SALARY OF $10,000 VOTED TO GOMPERS

American Federation of Labor Aroused by Charges Against "Steel Trust."

MR. BURLESON ASSAILED

By the Associated Press.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—Samuel Gompers was re-elected president of the American Federation of Labor today at the organization's convention here and was voted a salary of $10,000 a year. One radical voted against the re-election of Mr. Gompers and a handful of delegates sat in their chairs while the rest staged a demonstration in honor of their leader, who said his election was organized labor's answer to its traducers and opponents.

Frank Morrison of Washington and Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis, were unanimously re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively. James Duncan of Quincy, Mass., was re-elected first vice president, and Joseph P. Valentine of Cincinnati, second vice president.

John R. Alpine, Chicago, having resigned as third vice president, the vice presidents below him were moved up. Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, thus became third; William Green, Indianapolis, fourth; W. D. Mahon, Detroit, fifth; T. A. Rickert, Chicago, sixth; Jacob Fischer, Indianapolis, seventh, and Mathew Weil, Chicago, eighth vice president.

A contest arose over the sixth vice presidency, Thomas Sweeney of Chicago, representing the tailors, being a candidate against Rickert, but defeated by a vote of 28,299 to 2,661. Woll, a photo-engraver, is the only new member of the executive council.

Action on Proposed Conference.

Second in importance was adoption of a resolution directing the executive council to investigate and take action in regard to a joint resolution now before Congress providing for establishment of a conference of industrial heads in accordance with plans recently announced in Washington by Basil M. Manly, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board. According to information submitted to the convention, the plan would bring together industrial heads and labor leaders "to study problems affecting capital and labor and suggest remedial legislation."

A list of those suggested to represent labor, as published a few days ago, is headed by Frank P. Walsh, former joint chairman of the board. Mr. Gompers' name was second.

Storm of Denunciation.

Mention of the proposed plan brought a storm of denunciation from the delegates, radicals as well as conservatives.

Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen's Union said that in reality the proposal, if adopted by both houses of Congress, meant inauguration of a commission form of government "which is a form of government despotism that would shackle, not liberate."

President Gompers announced he had sent a telegram to sponsors of the resolution in the Senate and House as soon as he heard about the plan. The message, addressed to Senator Poindexter and to Representative M. Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, follows:

"The newspapers publish that you and Representative M. Clyde Kelly have introduced into the Senate and House, respectively, bills vitally affecting the interests of labor. Before any progress in these bills is made in Congress I think it necessary that a conference should be had with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor. The acceptance of the attempt for others to speak in the name of American labor will, I am sure, arouse resentment."

The convention also voted today to send a protest to the Pennsylvania state legislature against enactment of legislation described by Mr. Gompers as "an effort by certain interests to curb the rights of labor and the masses of the people in Pennsylvania."

Relates to "Anti-Sedition" Bill.

The legislation referred to is a so-called "anti-sedition" bill, which it is claimed restricts the right of free speech and free assembly. The bill was defeated by a narrow margin in the Pennsylvania legislature a few days ago, but Mr. Gompers said he was reliably informed that an attempt would be made on Monday to revive it.

Adoption of the resolution was regarded as being especially significant in view of the fact that during today's sessions John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, who has charge of the organization of workers in the iron and steel industry, told the convention that "the right of free speech and free assemblage is being abridged to such an extent in western Pennsylvania that officials in municipalities in the Pittsburgh district are threatening us with arrest if we hold organization meetings.'"

Fitzpatrick declared "the steel trust is fighting organization of its employes, even using thugs and 'plug-uglies' by the hundred to stop men from attending organization meetings."

Defies the Mayor's Order.

He declared the mayor and chief of police of McKeesport had forbidden street meetings in connection with the federation's effort to organize 400,000 steel workers, after halls wherein meetings might be held had been denied them. He said the authorities had forbidden a meeting to be held in McKeesport tomorrow.

"Threats of arrest," said Fitzpatrick as the convention burst into applause, "will not stop the federation's organization efforts."

Burleson Again Assailed.

Postmaster General Burleson again was assailed. A resolution adopted unanimously expressed organized labor's disapproval of the zone postal system for second-class matter, and "petitioned Congress to annul this obnoxious legislation enacted under the pretense of war revenue measure." Investigation of the entire postal service and rates, former rates to be re-established meanwhile, was asked.

