

WITHOUT ROLL CALL AMENDMENTS WERE QUICKLY DEFEATED

Those Relating to Reparations Commission Promptly Killed By Committee

IRISH QUESTION UP AGAIN

Senator Walsh Proposes After League Is Formed to Demand Self-Government—Colonel House Will Testify If Wanted in Connection With the Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—After a brief debate and without the formality of a recorded vote, the senate Friday threw out two more of the amendments written into the peace treaty by the foreign relations committee. The two amendments had been introduced by Senator Fall, Republican, of New Mexico, and had as their common purpose curtailment of the power of the American representative on the reparation commission, an international body set up by the treaty to fix and collect Germany's reparation bill.

The vote came sooner than had been expected, the leaders agreeing to it as part of a plan to complete the consideration of amendments as soon as possible so that the senate might get down to the real work of drafting a ratification resolution. Only two of the committee's 45 amendments now remain to be considered, and it is hoped to bring them to a vote early this week. They both relate to equalization of voting strength in the league of nations.

Action on the two Fall amendments came near the end of a session which had been enlivened by a sharp debate over the dispatch of American troops to Europe for service in connection with the Silesian plebiscite, and by a new move from administration quarters to meet the objections of Irish-Americans to the league covenant. Some progress also was made in the formal reading of the treaty text, and the foreign relations committee took under advisement an offer from Col. E. M. House to appear before it.

In anticipation of a roll call, both sides had mustered their forces in the senate chamber as the time for action on the Fall amendments approached. As the question was put, however, Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the administration leader, asked Senator Fall whether it was his purpose to request a roll call, and the New Mexico senator replied that it would be useless since he realized the measures would be beaten. In quick succession the two votes then were taken by acclamation, no one asking for a count.

The only speeches made on the amendments were by Senator Fall and by Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, who argued that the purpose could be served sufficiently by reservations. In the course of the day various other features of the treaty and the peace negotiations were discussed. Senators Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut, and Wads, worth, Republican, of New York, attacking the dispatch of troops for Silesian duty, and Senator Hitchcock and Senator Nelson, Republican, Minnesota, defending the action.

The move to further Ireland's cause in the league was made by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, who introduced a resolution expressing it as the sense of the senate that once the league is organized the United States should bring before it under article XI the right of the Irish people to self-government. It was this article, which permits any member state to call attention to any condition threatening the peace of the world, which President Wilson repeatedly quoted on his western trip as holding out hope for subject peoples and embodying his views on the Irish question.

In their reading of the treaty text a formality required by senate rules, the senate clerks about completed during the day the first half of their task. Most of the time they were droning away with an audience of less than half a dozen senators, and when they resumed in a filled chamber after the vote on the Fall amendments, their voices were drowned out so effectively that Senator Robinson, Democrat, of Arkansas, asked that they be called to order so as not to interfere with the conversation on the floor.

MANY EXPLANATIONS BUT NONE OF THEM EXPLAIN

Newspapers in Other Towns Attempt Explanation of Lancaster's Superiority as Cotton Market.

No one is denying in latter days that Lancaster is leading in prices paid for cotton. Instead, newspapers in other towns are busying themselves to find out the reason why. Here is a fellow who was one of the ground and "got some inside information." The Monroe Journal quotes the Waxhaw Enterprise as follows:

"Much comment has been occasioned recently by the Lancaster cotton buyers paying so much more for cotton than buyers at Waxhaw, Monroe or Charlotte. The writer was in Lancaster one day last week and asked several of the business men there the reason for this and they said that Col. Springs returned from a trip to New York a couple of weeks ago and issued orders to his buyers to stock up on cotton at whatever price it took to get it. Accordingly his buyers began paying a little more than other markets and they have kept a cent or two ahead of the market ever since. This condition is only temporary and when it is past the Lancaster market will probably slump back to its normal place of a little below Waxhaw and Monroe. But while it lasts it is a bonanza for the farmers and they are hauling it from all over this section to Lancaster. One day last week Lancaster paid out about seventy-five thousand dollars for cotton."

And here is Chester's explanation, from the Chester News:

"A list of cotton markets in twenty South Carolina towns, published in this morning's Columbia State, shows that on yesterday Lancaster paid the highest price for cotton in the state, the price paid there being 37 cents. The Chester market was 35 cents, which was as high as any in the state with the exception of two or three towns. It is generally admitted that the Lancaster cotton has a better staple than cotton to be found elsewhere in the state and we also understand that the Lancaster buyers are waging a war against each other."

