

FIVE KILLED, 26 WOUNDED IN RACE RIOT AT KNOXVILLE; TROOPS USE MACHINE GUNS

Mob That Storms Jail Gets Drunk on Whiskey Stored There.

RELEASES WHITE MEN

Crowd Then Begins Attack on Negroes, Who Arm for Defence.

MILITIA BLOCKS STREETS

Regular Army Officer Assigned to Tennessee National Guard Among Dead.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 31.—With five dead, including one regular army officer, and twenty-six wounded at Knoxville hospitals as a result of last night's race rioting and jail delivery this city listens to-night to the tramp, tramp of soldiers who are guarding every block. Adj.-Gen. Sweeney is in command of 1,200 State guards who were summoned from their summer encampment near Fountain City, six miles north of Knoxville, at an early hour to-day. They would have ended their two weeks' encampment to-day, but are now scheduled for indefinite service.

While martial law has not been formally declared, it is in effect. Co-operating with Adj.-Gen. Sweeney are 200 citizens summoned to-night by order of the peace at the direction of Criminal Court Judge T. A. R. Nelson. These citizens are being armed with what rifles and arms as were left after Saturday night's mobs had looted hardware stores and pawn shops. Also co-operating as a third part of a triple alliance to quell disorders are 100 deputy policemen, announced by direction of Mayor Millan by Chief of Police Hayes.

All Negroes Are Seized.

Great crowds of white citizens assembled on Knoxville streets throughout the night, and during the day. Various crossings, soldiers with pointed bayonets were holding up and searching all negroes for arms, and hundreds of negroes were being taken to the city jail. All negroes arriving or departing on trains were searched, and similar action was taken with negroes aboard trolley cars.

The Knox county jail, which was repeatedly and finally successfully stormed and entered by Saturday night's mob, is a wreck and guarded by soldiers. Many of the white prisoners, including several charged with murder, and one sentenced to be electrocuted, are at large, having escaped during the mob visit. The jail records, occupied by the mob, and the family, is also wrecked, as a result of mob violence.

Adj.-Gen. Sweeney reported the situation to-night as "good, provided" while citizens remain in control of the streets of the city. Otherwise," he stated, "additional casualties are almost certain to result."

Citizens Fail to Cooperate.

Officers of the staff, in the presence of their superior, freely criticized the failure of the citizens to cooperate in time to check and prevent subsequent outbreaks. Citizens began gathering about the county jail early Saturday afternoon and during the night. The mob of Maurice F. Mayes, a negro suspected of murdering a white woman, became so menacing by 4:30 o'clock that Sheriff Cate had removed the prisoner elsewhere. According to report, the Sheriff had taken Mayes at noon by automobile to the county jail, where he was held in a cell. The mob, which was composed of many of the brick walls and the crowds surged in. Whiskey confiscated by the Sheriff and stored in the basement quickly became the object of one section of the mob, and soon the liquor was being carried out in quarts and pints by men who were then content to sever their connection with their fellows.

A call was made for assistance from the State Guard and two squads of soldiers appeared, but their small strength against the mob was not sufficient. At first they were feared, until some one started the cry of "Who won the war?" Soon afterward Adj.-Gen. Sweeney sent a letter to Secretary Baker R. L. Coward and James J. McCreery, employees' representatives of the arsenal branch, summarizing the result as follows:

Made 184 Miles an Hour.

Maynard's time for the 1,642 miles is 465.4 minutes, meaning an average of nearly 2 1/2 miles per minute or 154 miles per hour. The race was held on the track at Mineola, N. Y., and was the first of a series of races to be held there. The race was held on the track at Mineola, N. Y., and was the first of a series of races to be held there.

Aerial Base Planned in South of Ireland

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Aug. 31.—A proposal to establish an aerial base here, where planes carrying passengers, for the distribution of mail, has been received by the Urban District Council here and help is promised for the project. The plans contemplate a station to accommodate an airship carrying 150 persons besides the crew.

It is also intended to establish a service of smaller airships, carrying passengers, for the distribution of mail, for the Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, York, Hull, Norway and Denmark.

