

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Rain to-day; to-morrow cloudy; moderate northeast winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 60.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 10. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## WILSON PUTS LEAGUE OF NATIONS BEFORE LIVING PROBLEM; MILLIONS READY TO GREET PERSHING AND THE FIRST TO-DAY; MOBS LOOT STORES AFTER POLICEMEN STRIKE IN BOSTON

### ROWDIES CLASH WITH POLICE IN SOUTH BOSTON

Citizens Buckle on Pistols as Armed Specials Watch Over Gems and Cash. COMMISSIONER TO FIGHT Police Who Join A. F. of L. Cannot Serve on Force, Says Boston Head.

Special Despatch to The Sun. Boston, Sept. 9.—Rowdism, robbery and small sized riots followed the declaration to-night of the police strike here. Fulfilling their threat to walk out should Commissioner Curtis' findings regarding their joining the A. F. of L. reflect on any members of the force, the Boston police quit their jobs at 5:45 this afternoon.

A few hours later gangs in South Boston were reported breaking store windows and stealing goods on display. Fanes were smashed in the Dudley street police station, in the Roxbury district, and in stores in the west and south ends of the retail district near Scollay Square.

Gangs in South Boston clashed with the Metropolitan Park officers, who drew their revolvers to subdue the mobs. An army truck filled with police inspectors and Metropolitan Park patrolmen was rushed to a place in Court street, where mobs had started looting windows after a false alarm of fire had been turned in.

The police before quitting turned over whatever city property they had in their possession, such as badges, revolvers, handcuffs, clubs, etc. In all some 1,134 patrolmen struck.

To-night the city is policed save for a mere handful of police officials, including 27 police captains, 23 inspectors of police, 41 lieutenants, 130 sergeants and perhaps a couple of hundred special officers. These are supplemented by several hundred volunteer police, including a number of prominent citizens and some 700 Harvard summer students and various football candidates.

There are also a few hundred metropolitan and Boston health police, as well as the State police, available in an emergency. In addition to these plans are under way for mobilizing the State Guard should developments make such a move advisable.

### STEEL WORKERS GIVE PRESIDENT 48 HOUR NOTICE

If Favorable Reply Is Not Received Strike Will Result, They Say. SEVEN DAYS FOR CALL Previous Determination to Force Walkout Postponed by Leaders.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The calling of a nationwide strike of steel workers that would hit a score or more of industries of the country has been postponed, it was learned on good authority to-day.

International officers of twenty-one of the twenty-four steel working unions met in secret conference in Washington to-day. The reply of President Wilson to a message from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, urging the Executive to act before to-day and avoid a strike by bringing about a conference or some concessions from the United States Steel Corporation, was read at this conference.

The conference of international officers was in session here to-day for hours. As a general rule those in attendance refused to make any comment on the action taken. It seems certain, however, that the strike has been postponed.

The message sent to the President by Mr. Gompers last week gave notice of the conference here to-day. It urged the President to secure action before this time to prevent a strike, as one would be a national disaster.

A nationwide steel strike at this time would go far toward upsetting the industrial situation which was settled by the exchanges between officials of the American Federation of Labor and of the railroad workers on the one hand and the President on the other.

The President assured officers of to-day that he had no objection to their striking, but that he would do everything in his power to bring a settlement of the issue of recognition by Judge E. H. Gary and officials of the steel industry to a peaceful basis. He would invite Judge Gary and others to conferences. Whether he did or not, or just what has been done, has not been made public, but it is apparent that efforts at peaceful settlement have so far failed.

### Rail Workers Accept President's Wage Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—After a four days conference here the American Federation of Railroad Workers, comprising 50,000 men not in the brotherhoods and crafts, formally voted to accept President Wilson's proposal on wages as presented to the shophmen, and urging on Congress an employees profit sharing plan.

### WARM GREETING GIVEN MERCIER

Belgium's Militant Cardinal Says Mission Here Is to Thank America. GUEST OF ARCHBISHOP Declares Germany Already Is Plotting Revenge for Her Deserved Defeat.

Desire Felicien, Cardinal Mercier, servant and soldier of God, came to this city from Belgium yesterday upon a journey which will take him through most of the American country and will afford him that opportunity which he holds to be a sacred duty, to express the gratitude of his nation to ours.

He arrived on board the Northern Pacific, an army transport, with thousands of American doughboys for his fellow passengers. Perhaps nothing describes him so well as the thundering cheer upon which with which they bade him farewell as he stepped from shipboard to shore.

For he had been among them daily on the voyage, talking with them and walking the decks with them, a tall, conspicuous figure and personality, in the habit with bright buttons and the scarlet skull cap which is the fatigue dress of an officer. Physically he is of the manner upon which years and hardship seem to leave no impress at all. He is 63 years old, the contour of his body being long and strong and slender. The stress of the sea never detoured him an hour in his cabin.

