

PRESIDENT TELLS LABOR DELEGATES WAR MUST BE WON BEFORE ANY PEACE

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ple of their own people and received by either the parliament of the country to which they are accredited or by a representative of the people, responsible to them.

"Working people have never been properly represented in diplomatic affairs. The future must be constructed upon broader lines than the past. We insist, therefore, that the government of the United States provide adequate and direct representatives of wage-earners among the plenipotentiaries sent to the peace congress, and urge upon the labor movements of other countries to take like action.

"We urge the adoption of the following declarations as the basis upon which peace must be negotiated:

"1. The combination of the free peoples of the world in a common covenant for genuine and practical cooperation to secure justice and therefore peace in relations between nations.

"2. Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.

"3. No political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and to cripple or embarrass others.

"4. No indemnities or reprisals based upon vindictive purposes or deliberate desire to injure, but to right manifest wrongs.

"5. Recognition of the rights of small nations and of the principle. No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live."

"4. No territorial changes or adjustments of power except in furtherance of the welfare of the peoples affected and in furtherance of world peace.

"In addition to these basis principles which are based upon declarations of our president of these United States, there should be incorporated in the treaty that shall constitute the guide of nations in the new period and conditions into which we enter at the close of the war the following declarations, fundamental to the best interest of all nations and of vital importance to wage-earners:

"1. No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under the age of 16 have been employed or permitted to work.

"2. It shall be declared that the basis workday in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours.

"3. Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

"4. Establishment of trial by jury.

"Many of the problems of reconstruction cannot be worked out during the war while feeling is so intense. The situation and opportunities which peace will bring will be without precedent. It is of paramount importance that labor shall be free and unembarrassed in helping to shape the principles and agencies for the future.

"We suggest therefore all prejudice and partisan spirit can best be eliminated by reconstructing international labor relations and thus bring to new problems and a new era, activity and cooperation unhampered and unperturbed by former alliances of old feud.

"The basis of reconstruction should be the trade union movements of the various countries. We recommend that an international labor conference of representatives of the trade union movements of all countries be held at the same time and place as the world peace congress that labor may be in touch with plans under consideration and may have the benefit of information and counsel of those participating in the congress."

Reconstruction after the war will raise new issues, the report holds, and the nation cannot discard lightly the idea of service engendered by cooperation of all classes against a common enemy. Pointing to the experience of Great Britain, the council says:

"There has been a recognition of the principle that those associated in the work of production ought to have a voice in management of those things concerning their interest and welfare. There has been recognition for the thought that industrial disfranchisement is as unjust as political disfranchisement.

"In our own country there is evident in every kind of war work the necessity of some national agencies for better adjusting the supply of workers. We are entering a period where there must be greater economy in the use of the man power of our country. A central, efficient employment agency with its branches are plainly necessary in perform-

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ing the gigantic task that is now before the emergency fleet corporation and in the necessary work of production of war supplies.

"With the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men for military purposes there is necessity for readjustment in the industrial field. Effective employment agencies, under the control of the department of labor, cooperating with local agencies and associations, would be an invaluable adjunct to our war machinery. Such agencies will also be keenly needed in the transition period that will follow the declaration of peace and the work of demobilization.

"We urge the immediate necessity of providing for some adequate form of employment agencies in this country, under federal control, and co-ordinating all local efforts along the line.

"We further recommend that some action be taken by this convention insisting upon our government to make such place for demobilization so that men will remain in the employment of the government until they can be provided with remunerative employment through government employment agencies, unless they have not employment opportunities already open to them."

Since the war began, the report says, the American labor movement has secured the "best agreements with the government that have been secured in any other warring countries."

"The agreements established a new period in the industrial world," says the report, "a period in which the government has sanctioned standards based upon principals of human welfare and has substituted these standards for the old system under which profits were paramount."

