

Government Expected to Act to Prevent Coal Tie-Up

Halt German Opera While Five Nations Form World Trade League

Mayor Again Forbids Performance and Company Asks Justice Bijur for Writ of Injunction

Decision Promised For This Morning

Great Crowd Gathers at Theater and 500 Police Are Kept in Reserve

The renascence of German opera in New York, objected to by the American Legion, came to a halt last evening. Mayor Hylan's second reversal of opinion and Supreme Court Justice Bijur's determination to pass immediately on the Star Opera Company's application for an injunction against police interference, combined to render, at least temporarily, the scheduled season of Teutonic music to the lesser dignity of a one-night stand.

Despite the announcement of the opera company managers that they would not attempt to give a performance until Justice Bijur rules today on the right of the Mayor to forbid it, the police were not to be caught napping. A miller throng of several thousand began early in the evening to gather in the vicinity of the Lexington Opera House, conspicuously dark and forty patrolmen were sent to the four corners of Fifth Street, Fifth Avenue, Lexington Avenue and Third Avenue and Lexington Avenue.

500 Police Held Ready Five hundred men, twenty-five of them mounted, were held in readiness by Inspector Underhill and Captain Duggan in the Lexington Opera House. Developments proved these precautions had been well taken, for while nothing approaching the wildly riotous events of Monday night occurred, the police had been on hand for a half hour or so when 150 service men, reinforced by about 1,000 civilians, attempted to stage a demonstration before the Lexington Opera House. A squad of mounted men was required to disperse them.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when an army truck bearing some fifty soldiers, sailors and marines came north on Lexington Avenue. A policeman at the Forty-eighth Street corner stopped it and ordered its occupants out. They obeyed and the driver was allowed to proceed.

Other service men came running from all directions until the uniformed mob was increased three-fold, when it charged past the policeman straight up Lexington Avenue. The blue-coated soldiers, some of whom carried rifles, turned north to Fifth Street and thence east to Lexington Avenue. They drew up in front of the opera house and began to hoot and cheer at the policeman.

Meanwhile Inspector Underhill had been apprised of what was afoot, and had hurried to the scene with a dozen mounted policemen. He had his men attached the mounted men from the station house in another direction. The Inspector and his squad walked toward the crowd of disturbers, which by now had been joined by hundreds of civilians, and they took to their heels down Fifth Street toward Third Avenue. Underhill and his patrolmen followed closely, warning the disturbers to disperse.

They made a brief stand at Third Avenue, but continued their flight when the police showed they meant business. When the crowd was half way between Third and Second avenues a force of mounted men wheeled from Second Avenue into Fifty-first Street and the mounted men and the civilians sympathizers found themselves in a trap.

Crowd Promptly Scatter Apprehensions that they were to be taken into custody gave way, however, when the mounted nation opened passage for them through its ranks. They took prompt advantage of the opportunity and soon scattered up and over Second Avenue.

While this was going on the fifteen policemen in the lobby of the opera house had observed a well dressed man cross Lexington Avenue. He carried a Gladstone bag which he placed on the sidewalk. He opened the bag, drew a hammer from it, and, before any of the policemen, who stood shoulder to shoulder, realized what he was about, had jammed it into his belt and driven the hammer through a heavy pane of plate glass in the opera house door. Then the lone rioter dropped the hammer and submitted to arrest. His right arm was washed from wrist to elbow by the shattered glass.

At the East Fifty-first Street station he said he was Herbert Lewis, forty-six years old, of 334 Madison Avenue, and claimed to have served overseas in the Second Division of the Marine Corps. He was wearing a heavy coat, that he was a magazine writer. He attributed his act to "patriotism."

Great Britain, Belgium, France, Italy and U. S. Launch New Organization at Atlantic City

Aim to Co-operate On Business Lines

Any Member of League of Nations To Be Permitted to Join New Body

Special Correspondence ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 21.—The first world league of business men was born in Atlantic City to-night. Five nations—the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy—contributed their ideas for an economic league of nations, and their suggestions were coordinated and adopted by the committee of the whole.

Admission to the new international organization, which will aim to make the voice of commerce articulate everywhere, will be limited to members of the league of nations. Although the United States Senate has not yet acted on the treaty of peace, the membership clause was accepted without a dissenting voice from the American delegates. In advocating the new body, M. Ploegh, president of the Belgian mission to the International Trade Conference here, which was forced into a permanent organization by to-night's action, said amid applause:

"I see no reason why we should not lay here the foundation for a league of nations, the purpose of which for all time will be a reaping of every growing harvest. It may be by the advancement of world-wide commerce; by a cooperation between nations to bring about universal prosperity and the promotion of those industries which make for a happy, law-abiding, prosperous people, and which just as surely will mean the stamping out of Bolshevism and kindred menaces to good government."

