

WEATHER:

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SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1919.

SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

HIGH POINT INDUSTRIAL CONTROVERSY SETTLED BY GOVERNOR T. W. BICKETT

Two Thousand Workingmen Hear Glad News That They May Return To Jobs

ORGANIZED LABOR GETS RIGHT TO LIVE THERE

Manufacturers Concede Right of Employes To Organize After Lock Out of Six Weeks in Furniture Town; Score of Plants Will Resume Operations Wednesday Morning; States' Chief Executive Brings Back Signed Agreement Which Provides For Arbitration For Differences Not Covered By The Document

By FRANK SMETHURST

High Point, Sept. 14.—Governor T. W. Bickett walked out of the final conference with High Point manufacturers this afternoon and announced to two thousand or more workingmen who had waited an hour to hear him speak that those manufacturers had conceded the right of employes to organize and had pledged themselves to offer no discrimination, direct or indirect, against any employe on account of his union affiliation. Governor Bickett had in his pocket then the agreement signed by the representatives of the manufacturers and employes ending the lock-out maintained in a score or more of manufacturing plants in High Point for more than six weeks. As a result, the factory whistles will blow and the wheels will turn again after long idleness Wednesday morning.

The employes gave their approval to the final draft of the agreement at 2:30 o'clock. A few minutes later the union representatives had signed it, and when Governor Bickett was presented to his big audience by J. F. Barrett, of Asheville, he had accomplished in a day and a half of grilling conferences a settlement in line with the essential principles of his own industrial program.

Manufacturers Concede. Under the terms of that agreement the manufacturers concede the right of their employes to join any labor union they choose without being discriminated against on account of their membership; the workingmen concede the right of employes to refuse to become a member of any labor union without being discriminated against because of his non-affiliation; all parties agree that a premium should be placed on industry and efficiency and that the piece work system should not be interfered with; all parties bind themselves to comply with any arbitration award not specifically covered by the agreement, one member of the board of arbitration to be named by the employes, one by the employes and one by the Governor of the State, in the event the first two cannot agree among themselves on the issues involved or in the selection of the third man; the manufacturers pledge themselves to treat with their employes through their duly appointed representatives on this point and in which such employes may be concerned; the employes agree not to go on a strike in sympathy with any outside organization or take orders from outsiders; and the manufacturers agree to adopt the schedule of 60 hours pay for 55 hours work.

Essentially, the provisions of the agreement had been settled upon Saturday night. At the last minute, a hitch arose in the point and the manufacturers proposed to insert at the end of the section pledging them to recognize union labor's right to work in High Point without discrimination, a clause reading: "This is not in any sense to be construed as a recognition of any labor union."

Union Labor Agrees. Governor Bickett declined to speak for the workingmen on this point and brought the instrument from the conference room to the union headquarters where the men expressed themselves. From their standpoint, this was a gratuitous insult, not only to union labor in High Point and North Carolina but in the nation as well. The manufacturers, they argued, had virtually recognized union labor, and had agreed to treat with the representatives of the workingmen. But, even with this, to accept the instrument with any question in which such employes may be concerned, it put their signature to the paper, and Governor Bickett carried it back at 9:30 this morning with a message conveying organized labor's attitude on the matter.

It was then an effort on the part of Governor Bickett, speaking for the public good, to secure the withdrawal of that clause. The employes present at the morning conference, apparently were willing to strike it out, but those who were then absent showed opposition strength at a further conference beginning at 1:15. While the clause objected to was withdrawn another, just a bit more satisfactory was substituted. It read: "It being herein and hereby distinctly understood and agreed that this agreement shall not be understood as any sort or kind of collective bargaining with either agents, committees, or representatives of union labor."

