

GOMPERS SAYS WAR WAGES MUST STAND

Head of Federation of Labor Warns of Bitter Fight by Unions.

ISSUES BOLD CHALLENGE

Says Time Has Come When the Working People Are Coming Into Their Own.

LAREDO, Tex., Nov. 16.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the closing hours of the Pan-American labor conference here issued formal warning to-day that no general reduction of wages or increase in working hours after the war would be accepted without a bitter fight by organized labor.

Mr. Gompers issued a statement inspired by a recent public utterance of William H. Barr, president of the National Founders Association, that a reduction of wages and longer hours would be the only means to enable American manufacturers to continue to cope with foreign industries after the war.

"Notice is given here and now," Mr. Gompers said, "that the American people will not be forced back by either Barr, his association or all the Bourbons in the United States."

Mr. Gompers read into the record a published statement in which Mr. Barr was quoted.

"Perhaps I might not have taken notice of this declaration if the same character of information had not come to me from various quarters," Mr. Gompers said. "There are some people who will not understand, there are some people who do not understand, all that is meant by the willingness of the people of the democracies to fight and make the sacrifices in order that a better time shall come to the worker. The time has come in the world when the working people are coming into their own. They have new rights and new advantages. They have made the sacrifice and they are going to enjoy the better things for which the whole world has been in a convulsion."

"The American labor movement wholeheartedly supported this world struggle and we knew just what was involved. The American labor movement will cooperate with all other agencies to help in this reconstruction time. Our movement is not to destroy but to construct. And all may just as well understand now as at any time that the advantage which the workers of America and of the allied countries have gained and which we hope to extend to the people even of the conquered countries are not going to be taken away from us. And we will resist that attempt to the utmost."

The conference adjourned after a Pan-American Federation of Labor had been formed and Samuel Gompers elected its chairman. The new organization is to be composed of delegates from the American Federation of Labor and from the labor organizations of other Pan-American republics.

The objects of the new labor federation are the establishment of better conditions for working people who emigrate from one American country to another, the establishment of better understanding among the working people of all the Americas and the utilization of every means for the promotion and welfare of the peoples of these countries. Each country will be entitled to at least two delegates. The federation will maintain permanent headquarters in Washington and will meet annually on the first Tuesday in July.

WHITMAN GAINS SMALL BUT STEADY

The Official Canvass Up State Adds 1,495 to Governor's Vote.

SMITH HOLDS BIG LEAD

Offset Whittles Down Showing Made by Republican Nominee.

Complete canvass returns received from a number of counties by friends of Alfred E. Smith yesterday, including some corrections of previous figures, showed a gain for Governor Whitman over the last figures of the Associated Press of 744. Adding this to the 728 net gain for the Governor previously reported would make a total gain in plurality for the Governor of 1,495, all outside New York city.

In New York county the canvassers completed the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth districts and did part of the Eighteenth. There are four remaining districts, including the Seventh, should be completed by Tuesday. The work in Brooklyn has been delayed, but the entire city should be in not later than Wednesday.

The greatest gain for the Governor yesterday was in Tompkins county, where the official canvass showed a plurality of 2,893 as compared with the previous figure of 3,069, a gain of 176.

Other pluralities, based on the official canvass, and the gains for the Governor over the previous figures are Allegany, 5,346, gain, 116; Chenango, 3,967, gain, 47; Erie, 7,811, gain, 36; Yates, 2,207, gain, 46. In Greene the official plurality is 918, a gain of eight for Smith, and in Fulton, 4,137, a gain for Smith of 46. A correction in Albany cut the Whitman plurality down by 19, whereas a correction in Rensselaer showed the plurality there to be 630, a gain for Whitman of 140 over the figure reported on Friday.

Mr. Smith has not started yet to give any serious consideration to his appointments, but it was reported that Dwight B. Ladd, the defeated Democratic candidate for State Engineer, had an excellent chance of appointment as Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Ladd, whose home is in Washington county, has for a number of years been an engineer in the office of the State Engineer.

CALL FOR SMOKES AS LOUD AS EVER

Contributors Refuse to Allow Fund to Suffer.

The feeling prevalent among the leading donors of the Sun Tobacco Fund seems to be against any relaxation in their efforts to induce the American soldiers abroad with the good tobacco they crave. On the contrary, the call is to redouble these efforts.

Samuel G. Lewis, general manager of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, whose office is at Jeannette, Pa., is one of the most ardent in the belief that the soldiers will now need smoke more than ever, and in the various ways that he has pursued so successfully to aid the fund he means to busy himself for the soldiers.

Mr. Lewis has persuaded every one of the numerous business connections in which he is eminent to produce for this cause. In his own avocation, that of musical composition, he has been indeed a firm fund booster. His latest piece, a song entitled "Home Coming Week in France," is in very truth a child of the Sun Tobacco Fund and owes to it inspiration. This jubilee war song, published by Jerome H. Ramick & Co., bears the following notice on every copy: "The author has unconditionally assigned all royalties and profits through the Sun Tobacco Fund to the purchase of 'smokes' for our boys in France."