Field of League Broad The idea of extending the functions of this new body into that part of the field of politics and social life which has a bearing on industry, finance and commerce was reiterated by other staunch proponents, and was carried in the report drawn up by a special committee of ten and adopted by the committee of the whole. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, under whose auspices the trade conference is being conducted, is a mere formality.

In defining the objects of the Economic League, the report specifically refers to social matters thus: "The aims of the league will be to create a permanent international headquarters which will centralize all data concerning economic subjects and social conditions, the facts relating to respective needs, present productions and future possibilities of each country."

Further Purposes Outlined Further specific functions as outlined in the first draft of the new league's constitution are:

To act as an instrument of coordination in which will suggest regulations and legislative measures to facilitate and encourage the development of economic intercourse.

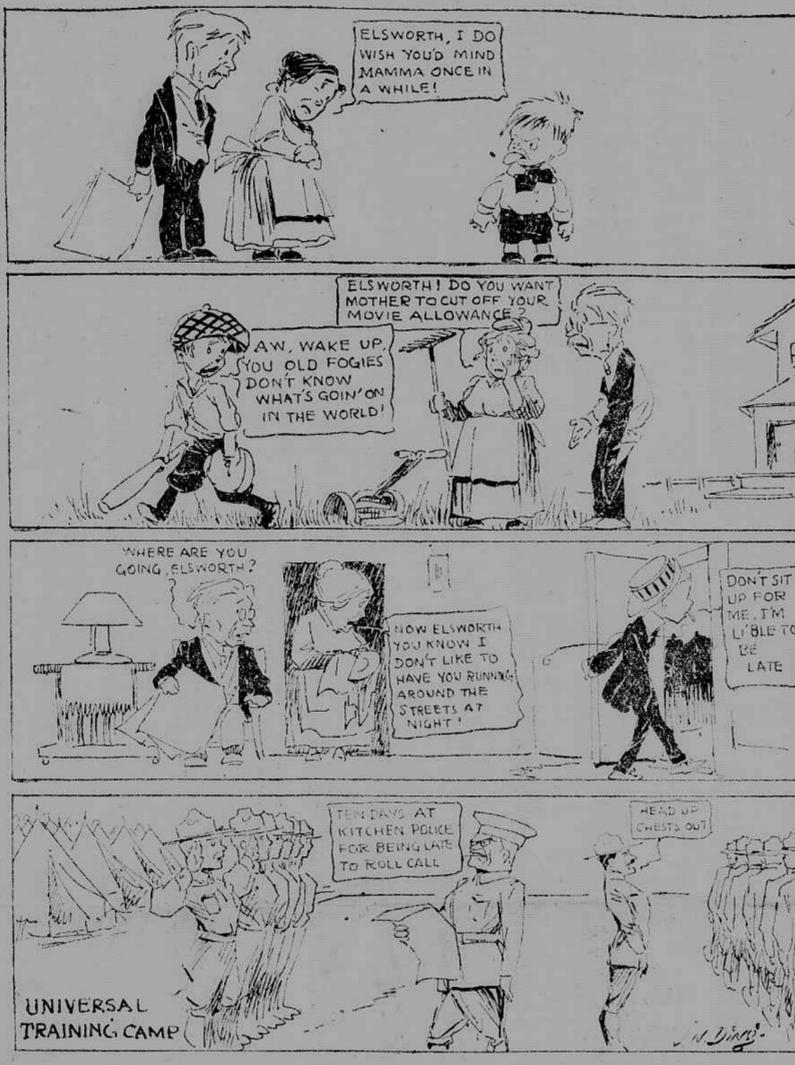
To form a public opinion, through publication of facts concerning business conditions and through dissemination of the views of technical experts and business men.

The league, according to the purpose of its founders, is to be a continuously functioning body, active all the year around. Each member nation is to have two representatives on the board of directors and one permanent resident representative at the headquarters of the organization.

Seat of League Uncertain Where the seat of the league will be is still in doubt. Some of the European favor having it in the United States, on the ground that they will thus be better able to obtain trade information regarding this country, in which their interest at present is centered. For the same reason some of the Americans favor placing the headquarters in Europe. The suggestion has been made that the seat be located in Geneva, provided that becomes the capital of the league of nations.

Meetings, according to the plan, will be held every two years, and member nations may send the delegates. The delegates will get instructions for voting from the chambers of commerce, commercial organizations, banking associations and similar bodies which are admitted to membership as unit members of the league.

