

AMERICA SEEKS MOMENTARY GLING ALIANCES, DECLINES HARVEY

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MINERS WILL QUIT MONDAY; CASE APPEALED

Will Confine Walkout to Operators Stopping Check-off System.

Union Claim Order Is Violation of Present Wage Agreements.

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Mr. Gibbons' position was outlined in a message sent to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, at Indianapolis, late Thursday in which he said:

"I have decided to call a meeting of the district executive board Friday, at which time I propose to request the board to issue a general strike order, to be effective Monday, November 7, at the properties of all coal companies who refuse to comply with section 26 of our district agreement. The section referred to is that dealing with the "check-off."

Gibbons, in his message to Mr. Lewis, quoted in a letter received from R. W. Gardner, commissioner of the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' association, in which Mr. Gardner notified him that the association would abide by the provisions of the injunction issued by Judge A. B. Anderson, at Indianapolis, October 31, against continuance of the "check-off" system.

LABOR TO APPEAL ANDERSON'S RULE

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Counsel for the Indiana operators, who also opposed the injunction suit before Judge Anderson, will not join in the appeal because of the walkouts of 25,000 miners having forced a shutdown of practically all Indiana mines and the attitude of the operators was to let the union fight out the case.

Start Legal Fight

Formal application for the granting of an appeal also will be made at Chicago by the union, but this was said by counsel to be a purely advisory proceeding that might either be brought before Judge Anderson or any judge of the circuit court. The union's legal fight is in the charge of W. A. Glasgow of Philadelphia, who is leaving tonight for Chicago.

Failing to get a complete suspension of the injunction, the union's counsel was said to be prepared to press for a ruling that only Indiana operators were affected by the order. Such a view has been taken by union officials, but it was contrary to Judge Anderson's opinion, declaring all operators observing the "check-off" were favored by the injunction.

Aside from favorable court action, union officials regarded further strike developments as hinging on the action of operators in the "check-off" system. President John L. Lewis was advised late Thursday that the executive board of the Pittsburgh district would meet tomorrow to act on District President Robert R. Gibbons' decision to call a strike next Monday.

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Affects 4,000 Men

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Lo Adopts Divorce; Asks Hill Court to Rend Scabby Robes

Special to The Tribune. Havre, Nov. 3.—Even the modest Indian is following the ways of his white brother by seeking the divorce courts, as evidenced by a complaint filed in the district court here by David Scabby Robe of the Blackfoot Indian reservation who is seeking a divorce from his squaw, Annie Scabby Robe, and naming Walter Mountain Chief as co-respondent.

It is alleged by David that his squaw has given her affections to Walter Mountain Chief, another of the Blackfeet tribe, and that she has deserted the plaintiff. David and Annie Scabby Robe were married at Browning in 1915 and have made their home on the Blackfoot reservation.

FOCH AND PERSHING ARE WELCOMED BY ST. LOUIS CROWDS

Distinguished French Visitor Honored by K. of C.; MacNider With Party.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 3.—(By The Associated Press.)—Hailed as one of "our old boys," officially honored by the universities, welcomed and feted by the citizens of St. Louis, Ferdinand Foch, marshal of France, and the country's honored guest, Thursday was shown American hospitality as exemplified in the middle west. Sharing these honors was General Pershing, introduced to his fellow "buddies" of the American legion simply as "Black Jack."

Both Are Delighted From early morning until late at night the city poured forth its hospitality to the two warriors in magnificent manner. Both expressed keen delight at the reception accorded them. The American warrior indulged in numerous pleasantries as he addressed members of the American Legion in the city hall.

At the numerous occasions on which Marshal Foch was called upon to address the throngs, he expressed appreciation of the honor bestowed upon him and the welcome shown. Visibly affected with the bestowal of the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon him by the St. Louis university in an open quadrangle before the student body and members of other Catholic schools, he declared it difficult to express himself. A few minutes previously, Archbishop John J. Glennon had presented him with a commemorative medalion on behalf of the fourth degree Knights of Columbus. Twelve year old Elizabeth Fitch presented both Foch and Pershing with a large bouquet on behalf of the International Federation of Catholic Women.