Lieut. Maynard Wins Aero Race

North Carolinian, Soon to Enter Theological School, Has Best Time.

HIT 176 MILES AN HOUR

Army Aviators Capture First Three Places in Toronto-Mineola Derby.

Lieut. R. W. Maynard, formerly of the Army Air Service, and soon to be again a North Carolina theological student, is the winner of the speed contest in the New York-Toronto derby, according to the official tabulation made public by the American Flying Club last night. Second comes Lieut. H. H. George, one of the Army Air Service, with Lieut. D. B. Glah, another army flier, third.

Seventeenth on the list comes Roland Rohlf, the first civilian pilot, with C. S. Jones in twentieth place and R. H. Dewey in twenty-third, ranking next to him for the cash prizes totalling \$10,000 offered by the Hotel Commodore. The award of these prizes and of the military reliability prizes must await the application of the handicap formula when all data as to weights and power have been obtained. The Flying Club hopes to make the announcement on Thursday.

Two of the prizes for straight speed go to Lieut. Maynard. He wins the trophy of the Canadian National Exposition for the fastest round trip and the prize of the Aero Club of Canada for the fastest one way trip, either way made by a single pilot.

Major R. Schroeder wins the American Flying Club's trophy for the fastest one-way trip either way made by a starter from Toronto.

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MOROCCAN TRIBES RISE AGAINST SPAIN

Soldiers Killed and Towns Looted Near Tetuan.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from London Times Service.

CADIZ, Morocco, Aug. 31.—Overland traffic between Tetuan and the French protectorate has ceased owing to the insecurity of the road through the Spanish zone. The Grand Vizier and other Moroccan authorities, who returned a few days ago from Paris, where they represented Morocco at the peace fete, are unable to continue their journey to Alend and are proceeding to the French protectorate by sea.

There has been a series of aggressions by tribesmen in this part of the Spanish zone during the week, especially in the region of Tetuan, where are reported many murders and the houses and farms were looted or destroyed. The tribesmen were ambushed or killed by snipers. Near Tetuan a Spanish officer and seven soldiers were ambushed and killed and the horses and arms were taken on to Albia at Hala. The Tangier zone remains tranquil and its limits are being patrolled by mounted native police under French officers.

Further south the tribesmen of Beni-urraf have thrown off all allegiance to Spain and reinforced by other tribesmen have descended to the plains of Khalat, near Anassar, looting and pillaging Oufad, Paddad and other Tetuan villages.

WILSON POLICIES BEAT ASPIRANTS

Congress Candidates in South Carolina Primaries Lose on Peace League Plank.

LEVER'S MAN IS DEFEATED

President's Popularity Wanes in State, Democratic Leaders Admit.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31.—The results of the recent primary elections in the Sixth and Seventh Congress districts for members of Congress to succeed the late Representative J. Willard Ragsdale and Representative Asbury Lever have a much greater political interest than usually attaches to such contests in Southern States.

Political leaders here regard it as significant that those candidates who advocated the policies of President Wilson, and particularly those who had planks in their platforms favoring the League of Nations and the Peace Conference, were defeated by large majorities.

The Seventh South Carolina Congress district has sent Mr. Lever to the lower house for many years, and it had been the general belief that he had the district "sewed up tight." Since Mr. Lever is the author of the food control bill and one of the leading supporters of the President in the House, many politicians here had expected him to be able to swing the district to the candidate who openly advocated Mr. Wilson's treaty and league policies.

Yet Mr. Duncan, who made the race for the nomination on a plank platform—the ratification of the treaty without amendments—received only forty-six votes in the entire district, which has its boundaries three such large towns as Columbia, Sumter and Orangeburg. E. C. Mann and George Bell Turner, who made their races on broad Democratic platforms, with little or no reference to the league or to the treaty, received 2,186 and 2,462 votes respectively.

