

HENDERSON WILL HELP LABOR HERE

M. P. Asserts Unionism Is Factor in Keeping Industrial Harmony.

BARNES SEES TWO PERILS

His Colleague Warns Against Sectionalist and Red Propaganda.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and The Public Ledger.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Arthur Henderson, M. P., when asked to discuss the labor position in America and Great Britain said: "I am not sufficiently informed regarding the American industrial situation to offer expert counsel now, but I am willing for Washington October 26 and prefer to consider the matter. On my arrival I will gladly give any assistance if the opportunity is offered. The British railway crisis ended by the intervention of the responsible trade union leaders as mediators between the government and the railway unions proving that trade unionism is an essential factor in maintaining industrial harmony if it is fully recognized."

George R. Barnes, M. P., who similarly interrogated before sailing for America to attend the labor conference, said: "I am going to Washington with a view to binding labor, employers and the state in an effort to improve labor conditions internationally. I am glad that we have now in this country not only the worst of our industrial troubles, but also classes are now more united than ever that what is to be done is to get on with reconstruction."

"The labor movement is in danger from two inside causes, 'sectionalist' and revolutionary propaganda. For the first we must set up the necessary machinery by which the whole of the trade union movement will be represented as an equal authority in adjusting industrial difficulties. That would give trade unionism its proper place and would save it from the second evil to which I have referred."

Mr. Barnes and Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Under Secretary of the Home Office, the official British delegates to the International Labor Conference in Washington, sailed today on the steamship Scandinavia from Liverpool for Halifax.

PERUVIAN STRIKES ARE ENDED

Compulsory Arbitration Made the Law of the Land.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 11.—Following the promulgation of a governmental decree providing for the compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes, the industrial situation here is rapidly becoming normal. The decree, which was based on the constitutional amendment approved in the recent plebiscite held throughout the country, compels labor leaders to notify authorities as to their demands, following which an arbitration board will be formed, a period of twenty-four hours being given for the appointment of such board.

Decisions by the arbitration board are final, and the neglect or refusal by either party to attend to the board is punishable by arrest and imprisonment. Newspapers expect to resume publication at once after a week's suspension.

MORE REDS SEIZED IN RAIDS AT GARY

Stockade Being Built to Hold Military Prisoners.

GARY, Ind., Oct. 11.—Raids by United States soldiers on half a dozen houses last night netted twenty more alleged "reds." Most of them have been released.

A number of stills were raided also and main brandy and distilling apparatus were turned over to the city police.

At the steel plants the situation remains practically unchanged.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—A statement by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the central department of the army and of the troops at Gary, Ind., that the situation at that steel center was due to the presence of a dangerous and extremely active group of I. W. W. and anarchists, plans for their suppression and a continuation of the drive against alleged radicals overshadowed interest today in the gradual improvement reported in the industrial situation during the last twenty-four hours in the Chicago district.

Military authorities at Gary have begun construction of a stockade in which it was said military prisoners would be held pending disposition of their cases. Immigration officers arrived there during the day and prepared, it was said, to support such action.

Charles F. Cline, Federal District Attorney, went to Washington to report on the Gary situation to the attorney general, and to recommend special legislation further to curb radical activities.

At Indiana Harbor, a band of women pickets was dispersed by the militiamen on duty there under martial law, and plans for a demonstration were blocked.

Three more steel plants in the Chicago district will reopen Monday, said officers of the companies today. They are those of the Wisconsin Steel Company at South Chicago, and of the Interstate Steel Company, with plants at South Chicago and East Chicago, and about 4,000 men are employed at the three plants.

EIGHT FURNACES TO START

Plants in Youngstown District Prepare to Operate.

Special Despatch to The Sun. Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Eight blast furnaces were being prepared for operation today by steel companies here in addition to two already pouring metal. Open hearth furnaces also are getting under way. Since the strike began all work in the valley has been halted.

Men having been blown out. Their operations necessary before finishing departments can resume their work.

Schedules at the Trumbull Steel Company, Warren, were accelerated today and rapidly approaching normal. Officials of the American Sheet and Tube Company, Brier Hill Steel Company, Republic Iron and Steel Company, and Carnegie Steel Company announced operations will be extended to normal as soon as conditions warrant.

200 QUIT TO BACK STRIKE IN REFINERY

Labor Claims Brooklyn Plant Is Tied Up.

Two hundred employees of the Smyser Machine Works, at 123 John street, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday with the workers who are out at the Arbuckle Brothers Company sugar refinery. The strike there has been in progress for two days and it is claimed by union leaders that 3,100 have quit work. The Smyser company does all of the electrical and machine work for the Arbuckle plant. The employees of the latter concern have presented no demands but will not return, it is asserted, until the Arbuckle strike is settled.