President Gompers' salary was raised from $7,500 to $10,000 a year over his protest.

Secretary Morrison's salary was increased to $7,500 a year from $5,000.

The convention was to have come to a close today, but because of the large number of resolutions still unacted upon, it was decided to extend it over into next week.

DIVIDE UP PRIZE MONEY.

Transatlantic Flyers, £4,000 Each, £2,000 to Plane Builders.

LONDON, June 21.—Capt. John Alcock, the pilot of the Vickers-Vimy airplane which made the first non-stop flight from North America to Ireland, announced today that he and Lieut. A. W. Brown, the navigator, intended to divide equally £8,000 of the £10,000 prize given them by the Daily Mail. The other £2,000 will go to the workmen who built the machine.

Survives Diamond Shoals.

NORFOLK, Va., June 21.—The first steamship that has ever been floated after stranding on Diamond Shoals arrived here today. She is the French ship Noelle, loaded with 7,000 tons of sugar, from Cuba to Norfolk, and went ashore last week during a fog.

H. C. L. Drives Even Priests to Strike and Stop Masses

ROME, Thursday, June 19 (by the Associated Press).—A strike of priests, which is without precedent, has just occurred at Loreta, a celebrated resort of pilgrims, whither, according to legend, the house of the Virgin at Nazareth was mysteriously transported by angels in the year 1294. The priests asked for an amelioration of their financial condition owing to the high cost of living, and when their claims were not granted they stopped celebrating masses and performing other religious duties.

Mgr. Angreoli, Bishop of Recanati, in whose diocese Loreto is located, is intervening personally in persuading the priests to resume their duties, promising to do everything possible to satisfy their desires.

EUROPE FIDGETS AS DURING WAR

Peace Situation Produces Nervousness Among All the Nations.

MANY CHANGES FORECAST

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

Cablegram to The Sunday Star and New York Tribune, Inc. Copyright, 1919.

LONDON, June 21.—Opinion here inclines to the belief, first, that Germany will sign the peace treaty, and, second, that the German government will resign and be reorganized, with Erzberger at the helm, supported by the center party.

Germans differ sharply on the question of signing, and the same divergence exists among members of the national assembly.

Both by land and sea the allies are prepared to resume the blockade should the Germans give a negative reply. British warships are in the Baltic sea, ready to re-establish the blockade, while the land forces could move on short notice.

Anxious to Avoid Force.

It is reported, however, that both Lloyd George and President Wilson are anxious to avoid any action which might give the Germans an excuse for saying that the allies employed force to obtain the signature. The provisional character of the treaty is due largely to recent amendments calculated to induce the Germans to make the best of the situation and trust to the future.

Europe is almost as nervous and fidgety as it was a year ago. Paris advices say that the big four are about to separate, President Wilson being prepared to return to America the day following the signing of the treaty. Lloyd George also is ready to come home. Italy's government is shaky. Clemenceau is expected to be succeeded by Briand and Tardieu in a few weeks or months at the most. Central Europe is as restless as the ocean, while the Russian bolshevists are still far from beaten. From Moscow comes a report that Lenin is forecasting startling developments in India.

Unemployment Serious.

The coming winter, in the opinion of economic experts, will find Europe even in worse condition than last year. Business is regaining its feet slowly because of the delay and uncertainty in the peace settlement. Consequently unemployment has reached serious proportions in all countries. The masses had an inexplicable belief that the ending of the war would result in miraculous changes in conditions.

In Great Britain, where food is better and less expensive; where wages are higher and opportunities for the enjoyment of greater individual freedom are more liberal than in other parts of Europe, there is a restlessness which in other days would give cause for alarm. The riots among the whites and negroes at Liverpool, Cardiff and London, the outbreaks in the Canadian camps, and the refusal of the Scottish troops to go to India are minor disorders.

Big Political Issues.

What worries statesmen infinitely more is the unrest upon which it is impossible to put a finger and impossible to remedy without drastic and fundamental changes. Such questions as the Russian policy, foreign trade relations, government ownership of mines and Ireland's political future are political issues of the first magnitude.

Any intervention in Russia will be hard to defend if the economic situation is hard next winter. The miners are likely to have something to say if the government decides against nationalization of the mines.

