

15,000 PAPER MAKERS STRIKE

Men Ordered Back Pending Decision of War Labor Board

Washington, Dec. 6.—(By A. P. J.)—Shortly after the strike of 15,000 union employees of newspaper mills in New York and New England went into effect this morning, J. T. Carey, president of the International Brotherhood of Paper-makers, sent the men a message instructing them to keep the mills running and notifying them that the war labor board would soon render a decision regarding the wage controversy which precipitated the strike.

Berlin Reds Open Reign of Terror

Continued from Page One

proclaimed the German republic, but the Spartacides are making it their noise all over Germany and excel in such desperate stunts that they have got the late heroes of the old regime thoroughly frightened. Ebert and other people's commissioners, knowing the Spartacides better, remain perfectly cool, refusing to take them seriously or use force against them.

If during the last few months of Kaiserdom, by a curious force of circumstances, the feudal members of the Reichstag always voted with the members of the Extreme Left, both sides have now become extremely jealous, each fearing that the other will hatch some conspiracy against the present Government that might defeat its own minister.

Spartacides Post Red Bills

Today the Spartacides cry "murder," pointing a threatening finger at Thorn, a stronghold of Junkerdom, which they assert has received royalists. According to this information, which the Spartacides have made public by posting red bills, royalist troops demand the removal of the red flags and free entrance into the fortress.

"The situation is extremely serious," says the announcement. "Only ruthless energy and the firmest measures can save the situation. But the Government stands with folded arms and even encourages these criminal rebels by circulating imaginary stories of Bolshevik conspiracies, at the same time lending its arm to the strangulation of the revolution by leaving the commandship of the troops to its enemies."

The people themselves must arise and wrest power from unscrupulous officers. We demand that the Government at once arrest Hindenburg and all reactionary officers, at once remove headquarters from Cassel to Berlin and at once take measures to prevent these officers from entering the interior of this country as commanders of troops.

At the Chancellor's palace all knowledge of a siege of Thorn by royalist troops was disclaimed. Most likely, it was said, the Spartacides had been magnifying another of the flag incidents in order to win converts.

Setze Eszen Newspaper

While thus the Spartacides are trying to focus public anxiety on the east, they themselves have committed one of those newspaper outrages for which they are famous in the west. For a week they have been extremely busy in Westphalia. Liebknecht himself in editing the masses to take possession of industrial works and other private property. They need not fear Berlin, he said. He and his friends were preparing a little coup in the capital that would knock everything topsy-turvy before the week was over.

Last night at a meeting of Spartacides

In Eszen it was proposed to establish at once Russian Bolshevism in Germany, and to begin by seizing the Rheinisch Westphalian Gazette, which paper has made itself especially obnoxious to the people by fighting the cause of the war contractors. Though a majority expressed itself against such a breach of law, several hundred Spartacides proceeded to the newspaper building, accumulating large crowds en route.

Entrance being denied, the mob broke the barricades of the doors and invaded the interior of the building, driving the employees from the composing and editorial rooms and destroying some machinery. The black white and red was removed from the building and replaced by the red flag. There was some shooting, some employees being slightly wounded.

Leaders Address Writers

The leaders of the riot addressed the people from a balcony. They declared that the seizure of the newspaper was only the beginning of a great work of revolution. The rioters then took possession of the Wolff News Agency in the same building and sent out a press telegram to the effect that the Spartacides intended to continue the Rheinisch Westphalian Gazette as a people's organ.

Some local Soldiers and Workers Councils, too, have committed excesses against newspapers in various cities lately which closely resemble Spartacism. In Halle they invaded the office of the Halle Zeitung, preventing its publication for several days because the paper refused to be dictated to.

The Berlin authorities have notified these councils that they must desist from all interference with newspapers. In Prague the Czech Socialist party with the Spartacides. They have just suppressed three German newspapers—Bohemia, the Praeger Tagblatt and the Morgen Post—in true Bolshevist style.

The revolution, too, worked havoc in the minds of the 600 employees of the opera house, most of whom suddenly revealed themselves as staunch democrats and enthusiastic supporters of the principle of equality. Immediately an artists' council, a chorus council, a ballet council, a stage hands' council, and a society's council, and a super-council formed themselves, each vying with the other in impossible demands on the opera house's treasury or for the casting of parts.

Each artist, singer and dancer, male or female, was convinced that now his or her time had come and that the old kings and queens of the stage, orchestra and ballet must make room for real art and real talent. Vainly, Director Richard E. Strauss, who no longer wishes to go to Vienna, sought to prevent the great historical institution from drifting into chaos by gathering all the different councils in one great parliament.