The strikers said the Arbuckle refinery was completely tied up yesterday. They also charged that natives of the Philippines, who are enlisted men in the navy and at present on furlough, received double time as strikebreakers. At that navy yard it was said that it was entirely possible for the sailors to take civilian garb while on furlough. John Furey, president of Local 1100, of the harbor boatmen and terminal workers union, said he intended to appeal to the commandant of the navy yard to take action.

Chris Slanoff, business agent of the local, there yesterday that the police were interfering with the meetings of the strikers and that unless they refrained from further action of this sort, he would ask the courts for an injunction against them.

CALDER SAYS LABOR MADE PRICES JUMP

Curtailment of Production Blamed for Present Industrial Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Declaring that labor could not escape responsibility for much of the increase in living costs since last March, and that curtailment of production is responsible for much of the present industrial situation, Senator Calder of New York today in the Senate called on the present Industrial Conference not to forget that the interests of capital and labor are subordinate to the interests of the general public.

The conference cannot be a success, the New York Senator said, if only temporary measures of relief are provided and if steps are not taken to go to the very heart of the trouble. Every act of the conference, he declared, should be based on the public interest and on industrial stability.

Sketching the present situation, Senator Calder said: "At the cessation of hostilities prices had risen, according to the Bureau of Labor statistics, to 107 per cent. above pre-war levels. On the early prospects of an abundance of labor and possible overproduction, prices receded by March, 1919, to 93 per cent. over the pre-war level. Labor, however, was determined to hold the status quo in wages and working conditions, and strikes were of increasing frequency until we are having an unprecedented number of them."

Real Reason for Strikes. "Some of these strikes were not so much for the prosperity of the workers but in their real effect strikes against replenishing promptly the national stores of goods, and strikes, therefore, against public welfare and favorable to the maintenance of the high cost of living against which the labor element and all other elements have been and are complaining."

"These were and are strikes not only for higher wages but for shorter hours, for increased leisure, for effort and reduced output. During the six months succeeding the armistice the production of peace commodities, even with the release of machinery and labor from war production and with the returning soldiers to recruit the force of producers, has been estimated by some authorities at but half the production of peace commodities during the six months preceding the armistice, when our maximum effort was concentrated on war activities."

"There are other influences of course—the Federal Trade Commission asserts one of these is the abuse of storage facilities and possibilities—entering into the increasing costs of living, but labor disturbances, resulting in decreased production, have largely been responsible for sending the price level up again, until today it is 114 per cent. above the level current at the beginning of the war, an increase of 30 per cent. in six months."

No Escape for Labor. "Labor cannot escape the responsibility for much of this increase. In living costs from 98 per cent. in March to 128 per cent. in September. The effects of currency inflation and of export business had largely ceased by themselves by March and cannot properly be counted as factors in the increase in living costs from March to September. The lack of machinery and the loss of labor and that has resulted in the main because labor has ceased to produce and has brought its economic power to bear on the solution of what it holds to be an inequitable division of the wealth already extant."

Plans for Outside Proposals. "Proposals sent by the League for Industrial Rights to the conference were not made public today. The conference has decided that proposals of this nature from outside agencies will be furnished each of the three groups, which are at liberty to bring them up for discussion in the regular way."

One of the measures proposed would make it unlawful for any person or corporation to support any strike, lock-out or other kind of industrial warfare, before the parties involved had had time to act upon the terms demanded. Another measure would make it a misdemeanor for policemen or firemen to affiliate with any labor union not composed exclusively of fellow employees."

The three women members of the public group began formulating demands to be presented on behalf of women. The delegates—Ida M. Tarbell of New York, Gertrude Barnum of Chicago and Lillian Wald of New York—favor legislation equalizing the legal status in industry of men and women and are drafting their views for presentation to the conference through the public group, Tuesday.

Miss Barnum said that while a complete list of standards of working conditions would not be presented, all matters affecting women in industry which were within the scope of the conference would be brought before the conference.

MINISTERS FLEE HONDURAS. SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Oct. 11.—Gen. Santiago Mero Calks and Dr. Antonio Hernandez have arrived from Tegucigalpa, having resigned their posts as Ministers of Public Works and of the Treasury respectively. They state that Dr. Francisco Bogran has assumed possession of the office of President of the republic in succession to President Bertrand, lately deposed, but that President Bogran lacks the necessary energy to dominate the abnormal situation in which Honduras now finds itself owing to the extreme development of partisan hatred.

