered with the smoke and heat and terror of the fire whose flames O'Leary could see crawling up the ancient window casing.

Pushing a way through the crowd O'Leary dashed into the hallway of the house, shielding his face with his arms from the smoke that was rolling out in great billows. An instant later he reappeared, staggering. The smoke had driven him back.

He knew he could not climb the stairs at 247, but he knew that he was going to get the girl off the window ledge some way. He ran to 245 Clinton Street and up the stairs to the top floor, where the rooms next to the burning house were unoccupied.

O'Leary Rescues Girl  
Throwing open the window nearest to that in which Nellie Callahan crouched, O'Leary slammed one leg and one arm inside and another leg and one arm outside and crawled over the edge of his body across the four-foot space that separated him from the young woman. He managed to grasp her arm and swing her to safety. She was almost unconscious from the heat and shock, however, and O'Leary had to carry her to the street.

Before he had descended the stairs fire engines and trucks were cleaving a chaotic path through the crowd. Firemen were running here and there with lengths of hose over their shoulders and captains and chiefs were shouting orders.

Walter Jones, a battalion chief, stopped midway in a shout. In the window where Nellie Callahan had clung, her mother, Mrs. Katherine Callahan, had found a foothold, and the fire was closer to her than it had got to her daughter. She was beating at smoldering spots in her skirt and was poised as if for a leap.

"Don't jump!" cried Jones and started to the rescue through 245 Clinton Street, followed by Fireman Charles Miller, of Hook and Ladder 18. At the foot of the stairs they found O'Leary with his burden. As soon as he had deposited her in a safe place he turned and followed them.

Jones Rescues Mother  
With Miller clutching one leg and O'Leary anchoring the other Jones swung from the window head down, rising in an arc like a pendulum. At the second swing he reached Mrs. Callahan's level and grasped her under the arms. The reverse of the swing dragged her from her scorching perch and the double weight suddenly put upon the arms of the two firemen well-nigh dragged them to the street below.

The weight was beyond their strength. They could not even hold it. Inch by inch they had to give ground and were themselves doubled over the window sill when half a dozen firemen burst into the room, seized the legs of O'Leary and Miller, and with a "heave-ho," pulled the whole human chain down.

Meantime another woman had appeared at a window, this time at a window midway across the top floor of the house, which was inaccessible from any other side of the building. She was Mrs. Margaret Thornton. The flames which beat about her had driven her from the sill and she was hanging by her hands over the street.

Half a dozen firemen ran up a 45-foot ladder, which failed by a few feet of reaching the woman. Before the ladder had settled against the side of the building a fireman was climbing it. He was William Hartman. As he climbed he shouted encouragement to the woman and she held her grip until his arms closed about her.

Then she gave way suddenly and her weight pulled the upper part of Hartman's body at right angles to the ladder. Twice he tried to lunge back and recover his balance. He could not do it with that dead weight in his arms. The woman was beginning to slip from his grasp when John Scanlon, of Hook and Ladder 8, ran up the ladder and and ladder 8, ran up the ladder and and ladder 8, ran up the ladder and



## Bolshevism Splits Socialists Into 4 Factions

John Reed and Left Wing Quit Chicago Convention Saying They Are "Debs' Gang and Bolsheviks All"

Special Correspondence  
CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—The radical movement in America split today into three parties, each of which proclaimed its remedy as the only genuine panacea for social ills. Likewise, each party declared itself the only exponent of the doctrine of Karl Marx.

The old Socialist party split into a right wing and left wing party. The former Socialist national executive committee, on account of its extreme radicalism, was unanimously repudiated by the right wing. The Reds then voted themselves a new name and were born again as the Communist Socialist party, to distinguish it from what it called the "bourgeois" and "reactionary" Socialist party, which was meeting upstairs in the same building.

Communist Party Born  
In the meantime a third party called the Communist party was born into the world in another hall several blocks away, the offspring of the foreign language Socialist federations and the Bolshevik elements of the Socialist party of New York.

Next, the new Communist Socialist party, sponsored by John Reed and other seceders from the right wing convention, officially announced its affiliation with the Moscow Communist Internationale of Lenin and Trotsky, and to prove its unalterable radicalism invented an official convention yell, "Bolshevik, Bolshevik, Bolshevik, bang! We belong to the Debs gang! We're for the socialists all the while!"

As the genuine 100 per cent pure Moscow Bolshevik party, having beaten the new Communist party to it by twenty-four hours, the John Reed convention sent a committee to the newly born Communist party asking it to unite in one big party which should make the world safe for the Soviets.

Reed Insists on Being In  
But the Communist party included delegates from New York who do not like John Reed and whom John Reed does not like. The two committees could not get together unless Reed and Benjamin Gitlow, also of New York, were excluded from one new party. Reed objected to being left out. Frazier of North Dakota as the party candidate for President of the United States.

