

TODAY'S METAL PRICES NEW YORK—Copper and iron unchanged; antimony 9c; lead firm, 6.65c; spelter firm, 7.60c.

WEATHER FORECAST Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Snow tonight or Sunday; colder Sunday and in north portion tonight.

Forty-ninth Year—No. 267. Price Five Cents. OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1919. LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

COAL STRIKE CANCELLED BY U. S. COURT Government Wages War on Radicals Federal Agents Arrest 200 "Reds" in 19 Cities

PALMER DECLARES ALIEN 'REDS' ARE TO BE DEPORTED

Determined and Prompt Action Will Be Taken Against Radicals Caught in Widespread Clean-up; Capture Bomb-Making Materials, Inflammatory Literature, Arms and Ammunition; Practically All Prisoners Were Russians; Had Laid Plans for "Reign of Terror" in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Deportation of all aliens engaged in "red" activities has been determined upon by the department of justice, Attorney-General Palmer announced today.

Details of the widespread clean-up of radicals last night and today show that more than 200 were arrested in nineteen cities. Mr. Palmer has asked the department of labor to deport all of them.

Included among the material and literature seized by government agents in the raids were quantities of articles used in making bombs, a complete counterfeiting plant, a large supply of counterfeit bank notes, thousands of pieces of literature, described as of the most inflammatory nature, and scores of red flags, rifles and revolvers.

Agents of the department of justice and the bureau of immigration have been collecting evidence in these particular cases for two months, Mr. Palmer said. Practically all of those arrested were Russians.

Plan "Reign of Terror."

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Activity in planning a nation-wide celebration of the second anniversary of the establishment of the Russian soviet government, curtailed by raids on alleged radicals in many cities by federal department of justice operatives, centered in Chicago, operatives of the bureau here said today. More than 200 prisoners were taken in the Chicago district at the same time other hundreds were arrested elsewhere, Edward J. Brennan, chief of the Chicago office, said.

Most of the prisoners taken here were arrested at their homes as were those at Gary and Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis., and South Chicago, Ill. Chicago policemen were assigned to aid the federal officers.

From circulars, pamphlets and letters sent through the mails and seized by the department of justice agents, they decided that the movement for the celebration received its impetus here. The circulars seized gave details of the proposed celebration in various parts of the country, operatives said, and tended to show that they were distributed from industrial workers of the World headquarters here.

In addition to their efforts to check the reds, it was indicated the federal officers also were seeking persons engaged in promoting a proposed German branch of the I. W. W. Some of the circulars sent out were written in German and called attention to the campaign to forward a new branch of the I. W. W. starting in the east and working westward.

Mostly "small fry" were arrested in the raids in the Chicago district, some of the operatives said. It was rumored that national leaders of the I. W. W. had been arrested but Mr. Brennan denied that William D. Hayward, national secretary of the organization, was among the prisoners.

Meetings for last night at half a dozen places in Chicago had been planned as part of the celebration which was to last through today, but

the raids stopped them.

The officers working in Chicago used a fleet of taxicabs. As fast as the prisoners were questioned by Mr. Brennan, P. J. Rooney, his aid, and three Chicago city detectives, they were removed to outlying police stations. There they were held for further action.

Information regarding plans for "a reign of terror" in Chicago in connection with the celebration was said to have been obtained by a department of justice agent who ingratiated himself into the radicals' councils.

Circulars distributed called upon "brothers and sisters" to join the movement. "Follow workers, leave your children at home," advised the announcement of the meeting.

Several alleged I. W. W. leaders came to Chicago from New York yesterday, announcing themselves as "representatives of the press committee, Der Klassenkampf, German propaganda branch, I. W. W."

RAIDS AT AKRON.

AKRON, O., Nov. 8.—Department of justice operatives, led by W. H. Kage, special agent, arrested forty men here early today in raids on alleged radical and I. W. W. headquarters.

52 ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Fifty-two radicals arrested in raids here faced deportation proceedings today.

The raids, personally directed by Chief William J. Flynn, head of the bureau of investigation of the department, came as a surprise to the 200 or more persons assembled in the Russian people's house in the lower East Side. A class was listening to what the police termed a radical lecture but all the students hastened to inform the officers they were "learning English."

When the prisoners, with several women among them, had been heard today, it was found that many had received severe beatings. Several truck loads of radical literature were found in the building.

OHIO IS IN DRY COLUMN

Latest Incomplete Returns Show Amendment Sustained.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—Ohio voters sustained the action of the legislature in recommending federal prohibition by a majority of 194 votes at last Tuesday's election, according to complete unofficial returns received this morning at the office of the secretary of state.