Opponents of the faction now in power, they assert, are being forced to leave the country owing to the revengeful attitude of their opponents.

Fifty Destroyers or Pensacola. PANAMA, Fla., Oct. 11.—More than fifty torpedo boat destroyers are a few miles out from the harbor to-night, having arrived here late to-day after a dash from New York. The boats will enter the harbor to-morrow morning. Only one stop was made on the trip from New York, the fleet putting in at Key West for a short time.

INDUSTRIAL PARLEY NOT FACING FAILURE

Fears of Ending Conference Far From Views Expressed by Delegates.

REAL WORK NOT STARTED

Steel Strike Is Most Serious Problem Now Before National Gathering.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Washington is being beset by fears of a blowup and utter failure of the National Industrial Conference as a result of lack of progress and the apparent opposing interests of employers and employees. That there is no real basis for this pessimism is plain even to a superficial observer, much less those who have given close attention to the conference and its development. There is scarcely a delegate to the conference who is not honestly optimistic as to the outcome and outspoken in his or her beliefs.

The conference is beyond doubt facing a serious problem in the steel strike which is being the most serious problem of the conference who are the moving spirit in the effort to bring results are a unit in scolding the idea that there is any such thing as an impasse or even a situation approaching one.

They point out—not for quotation—that those who expected labor and capital to meet on a common basis at the conference, or that they would reach a common viewpoint even before discussion in the conference was under way, to put mildly, are mistaking the nature of industrial and economic action. They are inclined to laugh over the apparently serious statements that labor and capital are far apart and that there is no possibility of any common action.

Real Start Not Yet Made. One of the leaders in the conference movement and an active participant pointed out today that neither capital nor labor, employers or employees, have as yet met on a common basis. A good opportunity yet to be seized, and that much has been and will be accomplished in this direction in a short time.

Up to the present time employers and employees have each advanced a set of principles. As usual there are some uncontented points in each, but for the major part they represent opposing positions, but lack anything startling, new or radical. Neither the conference nor the general committee of the conference has yet reached discussion of these principles and has made no attempt to bring together the opposing views stated.

In this situation many delegates who were in Washington today while objecting to an exposition of personal views, agreed that there was scant foundation for repeated reports that the conference faced disaster and could only be saved by an appeal to the President.

So far as could be learned there has been no definite move made by the conference for an appeal to the President or for a form of reorganization. There are those who are frankly determined to reform the rules of procedure, if possible, to break up continued and binding group action on every subject.

It was learned on good authority today that there is an apparent preponderance of opinion among the employers' group that nothing could be gained by an appeal to the President, at least so far as the employers are concerned. They take the position that the purpose of the conference, and that could not be further enlightened. This position is taken with regard to the conference, however, and not the steel strike.

The forces of labor represented in the conference might obtain sympathetic support from the President on the steel strike issue, as the Chief Executive has made his position plain. He urged settlement by arbitration before the conference met. Because of opposition from release of machinery and labor from war production, however, it seems that any appeal to the President on the steel strike resolution would come from the labor representatives and not from the conference.

Interest in organized labor's effort to obtain intervention by the conference in the steel strike centered today to New York and steel centers, where members of the steering committee of fifteen, which came to a deadlock over the resolution yesterday, are endeavoring to secure the consent of the steel corporations to enable the committee to agree upon a report to lay before the conference Tuesday.

Members of the committee here pointed out that conference action would be useless unless the United States Steel Corporation was willing to accept mediation by the conference and agree to reinstate the striking workmen pending the report of the adjudication committee of six proposed by Mr. Gompers.

Judge E. H. Gary returned to New York yesterday following the session of the conference, and is expected to confer with the directors of the Steel Corporation, of which he is chairman.

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WAR CLAIMS BOARD ALLOWED TOO MUCH

Standard Steel Car Co. Got Big Sum, Is Charge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Charges that the War Claims Board in settling Government contracts with the Standard Steel Car Company of Hammond, Ind., allowed the company \$1,822,654 more than it is entitled to was made by the House War Department Expenditures Committee today by L. J. Blakely, Government cost accountant. During the war Mr. Blakely was Government accountant for the Standard Steel Car Company.

Evidence was also presented by Mr. Blakely purporting to show that Col. Everett S. Hughes, Ordnance officer, who negotiated the contract and its settlement, withheld from the board Mr. Blakely's audit of the company's war work, which shows the Government should have paid the company \$1,147,444 instead of \$3,000,000.

In addition he claimed that the company all during the war misrepresented its production costs.