The Sinn Feiners are not likely to drop into a state of somnolent complacency following the Senate resolution and the Walsh report. Any comparison between Great Britain and other European belligerents is bound to be in her favor from whatever angle it is viewed. Americans must expect to see many political changes in Europe within the next six months. Even little Portugal cannot settle down.

NEW HUN CABINET IS FORMED, WITH BAUER AS PREMIER

(Continued from First Page.)

minister, Dr. Bell, and minister without portfolio, Mathias Erzberger.

WEIMAR, Friday, June 20 (by the Associated Press).—Caucuses of three principal parties, voting Thursday night on the question of signing the peace treaty, resulted as follows:

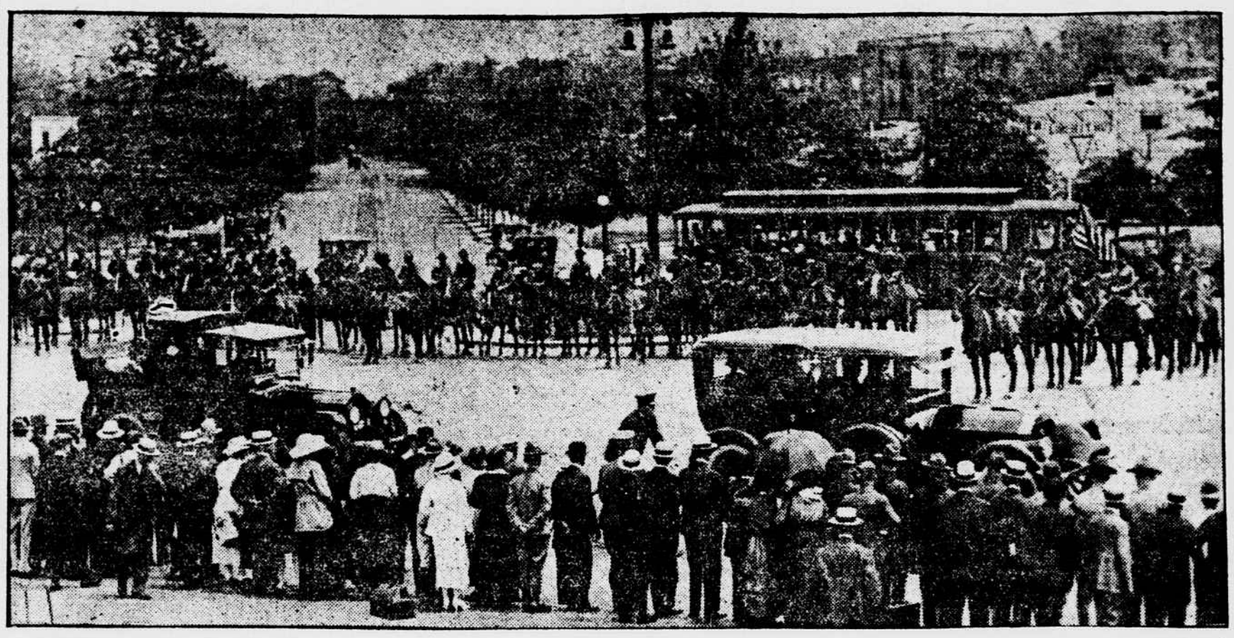
Majority socialists, seventy-five in favor signing the treaty and thirty-nine against; democrats, one (Baron von Richthofen) in favor of signing and fifty-eight against; centrists, four in favor of unconditional acceptance and sixty-nine for conditional acceptance.

Change Mind About Note.

BERLIN, Friday, June 20 (by the Associated Press).—Following its decision to send the entente another note containing conditions regarding the immediatae entrance of Germany into the league of nations, the limitation of indemnity and renunciation of the allied efforts to have the former emperor surrendered, the German government lost its nerve, for the note ended with the declaration that it was impossible otherwise to get a cabinet that would sign the treaty.

Although the note was written and ready to be dispatched it was withheld until the eleventh hour as it was feared that the entente would reject the German proposals.

BRAZIL'S NEXT PRESIDENT AND PARTY ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON.



Scene at Union station as the visitors started in automobiles for the home of Mrs. B. H. Warder, 1515 K street, which has been turned over to them during their stay in Washington.