A similar situation prevailed in the Sixth district, represented for many years by Mr. Ragsdale. There the candidates who openly advocated the League of Nations and the Peace Conference, were last in the contest, the winners being the men who ran on broad platforms and made little or no reference to the league—only such reference, in fact, as would tend to establish their belief in the necessity of a league, but not necessarily the league adopted by the Peace Conference.

In each of the districts the contest was so close that a second primary will be necessary to decide the issue. These primaries will be held on September 3. Many Democratic politicians here admit, privately, that the popularity of Mr. Wilson is decidedly waning and that there is not much sentiment here in favor of the peace treaty or the League of Nations. As an indication of this they point to the fact that Charleston is a stronghold of the Wilson policy, and it is believed that the Wilson policy will win the State by default.

Phelan in Awkward Situation.

The Irish advocates gave Senator Phelan (Cal.) an uncomfortable afternoon of it yesterday. Despite his Administration affiliations, which are of the most intimate character, he is at the moment in a very awkward position. He is a Republican, and the Democratic party will win the State by default.

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TREATY READY FOR SENATORS BY NEXT WEEK

Knox Amendment to Divorce League May Await Report to Chamber.

LEADERS CONFIDENT

Friends of Ireland Expected to Add Weight to Opposition to Covenant.

ARGUMENTS IN THE MAILS

Tour of President Not Expected to Change the Sentiment Against Entanglement.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—One legislative week, probably less, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will have finished consideration of the peace treaty and League of Nations documents to be ready to report the amended documents to the Senate. At present there is pending only a single amendment in addition to those already adopted by the 9 to 3 vote of the committee. It is the one framed by Senator Fall (N. M.) striking out the entire group of labor clauses. It has not yet been determined whether Senator Knox (Pa.) will seek, in the committee, the adoption of his amendment to divorce the league covenant from the treaty or wait until the subject is actually before the Senate.

Opportunity will be afforded, however, for the Senate to express itself in this respect in the course of the consideration of the treaty, either through the presentation of the Knox amendment on the floor or the incorporation in the resolution of ratification of emancipatory reservations which will effect the same purpose and nullify the dangers in which the covenant is framed around.

Phrasing the Resolution.

The ratification resolution will be drawn by the committee during the current week. Already there are numerous drafts prepared, but none of them is officially or unofficially before the committee. Several of the Senators have indicated their desire to have the denunciation of the resolutions of the covenant shall be phrased. There is genuine unanimity as to the purposes of the resolution and the ends to be achieved by it, but on the question of the language every representative of the Senate has views of his own and the ultimate product of the committee will have to be a coordination of taste in expression and form.

Anti-covenant Senators are jubilant over the successful presentation of the argument of the leading American citizens before the committee to plead for the rejection of the League of Nations plan. Hour after hour the flood of criticism, denunciation and dissection continued without the desertion from the great hearing room of a single auditor. The big crowd sat spellbound throughout, the dissertations of Bourke Cockran, Frank P. Walsh, Edward F. Dunne, Daniel F. Cohalan, Archdeacon Murphy and Michael J. Ryan.

The printed record—every word of the arguments and all collateral documents—was sent broadcast over the land today to the workers in the League of Nations, and the Irish League for Irish independence, with a view to its use in the campaign waged by the Friends of Ireland generally against the league. It is believed by the League of Nations officials that the record of yesterday's hearing furnished a complete brief for the case, not only of Ireland, but of America, against the league.

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BRITAIN SWEEP BY PASSION FOR RETRENCHMENT

Papers and Public Join in Demands, While Lloyd George Takes Rest.

INSIST ON PEACE BASIS

Evidence of War Waste Is Exploited in Attacks on Government.

REFORM POLICIES ASKED

Discharge of Useless Employees Begun—Ships Used to Carry Slackers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.
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LONDON, Aug. 31.—While Premier Lloyd George enjoys a holiday on the sands of Deauville the British people are enjoying one of those occasional fits of passion for governmental economy without which no nation at present can presume to be great.