Either of these "explanations" seems to contradict the other, but the farmers won't worry about why the Lancaster market pays more, so long as they get the money, and that "slump" which our friends in North Carolina are talking about is likely to come long after the last of the crop has been sold.

STEEL MILLS CLAIMING THE MEN ARE RETURNING

Strike Leaders, on the Other Hand, Claim Pittsburg District Only 10 Per Cent Normal.

PITTSBURG, PA., Oct. 20.—The fourth week of the strike in the steel mills of the Pittsburg district ended Saturday night with the employers declaring their men were returning to work in increasing numbers every day, and the strike leaders insisting their figures showed that steel production in the Pittsburg district is "only 10 per cent of normal."

Reports of the leading corporations were that gains in the number of men employed during the week had been pronounced and blast furnace activity was showing steady improvement.

The only disorder reported during the day was the arrest of a dozen women and eight men in Pittsburg charged by the police with annoying workmen in the Second avenue mills and attacking policemen. Each was fined \$10 with the alternative of a jail sentence of 10 days.

Some of the women were accompanied by their children and the din in the courtroom became such that the magistrate ordered all the children sent to their homes.

"Lancaster Leads."

The Yorkville Enquirer says: "I can't understand why it is that Lancaster can afford to pay so much more for cotton than Yorkville," said a local merchant last Saturday. "Lancaster is being quoted as the leading cotton market of the state and there isn't any doubt about it. The Yorkville cotton market is the best now that the town has ever known; but still we are far short of Lancaster."

Chester Wins Game.

The Chester high school football team defeated the Lancaster team at a game in this city Friday afternoon. The score was 34 to 0, and the outstanding playing of Chester was that by Collins, Hindman, Cornwell and Brice.

LABOR CONGRESS IN NO AGREEMENT AS TO ITEM OF BARGAINING

Conference Adjourned Over the Week-end While Central Committee Worked.

GOMPERS BACK AT DESK

Every Indication is That Conference Will Make a New Start Toward the Reaching of Agreement Satisfactory to All Groups—Gompers Says Labor Takes No Advantage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Without reaching a decision on recognition of the right of workers to bargain collectively—an issue which has been the subject of two days of debate—the national industrial conference closed the second week of its deliberations.

Adjournment was taken until today when there is every indication that the conference will make a new start, a definite program for procedure to that end being in process of formulation.

Withdrawing their motion to recommit the labor-public declaration on collective bargaining, the employers took the initiative by offering a substitute resolution which would protect their right "to deal or not to deal with men or groups of men who are not their employees." The withdrawal came as a surprise to representatives of the public, who were prepared to support it, and had expressed their willingness to agree to amending it.

The motion to adjourn offered by Thomas L. Chadbourn, a public representative and chairman of the conference central committee of 15, carried with it recommitting of both declarations as to collective bargaining, to the central committee. This committee will try to reconcile the two declarations if possible, and also consider the new program which it was understood provides that the issue of collective bargaining remain in the background until agreement can be reached on the less disputed questions.

After several hours of desultory debate, Samuel Gompers, president of the American federation of labor, who returned to his seat at the afternoon session Friday after a 3-day illness brought the discussion to a climax with a heated and eloquent reply to L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware and Hudson railroad and a representative of capital.

Denying the assertion of Mr. Loree that labor had taken advantage of the war to force important concessions from the government, Mr. Gompers declared labor had been actuated by the most intense patriotism during the war and that labor had made good its pledge of co-operation, tendered President Wilson even before the nation entered the world conflict. But, emphatically declared the veteran labor chief, it is the masses of labor of the United States have at last found their ability to articulate through organization and the time has come when American labor is determined to gain a fair share of the rewards of its toil.

Shaking with emotion and his voice quivering, Mr. Gompers bitterly assailed Mr. Loree for his assertion that there were elements in America labor that planned overthrow of the government.

Mr. Loree in his address demanded that the government be given the same access to the records and correspondence of labor unions that it now has to those of corporations and that generally the same regulations that now surround capital be extended to the labor unions.

GASTONIA MILLS IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF STRIKE

Several Hundred Textile Workers Walk Out and It is Understood Demand Recognition.

GASTONIA, N. C., Oct. 20.—Several hundred employees of the Ozark and Avon mills here quit work Friday morning. Between 300 and 500 men are estimated to be out. No demands were made and there was not the slightest evidence of disorder. Unofficially, however, it is reported that recognition of the union and a higher wage scale are sought by the operatives.

This strike leaves three Gastonia mills idle, employees of the Myrtle mill having quit work Thursday.

