

SIDESTEP STEEL STRIKE PROBLEM

Committee Reports Resolution for Arbitration to Labor Parley Without Recommendation

SPARGO UPHOLDS UNIONS

By the Associated Press
Washington, Oct. 14.—Labor's demand that the nation-wide steel strike be arbitrated was reported to the national industrial conference today by the steering committee of fifteen without recommendation, but with the suggestion that if arbitration is undertaken under the provisions of a resolution introduced by George R. James, of Memphis, Tenn.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, chairman of the committee, announced that two groups in the committee opposed the resolution proposing arbitration, but that a majority of all the members of the committee favored it.

The general committee recommended that three committees of nine members each, three from each group, be appointed to consider the following subjects:

Unemployment, unemployment insurance and immigration; hours of labor, wages and women and children in industry, and production and industrial and vocational training.

The general committee retained under its own jurisdiction the following subjects: Collective bargaining, mediation, conciliation and arbitration and freedom of contract.

Favor Industrial Census

Only two resolutions were reported with recommendations for adoption. They were one by Fuller E. Callaway, of Georgia, providing for encouragement of individual initiative and enterprise and another by L. P. Lorie, of New York, providing for an industrial census.

All resolutions heretofore introduced with the assent of groups, including the various blanks of the "statement of principles" made by labor and employers, were referred to subcommittees of the committee of fifteen, and they will be reported later.

Six resolutions dealing with the relations between capital and labor and particularly the right of labor to deal with employers through unions were introduced by members of the public group.

Chairman Bernard M. Baruch, of the public group, announced that the resolutions were not those of the group as a body and that their presentation had merely been assented to because the subjects were believed to relate to the purposes for which the conference was called.

Spargo Supports Unions

John Spargo, of New York, offered a resolution proposing that the conference endorse the following principles:

The recognition without qualification of the right of workers to combine into unions and to form combinations of unions.

Making it a penal offense for any organization or industry to refuse to hear the claims of the public group, complaints of organized labor as voiced by union officials and recommending that Congress enact laws to make this principle immediately applicable to every department of the government, except the army and navy, and to every industrial corporation or concern.

Providing that any attempt on the part of any employer to penalize any worker for lawful activity in promoting the interests of any union be made unlawful.

Indorsing the right of labor to use every "peaceful and lawful" means to promote principles and aims of labor organizations, including the right to conduct free assemblies, speech and publication, subject to necessary restrictions in time of war or great national emergency.

Would Guard Free Speech

Advocating the establishment in every state of a special group representing capital, labor and the general public, to inquire into charges of suppression of the rights of free speech and assembly and to order the removal of any prohibition of these rights which may have been issued without just cause.

Mr. Spargo's resolution concluded with the statement that "this conference believes that every right and safeguard here secured to labor unions should be secured to every other lawful organization of workers and also of employers."

The resolution was sent to the steering committee of fifteen for action, with indications that it would cause a bitter fight in the committee.

The other five resolutions included one by Louis Titus, of San Francisco, saying that no strike be called without a vote of all the workers affected;

and another by Charles E. Russell, of New York, proposing that wages should automatically follow changes in the cost of living without necessity for strikes or labor disturbances.

Henry S. Deunison, of Framingham, Mass., presented a resolution recommending closer co-operation and interest between managers and workers and suggested the selection and training of foremen and superintendents on the basis of ability to lead rather than to drive their fellow workers.

All of the resolutions were referred without comment to the committee of fifteen.

There was no immediate action on the steel strike report, the conference adjourning temporarily after a sharp debate on interpretation of the rules.

CONGRESS SEEKING TO SHIRK ITS DUTY

House Members More Disposed to Vacation Than to Rail Legislation

WHITE HOUSE WANTS ACTION

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Oct. 14.—If Congress tries to get away from Washington November 1, as it hopes to do at present, the White House will probably call its attention sharply to the unfinished business before it. The President did this when the House tried to take a vacation in August. He interposed with that view by reminding Congress that the cost of living problem was pressing.

The admission this time will probably have to do with railroad legislation. Director Hines' letter yesterday shows that the administration adheres to the plan to return the railroads to their owners at the end of the year. Mr. Hines explained that to do so without legislation would work various hardships. But the intention of the administration is to place the responsibility for any complications that ensue upon Congress.

The President's message from Paris, in May, told Congress that it was the plan to return the railroads at the end of the year. Congress has had five months in which to provide the necessary railroad legislation. No bill has been passed and it is frankly conceded

in the Senate that no legislation is likely before next spring. The present idea of the House leaders is to bring up railroad legislation under a rule which will make its quick passage possible and push it through. If the House leaders can secure action on the railroads and the passage of budget legislation before November 1 the tentative plan to take a recess at that time will probably be carried out, unless it is felt to be poor politics to allow the President to tell the country how little Congress has accomplished. The congressmen want to get home. They want to collect mileage. But they are afraid to go away without making a show of having done something.