Not Disposed of Bickett. Union men were not disposed to bicker over this. While the agreement was signed by E. E. Heffner and G. C. Workman, union officials, on their part, and Fred N. Tate, for the manufacturers, union workers made no pretense of signing in the name of their organizations. Moreover, since the manufacturers had agreed to treat with their duly selected representatives, they offered no protest to the assertion that

HIGH POINT AGREEMENT THAT SETTLED LOCKOUT

The agreement signed by employes and employes of High Point putting an end to about seven weeks' of industrial demoralization follows:

In order to bring about a settlement of certain differences between the men who work with their brain and hands and the men who work with their brain and money in the manufacturing business in the city of High Point and in order to insure the future friendly business relations between all parties engaged in such manufacturing business and to place the same on a basis of enduring peace and prosperity, the manufacturers and employes of High Point each acting through the committee who signs this paper hereby contract and agree as follows:

1. The manufacturers frankly and in good faith concede that the employes have a right to join any labor union they see fit and the manufacturers pledge that they will not in any way, directly or indirectly, discriminate against or in his treatment of any employe because he may belong to a labor union.

2. Each manufacturer agrees at all times to receive and give careful and considerate hearing to any duly appointed representative of his employes on any question in which such employes may be concerned.

3. The employes frankly and in good faith concede that every employe has the right to decline to join any labor union and all employes hereby pledge that they will in no way maltreat, offend or be discourteous to any employe because he does not belong to a labor union; that the purpose of this article and of article one is to secure for the manufacturers of the city of High Point the permanent application of the principle of the open shop and this principle must be applied alike to union and non-union men.

4. All parties to this contract believe that in order to build up any business and to develop the character of the men engaged in it a premium should be placed on industry and efficiency and to this end it is mutually contracted and agreed that paying for piece work and otherwise rewarding the industrious and efficient employe shall in no way be interfered with.

5. It is believed by all parties to this contract that walkouts and lockouts result in friction and waste that impair the ability of the business to properly reward those who are engaged in it, and that both walkouts and lockouts should be avoided wherever possible. To this end it is agreed by all parties hereto that should any differences arise between any manufacturer and his employes not specifically covered by the foregoing articles, then a serious and conscientious effort must be made by the management and the employes to adjust such differences, and if this should prove to be impossible then such differences shall be submitted to a board of arbitration composed of one man named by the employes, and one man named by the manufacturers, both of whom shall have been a resident of the city of High Point for a period of two years at the time of his appointment, and if these two cannot agree they shall select a third disinterested party who at the time of his selection shall have been a resident of the city of High Point for a period of two years, and in the event the first two cannot agree on a third party, then the Governor of the State of North Carolina shall appoint the third party subject to the same residential and disinterested limitations. That the employes of High Point shall not go on a strike in sympathy with any outside organization or be subject to orders from parties who have not lived and maintained a residence in the city of High Point for a period of two years.

6. That under the above conditions the manufacturers agree that the factories shall be re-opened on the 17th of September, 1919. All employes agree to return to work on a basis of fifty-five (55) hours constituting a week's work and that hourly wages shall be paid on this basis.

7. It being herein and hereby distinctly understood and agreed that this agreement shall not be understood as any sort or kind of collective bargaining with either agents, committees or representatives of union labor.

FRED N. TATE, For the Manufacturers. R. E. HEFFNER, G. C. WORKMAN, For the Employes. T. W. BICKETT, Witness. This the 14th day of Sept., 1919.

THREE PERSONS KILLED WHEN AUTO TURNS OVER

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 14.—Three persons were killed and three others injured when an automobile in which they were riding on the Virginia Beach road, near here, turned turtle about 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. The dead are Clyde E. Chapman, 44 years old, an insurance agent resident in Norfolk for a number of years and a native of Smithfield, Va.; his 5-year-old daughter, Constance Skinner Chapman, and C. C. Bailey, owner of the car, 36 years old, of Norfolk. The injured are Mrs. Stanley Chapman, who sustained minor injuries about the head and face, and J. K. Shelton, a former member of the Norfolk police force, suffering from

GALVESTON MEETS HURRICANE WITH CHEERFUL SPIRIT

Sixty-Five Mile Wind Floods Business Section With Three Feet of Water

NO MATERIAL DAMAGE SUFFERED FROM WINDS

Huge Waves Break Harmlessly Over Sea Wall When Hurricane Comes; All Rail Communication Cut Off; Residents Regard Approach of Storm With Equanimity

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 14.—With a 65 mile wind, high tides and heavy seas, the tropical storm struck Galveston this morning, tide water from the Bay flooding the business section of the city and the north side of the Island with three feet of water. There was no material damage from the wind. Shipping in this vicinity weathered the storm. The wagon bridge across the bay was not damaged and tonight was open to traffic.