MacNider Visits Disabled A banquet by the chamber of commerce concluded St. Louis' welcome. The marshal and his party, which includes Hanford MacNider of Mason city, Iowa, national commander of the American Legion, was scheduled to leave after midnight for Indianapolis, where he will be the guest of that city.

The first official act of MacNider was a visit to the United States district service hospital to see disabled veterans.

The war commander, who accompanied the Foch party visited with the wounded soldiers for some time while Marshal Foch was resting at a hotel. General Pershing left for Nashville, Tenn., to attend to business matters.

Moral Conditions at House of David Colony Bad, Claim

Grand Rapids, Nov. 3.—Attacking the methods under which the House of David at Benton Harbor, Mich., are conducted, John W. Sams and his wife, Mary, expelled members of the cult in December, have brought suit in district court to regain possession of the property they signed over to the society when they became affiliated.

They also seek compensation for their services while members of the colony. That the moral conditions at the colony are so bad that it is an unfit place to raise children; that the attitude of the colony's leaders toward the females in the colony is abnormal, immoral and unchristian; that in 18 years no child conceived has ever been known to have been born there; that wholesale marriages are made among the members, but the persons so married are never permitted to live together; that the House of David is a fraud conducted under the cloak of religion; that members of the colony, after signing away their worldly possessions to the leaders, are under-fed, under-clothed and overworked, and that no compensation for their manual services in the colony is allowed.

SENATE PROPOSES TO DROP PROBE ON WATSON CHARGE THAT 'YANKS' WERE HANGED

Washington, Nov. 3.—A motion is to be made in the senate Friday, Democratic senators announced Thursday, to drop the investigation by the special senate committee into the charges of Senator Watson, Democrat, Georgia, that American soldiers were hanged in France without trials.

Whether a partisan issue would develop out of the case was uncertain, but several Republicans declared they were ready to resist the Democratic motion, which Senator Simmons, North Carolina, said he planned to offer. He is to move discharge or dissolution of the special investigating committee, headed by Senator Brandegee, Republican, Connecticut, which was appointed last Tuesday.

The Simmons motion was agreed upon after conferences between Republican and Democratic leaders and Senator Watson, and after presentation by Mr. Watson of letters, telegrams and newspaper clippings as substantiating his charges.

Democratic senators claimed they had assurances from some Republican leaders that they would not object to dissolution of the Brandegee committee, but other Republicans declared they would oppose the Simmons motion.

Senator Watson said that he continued to object to presenting the case before any committee and that he proposed to proceed with his evidence in the open senate.

The affair is scheduled to be brought up immediately when the senate reconvenes Friday, the adjournment tonight for this reason being taken until 10 o'clock, an hour earlier than usual.

STEWART VANISHES; HINT HE'S DUCKING CLARK ASSESSMENT

Secretary of State Oddly Absent When Equalizers Come to Make Final Decision on Disputed Securities Levy; Vote Held Up.

Special to The Tribune. Helena, Nov. 3.—Where is Secretary of State C. T. Stewart? He has not been in his office in the capitol for two days, during which time meetings of the state board of equalization have been sought for the purpose of acting upon the W. A. Clark, Jr. appeal and thereby closing up the work of the board for the present tax year.

None of the other members of the board professed to know of his whereabouts or to have received an intimation of his intention to remain away from the capitol. Nor do any of his deputies know where he is, or if they do possess such knowledge, they are not revealing it.

Porter Balks Till Prudential Returns An impression is gaining ground that Mr. Stewart is intentionally avoiding the meeting of the board of equalization which was slated to be held upon the return of Governor Dixon from Missouri.