"The Standard Steel Car Company," he said, "received a 'procurement order' for the manufacture of gun carriages for 9 1/2 inch howitzers, none of which it completed before the armistice, but 10 of which were completed after the armistice, at a total cost to the Government of \$55,000 each, although they in cost to build less than \$30,000 each."

"The Government," he said, "was unable to obtain all the figures with exactness. The War Department also permitted the company to keep material which had been used in the manufacture of gun carriages, and which is needed and could be used by the Watertown Arsenal, for which the company allowed the Government only \$100,000."

SEES SOLUTION OF UNREST IN BIOLOGY

Prof. Emerson Shows by Analogy Mistakes Being Made.

Greater attention to the natural biological laws by which humanity exists was proposed as the remedy for the present industrial unrest by Prof. Augustus Emerson in his address at the opening of "Those Economic Principles We Must All Grasp to Correct the Crooked Thinking That Extends from President to Pauper," at the first bi-monthly conference of the National Association of Employment Managers, held in the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Prof. Emerson contended that collective bargaining by either capital or labor would fall at this time without a code of morality to which either party might turn for precedent. A code, he said, might be devised by a commission consisting of such men as Cardinal Mercier, Gen. Gorgas and Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, who would respectively advise capital and labor on morality, by one and the same authority. Both employees and employers are today leasing ultimatum to one another on which neither is qualified to pass, but with which such a commission could deal, he said.

"Dr. Eliot is as great an authority on education as he is not a great authority on profit sharing," Prof. Emerson said.

The professor reduced today's industrial situation by a series of analogies to elements comparable to those making up the human body and even went so far as to say that the Steel Corporation had a "heart."

A collapse equalled only by that of present day Russia was predicted by Prof. Emerson for the nation which turned to his advice to men suited to deal with the phases of human and biological relationships.

"Man has the right to improve on nature," he said, "but that is very different from setting nature aside. In biology I can find no analogy to what has been termed 'industrial democracy.'"

ENTERTAIN BRITISH SOCIAL WORKERS Luncheon in City Club for "Inspiration" Seekers.

A party of British social workers and writers seeking to obtain American inspiration for the labor movement in England along with other reformers was entertained at a luncheon yesterday in the City Club, 57 West Forty-fourth street, by a reception committee consisting of John Lewis Edgley, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Robins, Herbert Croly, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Victor Forban, the Rev. Percy Stickney Knight and others.

In the visiting party were Alford Grant, a lawyer and publisher interested in opening the British bar to women; W. N. Ewer, poet and foreign editor of the country magazine; F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, a worker for woman suffrage; B. N. Langdon-Davies, examiner of the Scottish Board of Education, and Mrs. Monica Ewer, a London social critic.

Mr. Langdon-Davies said the party had come to seek sympathetic liberal thought in America. "We want to borrow some of your energy and vigor," he said. "There is a complete lack of civil liberties in England. Under the Defense of the Realm Act the individual never knows where liberty starts or ends, or when he is produced, and the next budget in April. Labor is winning all the by-elections and it is reasonable to believe that it will rule outright in two or three years."

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence said the women of England were chiefly interested at present in their political duties and reform in the divorce law. Mr. Knight, speaking of infringements of personal rights in England, said he thought Americans receive more justice because they are entitled in all cases to a civil trial. In England it is possible to inflict imprisonment without a charge or a trial, he said.

The party will remain in the country several weeks and will attend the conference of the Anglo-American Tradition of Liberty in the Commodore Hotel October 24 and 25.

HOUSE ILL ON STEAMSHIP. He Has Attack of Grip.

State Department Message Says. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Col. E. M. House, one of the American delegates to the Peace Conference, is ill aboard the steamship Northern Pacific, on which he is returning from France, according to a radio message received today at the State Department. He was said to be suffering from an attack of grip, but his condition was described as not serious.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN. TYDOL ECONOMY GASOLINE

LONG, HARD WINTER BEGINS THIS MONTH

Cold Weather to Continue Until Middle of May, Farmer Dunn Says.

GET COAL, HIS WARNING

Prediction Based on Calculations, Not Squirrels' Deeds or Nut Caches.

This winter is going to be a nipper. It won't be as savage as the chronic blizzard of 1917, but it will be a whole lot colder than last winter."

Elmas B. Dunn says so and Elmas has been right often enough (as weather prophets go) to compel respect for his prognostications. When he paid his seasonal visit to The Sun early last June he opined that the country was in for a coolish summer. His calculations proved to his satisfaction that the mercury wouldn't climb above 90 degrees more than ten times in the whole summer and probably wouldn't get that high more than six times. It went above 90 just six times.

