

VIGILANTES URGED TO FIGHT 8 CT. FARE

Hyman Issues Appeal to Citizens to Form Committee, CORES "TRACTION RING" Invites Other Mayors to Help Combat Plot by Quizzing Assembly Aspirants.

Suspecting a plot to control the next legislature to the end that street railway fares may be increased, Mayor Hyman issued yesterday an appeal to the public to join a vigilance committee to frustrate the wicked schemes of the traction magnates.

Further, the Mayor wrote to Mayor K. R. Stone of Syracuse, head of the New York State Conference of Mayors, saying he would like to have the cooperation of similar bands of vigilantes from other first and second class cities.

The plan of the Mayor is to canvass all judges and lawyers for the assembly against voting for any bill that would be likely to help the traction companies to increase their fares.

Lewis Nixon of the Public Service Commission has written the Mayor to save him published under the penal law for an alleged violation of law in granting an increased fare to the New York City North Shore Traction Company through the zone system.

Denies Its Sets Precedent. He contended himself with the brief statement that his letter to Mayor Hyman did all he had to say, that the office was working out to the satisfaction of all concerned and that the system affected was entirely unrelated to the present traction system.

"Recent events in the traction situation in New York City show conclusively that the traction ring is going to try to get the next session of the State Legislature to grant increased street car fares. The officials have openly announced their intention to make this fight."

"It has been shown in the late Senatorial investigation of lobby matters in connection with the Carson-Martin increased fare bill that the traction men are willing to use both foul and unfair means to coerce the Legislature into granting higher street car fares."

"Organization of the traction trust propaganda is complete and entails use of money for highly paid counsel together with the manufacture of protraction trust propaganda by an established bureau operated by an expensive personnel."

To offset this plot to foist 8 cent fares on the people I hereby solicit the aid of a committee of 1,000 to be known as the New York City citizens vigilance committee to fight the 8 cent fare.

"This committee will function under a duly appointed chairman and advisory board and will have for its immediate object a canvass of New York City candidates for the State Assembly to ascertain their position prior to election in regard to increased fare legislation and to pledge them to vote against such legislation at the next session of the State Legislature."

"I have already written Mayor W. R. Stone of Syracuse, president of the New York State Conference of Mayors, outlining what has been done and asking to cooperate with similar committees organized in cities of the first and second class."

FORBES-ROBERTSON COMING Will Lecture on Shakespeare in Principal U. S. Cities.

Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LOBOS, Aug. 30.—Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson will return to America in the autumn on a ten weeks lecture tour. He will visit the principal cities in the East, including New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and will go as far West as Chicago, taking in some of the principal educational centers.

SOCIALISTS EXPEL LEFT WING BACKERS

Revolutionaries, Led by John Reed, Thrown Out of Chicago Convention. CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Efforts of the radical left wing faction to capture the convention of the National Socialist party, which opened in a turmoil of fist encounters and expulsion of extremists by policemen, proved fruitless up to adjournment to-night.

The expelled left wing delegates said they would continue to hold caucuses until it was decided whether they would join with the radical Socialist party, or join with the National Socialist party, which is scheduled to hold a national convention here on Monday.

The Communist party, it was explained, also has a left and right wing, and the revolting left wing delegation of the Socialists have so far been unable to decide which side of the Communists they will follow.

Among the left wing delegates who were expelled today were: John Reed, Pastor Stokes, Kate Sadler and I. E. Ferguson, temporary secretary of the radicals.

The left wing represents about 80 per cent of the Socialist party, said Mr. Ferguson, "but we seem to be left out of the party's deliberations."

Only delegates who had white cards were admitted to the floor of the convention to-day, and most of the left wing delegates were unable to obtain these cards because, it was said by the left wing faction, they had obtained their election by fraud.

Among the fundamental differences between the left and right wings is the desire of the left to affiliate with the third international of Moscow instead of the second international of Bern. It is said that the left wing faction desires a policy similar to the Bolsheviks of Russia.

Delegates of the so-called Left Wing of the party were forcibly put out of the convention by police officers. Secretary Gerner said they were trying to pack the convention by seating delegates who had no credentials.

A fight between two delegates threatened for a time to become a free-for-all affair, but the police were able to stop it before more irate Left delegates could be admitted.