DR. PESSOA IS GUEST OF VICE PRESIDENT ON BUSY DAY IN CAPITAL

(Continued from First Page.)

in short, of your powerful democracy, enlightened and disciplined, which, from Washington, 'The first in war, the first in peace and the first in the hearts of his countrymen,' to Wilson, the incomparable apostle of the league of nations, has always aimed toward good, for right and liberty. It increased, finally, with the confidence you were able to inspire to the Brazilian people, in the solidarity you always showed them for the defense of their rights and legitimate interests, in every phase of their history.

Even now, Mr. Vice President, at the peace conference, that support, constant, opportune, firm and loyal, made itself felt. I am glad to proclaim it on this occasion, and to affirm that my country is fully aware of its extension, which will remain vivid in her memory; I am glad to express, here, publicly my thanks for the many proofs of sympathy and solidarity which I received in Paris from President Wilson, the chief full of authority and foresight to whom, in good fortune, you intrusted your destinies at the moment of the tremendous convulsion, which has just shaken the world; the great statesman whose indefectible attachment to his principles saved the conquests of right and civilization, and prepared for mankind a future of honor, of peace, of activity and of wealth.

Having in mind the close relations which have always existed between our two countries, it is not surprising that the entrance of the United States in the great European conflict should have had a decisive influence on Brazil's procedure. To the precious title of friend, uniting our destinies, and claiming our share of effort and sacrifice, we added that of ally—allied to that nation which has just furnished to history the most brilliant examples of ability and force.

Looks to Stronger Relations.

Now that the monstrous scourge has disappeared from the face of the civilized world, and that nations, impelled by accumulated energy in the making up of lost time, are to resume their old life of peace and toil, Brazil will rejoice in continuing to develop more and more the relation of every kind which bind her to the United States, and to strive for this end will be one of the fondest endeavors of my government.

I have the honor to raise my glass to the personal welfare of the President of the United States, to your own, Mr. Vice President, and to the grandeur, prosperity and glory of the United States of America.

Refers to U. S.-Brazil Friendship.

In his brief introduction of Dr. Pessoa, Vice President Marshall referred to long friendships that had existed among the nations of the new world, particularly that between this country and Brazil.

"Among the startling things in the memorabilia of the war," said the Vice President, "was a statement in a letter written by Von Bethmann Hollweg in 1913, in which he said force had never been able to hold what force had taken. And the history of the world proves that this is true. Babylon, Nineveh, Rome and Berlin—all have gone down to the dust in defeat.

"Stronger Power Than Force."

"There is new hope now in the world for friendship and justice. There is a stronger power than the force of arms which prevails in the western hemisphere. Men are learning to deal fairly with their fellow men, and the world is learning a new lesson of value of honesty.

"There has never been a stancher friendship than that which exists today between the United States and Brazil. Their methods and principles of government have much in common, and their ideals of justice are identical. And I am sure that these cordial and friendly relations will be still further cemented by the presence here of the future president of that great republic."

Personages Present.

The list of distinguished guests at the dinner included the Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels, the Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Wilson, Gen. March, chief of staff; Maj. Gen. Kuhn, Rear Admiral Benson, Rear Admiral Caperton and Col. Ridley, aid to the President.

The Brazilian embassy was represented by Dr. Ipanema Moreira, charge d'affaires; Gustavo Barrojo, attache, and Mme. Gustavo Barrojo, and Consul Sebastiao Sampaio, Brazilian representative in St. Louis, who will accompany the president-elect on his tour of the United States.

Personnel of Party.

The personnel of the party of the president-elect includes ten persons other than that official and his wife and daughter. They are: Pessoa de Queiroz, secretary to the president-elect; Capt. Armando Burlamaqui, naval aid, and Mme. Burlamaqui, Lauro Muller, jr, secretary of the Brazilian embassy, and Mme. Muller; Mauricio Nabuco of the Brazilian foreign office; Gustavo Barroso, attache, and Mme. Barroso; Eugenio Catta Pretta, attache, and Mme. Catta Preta.

The program for Dr. Pessoa during his stay in Washington is a crowded one, including a luncheon by the Brazilian embassy Monday noon, a dinner by Secretary Glass Monday night and a luncheon by Secretary Redfield Tuesday. On Tuesday evening part of the presidential party will be entertained at a dinner given by Mr. Polk, and the others will be the guests of Breckenridge Long, third assistant Secretary of State. Both dinner parties will later adjourn to the Pan-American building, where a reception will be held.