Writing to the director of the fund the composer says: "Because of peace rumors a number of friends have already mentioned that they suppose we will now discontinue efforts for the smoke fund. My reply has been that we will not, for the reason that it will take many months to get our boys back across the water, and that smokes will be urgently needed for another year."

"There will be, after the enthusiasm has subsided, a general tendency to neglect the efforts with which we have been previously identified, and it therefore seems to me, as an outsider, that we should, if anything, work harder than ever for the smoke fund."

Mr. Lewis, who is the author of the words as well as the music of "Home Coming Week in France," has cleverly avoided the pitfall of many war songs whose sentiments will be outdated by peace. Although the formal date of publication is November 15, a number of the leading orchestras in this city had procured the music before this date and are now playing it nightly.

LOYD GEORGE ASKS FOR BRITAIN'S VOTE

Continued from First Page.

tion than those of the war itself. They cannot, in my opinion, be dealt with without disaster on party lines.

"It is vital that the national spirit which has made possible victory in the war should be maintained until at least the main foundations of national and international reconstruction have been securely laid."

The Premier says a Parliament returned to support the coalition Government would fulfil this essential condition and would also be possessed both of the necessary authority and the unity of purpose alike as to principles and methods to enable the British Government to deal effectively with the peace problems that will confront it.

If an election on these lines takes place he recognizes there must be such a statement of policy as will retain the support of the Unionist and Liberal parties.

Accepts Imperial Preference

Dealing with imperial preference the Premier says:

"I have already accepted the policy of imperial preferences as defined in resolutions of the imperial conference to the effect the preference will be given on existing duties and on any duties that may subsequently be imposed.

"On this subject I think there is no difference of opinion between us. I have at the same time stated that our policy does not include a tax on food, but that does not of course interfere with the granting of preference on any articles of tea or coffee on which for our own purposes we have imposed a duty."

"One of the great objects which must be aimed at in the future is to maintain an improved agricultural position, and for this purpose a great deal can be done in many directions, including, for instance, an improvement, and indeed a complete change, of the transport situation. As regards other aspects of this problem I am prepared to say that the three industries on which the life of the nation depends must be preserved."

"I am prepared to say also that in order to keep up the present standard of production and develop it to the utmost extent possible it is necessary that

Home Rule Must Wait a While

Dealing with the Home Rule question, Premier Lloyd George said:

"I can support no settlement which would impose a forcible coercion of Ulster. Eighteen months ago the Government made alternative proposals for a settlement of the Irish problem. It offered either to bring home rule into immediate effect, while excluding the six northern counties of Ulster from its operations, but setting up at the same time a joint council which would be empowered to extend legislation of an Irish nature to Ulster, or to set up a convention of representative Irishmen to endeavor to find a settlement for themselves."

"The second alternative was adopted, but unfortunately after nearly a year of earnest deliberations the convention found itself unable to arrive at anything like an agreement."

"In these circumstances I claim the

right to bring a settlement into effect based on the first of these alternatives. I recognize, however, that in the present condition of Ireland such an attempt could not succeed and that it must be postponed until the condition of Ireland makes it possible."

NURSES' AIDS ARE NEEDED

Czechoslovakians Ask for 25 for Duty Overseas.

The American Red Cross has received news of the arrival at Paris of Dr. Edward Capps, head of the American Red Cross Commission to Greece, the headquarters of which is at Salonica. The commission includes sixty physicians, nurses, pharmacists, agricultural instructors and social workers, who will aid the Greek Government in fighting the typhus plague in Mytilene and Janina.

The Red Cross also sent out an appeal yesterday for twenty-five Czechoslovak nurses' aids for immediate service overseas. Two months' training will be given to women desirous of enlisting. Applicants may report at 600 Lexington avenue at 8 P. M., November 20.



Cadillac Policy for 1918-1919

THE Cadillac Motor Car Company announces herewith its policy for 1918-1919.

Prices will be restored at once to the figures which prevailed before Cadillac production was restricted by Governmental order.

Decreased output resulting from Governmental curtailment necessitated an increase of \$300 on all Cadillac models.

This \$300 increase is now removed on the entire Cadillac line—the readjusted prices to be in effect as of 12 o'clock Midnight, Saturday, November 16th.

It must be remembered that the Cadillac Motor Car Company has been on an exclusive war basis, and deliveries will naturally be limited, until the factory is restored to a peace footing.

The respect in which the Cadillac is held, the world over, has been greatly emphasized by its splendid performance in war service, and by the further fact that the United States Army has adopted the Cadillac as its standard seven-passenger car.

Cadillac capacity has always been swiftly absorbed, but, in view of the facts cited above, prospective buyers will do well to be forewarned against a demand without a precedent.

We assume that Peace will shortly follow the signed armistice. In that event, the entire capacity of our factory will be devoted to the production of Cadillac cars.

In spite of that fact, we do not believe it will be possible to build, during 1919, all the Cadillac cars the world will want.

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Hudson Seal Muffs	\$15	Scarfs	\$20 up
Beaver Muffs	35	Scarfs	35 up
Nutria Muffs	15	Scarfs	20 up
Natural Skunk Muffs	30	Scarfs	40 up
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