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"The outlook is less hopeful than last night. We are returning to hear what the President and the secretary might say, but there seems little chance of reaching an agreement."

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But of the three farmers, arbitrarily named in this group, one was a member of a union and another publicly asserted that he regarded himself as a union labor man and could not understand why he had been assigned to a place among the employers.

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The most unenviable position occupied by any set of delegates was that of labor. It was understood before the conference assembled that there was ill-concealed dissension in the ranks of labor. Samuel Gompers and some of his associates had been bitterly opposed by the radical element. The I. W. W. and the half-baked leaders of the foreign element with Bolshevik tendencies were fighting to oust the conservative American leaders and gain control. The extremists and syndicalists are threatening the stability of the organization.

Conservative labor leaders quite as much as employers and capitalists fear this radical element. Labor leaders are "going along" in many things, not that they prefer to, but because they must or else turn the labor ship over to those who ultimately would scuttle it or run it on the rocks.

Labor's Mistakes

In their zeal to demonstrate the strength of their leadership, they made serious mistakes in the conference. The second resolution introduced, which called for arbitration of the steel strike by six members of the conference was a mistake. It was foredoomed to defeat. The conference was new. It had developed no program and the strike resolution plunged it into a hopeless controversy that could get it nowhere.

Then the people's group, foolishly and without careful consideration, started another back fire. It was as harmful to the orderly conduct of the conference as the Gompers resolution. It was the now famous resolution defining collective bargaining. Russell, the Socialist, was the author of it. It was a regular Pandora's box. It let loose not only the question of collective bargaining, but the vital issue of the "open shop," the rights of nonunion workers, and the issue precipitated by Judge Gary whether or not an employer was obliged to negotiate with individuals who were not in his employ.

Never for a moment did the two groups most vitally interested, employers and labor, get into close and confidential conference, much less direct personal touch, where they could discuss their differences. Their representatives on the steering committee were their only means of contact. Then labor, disregarding the request of the President, walked out of the conference very well knowing that its action would disrupt the organization.

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It has been charged that Gompers was springing the jack-in-the-box of bolshevism on the employers and the conference; but no man who has talked heart to heart with conservative labor leaders but knows that the fear of the "Red terror" with them is a very present thing.

Whether or not President Wilson will give this wreck of his idea by the labor group with complicity is a question. Mr. Gompers and President Wilson have been close friends. Mr. Wilson's broader view and intimacy with the head of the American Federation

TREATY CHANGE UP IN SENATE TODAY

Vote on Johnson Amendment May Be Reached Before Adjournment

GRONNA DEFENDS RECORD

Washington, Oct. 24.—The amendment to the league-of-nations covenant of the peace treaty by Senator Johnson, Republican, California, dealing with the voting strength in the council and assembly was before the Senate again today. Although it was hardly considered probable a vote could be reached, there were indications an effort would be made to bring the amendment to a rollcall before adjournment.

The process of reconstituting the treaty of peace with Germany, which went forward in the committee on foreign relations yesterday. When the irreconcilables emerged from the committee room, spilling broadly, they had succeeded in adopting several reservations, cutting out vital sections which had been overlooked.

Two Reservations Approved

The committee crowned its efforts of the afternoon with the adoption of a reservation proposed by Senator Johnson of Missouri, which in effect provides that in the event the Senate has overlooked to reserve anything specially which it believed it should have reserved, the other elements of the world are to regard it as reserved.

Two of the three reservations which the committee passed over Wednesday, in adopting ten others, were approved virtually as written, and a third was incorporated with one of those previously adopted. Besides the Reed reservation, which was adopted, Senator Shields, preventing American participation in the administration of the German overseas colonies, was adopted. The committee, therefore, has four reservations already on its program. One more remains to be added. The fifteenth and final reservation will cover the matter of Great Britain's colonies voting in the assembly of the league of nations, seeking to achieve the same end as the Johnson and Moses textual amendments which are pending in the Senate.

SAYS PRISONER IS SANE

Woman Accused of Slaying Nun Feigned Insanity. Expert Testifies

Leland, Mich., Oct. 24.—(By A. P.)—Further expert testimony was taken in the trial of Mrs. Stanislaw Lypchinski, charged with slaying Sister Mary John twelve years ago.

Dr. A. M. Barrett, assistant of the University of Michigan, who had Mrs. Lypchinski under observation last summer, declared the defendant was sane. "Her manner was that of a person who assumed the action of an insane person," he declared.

Dr. Rollo McOttter, professor of anatomy at the University of Michigan, gave it as his opinion that the skeleton found beneath the ladder Church last year was that of a woman between twenty five and forty years of age and that death was caused by a fracture of the skull. The defense has conceded that the skeleton is that of the missing nun.

The defense rested after cross-examination of Mrs. Lypchinski yesterday.

N. Y. TO SAVE DAYLIGHT

Mayor Signs Ordinance Pushing Clocks Ahead Next April

New York, Oct. 24.—(By A. P.)—Mayor Hylan today put New York on a daylight-saving basis despite congressional repeal of the national daylight saving law. He announced his official approval of a new ordinance providing that city clocks be turned ahead an hour at 2 a. m. on the last Sunday in April and turned back on the last Sunday in September.