State Auditor George P. Porter says Mr. Stewart helped to force his vote on other matters and that he now refuses to vote on the Clark matter until Mr. Stewart is there to vote, also.

Dixon Calls for Show Down There are sufficient members of the board in Helena to act on the Clark appeal without the vote of Mr. Stewart, but presumably for political reasons, they are holding out for his presence at a meeting when the vote of the full board can be recorded.

Governor Dixon, after the absence of Mr. Stewart had become the subject of considerable discussion about the capitol called a meeting of the board Thursday afternoon, at which were present Messrs. Porter, Rankin and Walker. Upon convening Mr. Porter immediately took the floor and said:

"I have been attending these meetings for three months and have always been ready to vote on these questions. To me it seems that the time to vote is when the question is up and not to put it off from day to day."

Embarrassment Politically "I am unwilling to vote on this question and then have a member come in and say he was not given an opportunity to vote. I am going to see that Mr. Stewart votes on this question, even though he may not vote the way I intend to. I have some outside business which demands my attention, but I am willing to stay here for a month if necessary."

Referring to an article which appeared in The Tribune of Thursday morning which said the question "seems to have some embarrassing political angles," Mr. Porter said:

"We are not ducking this for political reasons. If Mr. Stewart can be found I am willing to adjourn until we can find him. We cannot get him by phone at his house. I don't think he is ducking, he has never ducked yet, but I am not willing to vote until he gets back."

Will Try to Corral Him Today Mr. Rankin wanted to know if Mr. Stewart had been notified of the meeting and he was informed that Mr. Stewart was present at the last Thursday meeting at which the Clark appeal was carried over until the return of the governor and that he knew it was then to be disposed of.

It was finally decided to adjourn until 3 p. m. Friday, when it was hoped Mr. Stewart would be present.

SMOOT'S SALES TAX PLAN VOTED OUT BY SENATOR

Republican Senators Join Democrats to Defeat Measure.

Passage of Soldiers' Bonuses May Bring Up Plan Again, Claim.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The sales tax was rejected Thursday night by the senate.

The vote, 43 against to 25 for, was on a proposal of Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah, for a one per cent levy with exemptions provided in the case of sales by farmers of products of their farms at sales by public utilities and those of the United States or any foreign government or any state or any territory, the army and the navy and hospitals.

Joined by Republicans. The Democrats voted solidly against the sales tax and were joined by 17 Republicans. Those who voted against the sales tax included:

McCumber, North Dakota; Norbeck, Sterling, South Dakota; Nelson, Minnesota; and Meyers and Walsh of Montana.

This vote was regarded generally as decisive of the whole question of a sales tax at this time, but immediately after it had been announced, Senator Smoot, offered another amendment, embodying a business sales tax of one-half of one per cent on gross sales in excess of \$5,000 a year.

This went over until Friday. In the debate on the reformed manufacturers' sales tax plan, some Republican leaders indicated a sales tax might have to be provided in connection with the soldiers' bonus bill, which they predicted would be passed at the next session of congress.

Discussion Brief Discussion of the sales tax was continued by Senator Smoot, who was the chief speaker for the plan, which was opposed by Senators Lenroot, of Wisconsin; McCumber, of North Dakota; McCormick, of Illinois; and Nelson, of Minnesota, on the Republican side, and Senators Jones, of New Mexico; Heflin, of Alabama, and Simmons, of North Carolina, on the Democratic side.

Before taking up the sales tax, the senate perfected the committee bill with the adoption of some additional amendments offered by individual senators. The program for Friday was somewhat indefinite as Democratic leaders had not finally made known their plans with regard to the soldier bonus amendments. It was expected, however, that these would be reached Friday, and Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, in charge of the tax bill said he thought it might safely be said that the program for Friday would be reached by Saturday night.