Every newspaper here without exception is sending its special reporters to all Government depots and all docks of the United Kingdom to expose Government wastefulness. They reveal how locomotives which were built for railroads in France for use in the war now are lying idle, as they are unworkable for British tracks; how docks are congested with every kind of commodity and material and how the Government is still giving out contracts for articles which they describe as superfluous.

"Retrenchment" is the battle cry; a cry heard many years ago.

Taxpayers Fully Aroused.

In this newspaper campaign the people are joining with the force of taxpayers who see in every item of waste loss in their pockets and in every item of saving a bigger bank balance for themselves. They write letters in hundreds to the newspapers, pointing out the extravagance and wastefulness of the Government, and particularly they demand the dismissal of a host of Government employees in the administrative departments at Whitehall.

It is there that the Government is attacking one of its most serious sources of wasteful expenditure. All temporary staffs are being discharged and the Foreign Office in particular is being assailed by economists with ferocious energy.

Everywhere there are reductions and the list of unemployed is being increased by numbers of wage earners who have enjoyed the ease and security of administrative posts. Of course the majority of those losing their places are women, many of whom are married. But having tasted the pleasure of earning money and purchasing for themselves, they are loath to relinquish it. Many prefer to go out to work, even if married, to increase the family income, rather than sit at home and simply share in the husband's earnings.

Ship Accommodations Misused.

Now the Government people who fill berths on ships are being attacked. The newspapers point out that not only does the taxpayer have to pay for their berths, but that he himself if he desires to visit the United States or Africa for business purposes is unable to obtain accommodation, because the space aboard ship is occupied by officials.

One shipping company has a waiting list of several thousand names, but reports that its berths are occupied by a miscellaneous collection of Government agents who spend their time travelling to and fro.

From every direction there comes forth to-day signs of ruthless energy and a determination to recover from the deleterious effects of war.

The consular service is to be reformed, a trade policy must be evolved and all must save.

These are the demands of the British people, who have speedily awakened to the necessity of cutting away from the war of the past to the peace of the present and future. But at the same time they do not desire to see their naval and air establishments cut down to a point where they will be inefficient or curtailed of money intended to develop trade. They want a wise, healthy economy instituted.

KOLCHAK'S FORCES EVACUATING OMSK

Bolshevik Troops Advancing Along the Volga.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Omsk is being evacuated and Admiral Kolchak's headquarters is being transferred to Nikolayevsk, according to a Bolshevik wireless message received here.

It is stated that in the direction of Tairnits the Bolshevik forces are advancing along the Volga and Irtys Rivers.

LONDON INSURES SCOOTERS.

All Kinds of Risks Are Covered in New Policy.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The latest form of insurance policy to be devised in London is one covering all risks connected with the use of motor scooters.

The use of the scooter, in the opinion of some underwriters, will be greatly increased in the future.

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WILSON HAS PLAN TO PUT WAGES ON 'ANOTHER BASIS'; PLUMB REFUSES TO HELP

President Plans to Call Conference of Capital and Labor to Discuss Remedies

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In his Labor Day message to-night President Wilson said:

I am encouraged and gratified by the progress which is being made in controlling the cost of living. The support of the movement is widespread and I confidently look for substantial results, although I must counsel patience as well as vigilance, because such results will not come instantly or without team work.

Let me again emphasize my appeal to every citizen of the country to continue to give his personal support in this matter and to make it as active as possible. Let him not only refrain from doing anything which at the moment will tend to increase the cost of living but let him do all in his power to increase the production; and further than that, let him at the same time himself carefully economize in the matter of consumption. By common action in this direction we shall overcome a danger greater than the danger of war. We will hold steady a situation which is fraught with possibilities of hardship and suffering to a large part of our population; we will enable the processes of production to overtake the processes of consumption, and we will speed the restoration of an adequate purchasing power for wages.

I am particularly gratified at the support which the Government's policy has received from the representatives of organized labor, and I earnestly hope that the workers generally will emphatically endorse the position of their leaders and thereby move with the Government instead of against it in the solution of this greatest domestic problem.