LITTLE HOPE IS FELT THAT COAL STRIKE CAN BE PREVENTED

Lewis Declares That All Demands Must Be Granted to the Miners.

PRESSURE ON BOTH SIDES

Coal Operators are Firm and Declare Against Any Arbitration of the Dispute While Strike Order Stands. Secretary Wilson Hopeful of Settling the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—There is little hope of averting the strike of half a million bituminous coal miners called for November 15.

After a series of conferences with labor leaders here, and telephone talks with others in the central coal territory, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced that they would go out unless all demands, including the five-day week, were granted.

The operators, standing by their decision not to consider any proposal looking to a shorter weekly schedule and refusing to open negotiations unless the strike order was withdrawn, charged that the miners were trying to freeze the country into submission by insisting upon acceptance of "impossible demands."

"The strike will not be called off," Lewis declared.

"We will not arbitrate while the strike order stands," said Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the operators' scale committee.

Meanwhile pressure was being brought to bear on both sides from many quarters to adjust their differences and save untold distress. Taking mental stock, Lewis said there would be enough coal on hand November 1 to keep the country warm 30 days.

Secretary of Labor Wilson at whose invitation the scale committees of the miners and operators will meet with him here tomorrow declined to comment on the negotiations, and continued to hope that he would be able to bring about peace. Official Washington held to the view, however, that the strike was inevitable. The meeting will be held behind closed doors.

LEWIS ASSERTS WAR SCALE OF WAGES HAS EXPIRED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—In a statement issued here President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, said a recent report by the federal trade commission "revealed that never before in the history of the mining industry have the operators been making such astounding profits upon coal produced."

Discussing the war-time agreement Lewis said:

"The claim of the operators that the miners are guilty of repudiation of contract is totally unfounded and has no basis in fact. The Washington agreement read that it was to continue in force and effect 'until the ending of the war or until March 31, 1920.' In substance and form the war has ended, the mine workers have no contract; the contract expired on the 11th day of November, 1918, when hostilities ceased in order to give the country and the mining industry an opportunity for readjustment, the mine workers have worked for an additional year for the same wages, merely by common consent. We now seek to negotiate a new agreement to become effective November 1. Ample notice has been given the operators of our intentions in this respect, but they have steadfastly refused to take any action that might interfere with their profits. The miners have had no increase in wages for more than two years.

Charter for Legion of Honor Post. A charter has been issued to the Lancaster Post of the American Legion of Honor. All ex-members of the army, navy or marine corps are eligible to membership in this organization and the Post is anxious that all ex-service men in Lancaster county should enroll at once by writing to the Post. Any ex-service man desiring information regarding insurance or other matters in connection with his discharge should consult Elliott Springs who has some literature from the Legion headquarters relating to such matters.

State Fair Next Week.

The state fair opens in Columbia next Monday, October 27. The fair will be bigger than ever.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION IS FURTHER PREPARED

Provides Fine of \$500 and Imprisonment for Participation in Strikes By the Employees.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Permanent railroad legislation was advanced a step last week, the senate interstate commerce committee completing work on its bill providing for return of the railroads to private ownership and operation under strict government supervision and with drastic provisions against strikes or lockouts. The bill is to be reported out early this week and placed in position for senate debate immediately after disposal of the treaty of Versailles, with leaders planning its passage next month.

Anti-strike provisions of the bill provide fines of \$500 or six months imprisonment, or both, for railroad employees or officials or others connected with or participating in or aiding strikes or lockouts. The prohibition against aiding strikes was inserted, committee members said, to reach both radicals and labor leaders who "aid, abet, counsel, command, induce or procure" action toward a strike.

In order that grievances of employees may be heard and adjusted, the committee provided for the establishment of a general and regional committee on railroad wages and working conditions to be composed equally of railroad employees and employers.

In its principal features the final committee bill is similar to the original Cummins draft. It provides for return of the roads within 30 days after enactment to private operation and control under regulation of the interstate commerce commission and a new federal transportation board.

Creation of not less than 15 nor more than 25 competitive, or regional systems by the transportation board is proposed, and the interstate commerce commission is authorized to fix rates which will make certain a return of at least 5-1-2 per cent of the actual value of the railroads in the regional systems, plus half of one per cent for improvements. Earnings above six per cent are to be divided between the carriers and the board.

In adjusting finances of the railroads and the government at the end of government control, the bill proposes that the government accept the railroads long term notes for indebtedness to the government of about \$400,000,000 payable within 10 years at six per cent interest. On other indebtedness the bill authorizes the president to accept short term demand notes. The president also is authorized to extend obligations of the carriers which have accrued during government control or to exchange them for other securities.

