

# LABOR IN GERMANY IS BLAMED FOR WAR

### Determined Opposition Would Have Put End to Carnage, Says Gompers.

## FAILURE IS CENSURED

### Thomas, British Leader, Urges Ballots, Not Guns, to Win Industrial Peace.

## REVIEWS COAL STRIKE

### Warns America Not to Try to Bring About Settlement of Irish Problem.

DENVER, June 14.—Blame for the recent world war was placed squarely on the shoulders of organized labor in Germany by Samuel Gompers in an address to the American Federation of Labor convention here today.

"I hold, and I accept full responsibility for what I am about to say," said Gompers. "That the organized labor movement of Germany failed disastrously at the critical hour.

"If it had taken the situation in hand it might have meant the destruction of a few thousand, but it would have stopped the war. The failure of the men to act at a time of crisis is faithlessness to a common cause."

In his address, which was a response to those of fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada, Gompers dwelt upon the attitude of the federation and himself both during the war and since, during the period of reconstruction.

In putting upon organized labor of Germany blame for the war Gompers said:

"I have nothing in my heart that can be inflamed or suggested of feelings of animosity toward the German people, toward the German labor movement, toward their attempt to conduct a great republican form of government. It cannot be driven out of the minds of peoples who have lost young men of their flesh and blood, fallen in defence of this great common cause, to maintain some degree of a self-determination in a democratic form of government."

### Germany Penalized.

"You know that the American labor movement has made its great contribution to the great cause, and you know also that I have tried to do my full duty in the critical circumstances in which we are all placed and that at the peace table wisdom did not prevail. I think that most men who have given the subject thought quite agree with that judgment. But it is always hindsight that is so superior to foresight, and in the frame of mind in which the people were it is not difficult to understand that they wanted to penalize Germany in some way.

"We know that the representatives of democracy make mistakes and that is the penalty we pay for having democracies, but we have the right to make a mistake rather than to yield to the dictation of some emperor, kaiser or king. If we want democracy we must suffer the penalties for the mistakes democracies are subject to.

"We have been with you and with all the allied democratic nations in the war," said Gompers, addressing the fraternal delegates, "and for the extent of time that we were in it we made our full contribution. We have not done anything of which we find it necessary to boast, and we have no cause to hang our heads in shame.

"The city of it all was that when the crucial time came there were some of those who had made flamboyant declarations who failed at the crucial hour."

Warning against any agitation that might disrupt the American labor movement, James H. Thomas, British labor leader, told the convention it could not solve the Irish problem.

"For 100 years in England have been confronted with the problem of Ireland and if we at home cannot solve that problem, let me ask how do you, 3,000 miles away, expect to solve it?" he said. Mr. Thomas, who is president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, addressed the convention as a fraternal delegate from the British trades union congress.

"British labor," Mr. Thomas continued, "has always stood and stands now for liberty. We stand for home rule in Ireland.

"Let me warn you against any agitation that might disrupt your movement here in America by creating differences among yourselves. Do not mistake me, British labor stands for Irish freedom;

the only limitation we insist upon is that Ireland shall not be allowed to become a seneschal.

### Gompers Stops Debate.

"For 100 years the people of Ireland have been deceived. For 100 years they have been fed upon promises—broken promises—by British statesmen. Now the Irish people are looking to you.

"I warn you against trying to create in their minds the feeling that you can solve their difficulties. You can't solve by passing resolutions this problem that has existed for the last one hundred years."

Mr. Thomas' remarks immediately brought a response from Irish sympathizers among the delegates, who demanded the right to question him.

After the British leader had answered several questions regarding the acts of the military in Ireland Samuel Gompers stopped further debate.

In answering Timothy Healy of New York, one of the leaders of the Irish sympathizers, Mr. Thomas said that "militarism may go on to doomsday but it will not solve the Irish problem."

At another point in his address Mr. Thomas said of the nation today can lock itself up in a water tight compartment and isolate itself from the rest of the world and prosper.

"Do not make the mistake that any nation of the world to-day can build a wall around itself," he said. "Do not believe that it is possible for any country to isolate itself, to hold itself aloof from the world affairs. Only a fool and fanatic would believe that. To-day every nation in the world is dependent and interdependent upon each other."