Immediately after their expulsion from the convention half Left wing supporters, led by John Reed of New York, held a meeting where they had a lot of wild action. Speakers were not allowed in this meeting or in the main convention, where the process of seating delegates went on.

FINDS SUPERIORITY IN U. S. LABOR PLAN

James W. Sullivan Reports That British System Is Far Behind. CENTRAL CONTROL HERE Says Efficiency of American Federation Avoids Confusion of English Method.

No support for the view of some American workers and theorists that the labor movement in Great Britain is better than ours and should be copied is to be found in a report made public yesterday by the American Civic Federation.

The report is that of James W. Sullivan, long associated with Samuel Gompers in the inner councils of the American Federation of Labor. He was the labor member of the commission sent abroad several months ago to study industrial conditions in Great Britain, France and Italy.

Mr. Sullivan finds that British trades unionism is crude and clumsy compared with ours, that the American Federation of Labor is superior in organization and efficiency to any or all the British bodies, that the British labor movement has brought confusion to the commission was to report on any measures employed for bringing capital and labor closer together, or for the exclusive betterment of labor, that might be deemed worthy of adoption in the United States.

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He considers first the so-called "shop stewards movement," for which extravagant praise has been heard in this country and which was debated at the recent convention of the A. F. of L. in Atlantic City. He says it was mainly in its beginning a schism from regular trades unionism, and later a thrust toward nationalizing and democratizing the labor movement.

The trade unionists, supplying to the party nineteen-twentieths of the votes and a greater proportion of the contributions, mostly remain spectators to the play. From the outsiders comes a stream of proposals for the reorganization of the labor party in Great Britain, leaders in labor's cause in that country were practically united in the unions for common ends, were mutually appreciative team-players, unitedly impressed with one another's sincerity, each acknowledging the other's merits and deeds of self-sacrifice.

To-day the situation is absolutely reversed, and the solidarity of yesterday has been transformed into confusion and backbiting indecipherable.

"The labor party was sadly disappointed in the results of the election last December," Mr. Sullivan finds, "and that it would return from 199 to 206 Members of Parliament. The principal extremists among the candidates, Snowden, Ramsay MacDonald, Anderson, Jowett, Henderson, were defeated. The fifty-nine members elected are by no means a solid bloc. Their published views on public issues continually vary."

Finally, Mr. Sullivan considers the possibilities of the British Trade Union Industrial Alliance, made up of the Miners Federation (650,000 members), the National Union of Railwaymen (400,000) and the National Transport Workers Federation (275,000). Of it he says: "It is a labor combination for direct action to achieve economic purposes ultimately aims beyond wages and welfare clear to nationalization of the industry. . . . If accepted as 100 per cent solid the Triple Alliance would be undoubtedly a standing menace, not only to the British labor movement, but to the American workers in the industrial world."

"It is the opinion of the writer," Mr. Sullivan says later, "that the stage now arrived at through the tutelage of the British Government and the establishment of its various councils and committees is less satisfactory than the present status of the employer and employed classes in this country. Both sides here know where they stand. In Britain, what with works committees, joint councils, industrial conferences, joint committees, standing trade union agreements, too many voices call too many orders and profess too much advice. The Parliamentary committee's action relative to their own strength to reach their usual purposes. In their conception of democracy in industry no other factor equals in pay and outcome the right of the dissatisfied laborer to quit work."

MANAGERS SIGN NEW PACT WITH ACTORS

Continued from First Page. camels and some forty horses in the Hippodrome stables. The stable men walked with the stable hands. The animal actors had to eat. So Mark Luescher mobilized the laundrum.

The porters who stand usually in front of the theatre in gorgeous uniform were appointed chambermaids to the horses. They fed them and cared for their stalls. But with the elephants and camels it was different.

Luescher seeks elephant food. "Now lemme see," said Mark Luescher, pulling his floving locks. "What in hell does an elephant eat and where?" He was totally undecided between fish and peanuts, having seen things thrown to animals at minor circuses when Bill Powers and his son George, who own the elephants, came into his office. Bill and George are capitalists, not animal trainers, and their detailed knowledge was not minute. They knew all right what an elephant's life of them remember what one ate regularly.

"Look up the bills, Mark," George Powers finally suggested. And Mark did. He started pawing through a file marked "supplies."