After a Careful Inspection of the Rising Generation



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President Able To Dictate and Sign a Letter

Condition Not Sufficiently Improved to Resume His Official Duties, However, Says Dr. Cary T. Grayson

Bulletins Describing President's Condition

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following bulletin on President Wilson's condition was issued at the White House at 10 o'clock to-night:

"The President felt stronger to-night. He tried to do more than he has heretofore done since his illness began. As a consequence he is very tired to-night. 'GRAYSON.'"

The morning bulletin stated: "The President's prostatic condition remains as before. Chemical examination of the blood shows the kidneys to be functioning normally. He did not sleep so well last night, but shows no signs of fatigue this morning. 'GRAYSON, REFFIN, STITT.'"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Wilson was well enough to-day to dictate a letter to Secretary Lane, chairman of the Industrial Conference, and sign it with a lead pencil.

This action, however, was said by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his personal physician, in no wise to indicate that the President's condition was sufficiently improved to warrant any resumption of official duties. On the other hand, it was said, the President's insistence on writing the letter, the contents of which were not made known, was pronounced that refusal to comply might have had a tendency to more completely upset the patient than the exertion involved in the dictation.

The letter was written after Bernard Baruch and Thomas L. Chadbourne of the Industrial Conference visited the White House and conferred with Secretary Lane on the President's condition. The letter was conveyed to the President by Dr. Grayson, who also was told of the peace treaty and coal strike situation.

Budget Measure Passes House by Vote of 283 to 3

Economy Act, Supported by Both Parties, Is Approved. After Debate That Is Perfunctory

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—By a vote of 283 to 3 the House of Representatives to-day passed the national budget bill, the first big step toward putting the national system of appropriations on a business basis and a part of the program of more economical government operation, which both political parties agree is necessary if the United States is ever again materially to reduce its now enormous expenditures and lessen its high burden of taxation.

Representatives Moon, of Tennessee, and Blackman and Steagall, of Alabama, voted against the measure. The bill went through virtually without amendment, the only material change being one proposed by Former Speaker Champ Clark to prevent retirement on half pay at seventy years of the comptroller general, and Deputy Comptroller General. Twelve hours' general debate preceded passage, but it was for the most part perfunctory in character and comparatively few members participated.

Gland Grafting Called 'Nonsense'

English Surgeon Scoffs at Restoring of Youth; Others Are Not So Sure

The daring experiment of grafting in San Quentin Prison on remaining intact glands from the bodies of hanged men and transplanting them to aged prisoners, in the hope of restoring youth and vitality, was called "nonsensical" last night by several eminent surgeons in attendance at the clinical congress at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Major General Sir Anthony Bowly, the celebrated English surgeon, scoffed at the idea. Other surgeons, however, while not believing such an operation could prolong life, said it was interesting as an experiment, and admitted there was a possibility that at some time "some good may come of it."

Steel Strikers Start Rioting; Scores Injured

One Shot and Many Heads Battered as Police Wield Clubs on Line 15 Blocks Long at Braddock, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 21.—Twice to-day a handful of state police battled with thousands of strikers at Braddock, near here. One man was shot in the leg and those wounded by clubs and various missiles are counted by the scores. They were the first really serious riots in this section since the beginning of the strike. Beginning as battles between workers and strikers, they were taken up by the police, who came to the rescue of the men who had been assaulted.

There was a preliminary skirmish in the morning after five workmen at the Edgar Thomson plant of the Carnegie company had been assaulted by strikers when reinforcements for the former gave fifteen of the strikers a hard beating.

The first riot came at noon, when foreign workmen, coming from the mills, were attacked by striking foreigners. The assaulted men fought back and a riotous melee ensued. A writhing mass of men fighting a free for all battle royal.

The few state troopers then present, a group of local police and some deputy sheriffs plunged into the melee. The fighting spread up and down the streets for a distance of fifteen blocks. Additional troopers were summoned from Braddock and Homestead, and riding like mad, the struck the crowds in desperate charges.

After finding that ordinary means of dispersing the fighting strikers were not sufficient, the mounted police men used revolvers and automatics, which would open at the first sign of resistance. Keeping the crowds moving and wheeling their clubs without mercy whenever opposed, the police, though assailed by bricks, stones and clubs, hurled from roofs and upper stories of houses by men and women, succeeded by 2 o'clock in dispersing the crowds, though knots of angry strikers kept gathering as fast as the officers passed and even attacked individual troopers, all of whom lived up to their reputations for fearless fighting.