Talk about soldiers and workers' councils! The members of the Grand Opera House council "beat them all hollow" in unharmonious noise, for they have voices, and for once they made the best of them, as much so that at the evening performance they were thoroughly incapable of singing.

The first few meetings of the 600 employees passed absolutely without any zeal, because there was too much liberty, too much equality. When finally it came to a ballot, talent recognized all over the world had to make room for obscure members who, though perhaps possessing any talent whatever, considered themselves playing a political part which at the moment seemed more important.

The new democratic tendency directed itself mainly against those who took art seriously, especially against Director Strauss and Kapellmeister Blech, because they preferred real artists to "raw materials" and industrial equipment which they possess the Allies urgently require that they may reconstruct their economic life.

"Well, if he insists on that contract, he must go!"

The chaos became worse from day to day, the members being unable to agree on any one person for musical director or stage manager. Strauss got so exasperated that he was on the point of leaving for his home at Carmisch, when the Prussian Minister of Finance, Doctor Suedekind, who now controls the "real theatre," came to the rescue.

Suedekind appointed Strauss and Stage Manager Droescher directors of the institution, and declared that the Government would take over all contracts with the members. Meetings of the finance committee appointed by the general council had voted considerable increases of salary to the minor gods, the members which will prove no light burden to the opera house's budget.

operation under American control

be kept safe by such legislation as may be necessary to insure its stability and its best value to American industries.

Concurred in the recommendation of the United States shipping board that there should be a local port commission at each of the important ports upon our coast. Facilities should be arranged by which exports and imports would flow through these ports in accordance with the economic transportation distance of the points of origin and destination.

Resolutions Adopted

The resolutions adopted by the congress follow:

"Industrial activity is dependent upon the available supply of power. A bill which would affect the development of hydro-electric power upon waterways and lands which are subject to Federal jurisdiction is now before a committee of conference between the two houses of Congress. It is important in the public interest that Federal legislation on this subject should be enacted without delay. We accordingly urge that the conference committee arrive at an acceptable form of legislation in season for enactment at this session of Congress.

"In war we have made common cause with the Allies. We should likewise make common cause with them in seeking the solution of the immediate problems of reconstruction which they face, because of the efforts they put forth in the war. These problems peculiarly depend for their solution upon commerce.

"Raw materials and industrial equipment which we possess the Allies urgently require that they may reconstruct their economic life. We should deal generously with them in sharing these resources.

"In order that we may share our materials with the Allies, we must also provide them with credits through which they may make the necessary payments.

"The business men of the United States, having devoted their energies and resources toward the winning of the war, regardless of sacrifices or burdens, in support of the principles for which this country fought, appreciate the necessity of continuing of unremitting effort in order that the world may be restored to normal conditions as quickly as possible and the blessing of peace brought to all peoples.

"In the accomplishment of these great objectives the highest efficiency of the great commercial and industrial powers of our own country and that of the Allied nations will be developed only through co-operative efforts and common counsel.

"In order, therefore, to contribute to the fullest toward the prompt solution

of the problem presented, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

requested to enlist the co-operation of national bodies devoted to the extension and promotion of American commerce, and particularly foreign trade, in the appointment of a commission representative of American business, which shall proceed without delay to Europe and establish machinery for the following purposes:

"To study at first hand the reconstruction needs of European countries in connection with business men of these nations in order to advise the business men of the United States as to how they may be most helpful in meeting the necessities of Europe and caring for the interests of American industry and commerce.

"To be available to the peace delegates of the United States for any needed information which they may be able to present or for any other aid which may be given by the business men of the United States through the medium of a such commission.

"The Chamber of Commerce of the United States also is requested to appoint members of the commission to represent the business men of the United States at the forthcoming meeting of the permanent committee of the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

"Recommended that the United States Chamber of Commerce appoint a committee to investigate and study the question of local transportation as it relates to the control of rates and service, franchises, taxes, the attraction of capital into the business and such other questions as the committee may find pertinent.

"Government Ownership Opposed

"We are opposed to Government ownership and operation of telegraphs, telephones, cables, and other lines of communication.

"We strongly urge upon our Government the vital necessity of encouraging and developing our foreign trade through the production of industry may afford employment to wage earners and prosperity to the nation.

"It has long been the policy of this nation to cultivate relations of sympathy with the nations of the Western Hemisphere as expressed in the Monroe Doctrine. We believe that these relations should be supplemented and strengthened by a vigorous development of our commercial and financial associations with our neighbors of North and South America.

"The Government's control of shipping should be brought to the accomplishment of this purpose as soon as it is consistent with other urgent needs and the work of the Pan-American Union should be continued and broadened in scope.

"By provisions in the constitution adopted while much of the country was engaged in civil strife, and through subsequent legislation, Mexican authorities have threatened rights acquired by

Americans in good faith, especially in minerals, including petroleum.