Foremost among these agreements are cited the understanding entered into between the secretary of war and Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, which provided that local standards should govern wages, hours and conditions in the building of cantonments. The report points out that the gigantic construction task was carried through without interruption. This understanding subsequently was approved by the secretary of the navy for all work on land undertaken by his department.

Other agreements mentioned in-

cluded a memorandum for the adjustment by a joint board of wages, hours and conditions in shipbuilding plants; an agreement to govern conditions of labor and unloading vessels; and the creation of a commission to settle disputes in the harness and saddlery industry.

Considerable space is devoted to the attitude of the council toward problems raised by the war which have been engrossing public attention. Chief among these is the much-discussed suggestion for the conscription of labor, concerning which the report says:

"Immediately after the declaration of war by the United States Government, an agitation was commenced for the purpose of organizing what was to be known as an 'Industrial Reserve.' It was proposed that men in industry should become part of a semi-military organization to be directed and controlled by our military establishment, to the end that those employed in industry could be shifted from one location to another. Because of its military feature, the proposition was opposed by the officers of the American Federation of Labor. In the light of the experience gleaned in foreign countries now engaged in war, it appears that the shifting of workers' has not only been necessary but vital to the carrying on of the great conflict. Several plans have been proposed, but none thus far has been accepted as a proper solution of the problem. If the war continues for any considerable period, this question will have to be met. The primary agency necessary for dealing with proper adjustment of workers is a national employment bureau, equipped to give workers information of employment opportunities and employers information of available and suitable workers. It is one of the necessary and essential activities of the war that certain industries on occasions are called upon to materially increase production, and, in this event, some plan must be inaugurated to meet the needs of the government."

The report recognizes the possibility that war conditions may bring about a "more general advent" of women in industry. Demand is made that equal pay be given for equal work without regard to sex, which the report says can be obtained only through organization of the new wage-earners.

Freedom of expression is declared by the report to be one of the fundamentals of democracy, but it is pointed out that war conditions present very different problems than those of peace.

"We know that this very freedom of expression, which is one of the great opportunities of a free people, constitutes an equally potential opportunity for the enemies of our country," the report says. "Those who abuse the freedom of the press in order to endanger the perpetuity of our republic and to undermine our free institutions, should be punished as traitors to the nation. Freedom must not be confused with license."

Urgent recommendation is made by the council that the eight-hour day be extended by administrative authority to all commerce and industry as a war measure. The report details the fight for an eight hour day in government work and records that the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy have inserted in contracts made by their departments a provision for employment of workers on a basis of eight hour labor. At the beginning of war congress recognized the eight hour principle in writing into the naval appropriation law a clause that in case of national emergency the president might suspend the eight hour law, provided that overtime should be paid for on the basis of overtime and a half. In urging the extension of the eight hour day to all industry, the report says:

"The failure of all concerns to adopt the eight hour basis is the cause of more industrial discontent and unrest than any other one condition."

The report records that 21 states, aggregating one-third of the voting population of the United States, have adopted the initiative and referendum and list the following legislation, important to labor as having been enacted by congress:

"Immigration law, containing the literacy test, new organic law for federal eight hour law, provisions in appropriation bills increasing wages and salaries of federal employees, reenactment of the original provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill prohibiting use of funds provided in the bill for prosecuting the members of labor and farmers' organizations in their efforts to improve wages, reduce hours or improve working conditions as viola-

tions of the Sherman anti-trust act, use the stop watch or other such time measuring devices in government plants, vocational trade training law, food control law, food survey law, amendments to the judicial code enabling long shoremen and other maritime workers to obtain compensation for injuries under the state laws, appropriation for department of labor's public employment service bureau, the soldiers' and sailors' war risk insurance bill, and the war risk insurance law for seamen employed in the merchant marine.

Two delegates to the pan-American federation of labor conference committee have become residents in Washington since the first pan-American labor conference was held last January. They represent Cuba and Mexico. Communications favoring the holding of a pan-American congress have been received from labor organizations in Cuba, Peru, Argentina, Mexico, St. Kitts Island, British West Indies and Porto Rico.