The president-elect and his party will leave Washington Wednesday morning on a tour that will take them west to St. Louis and south as far as the gulf states.

Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, and Acting Secretary of State Polk, who welcomed the former to Washington.

VISIT OF DR. PESSOA RECALLS INTERESTING EVENT OF 1876

The visit of Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, to the United States and his official reception by our government recalls an interesting occasion in our national history, the time of our centennial celebration, 1876, when the unprecedented spectacle was witnessed of an American President and the Emperor of Brazil on the same platform, the latter being at President Grant's side, and receiving the enthusiastic salutations of the American people.

The case of Dom Pedro II, it may be here remarked, furnishes the only instance in the history of our country of a reigning crowned head visiting the United States, with the exception of Kalakaua, King of the Sandwich Islands, whose tour occurred in 1874-5.

At the opening of our centennial celebration, when Emperor Dom Pedro II was the guest of our country, under the direction of Mr. Corliss, he and President Grant started the stupendous engine constructed to move the fourteen acres of machinery, comprising some 8,000 different machines, in the building devoted to that specialty of the great centennial exhibition.

There was sung on this occasion the "Greeting From Brazil," a hymn composed for the occasion by A. Carlos Gomez of Brazil, by the request of the emperor, Dom Pedro.

The great empire of Brazil was declared a republic under the title of the United States of Brazil in 1889, with Gen. Deodoro Fonseca as its first federal president.

Dom Pedro reigned forty-eight years as emperor of the wonderful southern empire—1841 to 1889.

BILL KEEPS YEOMEN (F) ON ACTIVE LIST 90 DAYS

Bedraft Continues Pay and Allowances After New Fiscal Year.

The yeomen (F), who have been making a vigorous fight to be retained as part of the naval service, in spite of the action of the House legislating them into the civil ranks of the Navy Department, have been given a respite by the Senate committee on naval affairs.

The Senate committee, in redrafting the naval appropriation bill, provided that the yeomen (F) shall be retained on the active list for ninety days after the first of the new fiscal year, July 1, with the pay and allowances of yeomen (F). At the end of that time they are to be placed on inactive duty, with the proviso that they may be called back into the service if emergency makes it necessary. They are given the right to continue to work for the Navy Department as civil employes for a year with the pay of civilian clerks.

ADDS $30,000 TO COST OF COURTHOUSE GROUNDS

A supplemental estimate of $30,000 for the construction of walks and a service road and for the restoration and planting of the grounds about the courthouse in Judiciary Square, which has just been remodeled, was sent to the Senate yesterday by Secretary of War Baker.

DEGREE TO VAN H. MANNING.

War Services Are Recognized by University of Pittsburgh.

Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines, was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of engineering by the University of Pittsburgh recently in recognition of his activities in aiding the winning of the war.

Dr. Raymond F. Nacon, director of the Mellon Institute, in making the presentation said: "Mr. Manning has rendered inestimably valuable service to the nation."

GO TO PARIS TO JOIN MISSION FOR IRELAND

John A. Murphy and L. S. Trigg Sail Aboard the French Liner Espagne.

NEW YORK, June 21.—John A. Murphy of Buffalo, N. Y., and L. S. Trigg, formerly secretary to Frank P. Walsh when the latter was a member of the War Labor Board, sailed today aboard the French liner Espagne for Paris, where they will join Mr. Walsh and former Gov. Edward F. Dunne of Illinois of the American mission to the peace conference in behalf of Ireland.

Receipt of a cablegram from Mr. Walsh by friends here interested in the Irish cause requested that Mr. Murphy and his colleague defer their departure in view of certain developments in Paris and this led to an erroneous announcement that both men had left the Espagne before it sailed, inasmuch also as their names had been omitted from the passenger list.

Later in the day, however, at the office of Diarmuid Lynch, secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, it was said that another message had been received from Mr. Walsh requesting Murphy and Trigg to proceed. Mr. Murphy will take the place on the mission held by Michael J. Ryan of Philadelphia, who recently returned from France.

MAY TRY OVEROCEAN FLY FROM ST. JOHNS TODAY

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 21.—The Handley-Page bombing plane, piloted by Vice Admiral Mark Kerr, probably will start from Harbor Grace tomorrow morning on an attempted flight to the Irish coast, it was announced here tonight. The hour for the start has been set tentatively for 9 a.m.