I am calling for as early a date as practicable a conference in which authoritative representatives of labor and those who direct labor will discuss fundamental means of bettering the whole relationship of capital and labor and putting the whole question of wages upon another footing.

U.S. MAKES MEN SIDE PARTNERS

Innovation in Arsenal Has Already Reduced Overhead Costs.

HELP FIGURE CONTRACTS

Are Given Voice in Fixing Wages and the Appointment of Their Bosses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Actual cost of the production activities of Rock Island arsenal harness shops, including appointment of foremen and the determination of prices to be paid workmen, has been turned over to committees of the employees. This became known to-day when Secretary Baker made public correspondence between the War Department and representatives of the employees. Matters of administration are left with the regular management, but even bids submitted on contracts are influenced by the committees.

In carrying out the new plan, which is characterized in the correspondence as "the first recognition of the principle of democracy as applied to the manufacturing industry," an arsenal orders branch has been established in the Ordnance Department here to obtain orders from other governmental agencies. An advisory committee of employees' representatives is included in this branch who "actively assist in figuring cost when bidding for work."

Official reports to Secretary Baker assert that the result has been not only greatly increased efficiency and contentment among the men, but a radical reduction in manufacturing costs. Two examples cited are orders for mail locks, formerly costing \$45 a thousand, but produced at Rock Island for \$38, and an order for asthmatic optics at a price reduced from \$55 each to \$29.74.

It was learned to-night that the system soon would be extended to other departments of the Rock Island arsenal, and it found successful would be placed in operation in all United States arsenals.

Development of the new system, the announcement to-day said, grew out of the situation immediately following the signing of the armistice when it became apparent that the operating force would be reduced for lack of work, but the necessity for a change had been foreseen even before the war. "A condition of antagonism and distrust" had grown up prior to the war between the management and the workmen, according to a memorandum submitted by the employees' committee, as a result of the introduction of "so-called scientific management methods" and the men "naturally found their only recourse was to place a deliberate limit on production."

On the outbreak of war, however, it was said, the men voluntarily removed "nearly all the artificial barriers which placed their prices should not be reduced without their consent. Instances are cited of the men recommending reduction in piece work so the arsenal could secure additional orders and of voluntarily agreeing to work during lunch hours in order that an order "which had been figured very closely" might be filled.

In a letter to Secretary Baker R. L. Coward and James J. McCreery, employees' representatives of the arsenal branch, summarizing the result as follows:

"Primarily the employees no longer feel like mere employees, simply bent on holding down a job for no other purpose than the earning of wages, the only crude means available to them for securing the necessities and perhaps a little of the better things of life. They are beginning to see that they are on their way toward becoming partners in a large enterprise that is manufacturing useful things for their Government."

PLAN BIG DRIVE ON REDS BY SEA

More British Warships Gather for General Offensive in North Russia.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—A large British squadron has passed Koenigsburg, East Prussia, bound eastward, the Berlin correspondent of the local newspaper *Berlingske Tidende* reports. The warships were believed to be reinforcements for an approaching general offensive against the Bolsheviks in northern Russia.

[The course of the squadron as described in the foregoing would take it up the Baltic in the direction of Libau, Riga and the Gulf of Finland, the approach to Petrograd.]

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Official reports to the War Office from Archangel announce the recapture by the Russian and Australian forces of the town of Emptsa.

"The town is now in our hands," the report says. "We captured ten guns and 500 prisoners. Our casualties were light."

The Russians, aided by Abkhazians, are engaged in severe fighting along the railway front, according to the latest Archangel despatches. The Bolshevik front positions were penetrated and the town of Emptsa, with numerous prisoners, was captured. In a counter attack, however, the Bolshevik forces reentered Emptsa. Then the Russian infantry began another advance.

BOLSHEVIST TAINTED CHINESE GET DEFIANT

Send Gunboats Up the Amur—Troops Fight Russians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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OMSK, Aug. 31 (delayed).—The open disregard of Chinese rights and obligations by the treaty has reached a climax in the passage of gunboats up the Amur. The attitude of the Chinese steadily is assuming a pro-Bolshevik complexion. The part played by Chinese commissaries and mercenaries in the Red terror under which Russia is falling is notorious.