Against threatened confiscation of the American Government made formal protest. The attitude taken by the American Government is heartily commended as in accordance with obvious justice.

Broader Commercial Training Urged

"In the larger opportunities which are to be opened to American business men to play a part in the international commerce of the world, the need will be felt for more men who are trained to a knowledge and understanding of the language, the business methods and the habits of thought of foreign lands. Complete success can only come to those who succeed in putting themselves into full accord and sympathy with the people with whom they are to deal.

"We urge upon our industrialists that they take steps to provide opportunities to young men to obtain an education in the practices of overseas commerce and finance and in the practical use of foreign languages.

"We call the attention of the various departments of government and to educational institutions to the need to supplement the valuable work already done and to open up every facility to the furtherance of a successful prosecution of this educational work.

"It is the sense of this convention that uniform cost accounting should be adopted by industries.

Trade Organizations Approved

"The experiences of the war have clearly demonstrated the value of national trade organizations and their advice to the country, as well as to industry.

"This conference heartily approves the plan of organizing each industry in the country in a representative national trade association, and expresses the belief that every manufacturer, jobber and

producer of raw materials should be a member of the national organization in his trade and cordially support it in its work.

"It is in the public interest that all war orders placed by any contracting agency of the Government and accepted in good faith, whether formally and regularly executed or not, should, upon cancellation by such contracting agency, be promptly and equitably adjusted and satisfied as if every formality had been observed, and when so adjusted the amount ascertained to be due by the Government should be promptly paid to the end that these funds may be utilized by the industries of the country to speed their transition from a war to a peace basis.

"It should be ascertained that legislation is necessary or desirable to accomplish this end Congress should forthwith enact such legislation.

"Officials dealing with questions of adjustment on account of war orders, must necessarily be familiar with all the conditions affecting the order. It will greatly promote expedition and the interests of both the Government and private enterprise for the officials who make the contracts to remain in the Government service to participate in the readjustments.

Reasonable Trade Agreements Favored

"The war has demonstrated that through industrial co-operation great economies may be achieved, waste eliminated and efficiency increased. The nation should not forget, but rather should capitalize these lessons by adopting effective war practices to peace conditions through permitting reasonable co-operation between units of industry under appropriate Federal supervision.

"It is in the public interest that reasonable trade agreements should be entered into, the failure of the Government to either clearly define the dividing line between those agreements which are, and those which are not, an unreasonable restraint of commerce, or to provide an agency to speak for it on application of those proposing to enter into such agreement in effect, restricts wholesome co-operation and deprives both industry and the general public of its benefits.

"The conditions incident to the period of readjustment renders it imperative that all obstacles to reasonable co-operation be immediately removed through appropriate legislation."

"A MAN'S STORE"

Run by men for men, where the selection of stock offered is bound to please the average man. The following are always acceptable:

- Umbrellas
Gloves
Shirts
Collars
Neckwear
Handkerchiefs
Hosiery
Underwear
Pajamas
Bathrobes

George W. Jacoby
Fine Men's Wear
620 Chestnut Street

Announcement to—
New and Old Students
and Interested Parents

Arrangements have been made to enable both new and old students to begin their regular college courses January 6. To begin then makes possible a saving of one school year—a most valuable year in the student's life.

Opportunity will be given students to make up credits so as to graduate at the regular time. The following courses are open:

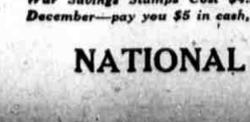
- In the College: Arts and Science, Biology (men and women), In the Wharton School: Commerce and Finance, In the School of Education: Education (men and women)
Towne Scientific School: Architecture, Architectural Engineering, Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering

Preparation for Law Teaching Medicine
Bulletin will be sent upon request.
Address: Director of Admissions, College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

IF A SAUCE

with an appetizing flavor makes a rump steak taste better than a tenderloin, it's an economy sauce. That's what

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
will do, every time. Try it.



Before you buy any truck you certainly should investigate the one chosen by such concerns as Carnegie Steel, Adams Express, Standard Oil, Armour, Borden's, U. S. Mail, etc. Brockway Motor Truck Co. 2324-28 Market Street

Notice Who Use Them

Advertisement for Cohen Bros. Fur Shop featuring various fur coats and scarves with prices. Includes an illustration of a woman in a fur coat.

Advertisement for 'Know the Truth' featuring a large illustration of a man and text promoting the Philadelphia Record.

Large advertisement for Western Union Telegrams and National War Savings Committee, including a Western Union telegram form and a letter from the committee.

Advertisement for Davison's Jewellers featuring gifts of platinum jewelry.

Advertisement for Wong Kew Co. restaurant featuring a special lunch menu for 50c.