GERMANY DENIES WIDESPREAD RUMORS OF SECRET ARMIES

Ministry of Defense Says Nation Is Living Strictly Up to Terms of Treaty.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The ministry of defense, in a statement to the Associated Press Thursday, denied widespread newspaper reports that Germany was forming a secret army, utilizing her factories for war purposes and evading the disarmament clauses of the Versailles treaty generally, in preparation for another war.

"Germany is not threatening the peace of the world; she is in no condition to be a danger," says the statement. "Our military activities are watched in the minutest detail by the inter-allied commission, which is in a position to know whether we have a secret army of three-quarters of a million or have complied with the treaty by its reduction to 100,000."

"Relative to the charges that war materials, guns and ammunition have been secretly furnished the civilian population, Germany's internal situation is the best answer for it is undeniable that such a course would gravely endanger the nation itself, in view of the agitation and unrest the last year."

Figures are given in support of the assertion that artillery, rifles, grenades, bombs and ammunition have been destroyed in good faith and that the war army had demobilized.

DEMANDS HEARING. Los Angeles, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Madelyn C. Obenchain, indicted on a charge of murder in connection with the death of J. Belton Kennedy, local broker, Thursday night sent a letter to the grand jury demanding the privilege of being heard if the jury is asked to reinstate Charles Erbstein, her chief counsel.

LABOR LEADER BEATEN. Mobile, Ala., Nov. 3.—John E. Winstantley, local organizer for the American Federation of Labor, is in a hospital at Marianna, Fla., suffering from injuries received when he was tied to a tree and flogged at Sherman, Fla., according to word received here Thursday.

ANGLO-FRENCH IMPOSSIBLE WITH U. S. CLAIMS AMBASSADOR

America's Representative to England Says He Feels It Necessary to Inform British There Can Never Be Such a Pact Between Nations as Outlined in Recent Speech of Lord Derby.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.—(By The Associated Press.)—George Harvey, United States ambassador, to Great Britain, told an audience at the Liverpool chamber of commerce Thursday, that it was futile to hope that America, as Lord Derby recently had been suggesting, may some day be merged in a definite alliance with Great Britain and France.

This statement was made as a digression from an address on economies and the international industrial situation, in which the American ambassador attacked communism and socialism and defended the principle of individualism.

Ambassador Harvey recalled Lord Derby's statement in a recent address in Birmingham, in which the latter voiced the conviction that the success of the Washington limited armaments conference would mean peace and that its failure would mean war in the immediate future. The speaker also recalled Lord Derby's suggestion to former President Poincare of France, at a dinner last Tuesday evening that an Anglo-French alliance would be desirable in the interests of peace, intimating the "strong hopes" that America might eventually join the combination.

"Now it seems to have fallen to my unhappy lot, since I have been in England," continued Ambassador Harvey, "to dispel illusions respecting the attitude of the United States. I can conceive of no more effective service on the part of an envoy, desirous as I am of eliminating all causes for misapprehension and then to set forth frankly any certain which may bear upon the immediate future, however disappointing it may be to his hearers. In pursuance of this policy, rightful or wrongful, as it may be, I feel impelled to say frankly that the hope voiced by Lord Derby must be regarded as definitely abandoned."

"Our first president fixed the foreign policy of the United States clearly and unequivocally when he adjured his country never to enter a permanent alliance with any other power. This policy has been reaffirmed by practically all his successors. It was reiterated with great positiveness in our last national campaign by our present president and was confirmed by the majority of the people so great as to be beyond the pale of comparison."

Merely Stating Facts "In view of these circumstances, am I doing more than stating the wholly obvious and inescapable fact when I immediately after the first of the United States into any permanent alliance, however desirable that action may seem to be, an utter impossibility. May it not be then, the part of wisdom to abstain from discussion or even suggestion of a proposal which, however praiseworthy it may be, could hardly serve any purpose other than to feed enemies and distress friends of both Great Britain and France, who live in America?"

Ambassador Harvey, in dealing with the subject of world economies, said the aftermath of the war was hardly less disconcerting and devastating than the war itself.