Chinese commanders in Northern Manchuria constantly are encroaching on the railway zone, but recently withdrew the troops guarding the sector assigned them by the interallied committee, thereby seriously imperiling the safety of traffic. Moreover, the strikes of coolies along the railway would seem attributable to the same hidden hand.

Chinese troops now have come into collision with Russians at Innamo, with the result that thirty Chinese and three Russians were killed.

These facts are sufficient to induce the gravest apprehension regarding the motives underlying the despatch of warships to the Amur. The presence of all Chinese gunboats at Harbin would suffice to place the command of railway communications in the whole of Siberia in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

It also would stimulate the Bolshevik movement already gathering headway among the coolies against all foreigners.

The Russian high command has protested against the action to the Chinese military mission which arrived at Omsk simultaneously with the receipt of the news of the Innamo collision and found the situation here extremely tense.

It is understood that unless the gunboats are recalled and other unfriendly acts are discontinued it will be necessary to instruct Gen. Semenov to protect Russian interests by force of arms.

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President Will Call Conference of Capitalists and Unionists.

SEEKS BETTER FOOTING

Rail Scheme Author Tells Richmond Audience Basic Change Must Come.

HE BLAMES WALL STREET

Sees No Relief Until Non-Producing Profit Takers Are Eliminated.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Wilson, in a message to labor, to-night expressed gratification at the progress being made in the fight to reduce living costs and announced that he would call a date as early as practicable "a conference in which authoritative representatives of labor and those who direct labor will discuss fundamental means of bettering the whole relationship of capital and labor and putting the whole question of wages upon another footing."

It was stated on high authority to-night that the conference as suggested by the President would be called soon after his return from the "swing around the circle" late next month.

Resolutions have been pending in both houses of Congress urging that labor and employers get together to settle their disputes and grievances. Officials saw possible alleviation of the tension between labor and employers through to-day's message of the President and expected beneficial results would follow.

The message of the President did not explain "another footing," and there was no means available to-night of learning what plan the President had in mind. At the same time the message of the President appealed to labor to follow their leaders and "move with the Government instead of against it in the solution of this greatest domestic problem." While substantial results in the fighting against living costs are practically certain, the statement set forth, President Wilson warned that they could not be instantaneous and that patience was as much needed as vigilance in the fight.

President Wilson and labor leaders in Washington are holding an attitude of watchful waiting to see what Labor Day will bring in the industrial situation of the United States. There was every indication to-day that they were confident that the conservative working man would not lend himself to radicalism and that the day would pass without the precipitation of further industrial unrest.

Plumb Is Critical.

With the Administration and the higher officials of the labor movement working together there has appeared only one disturbing element in the situation.

Glenn E. Plumb, author of the Plumb plan for Government control of the railroads in a speech before the railroad men in Richmond to-night was severely critical of the measures taken by the President to ward off railroad and other strikes, and told a large body of railroad workers that the President was offering nothing but promises to the railroad workers, that his cost of living reduction propaganda was nothing but temporary expedients and that he had no faith in it.

Only yesterday the executive council of the American Federation of Labor withheld approval or disapproval of Plumb's ideas as to the railroads for further study and analysis.

So far as is known every other labor element in Washington is cooperating with the President in his efforts.

Though it had been expected that the President would take action in the threatened steel strike before Labor Day, nothing of this nature came from the White House. The President stayed in Washington over the holiday, driving with Mrs. Wilson and preparing for his tour of the country in support of the League of Nations.

Gary May Call Tuesday.

Nothing has been made known from the White House as to the President's efforts to settle differences between the United States Steel Corporation and its organized workers. It is understood that he will receive no callers to-morrow, but it is possible that Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the Steel Corporation, who has refused to recognize the union of treat with its representatives, may be at the White House Tuesday.

The President gave assurances to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others that he would do what he could in the situation, but whether he had undertaken to bring settlement by correspondence or would see Judge Gary after his conference with the committee of the Iron and Steel Workers Institute, which Judge Gary refused to receive, was not known to-night.