Gas Explosion Kills Two Men.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 21.—An explosion of gas at the Potts colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company shortly after noon today resulted in the death of two men, Alex Mowrey and James Schaefer, both of Locustdale, at which place the colliery is located.

TITTONI MAY HEAD ITALY DELEGATION

Nitti, Asked to Form New Cabinet, Noted Statesman and Economist.

PARIS, June 21 (Havas).—The Temps says that Tomasso Tittoni, whose appointment as foreign minister in the new Italian cabinet seems probable, will replace Signor Orlando as principal delegate to the peace conference.

Nitti Noted Statesman.

Francesco Saverio Nitti, asked by the king to form a new cabinet, is one of Italy's most noted statesmen and economists. He has been active in Italian governmental affairs for many years and held portfolios in two cabinets. Premier Orlando selected him as minister of the treasury in the cabinet organized in 1917. Signor Nitti held his post fifteen months, but resigned in January last after a disagreement over the government's Adriatic policy. He was opposed to what he considered Italy's extreme claims to Fiume and Dalmation territory. In 1917 he visited the United States as a member of the Italian mission headed by the Prince of Udine, which came here to work out various economic problems.

Signor Nitti was born July 13, 1868, at Melfi, Italy. He was elected to the chamber of deputies in 1909. He became an authority on political science and finance and his works on these subjects have been considered of great value.

During the war Signor Nitti represented his government in the allied conference at Paris and before his resignation from the Orlando ministry he was suggested as a member of the peace conoference.

Sketch of Tittoni.

Tomasso Tittoni, mentioned as the probable foreign minister, was minister of foreign affairs from 1903 to 1905 and from 1906 to 1910. He was premier for a few months in 1905.

When he retired from the foreign office in 1910, with the fall of the Giolitti ministry, Signor Tittoni was appointed ambassador to France. He continued in Paris until October 31, 1916, when he resigned and retired to private life. Signor Tittoni was asked to accompany the Italian mission to the United States in 1917, but was unable to do so.

In a statement on April 28 concerning the situation over the Fiume question, Signor Tittoni declared that the Italian parliament should show that the people were behind the Italian delegation in its attitude.

Signor Tittoni was born in Rome in 1855 and never held ministerial offices until 1903, when he became minister of foreign affairs.

KILLED IN MAN HUNT.

Sheriff's Posse in Mississippi Searches for Woman's Assailant.

LAUREL, Miss., June 21.—One white man has been killed and a negro probably fatally wounded as a result of the man hunt in progress here since Monday in an effort to capture John Hartfield, negro assailant of an Ellisville woman.

John Jasper, a member of the sheriff's posse, searching for the negro, was shot and killed shortly after midnight, when he refused to obey orders of a guard to halt. Scott Dawkins, was shot and probably fatally wounded by a white man in Laurel late Monday, when he refused to surrender a weapon for which he is said to have attempted to buy cartridges.

The hunt for Hartfield was still on tonight.

COL. HAYWARD WEDS.

Commander of Old N. Y. 15th Inf. (Colored) Marries Mrs. Plant.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Col. William Hayward, who commanded the old New York 15th Infantry (colored), during the war, and Mrs. Morton F. Plant, widow of the millionaire yachtsman, were married here this afternoon.

The ceremony was performed by Chaplain John V. Axton, who was associated with Col. Hayward with the American Army in France.

25 Hurt in Auto Overturn.

NEWARK, N. J., June 21.—Twenty-five men, women and children, returning from a Sunday school picnic, were injured here tonight when an automobile in which they were riding dashed down a hill and overturned. According to physicians at the hospital where the injured were taken, several will die.

Ruth Cruger Murder Trial Put Off.

ROME, June 21.—The trial of Alfredo Cocchi for the murder of Ruth Cruger in New York in June, 1917, which was set for June 23, has been postponed until the autumn court of assizes, at Bologna.

We Do All We Can, Says Palmer.

Replying to a letter of Senator King, democrat, Utah, urging deportation of alien anarchists, Attorney General Palmer said yesterday the Department of Justice was doing everything within its power to check bolshevist activities where inimical to the public welfare.