Army May Be Used to Keep Mines Open

Secretary Wilson Abruptly Adjourns Conference After Operators and Employes Outline Cases

Final Decision Is Expected To-day

Officials Discuss Measures to Operate Shafts in Event of Walk-Out

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Failure of operators and miners to settle their differences after a four-hour conference to-day with Secretary of Labor Wilson may force the government to step in and prevent the strike of half a million bituminous coal miners called for November 1.

Although another effort will be made to-morrow to bring peace to the industry, the strike to-night loomed big and close at hand and leaders of two sides, speaking frankly and gravely, said they were little hope.

Officials recalled that once during the administration of President Roosevelt, when a coal strike appeared certain, miners and operators were warned that if the mines were not down they would be opened immediately and operated by the government, with troops on guard, if necessary, to see that the public got an adequate supply of coal.

Both Groups Reticent Filing out of the meeting place, the miners and operators, nearly 100 of them, went their separate ways to discuss the crisis. As for Secretary Wilson, President of the United Mine Workers of America, and the latter by Thomas T. Brewster, head of the Coal Operators' Association.

Leaders and members of both groups were extremely reticent. Both Brewster and Lewis refused to discuss the situation beyond saying there had been no change in the attitude of either group.

Secretary Wilson left the meeting without giving the least intimation as to what was in his mind as to hope of settlement.

Senator Frelinghuysen, in a speech in the Senate to-day, denounced the miners for their "autocratic demands," which he declared would, if granted, cost the consumers more than a billion dollars and result in industrial disaster. When informed of this attack and reports that the government might intervene, strike leaders said they would not be deterred by the chance of encouraging developments to-morrow, but that the strike order would stand.

Wilson Convened Meeting The two committees, in separate groups, filed into the assembly hall at the Belmont Hotel shortly before noon. Secretary Wilson went to the front and without ceremony announced they had been asked to meet for immediate settlement of the strike issues. The Secretary showed how it would affect the public, how it would close industrial plants and stop freight and passenger traffic because of the limited coal stocks held by the railroads.

Pointing out that the matter was one of vital concern to the people, Secretary Wilson explained that, as executive officer of the government, entrusted with the function of mediation in such disputes, he felt that every possible effort should be made to induce the miners and operators to see the importance of early adjustment.

Full Weight to Both Sides The Secretary said he gave full weight to the statement of the operators regarding contracts and to the importance of rescinding the strike order and to withdrawal of demands for a thirty-hour week, just as he gave weight to the statement of the miners that there must be "a disposition to really negotiate" before it would be worth while for them to go into conference.

Miners' Victory to Cost New York \$38,388,332

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Senator Frelinghuysen informed the Senate to-day that the demands of the bituminous coal miners for a 60 per cent wage increase and a six-hour day would, if granted, cost the consumers of New York \$38,388,332. The increased cost to consumers in New Jersey, he said, would be \$13,715,018, and in Pennsylvania \$161,227,220.

Parley Vetoes Collective Bargaining

Proposition to Mediate in Steel Strike Also Is Voted Down as Public Group Joins Employers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Collective bargaining was defeated by the National Industrial Conference late this afternoon, with labor standing alone for the proposition. The resolution, offering conciliation in the steel strike and asking that the strikers return to work also was defeated.

During the entire dramatic afternoon session Secretary of the Interior Lane had in his pocket a letter from President Wilson, written to him to-day for use in the event that the conference should appear about to collapse.

Members of the labor delegation had stated with emphasis that if collective bargaining and the steel resolution went down to defeat they could not remain in the conference. If this is their decision to-morrow when the conference is convened the President's letter will be read as the only hope of continuing the sessions. Secretary Lane would not indicate any way what the contents of the letter might be. He did say, in reply to a question, that it was only for emergency use.

Climax Comes Promptly It was not until 4:40 o'clock this afternoon that the vote was taken on a 2 to 1 vote was cast to call to order. Scarcely had the gavel fallen when the climax of more than two weeks of work came. An collective bargaining the original resolution and the steel resolution were defeated by Harry A. Wheeler were read. Then, with brief recesses for group polling, the conference voted down, one after another, every resolution relating to collective bargaining. Following one recess a fresh substitute was brought in by Thomas L. Chadbourne of the public group. Another was proposed in open session. All went down. Following another recess the steel resolution was voted down.

After the Wheeler substitute had been voted down a motion to adjourn was made by John Spargo. This was voted down.

That the original collective bargaining resolution, favored by labor, was defeated by a 2 to 1 vote was due to a change in the vote of the public group at a midnight session last night. Mr. Chadbourne told the conference the group vote had been changed because of an attack on the steel resolution by Frank Morrison, of the labor group. He said under this interpretation organization in anything except trade and labor unions would not be countenanced.