The Plumb plan was indorsed, and the United States was asked to recall all troops from Russia and to give no further aid to the fight on the Soviet republic.  
John Hickey, of Burlington, representing the miners, was elected president of the party for the coming year.

## Oh, What Will the Harvest Be?

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—(By The Associated Press).—A defence of Mexico against foreign representations, particularly from the United States, regarding the lives of foreigners and their property, was contained in a message of President Carranza read at the opening session of Congress to-night. Particular reference was made to alleged injustices practised against Mexicans in the United States.

## Whole 18th Infantry Decorated by France

JUST before the Leviathan left Brest yesterday two French army officers boarded the transport and conferred a fourragere on the colors and on the commanding officer of the 18th Infantry Regiment, Brigadier General Briquet and Colonel Laureun, chief of staff of the French mission, bestowed the decoration.

Word of the ceremony was received here last night in a cablegram from Brigadier General Frank Parker, commanding the 1st Brigade, to Major Charles S. Soulier, an 18th Infantry officer with the 1st Division advance party.

The decoration is a braided emblem, which may be worn henceforth by every member of the regiment over his left shoulder. Colonel Hunt is commanding officer of the 18th.

Right Wingers Purge  
Meantime upstairs in the same hall the conservative Right Wing declared itself to be the true exponent of rational socialism and purged its membership by unseating the Washington delegation and expelling L. E. Katterfeld, of Kansas, "for the good of the party." The six California delegates threw a bomb into the Right Wing convention by announcing they would not take their seats until all of the contested delegations were seated and police were withdrawn from the hall.

The delegates then went downstairs and joined in cheering for the Bolsheviks.  
The Communist convention opened in a setting of red flags, red stickers, red hunting and firing red signs denouncing the capitalist class and proclaiming the class war and the social revolution.

Detectives appeared at the hall with a squad of policemen and ordered all the red flags and decorations taken down. They were torn from the walls as follows:  
The convention got under way with Louis E. Frazier, of New York, in the chair. About 600 persons were in attendance, including about 250 delegates.

## Frazier, of North Dakota, Urged as Labor Candidate

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 1.—The North Dakota Workers Nonpartisan Political Alliance, organized here last night, is to-day making plans for a national campaign.  
Resolutions adopted pledge support to the Nonpartisan League and recognition to the National Labor party of the United States.  
Frazier of North Dakota as the party candidate for President of the United States.

## U. S. Defied In Message To Congress

Mexico Has Not and Will Not Recognize Policy as Binding, He Declares; Complains of Injustice

Rails at Charges of Lawless Action

League of Nations Also Is Denounced as Failing to Promote World Equality

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—(By The Associated Press).—A defence of Mexico against foreign representations, particularly from the United States, regarding the lives of foreigners and their property, was contained in a message of President Carranza read at the opening session of Congress to-night.

A long list of the alleged offences was given under the section of the address devoted to foreign relations. The message also defended Mexico's neutrality during the war and protested against charges that the Mexican government was incapable and unwilling to protect foreign lives and property.

In the message President Carranza asserted that Mexico did not ask admission to the league of nations because, he said, the league did not establish equality for all nations and races. He reiterated that Mexico had not recognized and would not recognize the Monroe Doctrine.

Regarding oil legislation, the message said the government was willing to conciliate, but would not sacrifice its national sovereignty.

## England Lifts Restrictions On Imports

All But Articles of "Key Industries" Now Will Be Admitted; Germany Seeks to Resume Trade

New York Tribune European Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 1.—The restrictions on imports were lifted to-day. All kinds of goods now can be imported, except dyes, chemicals, drugs, perfumes, optical glass and scientific instruments, gas mantles, magnets, hostery, needles, gasoline and other articles of the "key industries."

German merchants are among the first to take advantage of this lowering of the bars. They are sending out circulars pointing out that, owing to the low value of the mark, they can offer their goods at prices much lower than the costs of the British manufacturers. Picture postcards, machine tools and toys are three classes of goods already offered, in which British manufacturers fear local producers may be ruined.

Fancy articles, leather goods, razors, penknives and unwearable books for children are but a few products with which the Germans are expected to flood British shops immediately. The prices of many desirable articles will be lowered. Even the section of the press which advocates a boycott of British products is not very confident that the English people will turn their backs on low prices and steadfastly refuse to buy the imported goods.

The Germans can control the British toy market. This is considered unfortunate, because thousands of disabled soldiers have found an occupation turning out children's playthings for local manufacturers. The embargo on the importation of foreign paper is lifted, and paper-using industries will benefit considerably as a result.