Cardinal Greeting for All. As he stepped on shore yesterday he said that he could almost feel sorry that his journey across the ocean had come to so early a conclusion; that he had not felt so rested and refreshed in twenty years. He went through the long ordeal of presentations and handshaking which no distinguished traveler may avoid upon coming here smiling cordially and with a gracious word for every one, and afterward stood an hour and talked with newspaper representatives and other interviewers at the home of Archbishop Hayes, on Madison avenue.

### LOUD WELCOME AWAITS HEROES AS THEY PARADE

Avenue and Side Streets Gayly Decorated for Commander and His Men. CITY TO HAVE HOLIDAY Preparations for Fortnight to Culminate in Great Military Spectacle.

With the signing of the armistice and peace documents the world war, in so far as New York was concerned, was all over but the shouting. To-day is the day of shouting.

Millions of New York residents and visitors to-day will see probably the last big war parade of their remembrance—and the biggest—when Gen. Pershing, his staff and composite regiment, and the whole of the First Division march down Fifth avenue from 110th street to Washington Arch.

It will be a holiday in offices of the city administration, schools, Stock Exchange and most of the business and commercial places of New York city and vicinity.

Fifth avenue has become an aisle of flags and bunting, and the side streets are decorated. Work of erecting grandstands is continuing and will go forward up to the last minute, both on the part of the city and private individuals.

Gen. Pershing saw convincing signs of the enthusiastic preparations for to-day at every point in the city he visited yesterday. Shortly before noon he was escorted to a riding academy in Sixth street and there a horse was presented to him. Again in the afternoon he made a trip up the avenue to the Sheep Meadow in Central Park, where 35,000 school children greeted him with songs of patriotism and pledged allegiance to the flag of America.

The parade will start at 10 o'clock. The time has been changed variously but now stands officially designated at that hour. The parade will be five miles long and will last, it is thought, until 4 o'clock. It will have in it many of the most important high officers of the United States Army. The ranks which were among the bravest of those coming away from the battle trenches, and all the heavy cannons and other artillery equipments started up town the crowds became so great it was necessary to call out police reserves from the East Sixty-seventh street station. And even after being pushed clear back out of the way the assemblage of patriotic spectators continued to cheer for the General and his staff.

### SPENCER POINTS WEAKNESSES IN WILSON'S TALKS

Missouri Senator Gives Examples to Show Need of Reservations. DEMOCRATS ALARMED Now Eager for Quick Action on Treaty Before Sentiment Crystallizes.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—President Wilson's latest argument for the League of Nations he has already answered specifically himself. This was pointed out to-day by Senators of the Foreign Relations Committee who questioned the President at the White House last month.

Any talk of having to go to Germany on "bended knees"—a phrase first used by Senator Hitchcock (Neb.)—is complete nonsense, it was pointed out at the Capitol to-day. On the occasion of the conference of Senators with the President Senator Fall (N. M.) pointed out to the President that changes in the League of Nations covenant would require no action by Germany, as Germany is not now to become a member of the league.

That the President should revert to this argument, which he has already admitted to be fallacious, has but added another point to the amazing number being piled up by the President as he progresses westward, each one of which is causing more and more mingled amazement here. Senators confess frankly that they do not know quite how to deal with the man who courteously and fairly discussed the treaty and the league with them at the White House, frankly admitting that league changes would not require the consent of the German Government, then journeys forth to distant parts, breathing maledictions on his late conferees and taking exactly the opposite side of this question.

Other Democratic Senators to-day, fearing that the White House whip is long enough to reach here even from the present distant sphere of his wielder, are avoiding appearing to desert the league band wagon. Senator Ashurst (Ariz.) explained to the Senate with a newspaper in his hand that statements appearing therein relative to his position on the league question and reservations were "wholly unauthentic." He said that he had been misled by a reporter, a Democrat, who had admitted nothing whatever, though.

The fight enters into its first stage to-night, when Senator Lodge (Mass.) will bring in the report of the Foreign Relations Committee. From that time forward the fight is in the open Senate. A great many Senators are now urging ratification, but it is practically impossible for the necessary discussion to be gone through with and the resolution of ratification is being postponed for several weeks. Mr. Wilson in all probability will have been back in Washington for some time before his partner in treaty making, the Senate, disposes finally of the treaty and the league.

Senators Get Letters. Letters pouring in upon leaders in the fight against the denationalizing features of the League of Nations covenant leave them no shred of doubt of the sentiment of the country. They were anxious for a short time about the effect of the President's tour, but letters from the States through which he has passed and from towns where he has spoken have completely eradicated this doubt from their minds. The first conclusion to which they jumped—that the trip would react in their favor—is being rapidly

### Reservations to Peace Treaty Equivalent to Amendment in Opinion of French Official

By LAURENCE HILLS, Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Sept. 9.—As a means of getting French opinion on the four proposed American reservations to the treaty of peace, THE SUN submitted to-day a list of six questions to a high French Government official. The list of questions with the answers follows:

1—Would such reservations be regarded as equivalent to amendments? Answer—Yes, without doubt. 2—Would such reservations have to be accepted by all the signatories before they would be valid as applying to American membership in the League of Nations? Answer—Most certainly. 3—If acceptance by all the signatories were required could these be obtained in Paris? Or would they have to be made the subject of diplomatic exchange? Answer—Both courses would be admissible.