Tuesday will be a crowded day for the Chief Executive. It will practically be his last working day in Washington.

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Official reports to Secretary Baker assert that the result has been not only greatly increased efficiency and contentment among the men, but a radical reduction in manufacturing costs. Two examples cited are orders for mail locks, formerly costing \$45 a thousand, but produced at Rock Island for \$38, and an order for asthmatic optics at a price reduced from \$55 each to \$29.74.

It was learned to-night that the system soon would be extended to other departments of the Rock Island arsenal, and it found successful would be placed in operation in all United States arsenals.

Development of the new system, the announcement to-day said, grew out of the situation immediately following the signing of the armistice when it became apparent that the operating force would be reduced for lack of work, but the necessity for a change had been foreseen even before the war. "A condition of antagonism and distrust" had grown up prior to the war between the management and the workmen, according to a memorandum submitted by the employees' committee, as a result of the introduction of "so-called scientific management methods" and the men "naturally found their only recourse was to place a deliberate limit on production."

On the outbreak of war, however, it was said, the men voluntarily removed "nearly all the artificial barriers which placed their prices should not be reduced without their consent. Instances are cited of the men recommending reduction in piece work so the arsenal could secure additional orders and of voluntarily agreeing to work during lunch hours in order that an order "which had been figured very closely" might be filled.

In a letter to Secretary Baker R. L. Coward and James J. McCreery, employees' representatives of the arsenal branch, summarizing the result as follows:

"Primarily the employees no longer feel like mere employees, simply bent on holding down a job for no other purpose than the earning of wages, the only crude means available to them for securing the necessities and perhaps a little of the better things of life. They are beginning to see that they are on their way toward becoming partners in a large enterprise that is manufacturing useful things for their Government."

PLAN BIG DRIVE ON REDS BY SEA

More British Warships Gather for General Offensive in North Russia.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 31.—A large British squadron has passed Koenigsburg, East Prussia, bound eastward, the Berlin correspondent of the local newspaper *Berlingske Tidende* reports. The warships were believed to be reinforcements for an approaching general offensive against the Bolsheviks in northern Russia.

[The course of the squadron as described in the foregoing would take it up the Baltic in the direction of Libau, Riga and the Gulf of Finland, the approach to Petrograd.]

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Official reports to the War Office from Archangel announce the recapture by the Russian and Australian forces of the town of Emptsa.

"The town is now in our hands," the report says. "We captured ten guns and 500 prisoners. Our casualties were light."

The Russians, aided by Abkhazians, are engaged in severe fighting along the railway front, according to the latest Archangel despatches. The Bolshevik front positions were penetrated and the town of Emptsa, with numerous prisoners, was captured. In a counter attack, however, the Bolshevik forces reentered Emptsa. Then the Russian infantry began another advance.

BOLSHEVIST TAINTED CHINESE GET DEFIANT

Send Gunboats Up the Amur—Troops Fight Russians.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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OMSK, Aug. 31 (delayed).—The open disregard of Chinese rights and obligations by the treaty has reached a climax in the passage of gunboats up the Amur. The attitude of the Chinese steadily is assuming a pro-Bolshevik complexion. The part played by Chinese commissaries and mercenaries in the Red terror under which Russia is falling is notorious.

Chinese commanders in Northern Manchuria constantly are encroaching on the railway zone, but recently withdrew the troops guarding the sector assigned them by the interallied committee, thereby seriously imperiling the safety of traffic. Moreover, the strikes of coolies along the railway would seem attributable to the same hidden hand.

Chinese troops now have come into collision with Russians at Innamo, with the result that thirty Chinese and three Russians were killed.

These facts are sufficient to induce the gravest apprehension regarding the motives underlying the despatch of warships to the Amur. The presence of all Chinese gunboats at Harbin would suffice to place the command of railway communications in the whole of Siberia in the hands of the Bolsheviks.

It also would stimulate the Bolshevik movement already gathering headway among the coolies against all foreigners.