"The Evening Star" says: "The main thing about German exports to this country is that, if we do not buy them, Germany will not be able to purchase goods from us."  
Certain British steamship lines have made arrangements to have vessels loaded at Hamburg, and, if a sufficient cargo can be obtained, at Bremen also. Thus the free trade advocates have won their first fight, although the trade policy of the British government is still far from clearly defined. Other promised legislation is yet to follow. It is expected an act of Parliament will prevent the sale in this country of goods at prices lower than those current in the country of their manufacture and will enable the Board of Trade to check any sudden influx of imports that might follow a collapse of the exchange rate.

## U. S. Defied In Message To Congress

Mexico Has Not and Will Not Recognize Policy as Binding, He Declares; Complains of Injustice

Rails at Charges of Lawless Action

League of Nations Also Is Denounced as Failing to Promote World Equality

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—(By The Associated Press).—A defence of Mexico against foreign representations, particularly from the United States, regarding the lives of foreigners and their property, was contained in a message of President Carranza read at the opening session of Congress to-night.

A long list of the alleged offences was given under the section of the address devoted to foreign relations. The message also defended Mexico's neutrality during the war and protested against charges that the Mexican government was incapable and unwilling to protect foreign lives and property.

In the message President Carranza asserted that Mexico did not ask admission to the league of nations because, he said, the league did not establish equality for all nations and races. He reiterated that Mexico had not recognized and would not recognize the Monroe Doctrine.

Regarding oil legislation, the message said the government was willing to conciliate, but would not sacrifice its national sovereignty.

## Manager of American Mine Slain in Mexico

Question Whether Victim of Bandits Was American or British Remains Unsettled

EL PASO, Sept. 1.—Adam Schaeffer, either an American or a British citizen, was killed by Mexican bandits at his mine in the state of Zacatecas August 28, according to a telegram received by the American Smelting and Refining Company here to-day. Schaeffer was an independent mining operator.

News of Schaeffer's killing was received at the company's Mexican headquarters from its officers in Aguas Calientes, Mexico. He was general manager of the Cinco Estrellas mine, an independent property, near Pinos, Zacatecas.

A band of Mexican bandits, operating independently, was reported near Zacatecas, Zacatecas, last week, and it is believed here it was this band that murdered Schaeffer.

Mining men here disagree as to Mr. Schaeffer's citizenship. Telegrams have been sent to the American consuls in Torreon and Aguas Calientes to ascertain the facts.

Schaeffer's home had been in Mexico for more than ten years, and his mother and sister live in Pittsburgh, according to records on file here with a local mining brokerage firm.

## Man Slain in Cherry St., Woman Witness Faints

Salvatore Lavato is Arrested After the Shooting of Charles Burgo

The sound of four revolver shots brought Patrolman Long of the Oak Street station to 109 Cherry Street yesterday afternoon. On the pavement lay a man and a woman. The man, Charles Burgo, of 502 East Fourteenth Street, was dead. The woman, Miss Pauline La Prest, of 118 Cherry Street, had fainted when she saw the man murdered.

All four shots fired had found their mark on Burgo. There were two bullet wounds in his stomach, one in his lungs and a fourth over his heart.

Miss La Prest later said she saw two men dart out of 150 Cherry Street and that one of them shot Burgo. Detectives searched the house and arrested Salvatore Lavato. He was found, they say, in a room on the third floor.

Deputies Will Assist In Honoring Americans

Pass Bill for Representation at Mouth of Gironde

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed a bill providing for the Chamber to be officially represented next Saturday at the laying of the cornerstone of the monument at the mouth of the Gironde River which is to commemorate the first landing of American troops on French soil.

President Poincaré and the presidents of the Chamber and the Senate will attend the ceremony.

## Labor's Suggestions To Cut High Costs

SUSPEND all pending strikes for six months, or longer. Order no new strikes, except those necessary to prevent oppression. Make Executive Committee of State Federation of Labor judge of necessity for strikes.

Increase production by intensive methods which helped to win the war. Uphold President Wilson's efforts to reduce living costs and place the country on a safe and firm business basis.

## Capital and Labor Expected to Agree

National Defence Council to Consider Make-Up and Date of Parley

By Theodore M. Knappen  
New York Tribune Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Council of National Defence, which is being utilized as the agency through which the President is dealing, to a large extent, with the problems of labor and the high cost of living, will at its meeting on Wednesday, it is stated, consider the date and make-up of the conference of labor and capital called for by the President in his Labor Day message to the public.

One of the things to be determined is the number and nature of the delegates. As it is to be a conference rather than a convention, it may be decided to hold the number of delegates to the smallest limit compatible with adequate representation.

On the other hand, it is desired to have the conference large enough to be thoroughly representative, so that its decisions will have wide authority. In general there are two fundamental things to be attained by the proposed conference.

First, an agreement in the underlying economic principles of production. Second, the establishment of an orderly method of settling disputes between labor and capital.