"Ten tons lip sticks—six," he muttered as he pawed; "thousand gross necktie rights—navy; fifty thousand electric light bulbs—100; every day for ten years—four—hem, no; twenty bales hay—Ah!" he sighed as he looked up. "I'll bet that's it. Try the hay, boys."

So the camels presented quite a problem. They began to get rambunctious, letting out a fearful "Brouh," every time while and tapping their dainty feet against the timbers of the stable. That caused nervousness on the part of Doc Potter, who owns part of the Hippodrome building. Doc rushed into the stable.

"Any animal with the meanly habits of a camel probably eats hay, too," said Doc. "Lemme have some yer hay, Bill," he said to Powers, and struggling manfully with a pitchfork he trundled some within reach of the camel's extension necks. They ate it and Doc will apply this week for a fellowship in the Royal Zoological Society for Original Research in Camel Dietary.

But after Mark and Frank and Mr. E had sat down and signed the papers all was merry as a marriage bell. "Happy Days" everyone was saying, just like old times across Sixth avenue. The strike there, incidentally, was Mr. Dressler's own party.

There was a rumor "Brouh" every time that the Equity powers were all ready to jump on Mr. E for calling the folk out at the Hipp without due consultation. Mr. E got away with it, however, and at last reports all is forgiven.

Mr. E makes a statement. Mr. E's communique, issued as she played Salome with the head of Charles B. Dillingham with the Equity headquarters, was as follows: "The management of the Hippodrome is the first theatrical management in this country to recognize the Actors Equity Association as a part of the American Federation of Labor. It is a marvelous victory for us. I want to compliment the management on the wonderfully generous way in which they met my terms."

"The managers' association was attacking us through the Fidelity League, and I struck back. I alone am responsible for the Hippodrome strike. I could not let the members of my association play in a theatre displaying the billboard 'Mr. Dillingham presents,' for this is war and Mr. Dillingham is my enemy. There is no other theatre quite like the Hippodrome in this country, and for that reason the terms of settlement are unique. The Equity contract calls for eight performances week at a minimum salary in New York of \$30, all other performances to be paid for at a pro rata rate. Because the Hippodrome always gives two performances a week this would bring the weekly minimum salary of the chorus to \$46. I realized that the management could not afford that, and as the theatre is unique I compromised on a weekly minimum salary of \$35—the Equity minimum chorus salary for the week. The Hippodrome will open Monday as an Equity theatre."

The Hipp chorus when it goes back to work Monday is not forgetting the sisterhood militant. Each girl gives \$2 a week to the strike fund, according to a vote taken at the Lexington Theatre yesterday morning.

Gen. Luescher's Communique. Gen. Luescher issued this communique at the conclusion of hostilities: "This action on the part of the Hippodrome conforms with its established custom of dealing independently on all matters concerning its policies and administration. This theatre has no affiliation with any other theatrical interests or theatre in America. It is absolutely independent and in a class by itself. This position has been definitely established in the past and will continue."

NEW A. F. L. CHARTER IS GRANTED EQUITY

Labor Body Pledges Its Full Support in Strike. Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The American Federation of Labor, through its executive council, has pledged its full support to the striking actors in New York. Announcement was made by President Gompers of the Federation to-day that a new charter has been issued to the Actors Equity Society and the old time White Rata Association, under the title Actors and Artists Association of America, and the pledge was given for the full support of the Federation with its membership to the actors engaged in the contest.

This announcement was made following the conclusion of the executive council meeting to-day. It means consolidation of the old and new organizations of stage folk and full moral support of organized labor as a whole in the New York strike.

The theatre situation in New York was put before the council by President Gompers of the Equity Society. Officers of this society and the White Rata agreed upon the consolidation.

David Warfield supplemented this with a statement in which he says that the only thing that now divides between "a sunshine of peace and happiness in the theatrical world" is the "stubborn and illegal demand of the Equity for recognition as the actors' representative."

Bernard Answers Managers. Sam Bernard fled yesterday his answer to the suit of the managers against all connected with the Equity, through which the individual property of those sued might have been attached. As Sam described it to a reporter for THE SUN it's like this: "I never did anything wrong. I make threats! I get other fellows to make threats! Not on your life. I could intimidate any fellow or girl! I get anybody else to do my intimidating. Me! I make a conspiracy by myself or with any one else for that matter to hurt a fellow's business! 'S'P'licity!"