Votes for Resolution The original collective bargaining resolution was drafted by members of the public group and reported to the conference last week with the intention of being made an advisory resolution by the general committee of fifteen. When the resolution was defeated individual votes in favor of it were recorded. Tittlemore, Charles Edwards, Russell, Gann, McNeil, John Spargo, J. J. Forrester and Gertrude Barnum, Mr. Russell, Mr. Tittlemore and Mr. Forrester recorded their votes for the steel resolution.

Secret covetous secretly arrived at and most of them of uncertain tenure, have been the rule for the last twenty-four hours in conference circles. The public group met a morning and reported the five labor members of the general committee to meet with them. For an hour this conference sat behind closed doors. The employers then gathered and remained closed for a long time. Group and intergroup meetings continued throughout the day. However, nothing was changed by these conferences, so far as could be learned. The decision was made in the early hours this morning when the public group went into its midnight conference, it was learned.

To-night there is bitterness and bickering in conference circles. Some hope of progress is held out. Perhaps the brightest ray came from Pennsylvania Congressman Gann, who gave the "steel" proposition, which it can be seen by the vote record, can be had if it is possible to continue.

Unions Split On Demand to Resume Work

Delegates of Locals Vote to End Tie-Up; Some Are Back on Dominion Piers. It Is Asserted

Mayor Speaks to 3,000 of Them

Immediately After Meeting Those Present Decide to Continue Fight

T. V. O'Conner, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, after announcing earlier in the day that the striking longshoremen had voted to return to work, was mobbed last night at a meeting of the piermen in St. Mary's Hall, Hoboken.

The men were discussing the question of going back, when the appearance of O'Conner caused a riot. Pistol shots were said to have been fired by one of O'Conner's bodyguard, and threats were made to lynch him. O'Conner and the guard were finally rescued by the police and removed to a station house.

O'Conner had announced yesterday that the longshoremen's strike which has paralyzed the business of the port for the last two weeks was unanimously called off at a meeting of the fifty-three locals at strike headquarters, 164 Eleventh Avenue.

It developed, however, that the organization had split into two parts and that Mr. O'Conner was speaking for only one of these. The other faction of the strikers, numbering about 1,000 men, gathered at Tammany Hall in the afternoon, and after listening to the Mayor and the two other members of the conciliation commission voted to stay out. A committee of this faction, headed by Richard J. Butler, will meet the Mayor again at City Hall this morning and present a new set of demands.

Split or No Split, He Says President O'Conner and John F. Riley, head of the strike committee, say, however, with every assurance that, split or no split, the strike is over. They point out that their meeting was attacked by a large contingent from Local 791, the "key" body of the organization, and by delegates from all the other locals. The men will report for duty at 7 o'clock this morning. Those willing to show up, they announced, will be temporarily suspended from the I. L. A. They have no doubt, however, that when the real peace is made a majority of the men have returned they were also back.

Representatives of the United States Shipping Board, and the privately owned steamship lines in New York, have been officially notified of the end of the strike and have made arrangements to move their vessels. Several hundred men began work on the Ward and Dominion lines last night.

The injection of John Vaccarello as a conciliator in the controversy is declared to have been partly responsible for the change of heart. The union leaders admit that fear of a breach in the ranks of the organization because of his appearance on the commission was a factor in their decision.

When the Trouble Started The trouble in Hoboken started while August Gundlach, one of the 1,200 men present, was launching a tirade against the manner in which the strike was being handled. He was the first to throw a brick earlier in the day in New York. O'Conner entered the hall in the midst of the denunciation, followed by Joseph Ryan, vice-president of the organization, and other union leaders. They were accompanied by six husky bodyguards. Immediately upon their entrance a red flag broke loose. The flag, a red and white emblem, was hurled at the party. One of the guards struck one of the longshoremen, and placing his back to the wall, he fired several shots through the door.

The pier men then attacked the guards and shouts of "Lynch him!" "Lynch him!" filled the hall. Three of the guards disappeared. The other three, with O'Conner, were escorted to the station house.

The men under arrest are Dennis Hogan, of Brooklyn, charged with carrying concealed weapons; Joseph Ryan, vice-president of the International Union of Longshoremen, of Manhattan, charged with atrocious assault and battery; Lawrence Henry, of Manhattan, charged with assault and battery. The men were held without bail because the police feared it would not be safe for them to be seen in the streets. Sight of them, it was said, would precipitate a riot.

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Liberty Bonds—\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000—In 10¢ increments and sold instantly. John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway—Adv.