"This will save the people of the city from paying such large gas and electric light bills," the mayor said.

DIES ABOARD HIS YACHT

Retired New Jersey Business Man Found Lifeless

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 24.—George A. Farwell, sixty years old, of Red Bank, N. J., was found dead aboard his yacht Teitel, anchored at Gardiner's Basin, early today.

It is presumed that he died during the night from natural causes. There will be no inquest. Mr. Farwell was a retired business man. His wife survives.

Put Extra Engines in Coal Service

Pottsville, Pa., Oct. 24.—All locomotives in storage or in "white oil" here for months have been ordered to service at once by the railroad administration, which from now on until November 1 will rush all coal possible to market to meet shortage of coal caused by the prospective strike of bituminous miners. Many locomotives will take coal to Philadelphia and New York, Port Richmond and Allentown and other terminal points.

BRITISH CABINET MAY NOT RESIGN

But Request for Confidence Vote Expected as Result of Alien Bill Defeat

HOME SECRETARY MAY QUIT

London, Oct. 24.—The Lloyd George cabinet assembled this morning to consider the situation which has arisen as a result of the adverse vote in the House of Commons yesterday, when the government's amendment to the alien bill was rejected by a vote of 155 to 112.

Because of the fact there was only about half of the members of the House in their seats when the vote was taken, it is believed the government will not resign, but it is possible that Edward Shortt, home secretary, may quit office.

It was reported early this afternoon that the cabinet was devising a method by which the Commons might reconsider its decision regarding alien's pilot certificates, on which the government was defeated.

Point at Issue Small One

The point at issue was a comparatively small one, arising during the report stage of the alien restriction bill. As the bill was returned from the standing committee, a new clause was introduced against the government, providing that "no alien shall hold a pilot certificate for any port in the United Kingdom." This clause was against the government by fifteen votes to four.

When the clause was considered on report, Home Secretary Shortt moved to add to the amendment, "except in cases for which special provision is made by the pilotage act of 1913."

When the House divided on the government amendment and the voting for it showed a government minority of seventy-two.

Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the House, secured a delay until Monday for his colleagues by moving an adjournment immediately after the result of the vote on the alien bill had been announced. The government may ask for a vote of confidence at an early date.

SCALDED BY WOMAN IN RIOT

Deputy in Serious Condition at Riverside. N. J.—Strikers' Leader Escapes

Riverside, N. J., Oct. 24.—Endeavoring to protect employees of the Keystone Watchcase Company from threats and intimidations of striking foreigners, J. Thornton, a deputy, was scalded severely. A woman leader of the strikers emptied a pot of boiling coffee over his head as he was about to arrest her.

The attack on the officer came as the climax of a small riot in the East End, when foreigners blocked the sidewalks and menaced factory workmen. Thornton's condition is said to be serious. The woman fled.

GRONNA ASSAULTS TREATY

The treaty was assailed by Senator Gronna, Republican, North Dakota, as a violation of President Wilson's fourteen-point plan and an arrangement likely to involve the United States in many wars. The league of nations he characterized as an "unholy alliance," which would make this country "the pack horse" for the governments of Europe, Asia and Africa.

The ill-fated lobby alliance of 1915, he asserted, was "as much superior both in spirit and form to this proposed covenant as is the Master's sermon on the mount to the book of Talmon or the Koran."

Recalling that he was one of six senators who voted against the declaration of war with Germany the North Dakota senator said that some of those who now wanted the league connected themselves at that time like "demons of war."

Speaking of the situation when President Wilson asked for the war declaration, he continued: "No one was permitted to discuss it. The freedom of speech was not only limited but prohibited. Even he-

CARRANZA MEN IN MINORITY

Oregon Has Working Majority in Mexican House of Deputies

Washington, Oct. 24.—(By A. P.)—General Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the presidency of Mexico at the elections this year, has a working majority in the Mexican House of Deputies. The Obregonistas claim 129 votes in the house against fifty-six definite Carranzistas votes. The attitude of thirty members is doubtful. The minority in the committee on foreign relations, which they have done every time a final vote on the withdrawal of power from Carranza has come up.

MILNER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT

Opposition to any change in fiscal policies and a plea for careful consideration of the situation before the country were expressed in the House of Lords today by Viscount Milner, secretary of state for colonies, who replied to criticisms of the government by Lord Buckmaster.

"I deprecate panicky views which are prevalent regarding the country's financial position," said Viscount Milner. "The position, though grave, is far less serious than that in any other great country, with the possible exception of the United States and Japan."

"There have been a number of adverse circumstances, such as the delay in arranging the terms of peace, troubles in Afghanistan and Egypt, and unsettled conditions in the Near East, which have prevented the curtailing of expenditures."

"The amounts recoverable from foreign countries and Germany are certainly speculative, but it would be preposterous to suppose that foreign countries are going to default in their obligations. Such an assumption would be an insult to our great allies."

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