Farmer Dunn—everybody calls him "Farmer" since the days before 1898 when he was the official weather prophet in New York—made his pre-winter call on The Sun last night and submitted the prediction of a long, cold spell beginning the latter part of this month and enduring until about the middle of May.

"Deductions from my system of seasonal forecasting indicate," said the farmer, "that the coming winter will be long and cold, with heavier and more frequent snowfalls than the average winter brings. Freezing temperatures are likely to begin the latter part of

ALIMONY PRISONER FACES LIFE TERM

Head of Ludlow Street Jail Club, Threadbare and Forlorn, Weeps in Court.

WRIT HIS LAST HOPE

Well Dressed Wife Listens to Plea With Air of Indifference.

A pitiable figure stood before Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court in the latter's chambers yesterday afternoon and pleaded for his freedom. The man was collarless and his shirt was worn threadbare and patched in several places. His clothing, also patched in many places and worn thin, seemed to hang on his spare frame. Dark circles around his eyes accentuated the unnatural pallor of his face. His only offense was the lack of \$500 or friends who would be willing to go surety for him for that amount.

The man was David Goldhaber, frequently referred to by the officials in charge of the Ludlow street jail as the oldest member of that unique gathering, having been in jail since April, although six months confinement is supposed to be the limit, and unless he obtains the relief he seeks through the habeas corpus writ upon which Justice Hendrick heard arguments yesterday he may be forced to remain in prison for the rest of his life.

Tears streamed down his face as he extended his hands to the Justice, despair was written on his face and in his every movement. His eyes sought the floor as he brushed his face with the back of his hand. With one shoe he tried to cover up a hole in the other through which his bare foot could be seen. The clothing he wore comprised the sum total of his possessions. "Please help me, Judge," he pleaded. "I cannot help myself while I am in jail. Let me go again as a free man and I will do anything that you want me to do."

Across the room at a well dressed woman. Her clothing was of good quality and about her neck was an expensive summer fur. She listened to the man's entreaties with an air of indifference which amounted to boredom. She was Mrs. Anna Goldhaber of 148 Essex street, on whose complaint her husband was arrested and is being deprived of his liberty.

Goldhaber was arrested for contempt when he failed to pay his wife the alimony awarded in separation suit. Justice Tierney placed his surety at \$500, and when it became apparent that the man could not provide this bond after he had been in jail for several months Samuel E. Miller, an attorney of 90 Nassau street, became interested in the case and took up cudgels in behalf of Goldhaber to save him from life imprisonment.

A habeas corpus writ was taken out. Justice Hendrick listened to the arguments, frequently expressing surprise that such a condition should be possible in a matrimonial action. When Mrs. Goldhaber refused to relent the court reserved for further hearing. She returned to the Ludlow street jail.

TO CRUSH VILLA BY JAN. 1.

Mexican Federals Soon to Begin Move Against Outlaw.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Oct. 11.—By January 1, 1920, the Villa movement in Chihuahua will be entirely crushed and its leader will cease to be a factor in Mexican politics, Gen. Manuel Dueso, Mexican Federal commander of military operations in the northern zone, declared today after he had read a statement made by a courier at Washington that Villa would begin a major movement soon.

"Villa is now at San Bartolo, Durango, with a force of eighty men, which represents his entire military force," said Gen. Dueso, who is here for an inspection tour along the border.

"We are now developing a movement by which the enemy will be caught between two units of my forces—one moving south, 2,000 strong, under Gen. Pablo Quiroga, and the other moving north from Durango, 1,400 strong, under Gen. Miguel Laveaga."

MEXICO YIELDS ON PASSPORTS.

Consuls Directed to Vise Credentials of British Subjects.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11.—Passport difficulties between Mexico and Great Britain have been adjusted, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office, Mexican consuls, it is announced, have been ordered to vise passports of British residents of Mexico who have been absent and now wish to return to this country. The same procedure, it is added, has been ordered by the British Foreign Office.

It is unofficially stated the Mexican-British diplomatic situation shows improvement with the early appointment of diplomatic representatives by both countries probable.

Lack of Raw Material Shuts Plant

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Oct. 11.—All departments of the Whitaker-Glessner steel plant except the blast furnace will be idle after to-night, A. J. McFarland, general manager, announced today. The plant employs 6,000 men. Shortage of material, it is said, caused the shutdown.



Advertisement for Tydol Economy Gasoline. The ad features a circular graphic with 'AIR' and 'GAS' labels, comparing 'Sluggish Gas' (8 to 1) and 'TYDOL Gas' (15 to 1). Text describes how Tydol improves engine performance, reduces fuel consumption, and prevents engine wear. It includes a list of dealers and contact information for Tide Water Oil Sales Corporation in New York.