Sam believes that answer will end it. But Powers rushed into the strike tonight for a flash yesterday, allowing that many of the strikers were seeking places in the movies under the new arrangement whereby he has allied himself with the managers.

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THEATRE IS OPENED, DEFYING STRIKERS

Blackstone, Chicago, Heavily Guarded, Closed a Week. CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Striking actors were successfully defied to-night by George C. Tylor, manager of "On the Hiring Line," and the management of the Blackstone Theatre when the play went on before a well filled house after a week's delay, due to the walkout of stage hands, musicians and bill posters in sympathy with the actors.

The beauty squad of chorus girl pickets failed to appear outside the doubly guarded playhouse. Several striking stars were there, however, selling copies of a labor paper with headlines proclaiming the theatre unfair to organized labor. They made no attempt to do picket duty.

The theatre was well filled, particularly the lower floor. In place of the striking orchestra members two young women, violinist and pianist, entertained the audience before curtain time.

The audience plainly was sensitive to the situation, alert for some untold sensation and when none materialized settled down to attend the play soon after the curtain rose at 8:40 o'clock.

Laura Hope Crews heads the cast of nine in "On the Hiring Line," a three act comedy dealing with the servant question.

The programme advised the audience that any unusual change in theatre customs should go unnoticed. That should the lights go out the spectators need not be alarmed, that auxiliary lighting arrangements would be quickly effected.

The members of the cast are not women, violinist and pianist, entertained the audience before curtain time.

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STRIKE IS VOTED BY BOSTON ACTORS

Equity Members Plan to Close Leading Houses Monday. BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Between 200 and 300 members of the Actors Equity Association playing in the Boston theatres voted to-day to join in the strike for union recognition. The walkout will become effective on Monday. Plays which members said probably would be forced to suspend include "See Saw" in the Tremont Theatre, "Hitchy Koo" in the Colonial, "Somebody's Sweetheart" in the Shubert, "Oh, My Dear" in the Wilbur, "Breakfast in Bed" in the Plymouth and "Buddies" in the Park Square.

The meeting of the members of the Equity Association here was called by Francis Wilson, the president, who came from New York, he said, "not to ask that a strike vote be taken but to obtain an expression of feeling from the members."

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U. S. CARS ON GOLD COAST. Few Other Makes Are Seen in African Cities. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. FREETOWN, Africa, Aug. 30.—Practically all of the motor cars in use in the Gold Coast colony are of United States origin. One popular make is said here for 1900. No import duty is levied on cars or motor cycles entering the colony, though there is a duty on spare parts. The necessity for American policy in regard to custom duties on the part of the United Kingdom and the Crown colonies is becoming apparent.

CHILEANS ASK FOR RELIEF. Mass Meetings Urge Cheaper Food and Greater Production. SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 30.—Eighty thousand workmen and students participated in a demonstration here yesterday asking the Government to augment production of food and to stabilize the price of staples and bring about better economic conditions for working men and employees. The Minister of the Interior promised that measures would be taken to remedy the situation. Meetings were held throughout the country for the same purpose, but there was no disorder anywhere.

Too Many Voices Involved. The much discussed report of the Whitley committee of the British National Reconstruction Committee embodied, Mr. Sullivan says, no recommendation whatever for putting wage earners in charge of any authoritative part of business enterprise or suggests any method in shop administration not known to American workers in the mechanical trades. "It is the opinion of the writer," Mr. Sullivan says later, "that the stage now

Mr. Sullivan lays emphasis on the fact that, unlike the United States, Great Britain has no authorized central executive labor organization covering all occupations for the entire country, with which employers, singly or in bodies, may treat. He quotes a prominent British trades unionist as saying to him: "I believe that the superiority in organization of the American Federation of Labor is due largely to the fact that among its originators were Englishmen who, having had experience with the shortcomings of British organization, suggested correct forms for America."

Mr. Sullivan finds such sentimentality and little practical sense among those who are playing up "democratization of industry," "workers' control," "a union of labor is superior in organization and efficiency to any or all the British bodies, that the British labor movement has brought confusion to the commission was to report on any measures employed for bringing capital and labor closer together, or for the exclusive betterment of labor, that might be deemed worthy of adoption in the United States."

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