Under the first head it is felt that there must be a cordial agreement that the profiteering restriction of production, the curbing of labor or capital, must be abolished, and that there must be a general acknowledgment that the real welfare of both groups depends on maximum production. Capital would accordingly give up the labor of restricting output for the purpose of exploiting prices, and labor would give up the idea of providing more jobs by limiting the productivity of each laborer.

Under the second head the fundamental question is held to be the general recognition by capital of organized labor having the right to speak for all labor. If this recognition is obtained, the next step probably will be the constitution of a national permanent board of labor and capital, to which all disputes of general concern shall be referred for settlement.

Following the principle established in the composition of the War Labor Board and in the railroad administration's scale of wages and conditions of service, such a board probably would be a balanced board, having an equal number of representatives of both sides, without an umpire, but with a provision for the delegation of deadlocked disputes to a referee mutually agreed upon.

It is not believed that there is now any thought of making this board a governmental body, or that it is to be voluntary, and its decisions are to be enforced by the support of public opinion and such disciplinary measures as each party may see fit to adopt for its own members.

It is a common belief that the leaders of organized labor in this country are now almost a unit in opposing restriction of production, so far as such restriction is inspired by the idea of creating more jobs or encouraging efficiency; it is conceded that it will take a long campaign of education to convince the idea to permeate throughout the personnel of organized labor.

Hitherto the leaders have been loath to preach it because the endless dispute between labor and capital has been conducted on the narrow lines of both parties "grabbing off" all possible immediate advantages for their followers without considering the general good and their participation in it, or without taking the long and the sound economic view. The propaganda in favor of increased production and efficiency, to be effective, must, it is held, come from labor itself.

Captains of industry who are convinced that the complete democratization of industry is something practically unworkable are afraid that the Presidential conference may undertake too much in attempting to deal with the problem of industrial controversies.

They have learned, they say, that the President has said he intends to settle the differences between capital and labor by getting for labor a more part in directing industrial enterprises and a share in profits. They fear that the President's devotion to ideals may prove a stumbling block to practical improvements in relations between labor and capital.

## Workers Urged to Speed Up

Committee of State Federation Tells Them It Is Only Way to Cut High Cost of Living

Advised to End All Strikes Now

Also to Do Ten Hours' Work in Eight and Give Every Aid to President

A six months' truce with employers, during which there shall be no strikes unless under grave provocation, and a ten-hour product in an eight-hour day were recommended yesterday in a committee report made public by the New York State Federation of Labor, the state body of the American Federation of Labor. The committee is one appointed last July by James P. Holland, president of the New York organization, to inquire into the causes of increasing prices. It recommended:

"That copies of this report be transmitted to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and to the various state federations of labor throughout the United States, with the recommendation that the policy outlined herein be adopted by all."

To Give President a Chance  
The industrial armistice is proposed to give President Wilson's efforts to reduce prices a chance to operate, and it is suggested that the period be prolonged if the President deems it necessary. If it becomes effective strikes would be authorized only "where vital principles of trade unionism are at stake or where employers are practising intolerable oppression." Existing strikes would be called off on the basis of the status quo.

Individual firms or corporations breaking the proposed truce would be left to the mercy of organizations of employers, but labor would fight such firm or corporation "in a manner that will never be effaced from the culprit's memory."

Radicals Guilty of Treason  
The report declares that unions which yield to the influence of "lawless agitators" at such a time as this are guilty of treason to the United States and to trade unionism. Having attained the eight-hour day, it is said, it is now the duty of organized labor to increase production to the point reached when the work day was ten hours in length.

An appeal is made for the whole American people to devote themselves to their work in the face of industrial and economic peril as they did when war united their endeavors.

## Text of Report

YOUR committee does not intend to burden you with a tiresome dissertation on the causes of the high cost of living. They are patent to all thoughtful men. The representative business men with whom your committee conferred presented facts and figures to show that the high cost of living is due to the high cost of and decrease in production. These facts were well known to your committee.

Your committee is convinced that this condition is all wrong and cannot be permitted to continue unless we—and by we your committee means we—labor alone but the people of the whole United States wish to invite a disaster unparalleled in history. The people must be given a breathing spell. There must be a suspension of struggling for class and party advantage. All Americans must bend their backs to their oars and pull steadily together against the storm-tossed waters until our boat again rides safely on the placid sea of prosperity.

The part that labor can play in bringing tranquility and prosperity to our industrial life has been pointed out by recent events.

Quotation From Wilson  
The President of the United States in a message to his fellow-citizens on August 25 refers specifically to the threatened strike of railway shopmen and makes a plea which may adversely be considered as applying to industrial disturbances generally. The President said:

"Only by keeping the cost of production on its present level, by increasing production and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down."

As a result of President Wilson's appeal, backed by the attitude of