Disarmament, Mr. Thomas declared, "is the only panacea for the world's ills. The only triumph and justification," he said, "for the lives sacrificed in the great world war will be the knowledge that they have died that war may be impossible in the future.

"No nation is entitled to claim credit for winning the war, asserted the labor leader, adding, "let us realize we all shared a common sacrifice and shared in the glory of victory. Don't confuse the winning of the war with the winning of peace. While I believe the war won, I am very apprehensive as to whether we have won peace.

"We have not been living in artificial prosperity—a fool's paradise. The workers of the world also are suffering the inevitable price of living a riotous life during the last six years.

He pointed out that much of the "artificial prosperity" was due to the mistakes of the governments "confusing paper money with wealth." This, he said had resulted in the serious depression of the value of currency abroad.

### Overproduction Denied.

Speaking of the international problems of the nations of the world Mr. Thomas said:

"There is no difference to-day in any part of the world with regard to the problems with which we are confronted and compelled to face. The only difference is a difference of degree, and we to-day in America, in Great Britain, France, in all the Central Powers, are suffering the inevitable price of having lived a riotous life for six years. A nation pays the same price as an individual; nature is abused, nature will exact her price."

"The world is not suffering from overproduction," the British labor leader asserted, replying to reported arguments that workers do as little work as possible to increase their chances for employment.

"If you were suffering from overproduction," he continued, "everybody would have clothes and comforts. Overproduction could be possible only when the world's requirements are adequately met. But, as a matter of fact, the world was never so poverty ridden as she is at this moment.

"Your goods are more required at this moment than they ever were. There are more men and women, bootless, more without clothes than ever in the history of the world, and overproduction is not the cause. It is under consumption that we are suffering from and not overproduction."

Success of the British coal miners' strike was predicted by Mr. Thomas, who declared that the miners had gone on strike "without a brass copper in their fund."

"They are still standing unbroken," he added, "no man going back, no scabs imported. I hope it will soon be settled and settled honorably, but whenever it is settled you may take it from me that it will be a settlement recognized, signed and accepted by the recognized miners' trade union."

America, France, Italy and every power that was a party to the peace treaty must bear a share of the responsibility of the miners' coal strike crisis, Mr. Thomas asserted.

"I know it is an easy phrase to re-putate governments. At our conventions in London I have frequently heard resolutions abusing them. You will have the same here. But as a matter of fact these are condemnations of yourselves, for the Government is only a reflection of your own intelligence."

The peace treaty, which he said was destined "to make Germany pay," gave France 2,000,000 tons of German coal per month, and as a result "we woke up one morning in England and discovered the mines which were taken over during the war and controlled by the Government were losing \$4,500,000 a month."

"The Government in a panic said: 'This is no good to us. We don't mind running mines when we are making a profit, but it is shockingly bad business when we are making a loss, and they promptly gave notice to decontrol the mines.'"

# PRINTERS IN BOSTON DECIDE TO STAY OUT

### Refuse to Heed Advice of Union Head and Give Up Unauthorized Strike.

## ALL PAPERS COME OUT

### Afternoon Dailies Have Eight Pages Only, Same as Morning Issues.

### Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BOSTON, June 14.—Conditions remained unchanged in the strike of the newspaper compositors in this city today. Apparently the number of men at work was neither larger nor smaller than those that remained on the job last night when the unauthorized strike was launched.

The afternoon newspapers put out eight page issues today, the same size as the morning papers. The issues tomorrow morning will be eight pages also.

The Transcript put out its regular paper, as did the Christian Science Monitor and the Telegram, these being outside the Boston Publishers Association. To-night the publishers association gave out the following statement:

"Illegal and unauthorized strike conditions continue in the composing rooms of the Boston newspapers.

"This strike, in defiance of their own union officers, was entered into by the majority of Boston newspaper compositors because they had been refused an increase in wages by the award of the duly authorized arbitration board.

"The men had asked for an increase in wages. The arbitration board decided that under present business conditions, with the cost of living constantly decreasing, there was no reason for any increase. The publishers have not asked for a decrease in wages.