The Russian high command has protested against the action to the Chinese military mission which arrived at Omsk simultaneously with the receipt of the news of the Innamo collision and found the situation here extremely tense.

It is understood that unless the gunboats are recalled and other unfriendly acts are discontinued it will be necessary to instruct Gen. Semenov to protect Russian interests by force of arms.

THE FLSEA

THE FLSEA, a new type of motor scooter, has been introduced in the United States. It is a small, light, and maneuverable vehicle, designed for use in urban areas. The scooter is powered by a small internal combustion engine and is capable of reaching speeds of up to 30 miles per hour. It is a popular choice for commuters and those who need a quick and easy mode of transportation.

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President Will Call Conference of Capitalists and Unionists.

SEEKS BETTER FOOTING

Rail Scheme Author Tells Richmond Audience Basic Change Must Come.

HE BLAMES WALL STREET

Sees No Relief Until Non-Producing Profit Takers Are Eliminated.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—President Wilson, in a message to labor, to-night expressed gratification at the progress being made in the fight to reduce living costs and announced that he would call a date as early as practicable "a conference in which authoritative representatives of labor and those who direct labor will discuss fundamental means of bettering the whole relationship of capital and labor and putting the whole question of wages upon another footing."

It was stated on high authority to-night that the conference as suggested by the President would be called soon after his return from the "swing around the circle" late next month.

Resolutions have been pending in both houses of Congress urging that labor and employers get together to settle their disputes and grievances. Officials saw possible alleviation of the tension between labor and employers through to-day's message of the President and expected beneficial results would follow.

The message of the President did not explain "another footing," and there was no means available to-night of learning what plan the President had in mind. At the same time the message of the President appealed to labor to follow their leaders and "move with the Government instead of against it in the solution of this greatest domestic problem." While substantial results in the fighting against living costs are practically certain, the statement set forth, President Wilson warned that they could not be instantaneous and that patience was as much needed as vigilance in the fight.

President Wilson and labor leaders in Washington are holding an attitude of watchful waiting to see what Labor Day will bring in the industrial situation of the United States. There was every indication to-day that they were confident that the conservative working man would not lend himself to radicalism and that the day would pass without the precipitation of further industrial unrest.

Plumb Is Critical.

With the Administration and the higher officials of the labor movement working together there has appeared only one disturbing element in the situation.

Glenn E. Plumb, author of the Plumb plan for Government control of the railroads in a speech before the railroad men in Richmond to-night was severely critical of the measures taken by the President to ward off railroad and other strikes, and told a large body of railroad workers that the President was offering nothing but promises to the railroad workers, that his cost of living reduction propaganda was nothing but temporary expedients and that he had no faith in it.

Only yesterday the executive council of the American Federation of Labor withheld approval or disapproval of Plumb's ideas as to the railroads for further study and analysis.

So far as is known every other labor element in Washington is cooperating with the President in his efforts.

Though it had been expected that the President would take action in the threatened steel strike before Labor Day, nothing of this nature came from the White House. The President stayed in Washington over the holiday, driving with Mrs. Wilson and preparing for his tour of the country in support of the League of Nations.

Gary May Call Tuesday.

Nothing has been made known from the White House as to the President's efforts to settle differences between the United States Steel Corporation and its organized workers. It is understood that he will receive no callers to-morrow, but it is possible that Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of the Steel Corporation, who has refused to recognize the union of treat with its representatives, may be at the White House Tuesday.

The President gave assurances to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others that he would do what he could in the situation, but whether he had undertaken to bring settlement by correspondence or would see Judge Gary after his conference with the committee of the Iron and Steel Workers Institute, which Judge Gary refused to receive, was not known to-night.

Tuesday will be a crowded day for the Chief Executive. It will practically be his last working day in Washington.

U.S. MAKES MEN SIDE PARTNERS

Innovation in Arsenal Has Already Reduced Overhead Costs.

HELP FIGURE CONTRACTS

Are Given Voice in Fixing Wages and the Appointment of Their Bosses.

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