Mobile's Women Urge Disposal of War Foodstuffs

MOBILE, Ala., June 21.—Mobile women have joined the campaign to cut the high cost of living, or rather they have given their indorsement as members of the Mobile Federations of Women's Clubs to the campaign of Congressmen Reed and Moore requiring the War Department to dispose of the enormous amount of foodstuffs it has on hand.

The federation has sent a telegram to the congressmen approving their proposal and pledging their aid in the work.

"RED" DOCUMENTS CAPTURED IN RAIDS

Nearly Ton of Bolshevist and I. W. W. Matter Seized in New York.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Nearly a ton of printed and written matter in which the Lusk legislative committee investigating bolshevism hopes to find much valuable data on radical organization and methods was seized here today by police and state troops in simultaneous raids on headquarters of three radical organizations.

The places raided were the New York headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World, the offices of the New Yorw Communist, a newspaper edited by John Reed, which is the official organ of the "left wing" socialists, and Rand School of Social Science.

No Resistance Offered.

Radical sympathizers were found at all three places, but they offered no resistance and no arrests were made. The raids were directed by A. E. Stevenson, associate counsel of the Lusk committee, and Deputy Attorney General Samuel A. Berger, under authority of search warrants issued by Justice Brough.

The greatest quantity of material was seized in the offices of the Communist, whose editor, Reed, recently was acquitted of a charge of violating the espionage law.

The raiders attached much importance to a receipt book listing contributors to the "left wing" movement, but refused to permit inspection of the list.

Supports Russ Bolshevists.

A poster on the wall of the office appealed for contributions to the Communist, describing it as "the paper that in America enunciates the communist principles and wholeheartedly supports the bolsheviki of Russia and the Spartacans of Germany."

Pamphlets addressed by Nikolai Lenin to his "comrades" also were found.

Thirty Protest Seizure.

About thirty persons found at the Rand School vigorously protested seizure of documents. This raid had been planned at the office of Chief City Magistrate McAdoo, who issued the search warrants.

Meanwhile radical socialists were holding an oudoor meeting up town to protest against the seizure of documents in the recent descent on the Russian soviet government bureau. Handbills reading "Hands off Russia, Down with Kolchak," were distributed, and seventeen speakers were scheduled to address the radicals, comprising about 150 men. Copies of the Rebel Worker, a radical weekly, were being offered for sale by a person who solicited members for the "One Big Union."

Promises to Open Jails.

A big sign nearby read: "Industrial power will bring workers what they want. The One Big Union will open the jails."

The police ordered the sign removed.

WINNIPIG IS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, June 21.—One man was killed and six injured this afternoon, when royal northwest mounted police charged into a "silent parade" which had been forbidden by the mayor. The city has been placed under martial law. Armored cars are now held in reserve at strategic points in the city. A street car was destroyed in the riot.

The parade was announced as a part of the effort to break down the barriers which the strikers say have been erected against the propaganda of their general strike.

RAW MILK AND CREAM

Milk labeled "pasteurized" may not be "properly" pasteurized. Washington has no law which controls dairies.

Raw milk is harder to digest than pasteurized or boiled milk, and most of the digestive troubles of bottle-fed children are due to antiquated ideas, by unprogressive physicians, regarding the alleged value of raw milk.

To protect children, invalids and those who are in a run-down condition against milk infections, raw milk and cream should be avoided.

Many outbreaks of typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria, septic sore throat, etc., have been caused by raw milk, even by the special or certified kind.

Properly pasteurized milk and cream, carefully cooled and bottled, is the only kind people should drink. If this cannot be obtained get good raw milk and scald it.

It has recently been established that Creamy Milk Powder, dissolved in boiled water, agrees with babies and causes them to thrive, when they cannot digest any other food.

The Health Officer of the District of Columbia will give you the sanitary rating of your local milk supply at any time you should apply for it.

Literature on application.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF SICKNESS
1453 Columbia Road.
E. BERLINER, Secretary

This bulletin paid for by the Society for Prevention of Sickness.

BID AGAINST D. C. TO SECURE LEGION

Chicago and New York Desire Soldier Organization Headquarters.

CITY MUST BE ALERT

Several of the biggest cities of the country ave begun to bid against Washington for the headquarters of the American Legion, and one of them will probably win, unless the civic bodies of the District step lively, Col. E. Lester Jones, state commander of the legion in the District, warned last night.

Chicago and New York Active.