"The International Typographical Union officers and the president of local Boston Typographical Union No. 13, in accordance with the existing contract, have ordered the men back to work. So far the large majority of the men have refused to obey the orders of their own officials and go back to work.

"The Boston newspapers will continue to be published regularly. The publishers beg the indulgence of their readers and advertisers for the brief period necessary to bring a regular basis.

The strikers held a meeting today in Wells Memorial Hall. Representatives of the men met the publishers this afternoon for a conference. The strikers persist in holding out for the New York scale but ask a forty-two hour week. The following statement was given out late to-night by Sylvester J. McBride, president of Boston Typographical Union No. 13:

"The action of the members of Boston Typographical Union in striking in Monday evening is in violation of the laws of the International Typographical Union and the international arbitration contract, and places in jeopardy the interest of members of our organization employed on newspapers throughout the country."

"President McParland has telegraphed from Denver ordering the men to return to work immediately and carry out all contractual obligations. The order has been promulgated by the local officials to the men who went out on strike, and it is incumbent upon all members to obey this mandate."

### LABOR LEADER HID

### \$112,900 MAIL LOOT

### 'Big Tim' Murphy Directed Plot in Chicago.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Timothy D. (Big Tim) Murphy, labor czar and former member of the Legislature, was named today as the active leader of the bandits who on April 6 last executed the \$150,000 mail robbery at the Dearborn station. Not only did he plan the holdup in detail, but he was present when the robbery took place and personally commanded his gunmen gangsters.

Edward Geher, "Big Tim's" aid and private chauffeur, admitted having driven the bandit automobile, and Ralph Teter, Government mail clerk, admitted having "blipped off" the gang when the proper moment for action arrived.

It was in "Big Tim's" office, where he presided over the destinies of his street cleaners' union, that the robbery was planned, the confessions say. It was "Big Tim," they declare, who corrupted Ralph Teter, underpaid mail clerk. He promised police protection and as the price each of the participants was to receive, and promulgated the dictum that the first man to "squawk" should pay the penalty with his life.

Murphy himself was arraigned this afternoon. His attorney, Robert N. Golding, protested vigorously against the \$100,000 bond, but the fact he is already under charges in connection with the Pullman mail robbery caused Commissioner Glass to rule that the amount was not exorbitant.

# SIMS'S CABLEGRAM TO DENBY IN CAPITAL

### Continued from First Page.

### NAVY LIFTS CENSORSHIP, BUT ORDER HAS STRING

### Must Not Give Information or Offend Others.

### WASHINGTON, June 14.—A general order lifting the censorship heretofore imposed on the utterances and writings of naval personnel was issued by the Navy Department today.

"The Navy Department will maintain no censorship on discussions or articles on professional subjects by persons belonging to the navy," the order says. "Nevertheless, unrestricted utterance or publication of fact or opinion may divulge information which it is not advisable to make public and may constitute an offence against military discipline as 'conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline.'"

Officers are warned against discussing the foreign policies of the Government, writing or saying anything that might give offense to foreign governments and discussing war, strategic or tactical plans or new developments in naval material. Signed copies of articles must be filed with the Department for its information, the order says, and the writers will thereafter be held responsible for their statements.

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### WOMAN DROWNED IN LEAP OFF FERRYBOAT

### Jumps Into North River Near Liberty Street.

The marine police were grappling in the North River off Liberty street this morning to recover the body of an unidentified woman about 50, dressed in black, who jumped from the lower deck of the ferryboat Cranford of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

According to A. J. Hiesman of 120 Liberty street, a passenger on the boat which was bound for Communipaw, the woman went to the stern just after the ferryboat left its slip at Liberty street.

He said he saw the woman walk back and forth, then climb the rail and leap overboard before he could restrain her.

His words were heard by several deckhands. The engines were reversed and the spot where the woman leaped into the water was circled, but no trace of her could be found.

### CRASH KILLS REKOW, ATHLETE

North Hackensack Youth's Automobile Overturns.

Fred Rekow, aged 19, of North Hackensack, N. J., was killed near River Edge to-night when his automobile overturned, pinning him beneath it.