Two thousand feet of track on the causeway and railroad bridge connecting Galveston with the mainland was washed out, destroying rail communication with the outside world, but officials of the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad said this would be repaired within twenty-four hours.

Water early tonight still stood to the curb in the streets for five blocks from the Bay, and residents went about necessary business in boats, top boats and bathing suits, accepting the situation good naturedly.

Galveston residents apparently regarded the approach of the storm with equanimity and took it as a matter of course when it struck. At midnight there was a light wind and no rain, but the streets were practically deserted.

Small crowds gathered on the boulevard which skirts the sea wall, but they soon dispersed. Later, when the water backed to from the bay, refugees began struggling through the streets, carrying bundles and babies, some of them in light raincoat.

Visitors Desert City. A number of refugees found shelter in office buildings. Others were housed in the court house, the public library and the city schools. A few sightseers in top boots staggered about the wind and spray. The majority of visitors had left the city yesterday on advice of beach front hotel proprietors, a number of whom emptied their houses. A small number of Galveston residents went with them.

Water was standing in Market street, center of the business section, when some stores were thrown open and emergency workers began carrying merchandise to top floors. The work was finished before the water entered the buildings. Wheat and other grain stored in elevators awaiting export had been moving to the mainland for two days and it was said there was little left to be damaged. More than one hundred train loads of wheat was hauled out yesterday.

People Have Holiday. When day broke the rain, which for a while had ceased, began to fall again. Piles of driftwood floated on the waters in the streets. A buggy and an ice wagon appeared here and there a man waded hip deep in water. Soon a gasoline launch came up Twenty-second street and hungry refugees waved greetings from "windows and called out eagerly, but the launch chugged on.

Before noon the streets were a carnival. Motorboats, sail boats, skiffs, wagons and buggies passed back and forth and a number of negroes astride large timbers, poled their unwieldy craft along. Boys pretended at fishing, ducked each other, peddled their papers or turned somersaults in the streets.

Men and women in bathing suits, some with raincoats flying in the wind straight back from their shoulders, promenade arm in arm. Women fastidiously dressed swished about in water to their waists. The rain fell in torrents.

Wire Communication With Texas Cities Cut Off. Dallas, Tex., Sept. 14.—Wire communication was severed this afternoon with Brownsville, Corpus Christi and other points in the Gulf Coast region south of Victoria, Texas.

There was no communication with Brownsville during the day but before the wires to Corpus Christi failed the storm in the latter city was reported as "serious" and tonight apparently reliable information was received that there were six feet of water in the streets there.

The weather bureau admitted the situation was "serious." The barometer at noon registered 29.69 and was falling rapidly.

At 1 p. m. the wind was blowing sixty-five miles an hour. Wire communication with Rockport and Arkansas Pass was broken shortly after noon.

BRINGS TOGETHER WARRING FACTIONS



GOVERNOR T. W. BICKETT.

HOUSE REFUSES TO MAKE STATEMENT

Will Have Nothing To Say On Bullitt's Remarks Before Senate Committee

PARIS NEWSPAPERS MUCH INTERESTED

The Figaro Sees In Statements of Mr. Bullitt an Attempt To Undermine Wilson's Position By Stirring Up Trouble Between President and Secretary of State Lansing

Paris, Sept. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—Col. Edward M. House, who arrived in Paris this evening, refused to discuss the statement made by William C. Bullitt before the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate. Colonel House said he would be in Paris for only a short time for a conference with the American delegation. He will not sit with the American committee.

The statements made by Bullitt, for a time attached to the American peace commission, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington, are attracting considerable notice in the Paris newspapers, which, however, mostly refrain from editorial comment.

The French News Agency's explanatory note, dealing with the statements, attributes Mr. Bullitt's revelations to "spite over the President's refusal to permit his Russian report to become public." Incidentally, Mr. Bullitt is credited with anti-French feelings, it being asserted that he is blamed in France for the failure of the projected conference at Prinkipo between Allied representatives and the Bolsheviks.

The Figaro says it sees in the statements of Mr. Bullitt an attempt to undermine President Wilson's position by stirring up trouble between the President and Secretary of State Lansing.