4—If the reservations were accepted by the other Powers, would they be held to apply to all members of the league, or be considered as exceptions in the case of the United States? Answer—Most certainly they would apply to all the members. 5—Would acceptance of three of the principal Powers give them validity? Answer—The reservations unquestionably would have to be accepted by all the principal Powers to bind any one of them. 6—Would France object to any of the reservations? The answer to this question was that they seemed highly dangerous to the treaty, but as there appeared to be little chance they would be accepted the question was hardly worth discussing.

Owing to the keen desire here that the United States should become involved in European affairs there seems to be little doubt that the reservations would be accepted quickly if sent over.

### STRIKE WEAPON WINS IN BRITAIN

Vote of Labor Congress Makes Sudden Change in Its Attitude in Politics. LLOYD GEORGE ASSAILED "Direct Action" Leader Says Government Holds Power Under False Pretences.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. LONDON, Sept. 9.—Robert Smillie, the advocate of "direct action" and head of the powerful "triple alliance" of railway, transport and dock workers, triumphed to-day over the more conservative labor leaders in the Trade Union Congress in session in Glasgow by carrying a majority of the delegates with him in his demand for the introduction of the strike weapon into politics.

### President Says World Must Be Put on Its Feet First. PAINTS DARK PICTURE Sees Trade Destroyed if America Remains Out of the League.

URGES LABOR AS PARTNER Renews Objections to Treaty Reservations in Three Twin City Speeches.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun. ST. PAUL, Sept. 8.—The most interesting statement made by President Wilson to-day in the course of three speeches in this city and Minneapolis was that laboring men are so dissatisfied with their relations with their employers that there is no use trying to solve the high cost of living problem until capital takes labor into partnership. He ventured this assertion in the address he made before the Minnesota Legislature, a special session of which is being held to consider living cost problems. The address was a variation of his day to day appeals for an unqualified League of Nations and was expected by Minnesotans to reveal the President's plans for what can be done to make the dollar go further.

That was what they expected. What they got was a series of generalities hooked up to a League of Nations argument, for Mr. Wilson did not neglect his opportunity to contend that the outlook for everything is black dark, including the outlook for lower prices and more settled conditions of industry, and will remain black dark unless he can get the kind of League of Nations he is demanding. He emphasized his belief that the question of the cost of living could not be handled finally until the industrial world, here and elsewhere, was put upon its feet, and that could not be achieved, of course, unless the United States joined the league under the conditions he lays down.

Suggestion of Partnership. He said he did not presume to know how to work out a constructive programme with regard to labor, but he did know the principle upon which it ought to be done, and that is that the interests of capital and labor are not different but the same, and then he put forward the "partnership" suggestion so frequently expressed by labor radicals.

"I cannot any longer regard labor as a commodity," said the President. "You have got to regard it as a means of association, the association of physical skill and physical vigor with the enterprise which is managed by those who represent capital; and when you do the production of the world is going to go forward by leaps and bounds. Why is it that labor organizations jealously limit the amount of work their men can do? Because they are driving hard bargains with you. They do not feel they are your partners at all, and so long as capital and labor are antagonistic production is going to be at its minimum. Just as soon as they are sympathetic and cooperative it is going to abound, and that will be one of the means of bringing down the cost of living."

Mr. Wilson shrewdly connected his observations on this matter, so pointedly interesting to the people of Minnesota, the cost of living problem, with observations upon a matter in which the people of this State have displayed almost no interest at all, the cause of the League of Nations. In his speech before the Legislature this morning in St. Paul, in his address in this afternoon in the Armory in Minneapolis and in his speech to-night in the Auditorium in St. Paul he dwelt heavily upon his point that the United States will have no trade worth speaking of if she stays out of the league and will be wonderfully prosperous if she takes the international plunge.

Treaty Changes Intolerable. In his three speeches he took the ground that no change in the covenant of the League of Nations is tolerable. He left the impression that to get a single reservation or amendment accepted by the Peace Conference would be a task too difficult, and that it is intolerable to succumb; Rumania, feeling herself economically independent, elects to defy the decision of the Council of Four. The Italians and the French to-day, as before, showed that their sympathies still were with her, contending that she had not left the European concert, while Foreign Secretary Balfour and Under Secretary Lloyd George had been out and should be so treated. The Americans declared that the whole world had been avoided if Rumania had been blockaded long ago, but this action was up to Europe rather than to America.