The total vote, which included the official vote from 65 of the 88 counties showed that 497,435 votes were cast for ratification and 497,241 against. Just after the complete vote on ratification was announced, the secretary of state's office received word that errors had been discovered in Hancock and Allen counties which may give the dries a total of 659 additional votes for ratification. This would make the total dry majority on ratification 844.

The total unofficial vote did not include seven missing precincts, five in Logan and two in Mercer county. Every effort was being made to obtain the results from these seven precincts.

FAIR WEATHER PREDICTED FOR COMING WEEK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday, are:

Upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Local snows north, snow or rain south portion of district Monday followed by generally fair and considerably colder weather a few days. Generally fair second half of week with a return to normal temperature.

Northern Rocky mountain and plateau regions: Generally fair first half with temperature below normal. Unsettled second half with nearly normal temperatures.

Southern Rocky mountain and plateau regions: Generally fair, lower temperatures first half, nearly normal thereafter.

Pacific States: Generally fair south portion; occasional rains north portion with normal temperatures although somewhat below normal over south portion Monday and Tuesday.

NO CONTROL OVER 1919 BEET SUGAR

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The sugar equalization board issued a statement today explaining that it has no control over the present beet crop and is willing that it should be sold anywhere in the United States. The explanation is made to correct what is termed a prevalent impression that the board has confined the sale of beet sugar to certain prescribed territory.

HOLDS MINERS GUILTY

Judge Anderson Says Men Entered Conspiracy in Quitting.

LEVER ACT VIOLATED

Miners Contended War Has Ceased and Act Was Ineffective.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—Judge Anderson indicated he would issue the injunction asked by the government when he held that miners and their agents are guilty of conspiracy under the Lever act if two or more agree to quit work in coal mines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—Anticipating reaction by the United States district court here today of their motion for dismissal of the restraining order issued against officials of the United Mine Workers of America, attorneys for the miners today were prepared to make a fight for release of the coal miners' strike fund now tied up by the injunction proceedings.

Hearing of the petition to make the restraining order a temporary injunction was set for 10 o'clock this morning. Government plans included an effort to have the temporary injunction made permanent at a final hearing later this month and if possible to secure immediately an order to compel miners' chiefs to call off the strike.

The program for the hearing today provided that the miners' motion for dismissal of the government's case should be argued first.

The attorneys then agreed that in ruling upon the motion for dissolution of the restraining order, the court might also rule on the question of issuing an injunction as prayed in the petition filed last week by the government.

Mr. Ames then offered affidavits from H. B. Spencer and Marion B. Underwood of the railroad administration at Washington as to diminishing coal supplies and diminishing financial returns through operation of the roads.

"Taken together these affidavits show," said Judge Ames, "that the government is operating the roads now at a loss which will increase with diminution of supplies for operation."

Counsel for the defense tried to object to the reading, but Judge Anderson halted them.

"These are equity proceedings and I am going to let the evidence in," said the court.

Judge Ames then read an affidavit from Thomas L. Lewis, secretary of the New River Coal association of West Virginia. This document detailed the alleged violation of union contracts in that field. Similar affidavits were offered detailing alleged similar conditions in eastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

Judge Ames then related the re-establishment of certain fuel administration orders.

"I believe these are all the facts we wish to present at this time," said Judge Ames.

The defense thereupon started to read its motion to dissolve in the form of an affidavit.

STEEL STRIKE REPORT

Senate Committee Characterizes All Strikes as 'Industrial Barbarism.'

RIGHTS OF PUBLIC

Capital Shall not Arrogate Right to Determine Question.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Characterizing all strikes as "industrial barbarism" and declaring that "there is no place in this country either for industrial despotism or labor despotism" the senate committee investigating the steel strike today presented its report. The committee's main conclusion was expressed in the statement that "the public has a right to demand that capital shall not arrogate to itself the right to determine in its own way those industrial questions, and it is the same as to labor, and the duty is upon congress to provide some way of adjusting these difficulties."

As a permanent preventive of strikes which the committee concedes "are apparently the only way for labor to secure even its just demands if employers refuse to grant them," it is recommended that congress authorize the establishment of some such mediation agency with well defined powers as the recently dissolved war labor board.

"This board would have the power of compulsory investigation," the report adds on this subject, but "not to the extent of compulsory arbitration. A just decision of the board would be endorsed by the public. There is good sense enough in the American people to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties." The report was signed by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, chairman, and Senators Sterling, South Dakota; Phipps, Colorado, Republicans, and McKellar, Tennessee, and Walsh, Massachusetts, Democrats.