The Petit Parisien asserts that the statements are "viewed with indifference" by the leading American politicians and that the French people should attach no importance to them. The newspaper says that one of its representatives asked Frank L. Polk, head of the American peace delegation, for his opinion on Mr. Bullitt's statements and that Mr. Polk replied that "officially and publicly" he had nothing to say.

TEXTILE WORKERS CALL OFF STRIKE

Decision Reached In Macon At Mass Meeting After Month Of Idleness

Macon, Ga., Sept. 14.—Textile workers of this city voted at a mass meeting here late today, to call off the strike that is entering upon its fourth week. Attending the mass meeting were Ross Copeland, of Augusta, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor; J. A. McCann, of Savannah, secretary of the Georgia Federation; John L. Anderson, president of the Macon Federation of Trades, and Sheriff J. R. Hicks.

Each of those named addressed the meeting, urging the workers to return to their places. Two weeks ago a similar resolution was voted down. Since then there has been rioting and the unorganized people of the mill district have been terrorized. Twelve organizers and strike leaders are in jail.

Protection Is Promised. Sheriff Hicks informed the workers that the mills would reopen Tuesday morning, "for all of those who care to work."

"I have guaranteed the mills that those who want to work will be protected," he said.

The Sheriff said that there must be no more disorder. The following resolution then was presented by John L. Anderson, president of the Macon Federation of Trades and adopted unanimously by the textile workers: "That Sheriff Hicks be authorized to advise the mill owners that we call off the strike and will return to work at once."

PRESIDENT MEETS LABOR LEADERS IN REGARD TO MOONEY

Delegation Lay Labor Grievances of Pacific Northwest Before Wilson

POLITICAL PRISONERS CAUSES LABOR UNREST

Difficult, If Not Impossible, To Prevent Nation-Wide Strike, They State, In Sympathy For Thomas J. Mooney; President Goes To Church And Spends Day Resting

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14.—Representatives of the Washington State Federation of Labor here today laid before President Wilson labor grievances of the Pacific Northwest and pictured to him existing labor unrest which they said would make difficult if not impossible the prevention of a national strike October 8 in sympathy for Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to life imprisonment for San Francisco bank outrages in 1916.

Specifically, the delegation asked for an appointment to see the President to present the cases of "political prisoners," notably those of Hulet M. Wells, Sam Kandler and Morris and Joe Pass, the latter two being brothers, all serving terms of two years for seditious conspiracy.

President Wants Remedy. The delegation was composed of L. W. Buck, acting president of the State Federation; C. R. Cottrell, Secretary of the Triple Alliance, composed of railway men, labor and farmers, and James A. Duncan, Secretary of the Central Labor Council of Seattle. Mr. Duncan, according to officials of the United States District Attorney's office, was one of the leaders in a general strike here last February which former Mayor Ole Hanson characterized as a "revolution."

For more than an hour the President discussed the labor situation with the delegation and suggested to them that organized labor should bury its differences with capital and do its utmost to prevent strikes until after the labor conference which he has called to meet in Washington October 6.

Mr. Buck who acted as spokesman in pleading the case of the "political prisoners" charged the government with prosecuting these while it failed to prosecute profiteers. The President told the delegation it was all right for them to have grievance, but that he wanted to know what remedy they had to suggest.

No Statement Made. President Wilson would not make a statement concerning the conference, Secretary Tumulty said when the delegation left the President's hotel. The secretary epitomized, however, what went on.

Members of the delegation likewise declined to talk. Mr. Buck said they wanted to give the President an opportunity to disclose what took place, but that if he did not do so, the labor men would issue a statement.

Local police today said that a group of men last night stood outside the arena while the President was speaking inside, pounded on the doors and cried "We want justice" along with the cries of "We want it!" "We want Wilson."

During President Wilson's visit to Seattle local radicals walked the streets wearing badges reading: "Release Political Prisoners."

President Goes to Church. President and Mrs. Wilson today attended services at the First Presbyterian church, of which an old Princeton classmate of the President, Dr. M. A. Matthews, is pastor. The President was cheered for a full minute by the congregation when he entered the church.

Admiral Rodman, staff officers and ship commanders of the Pacific fleet called on the President this afternoon to pay their respects. The President complimented them on the precision with which the review went off yesterday.