There has been practically no constructive development in international relations since the last convention, the report says. Pacifist movement to distract the nation's attention from the business of war are answered by the council in the republication of the declaration adopted by the American alliance for labor and democracy, which met at Minneapolis.

Intimidation and deportation of striking wage earners in the west is denounced.

The report of P. M. Draper, secretary-treasurer of the British Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which was included in the council's report, announced that the United Textile Workers of America had been successful in organizing the workers of Ontario, that the workers of Nova Scotia have shown a tendency to break away from provincial labor organizations and develop a sturdy internationalism, and that the labor movement is gaining strength in western Canada.

Financial conditions of the federation were discussed in the report of Frank Morrison, treasurer, which showed total receipts for the year of \$412,047.76 and a balance on hand of \$141,467.84. The federation is composed of 845 unions with an average membership of 58,416 and a defense fund of \$133,634.64. The federation is eleventh in point of membership among 111 national

and international unions.

During the year the federation received donations from members amounting to \$212,686.68 for relief of the Danbury hatters, against whom a judgment was obtained by a manufacturer who sued under the Sherman law.

At the afternoon session Secretary Morrison read a telegram from Frank J. Hayes, president of the United Mine Workers of America, denying a report that Hayes or the mine workers intended to lead a fight against President Gompers or the war policies of the government.

"We propose to stand strongly behind the government and those who are leading this fight until militarism is wiped from the face of the earth," President Hayes' telegram read. Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York, who also addressed the convention, declared that the fight that democracy might live is the fight of labor, for labor and democracy are one; they cannot survive, the one without the other." American working men, he said, "are fighting for the workingmen of the world, for it is not on the battlefields alone that this war is being fought.

"It is not only what the workingman does, it is not only the part he contributes, but it is the attitude of mind and his faith that constitute an importance in this world struggle.

"American workingmen will fight the battles of the workingmen of the world because they are born leaders of human freedom and human progress, and when they are honestly fighting for a just cause in the interests of labor, they are fighting, too, in the battles for civilization and democracy."

The governor also spoke of the lead the United States had taken in child labor laws.

FIRST REGIMENT IS SOON TO LEAVE

(Continued from Page 4.)

What does it mean? The enlisted man, non-coms and some of the commissioned officers have ventured their belief and they say past experiences do not count for naught.

More Arrive From Gordon.

Such gaps as are being made by the departure of men probably will be filled by drafted men from Camp Gordon and other cantonments. It was learned from an authentic source that a contingent of draft men from Camp Gordon was due to arrive at Camp Sevier Monday. Only a few hundred, it is stated, were ordered here at this time.

TUMULTY DENIES WILD STORY HEARD

President's Secretary is Not at Leavenworth.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Newspaper offices, the government department and even the White House itself have been bombarded recently by queries from many sections of the country concerning preposterous stories about Secretary Tumulty. Usually the questioner wants to know whether it is true that the president's secretary has been sent to Fort Leavenworth as a spy. Now Tumulty is hearing from his friends on the subject and tonight he authorized this statement at the White House.

"For several days friends have written, telegraphed and telephoned me from all parts of the country stating that rumors are being assiduously spread alleging that I have been imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth. All sorts of fanciful tales are being passed from mouth to mouth by innocent persons who are the victims of a systematic and insidious propaganda to weaken confidence in officials of the federal government. Officials of the department of justice are investigating the origin of this conspiracy to determine who have been guilty of actually starting this falsehood."

No one has been able to account for the circulation of these reports. Most of them have come out of the Middle West and apparently they have been spread from one end of the country to the other.

ROBBER GETS \$58,000— IN CANCELLED CHECKS

New York, Nov. 13.—Somewhere in New York last night a bold robber is cursing his fate. He knocked down Walter Thomas, bank messenger, beat him and escaped with his money satchel. It contained \$58,000—in cancelled checks.