Col. Jones said he knows that both Chicago and New York are eager to be the center of activity of the big soldier organization, and that they are showing their eagerness in a practical way by giving thousands of dollars toward the building up of their local posts of the legion.

The state commander for the District said that while he has many strong arguments to present to the national organization why it should make Washington its operating place, he will not feel justified in seeking to get the headquarters here unless the people of this city show that they want it by backing up their local posts.

To Publish Large Magazine.

The American Legion proposes to publish a national magazine for the soldiers of the late war, who number approximately 4,000,000, and the city which becomes the headquarters of the legion is almost certain to be the publishing point of this proposed large publication.

Possibility of arousing the business interests of the city in the move to bring the headquarters here was discussed yesterday with Charles J. Columbus, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Columbus could not speak for the organization, but seemed to take cognizance of what it would mean in the development of Washington to secure the legion headquarters, and he intimated that he would take the matter up with some of the leaders of the association.

Strong Local Posts Necessary.

Before Washington can hope to get the legion headquarters, Col. Jones stated, it must build up strong local posts, or the national organization will assume that the District is not interested.

To get on a solid footing, the state commander continued, the local posts need financial assistance. If they get this assistance from the civic leaders of the city, he said, they will be able to show the national organization that their city is interested in the returning soldier and that it is the logical city for the legion to locate in.

If the local posts do not get this assistance, he said, New York or Chicago probably will be selected for the legion headquarters, because of the way in which those cities have supported their local posts.

Not Considered Begging.

The returning soldiers do not want to be considered as begging for financial aid in founding their local posts, Col. Jones asserted. As the posts grow they will develop financial strength, but at the start, he explained, they need aid for many purposes.

As an example, Col. Jones pointed to the fact that the local posts have approximately 300 members who lost an arm or a leg in the war and whom the posts are endeavoring to assist in every way possible. In proportion to the number of members, Col. Jones said this was an unusual number of incapacitated men for the city.

Can Aid D. C. Representation.

Col. Jones reminded the civic leaders of the city that no organization can be of greater assistance to Washington in its fight for representation in Congress than the American Legion. If the local posts of the legion thrive and grow larger, he said, they will have several million companions in the states who have the power to speak to Congress, and will do so, for the District of Columbia.

IRA NELSON MORRIS ON WAY TO WASHINGTON

Tells of Discussing Russian Affairs With Mr. Lansing and Col. House in Paris.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Ira Nelson Morris, American minister to Sweden, arrived here unannounced today on the steamship Rochambeau from France, where he said he had long talks with Secretary of State Lansing and Col. Edward M. House regarding the Russian situation just before boarding the ship. He plans to visit the State Department in Washington early next week and then to proceed to Chicago, his former home, to attend to personal affairs.

Regarding his talk with Secretary Lansing and Col. House, Mr. Morris said:

"With them I thoroughly discussed the Russian situation as I know it, having established a Russian bureau in the legation at Stockholm, composed of Americans in the legation whose whole time is given over to the handling of all matters concerning Russia. As we are the nearest to that country, it is natural that we should be able to furnish all the latest news available, although we had no dealings with the soviets and do not recognize them. There are methods of communication, and through these channels I recently succeeded in setting free thirty Americans who were held prisoners by the Russians in Archangel."

COTTON WORKERS' STRIKE.

All Mills in Lancashire Close. 500,000 Men Expect to Quit.

MANCHESTER, Eng., June 21.—All the cotton mills in Lancashire closed at noon today, and it is expected by Monday 55,000,000 spindles and thousands of looms will be stopped through the strike of 500,000 workers. The cotton mill owners say they will make no attempt to run the mills.

The cotton reconstruction board will meet Monday and, as it is composed of employers and trade union officials, it is believed that it hardly will ignore the present crisis.

Float Grounded Northland.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 21.—The steamship Northland, carrying several hundred passengers and large cargo from New York to Boston, which ran aground this morning ten miles from the Buzzards bay entrance to the Cape Cod canal, was pulled off the ledge this afternoon.

Third Ship Launched From Yard.

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 21.—The steamer Notaluka, 9,500 tons, was launched this morning from the Pensacola Shipbuilding Company's yards. The Notaluka is the third ship to take the water from this yard, joining the Cushnoc and Secamnia, now moored a few yards away. Mrs. Aleck Greit of Gadsden, Ala., christened the vessel.