The greater part of the day the President spent quietly at the hotel, where he slept last night after concluding perhaps the most strenuous week of his entire speaking trip. He was somewhat fatigued by the ten-day journey across the continent but his physician, Dr. Cary Grayson, said Mr. Wilson was in excellent health considering the many addresses made since he left Washington.

Week on Pacific Coast. Although he has traveled only a little more than 4,000 miles of his 10,000-mile itinerary and had been on the road only about one-third of the total time to be consumed by the trip the President has made eighteen of the thirty-three set speeches on his schedule. From this point on there will be only a few days on which his plans call for more than one speech.

One speech a day will be the rule during all of the coming week with the exception of Tuesday, when there is no address on the schedule. He will spend the entire week on the Pacific coast and from Tuesday morning until Sunday night will be in California, the home State of Senator Johnson, a leader among the treaty opponents.

Leaving Seattle late tonight the President will speak tomorrow night in Portland, Oregon. Tuesday will be spent on the train en route to San Francisco, where he will speak Wednesday night. Thursday night he will be in Oakland, Friday night in San Diego and Saturday night in Los Angeles. Because of the lightning of his schedule of set speeches it is considered possible he will break his rule against talking from the rear platform of his train more frequently.

SENATORS IN READINESS FOR OPENING LAST STAGE OF PEACE TREATY FIGHT

PROPOSED STRIKE OF STEEL WORKERS POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER LABOR CONFERENCE

New York, Sept. 14.—The strike of United States Steel Corporation employes set for September 22 will be deferred until after the industrial conference in Washington, called for October 6 by President Wilson, it was learned from a reliable source tonight.

ANOTHER COTTON PANIC IS FEARED

Atlanta Grower and Banker Presents Reasons For Making Statement

CONDITIONS THAT ARE ALARMING TO THE SOUTH

Amendments to the Warehouse Act of Importance To Handlers of Cotton; The Story of a Brunswick County Milk-Weed's Experience and Its Silken Aspirations

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By S. R. WINTERS. (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Sept. 14.—Cotton producers are ready to make another crop, and, true to history, the price declines as the time draws nearer for the cotton to be sold, remarked Wm. H. Clegg, a farmer and banker of Atlanta, Ga., in an interview in Washington. "The radical decline for the last few days seems to forebode another cotton panic similar to those of 1914 and 1918. The present crisis in the cotton market is caused by several unfavorable conditions which demand attention. The principal trouble is that the European market is practically closed because of the almost prohibitive rates of foreign exchange. To illustrate, it takes nearly \$120 of English money, 1.08 of French money, \$2 of Italian money and nearly \$4 of German money to buy \$1 worth of American cotton. These conditions are alarming the cotton producers in the South, because they export a large part of their cotton.

"The depressed financial conditions in Europe can be handled by the Federal government without loss, and by prompt action the cotton producers may be saved \$500,000,000 on the 1919 crop. There can be no relief save through the government. Let the United States take charge of the present cotton at a fair price, carry it to war-stricken countries of Europe, freight added; sell it to those countries on time, issuing bonds against it, and relieve the situation.

"This is not asking the government for money, but for government credit and guarantees. If the cotton producers sell their cotton on a credit to those European countries, those contracts must be made negotiable and converted into a liquid asset that may be handled in regular commercial channels. An acceptance issued against American cotton secured by those European governments would make the transaction safe. But as individuals here cannot deal with foreign governments direct,

(Continued on Page Three.)

IMPLICATE NEGRO MATE AS MURDERER

Three Members of Crew Say Ship's Skipper Was Killed On Board Vessel

Wilmington, Sept. 14.—Charles L. Lacey, negro mate of the schooner William H. Sumner, which ran aground in Topsail Inlet a week ago, was implicated as the murderer of Robie E. Corkrum, vessel's skipper, this afternoon when three members of the negro crew broke down under the interrogation of an agent of the Department of Justice, who is handling the case in collaboration with Assistant District Attorney Whitehurst, of New Bern.