Rekow, a Bergen county athlete, was driving north on the River Edge road, and in attempting to turn out for an automobile bus behind him the car struck an obstruction and overturned.

# SENATOR HARRISON MOCKS REPUBLICANS

### Calls Emergency Tariff a Failure and Ridicules Peace Resolution.

## SEES PLEDGES VIOLATED

### John Sharp Williams Gets a Chuckle and Kenyon Misses Some of the Jokes.

### WASHINGTON, June 14.—Democrats today launched a broadside against Republican claims of achievements during the first three months of President Harding's Administration. Led by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, who held the floor for more than an hour, the movement bore all the aspects of a concerted attempt to precipitate a general political debate, but the Republicans declined the challenge and made no reply.

Speaking from the centre of a group of Democratic Senators, he named Republican Senators, who refused to be stung into retort. Only once, Senator Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, interrupted, saying, "because there is so much laughter on the Democratic side, I cannot hear the jokes."

"Strange political acrobatic performances" they were exhibiting, Senator Harrison told them, reminding them that "the distinguished Senator from Washington, Mr. Poinsette, in charge of the naval bill, came away from the White House with gloom on his face" because President Harding could not sustain the naval resolution for naval disarmament.

"And then, like a clap of thunder out of a clear sky," the whole crowd over there," he added, pointing to the Republican ranks, "changed right around."

"You promised to establish peace right off the reel," he told them, "yet your simple little resolution is not passed."

yet. The Senate resolution, framed by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, supported by your majority leader, Senator Lodge, whose name is a household word, is demolished in the House. They have offered you an insult, and it is said the House resolution, not the Senate, has President Harding's favor."

"Yes," chuckled John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, "they have mixed the babies up."

The emergency agricultural tariff, which was offered to "raise the cost of everything on the workman's table," Senator Harrison said, had done "no good to the farmers of the country, though you would not let us take the tariff off the things the farmer has to buy."

"Oh, the people will find out sooner or later," Senator Harrison resumed gleefully. "Where are your campaign pledges to reduce taxation and expenses of government? You are passing the biggest deficiency appropriation bills that have ever gone through here with one exception."

Senator King, Democrat, Utah, said something about tariff lobbies, and Senator Harrison said:

"They are awarming here. President Harding invites the lobbyists to come here for conference and they are coming. But I don't blame them so much as I do the Republican leadership which invites them."

"President Harding offered the place of chairman of the Shipping Board to the head of the Standard Oil Company, and to the head of the United States steel corporation. He waited months, and then he turned to a Chicago advertising man who framed that wonderful campaign slogan 'We are done with wiggle and wobble,'—wanted to compensate him—I presume, and he made Mr. Lasker chairman."

"Then Scott Bone, the publicity man for the Republican campaign, is compensated by being appointed Governor of Alaska."

"And how about Dr. Sawyer, his personal physician? What would the country do without Gen. Sawyer? He is to head a new department here of public welfare."

A considerable number of Republicans were in the chamber when the Democratic attack began, and some half dozen stayed to the finish, Senator Lodge and Senator Curtis, the Republican whip, walked off to luncheon. Debate was resumed on the Packer bill when it subsided.

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## PETER PAN CAPE THREE-PIECE SUITS OF WORSTED JERSEY

For Mademoiselle (14 to 20 yrs.)

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## YOUTHFUL

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Gray, Henna, French Blue, or  
Beige with Contrasting  
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## FEATHERWEIGHT SILK DUVETYNE WRAP

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A \$79.50 Wrap in Quality and Fashion



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SPECIAL 75c Yard 33 inches wide.

NATURAL COLOR. Smooth finish. Excellent weight and quality. Highly desirable for Men's or Women's wear.

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designed especially for young American business men.

Suits and overcoats, sizes 34 to 40, Formerly priced up to \$50.

Sale Price \$34.50

All other suits in mixtures, and topcoats, formerly priced up to \$65 and \$75.

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"Prep" suits for young men from 14 to 18 years. Formerly up to \$60. Sale Prices \$32.50 and \$42.50.

None of the above goods will be sent on approval, exchanged, nor can they be returned for credit.

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