House Ready to Shirk

If railroad legislation is passed by the House, it will be merely for political effect. The House will merely pass a bill and leave it to the Senate at its leisure to work out the problem, digest the information that has been collected and prepare a reasonably well-matured bill.

The Senate would like to get the treaty out of the way and return home next month, but it will hardly venture to do so in view of the administration's intention to turn over the railroads to their owners at the end of the year. It is not clear that the Senate will be able to dispose of the treaty in time to get away at all. But the railroads will be almost sure to hold the Senate until the next session begins.

If the House covers up its own inefficiency by passing a railroad bill the more effect of which is to throw the whole problem upon the Senate, the President can still remind the country that Congress has failed to act upon various other pressing problems to which he called its attention in his message of May.

Besides asking for railroad legislation the President asked for taxation legislation for labor legislation, for laws to protect the distillers' industries, of the United States and for legislation regarding the merchant marine. None of these problems is as pressing as the

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Sidestep Steel Strike Problem

Continued From Page One

can be construed as a victory for Judge Gary individually or the United States Steel Corporation. Is not, I believe, the thought of a single member of the people's group and of certain of the more liberal of the employers' group also. And yet it will be extremely difficult to convince organized labor to the contrary.

As for the radical and extreme element in the ranks of the striking steel workers, the action will not strengthen their hands: it is a distinct rebuke.

The general result, so far as the public is concerned, will be to throw the whole question into the arena for public information. Discussions on the resolution will be in the open, though at the meeting today it looked for a time as if the star chamber might close its doors upon debate.

It was suggested that all resolutions affirmatively recommended by the steering committee be read in open meeting and then turned over to each group, who would retire and decide what action would be taken upon them. This would leave nothing but the bones of the direct voting for the public. All debates would be carried on in the groups meetings.

The opposition to such procedure carried the day and debate will be conducted within hearing of the newspaper men.

BAR POLICE UNION IN CAPITAL AREA

House Passes Measure Granting Wage Increase, but Anti-strike Clause Is Drastic

Washington, Oct. 14.—Police men in Washington are to get an increase in pay to meet the high cost of living, but they are prohibited from belonging to any organization which may call a strike or order a cessation of work. The House yesterday passed a bill providing a total increase of \$345,420 in the salaries of the policemen, with an anti-strike provision. The vote stood 222 to 8.

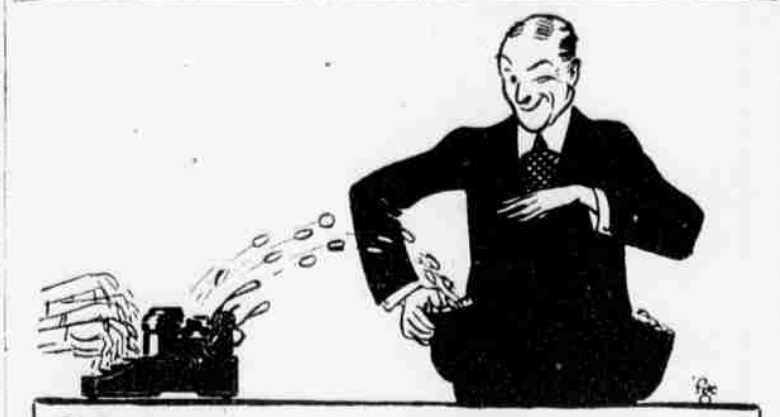
Representative Gould, chairman of a special subcommittee which conducted hearings on which the proposed increases are based, told the House that passage of the measure would be a "note of warning and advice from the Congress of the United States to state and municipal officers throughout the country who are faced with the strike menace and may not, perhaps, appreciate it at this time."

"Police unions have been formed and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in thirty-three cities of the United States, involving a total population of about 4,344,000 in twenty-two of our forty-eight states," said Mr. Gould. "In two of these instances the movement has failed—in Boston after bloodshed and riot, and in Washington because the Congress of the United States is still great enough even in the view of radical agitators to resist such an attack upon American institutions."

The resolution was sent to the steering committee of fifteen for action, with indications that it would cause a bitter fight in the committee.

The other five resolutions included one by Louis Titus, of San Francisco, saying that no strike be called without a vote of all the workers affected;

and another by Charles E. Russell, of New York, proposing that wages should automatically follow changes in the cost of living without necessity for strikes or labor disturbances.



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Dental science has found a way to end film. It is now embodied in a dainty tooth paste which millions are employing. We urge you to try it ten days at our cost and see the results for yourself.

That Film on Teeth Can Now be Ended in This Way

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The film clings to the teeth, gets between the teeth, enters crevices and stays. The tooth brush does not end it. The ordinary dentifrice does not dissolve it. So millions find that teeth discolor and decay despite the daily brushing.

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Number 270

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We take pleasure in complimenting Albert W. English, who received his elementary education in the Belmont School and who graduated at Strayer's Business College at 16 years of age. Mr. English is now earning \$2000 a year in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company.

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