According to their story, the skipper was shot to death at 7:45 o'clock on last Monday morning, the fatal shot being fired with Corkrum's revolver, which Lacey had secured during the night. Failure to tell all they knew about the affair during the examinations in the past two days, they said, was because of fear of Lacey, whom they stated was a dangerous man. They asserted that jealousy over Corkrum's promotion to captain of the ship was one of the chief motives for the killing.

The dead skipper and the negro mate were members of the crew of the William H. Sumner for several years as first and second mate, respectively. Rigid examination of Lacey after the three negroes had told their story failed to shake his version that the skipper came to his death at his own hands, presumably because of despondency over the fact that his vessel met disaster on its initial voyage as its captain. The next development in the case will be the hearing, which has been set for Monday, September 22, before a United States commissioner here.

Lines Drawn By Opposing Factions For Beginning Debate On Document

COMES BEFORE SENATE FOR "FIRST READING"

Document Will Be Taken Up Article By Article, According To Present Plans, Which Will Probably Bring Early Trial of Strength; Senator McCumber, Republican, To Submit Individual Report on Treaty Today; Discussion Will Be Interrupted By Joint Session Wednesday To Honor Pershing

Washington, Sept. 14.—Lines had been drawn by the opposing factions, absent Senators for the most part had returned to Washington and all was in readiness tonight for the opening tomorrow of the peace treaty fight in the Senate peace treaty and League of Nations controversy.

The treaty with its league covenant, tentative plans provide, will be called up about 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon by Chairman Lodge of the Foreign Relations Committee, and will be kept continuously before the Senate in "open executive" session until the final vote on ratification is taken several weeks hence.

Coinciding with the bringing up of the treaty, Senator McCumber, Republican, of North Dakota, who refused to join his Republican colleagues in the Foreign Relations Committee and who declined to approve the majority's reservation to Article Ten of the league covenant, will file an individual report.

Because of the enormous length of the document, the formal "first reading" will be dispensed with and treaty taken up article by article. This plan probably will bring an early trial of strength—possibly tomorrow—with the reaching of article three of the league covenant, in which the voting power of the various powers in the league council and assembly. The Foreign Relations Committee majority has recommended an amendment to the article in the form of a proviso stipulating that the United States shall have a vote in the assembly equal to the aggregate vote of any nation having self-governing colonies and dominions, also members of the league.

This amendment, fostered by Senator Johnson, Republican, California, is aimed to make the voting of the United States equal to that of Great Britain and her dominions. By some the despatch of the amendment will be looked on as indicating the fate of the more than two score other amendments. Should the voting amendment be defeated, its supporters have indicated they would offer a reservation covering about the same ground.

Continue Negotiations. Negotiations are to be continued during the week between the "mild" and "drastic" reservations. As the question of reservations will not be taken up until the treaty is considered article by article, the reservation controversy will not soon be brought to a head.

Reading of the treaty by articles—estimated by Henry Ross, Senate reading clerk, as requiring in itself about 27 hours, or six days time—and the consideration of the various articles will be interspersed by debate, both spontaneous and prepared. The making of prepared addresses will be started tomorrow, by Senator Jones, Democrat, New Mexico, Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, plans to speak Tuesday.

Consideration of the treaty will be interrupted Wednesday and Thursday to permit Senators to honor the leader of the forces which did much to make a peace treaty possible—General Pershing. Congress will adjourn Wednesday when General Pershing will lead the First Division in the nation's victory parade and the two houses will hold a joint session Thursday to pay tribute to the expeditionary commander.

GOVERNOR SENDS REPLY TO GOMPERS

Coolidge Expresses Determination To Defend State's Sovereignty

Boston, Sept. 14.—Determination "to defend the sovereignty of Massachusetts," was expressed by Governor Coolidge in a telegram sent tonight to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. The telegram was in reply to one received from the labor leader last night in which Mr. Gompers asked him to "take a broad view" of the situation brought about by the policemen's strike.

The Governor told Mr. Gompers that the suggestion of President Wilson, that orders forbidding the policemen of the city of Washington to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor be held in abeyance pending the labor conference to be held at the White House on October 6, did not apply to Boston, as the Washington police had remained on duty. Repeating the fact that nineteen members of the Boston policemen's union had been tried for violation of the order against affiliation and had been removed, and that the places of the other strikers had been declared vacant, he added: "I can suggest no authority outside the courts to take further action."