Political Peace "At the expiration of the ensuing week," he continued, "we shall have reached the beginning of the fourth year following the armistice. Even then, we shall only be approaching what we hope may be the beginning of a new and enduring settlements looking toward the lifting of burdens and the establishment of international agreements or understandings foreshadowing prosperity, peace and progress through the assurance of tranquility relations among the powers of the world."

There was, he added, political peace in a broad sense, and it was industrial peace which was being sought and which must be obtained.

Mr. Harvey said the way to peace and prosperity was open if only employers and employees would pursue it, "even at the cost of some privation, though infinitely less than that which the general public has suffered and is suffering."

New Jersey Senator for Enforcement of Liquor Laws

Washington, Nov. 3.—Enforcement of prohibition was advocated by Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, New Jersey, in a telegram sent to Mrs. Everett Solby, to be read Thursday night at a Republican campaign meeting at Newark.

"Even those who may not have favored the 18th amendment originally now should stand for its enforcement because it is the law," said Senator Frelinghuysen, in what was said to be his first statement on the state campaign issues. He urged support of Republican candidates who he declared, stood for law enforcement. A Democratic victory, he said, would mean that the state opposed law enforcement.

"Let us be sure," he said, "that we do not have a governor and legislature resolved on making New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic ocean, a paradise for bootleggers and other outlaws and a byword and reproach from other states."

WAREHOUSE DESTROYED. Los Alamitos, Cal., Nov. 3.—The shipping warehouse of the Los Alamitos Sugar company was destroyed by fire of unknown origin Thursday night, the loss being estimated at \$1,500,000. The manager said 175,000 sacks of sugar valued at \$6 a sack, were burned. The refinery and other buildings of the plant were saved.

GERMANY SUES FOR EARLY END TO WAR, CLAIMS Tardieu Says Policies of Allied Nations Were Fixed at Early Date.

Germany Sues for Peace. On October 8, 1918, Germany sued for peace. After three weeks of correspondence, made public day by day, President Wilson informed Germany that the allies were ready to conclude peace on the basis of the 14 points set out above. Such was the clear straight road which led from the formulation of Europe's war aims in 1916 and 1917 and their endorsement by the United States in 1918 to the armistice of the beginning of November, 1918, and to peace. Never had a policy been clearer, more open, and more coherent. Everybody, however before negotiations began, knew the objective sought. The peace, with all its principles and all its consequences, appeared clearly before the eyes of the nations, long ere it was drawn up and signed by the negotiators.

A Reward of Victory. In other words, the peace was born of the origin and character of the war itself. It was willed by the peoples before being formulated by the governments. It was formulated by the governments as early as the end of 1916 in harmony with the instinct of the peoples and which, at the beginning of 1918, the United States then declared its conception of the peace it only emphasized principles which neither America nor anybody else could have denied. It was the very nature of things and dictated by circumstances. Such being its source, the peace could not be a peace of expediency, however before America was not a peace of conquest, it was not because of the fourteen points, nor because Mr. Wilson forced his will upon Europe, nor because the allied governments bowed before America through weakness or lack of foresight. It is because Mr. Wilson in his fourteen points, his speeches, like the allies, before the beginning of 1917, like the resolutions of the French parliament of the same year, had merely obeyed the dictates of history, had merely registered the will of the war-torn peoples, had merely proclaimed the will of victory, offspring of the war, had necessarily to confirm and not to repudiate the ideals for which the war was fought.

The peace derives its whole character from this unanimity of purpose. And if in all of its chapters—whether they deal with frontiers or with new states, whether they deal with reparations or with the future of nations—this character reappears, one may regret and disapprove, if one is of a Bismarckian or of an imperialist turn of mind, howbeit before America was established, but it is not because of the war, but because the war, all the allies without exception, obedient to the people's will, had constantly proclaimed that, when victory was won, the peace could be made exactly as it was made.

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