Treating of the causes of the strike, the committee in its report expressed the opinion that the walkout was precipitated by the determination of the American Federation of Labor to organize the steel industry. "Wages are not a factor in the strike, the committee held, being high enough to give no reason for dissatisfaction. Hours of the workers, however, the senators believed, are too long.

Further behind the strike, the committee found, was massed "a considerable element of revolutionary radicalism of which, it is said, there is no question but that William Z. Foster, secretary of the general strike committee was a leader. With Jacob Margolis, attorney for the I. W. W., and assistant in organizing the strike, Secretary Ames designated to combat the government assertion of a conspiracy to violate the Lever food and fuel control act.

The affidavit cited the statute forbidding issuance of injunctions in labor disputes unless based upon destruction of property of the complainant.

The Lever act, it was argued, had become ineffective "because the war had ceased progressively." Two of the circumstances cited in this connection being the soldier members of the union has been discharged from government service and that the coal mines had been returned to their owners.

JUDGE ANDERSON ORDERS MINERS WITHDRAW STRIKE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8.—The United Mine Workers of America were today ordered to withdraw the strike order under which 400,000 men quit work November 1. The mandate was issued by Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States district court after a hearing in which the union attorneys fought vainly for a chance to present arguments on the right to strike.

Judge Anderson's order was a direct condemnation. Despite Foster's partial disavowal of his former syndicalist doctrines, the committee failed to be convinced that the strike leader "has had little change of heart" but on the contrary "he is now in the full hey day of his power."

"The laborers in the steel mills had a just complaint relative to the long hours of service on the part of some of them," said the committee. "They had the right to have representatives of their own choosing present grievances to the employers. Some members of the committee believe that * * * such reports ought not to be from outside the industry."

With the system of working hours in the steel industry the committee disagreed strongly, saying: "An eight-hour day with a living wage that will enable men to support their families and bring up their children according to the standards of American life ought to be a cardinal part of our industrial policy and the sooner the principle is recognized, the better it will be for the entire country."

Efforts to Get Judge Gary.

The report also dealt with the efforts of strike leaders to get Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States corporation, into a conference far enough to point out that committee members are in sympathy with the principle of collective bargaining, but did not believe the steel strikers had taken the right course.

"The representatives selected (for bargaining) should be those who believe in the principles of American government," the report said on this point. Judge Gary could well have objected to receiving a man with the views of Mr. Foster. He did not put his refusal on that ground, but rather put it on the ground that the men did not represent the employees, though himself conceding that 10 to 15 per cent of the men in the mills were probably unionized. It seems to us that even this 10 or 15 per cent had the right to select their own representatives and present their grievances and that they should have been heard."

Strikers Mostly Aliens.

Testimony before the committee, the report said, sustains the contention of the steel companies that a large proportion of the strikers are foreigners or non-English speaking people.

Touching on the subject of radicalism in the strike, the report said: "The committee is of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor has made a serious mistake and has lost much favorable public opinion by permitting the leadership of this strike movement to pass into the hands of some who have heretofore entertained the most radical and dangerous doctrines."

Foster and Margolis Dangerous.

Such men, said the report, alluding to Foster and Margolis, "are dangerous to the country and they are dangerous to the cause of union labor."

DIGNITY IN JAPS' ANSWER

TOKIO, Monday, Nov. 3.—(By the Associated Press.)—The conciliatory and dignified nature of Japan's reply to the American note of last September complaining of lack of cooperation of Japanese troops in the operation of the trans-Siberian railway is believed here to have removed any danger of serious complications between Japan and the United States over conducting the railway.

In effect the reply ratifies the arrangement reached at Vladivostok by Roland S. Morris, the United States ambassador, and General Oi, in eastern Siberia and commits Japan to cooperation in the future. Under the circumstances it is considered unlikely here that the United States will further pursue the matter.

The Chinese consortium question, however has come strongly to the foreground as a problem requiring immediate and frank negotiations. Washington has recently informed the government of Japan that the United States is quite unable to accept Japan's proposal to exclude certain districts of eastern Inner Mongolia and south Manchuria from the scope of the consortium. Announcement of an independent loan to China of \$30,000,000 by a Chicago bank was made simultaneously. The loan is secured by a tobacco and wine monopoly.

It is unfair for men who may be struggling for their rights to be represented by such leaders. If Mr. Foster has the real interest of the laboring man at heart he should remove himself from any leadership. If he will not remove himself from leadership the American Federation of Labor should purge itself of such leadership in order to sustain the confidence the country has had under the leadership of Mr. Gompers.

Sousa's Band, Ogden Tabernacle Monday, Dec. 1, 1919. Tickets, \$1.65 and \$2.20. Mail orders may now be sent to Mary L. Jones, care Jones' Shoe Store.