VISCOUNT ASTOR DEAD FROM HEART DISEASE

Was Son of Founder of Astor Millions and Was Reckoned One of Wealthiest Britons.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Viscount Astor, of Haver castle, died of heart disease Saturday morning. He had been failing in health for a year.

The body of Viscount Astor is lying in the residence of his son, Waldorf Astor, member of parliament, in St. James square.

Through Viscount Astor's wish, his body will be cremated, and it is understood the ashes will be placed in the private chapel of his one-time country home, Cliveden, at Taplow Bucks, now occupied by Waldorf Astor.

Viscount Astor, (William Waldorf Astor), was born in New York in 1848, the son of John Jacob Astor, 3d, the capitalist, and great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, the founder of the Astor millions. He became an expatriate in the nineties, renouncing his American citizenship and becoming a British subject. He was made a Baron in 1916 and was created first Viscount Astor of Haver in 1917.

Viscount Astor has been reckoned one of the richest men in England. At the time of his death he still retained large realty and other financial holdings in the United States, particularly in New York city.

Air Line to Cuba.

MIAMI, FLA., Oct. 20.—An aerial passenger line employing six three-passenger and two 16-passenger Farnham airplanes will soon be established between Havana, Cuba, and Miami, and thence to New York, saving 48 hours in the present time of the New York-Havana journey, according to announcement from Havana. Haniel J. Mess, a wealthy Cuban, is financing the project.

PLANS UNDER WAY FOR Y. M. C. A. FUNDS LANCASTER COUNTY

Campaign Formally Launched at Luncheon Yesterday at Royal Hotel.

MR. GRAUEL MAKES TALK

Mass Meeting Will Be Held at First Methodist Church Next Sunday Night in Which All the Churches of the City Will Take Part—Lancaster's Quota \$1,000.

The campaign to raise Lancaster county's quota in the drive for extension of Y. M. C. A. activities was formally launched at a luncheon at the Hotel Royal Monday afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. Hugh R. Murchison, county chairman, presided and covers were laid for 45.

Mr. Jas. H. Grauel, of Columbia, Boys' state secretary, addressed the diners and outlined the work to be carried out. He stated that there are 79,000 youths in the state between the ages of 12 and 20 years and that 16 per cent of that number reside in the cities and towns and 84 per cent in the rural districts, and that the object is to bring to these young men and boys a personal realization of Christ as their savior and bring them into the church.

The meeting was attended by a number of ministers from different parts of the county. After an informal discussion it was decided to hold a mass meeting next Sunday night at eight o'clock at the First Methodist church in which all the churches of the city will unite. There will be a prominent speaker present and at the same time similar meetings will be held at Kershaw and Heath Springs.

Lancaster county's quota in the sum to be raised for this work is \$1,000.

LONDON FINDS WOMEN POLICE MAKING GOOD

After Ten Months Trial One Hundred of Them are Permanently Retained for Active Duty.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—After ten full months of trial the higher authorities of the metropolitan police have decided that women police officers have made good and the 100 now on duty will be retained. They must be of good education, possessing tact, kindness and a sympathetic nature, willing to work seven hours a day for \$10 a week and be ready at all times for duty.

The force was recruited from the patrol workers of the national union of women workers employed by the commissioner in 1916 to aid in the protection of the city. They did excellent work, but last November it was felt that the pressing need for them had passed and they were disbanded.

The cessation of hostilities, however, brought thousands of young officers from the fighting front to London, and the fear that an orge of dissipation might follow the rigors of life in the trenches induced the police to retain 100 picked women for duty in the night life sections.

Their work was preventive in a large measure, particular attention being devoted to young girls who might be attracted to such places. So well did they carry out the plan that their permanent worth has now been recognized.

These police women may be seen any night in the West End, covering regular beats near the theatres and hotels in Paris, dressed in navy blue, with a business like cap and regulation whistle, they work under the direction of a woman chief, whose headquarters are in Scotland yard. If a woman is accosted by some man who does not know her she can cause his arrest by appealing to the woman officer, and it frequently happens arrests are made without complaint.

All women applicants for the force are trained for eight weeks in the regular duties of a policeman, but they are not sworn in as constables and they are only liable for such duty as the commissioner may direct.

Automobile Parade at York Fair.

A big automobile parade will feature the opening day of the York fair at Rock Hill tomorrow. The fair authorities are expecting 1,000 automobiles to take part and they are invited from all sections of York and adjoining counties.