THREE SECTIONS

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LABOR ADOPTED A "NF" DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"

PERSHING'S FINAL REPORT TO SEC'Y. BAKER IS PUBLIC

Commander of A. E. F. Highly Praises the Single Effort of Each Individual.

Washington, Dec. 13.-America won the world war, General Pershing shows in his final report to Secretary Baker on his work as commander of American expeditionary forces public tonight. The United States army snatched victory from what seemed certain de-

feat of the allies by Germany, Pershing shows. Other points brought out by Pershing's report are: -American troops were trained in France in a way which would inculate in them the fixed thought that that were to take the offensive in

attle and not the defensive, that they

were to be invincible. Despite insistence of the British and French that the American forces. regarded as replacements, should be merged with the allied troops, Pershing held out for an independent under the American flag. The cables between France and United States were kept hot during America's participation in the war by appeals from Pershing to the war department to send the necessary

which there were enough Telling of the conduct of the American army in its victory in the Meuse-Argonne battle of October, 1918, which was followed swiftly by the

troops and supplies and to stop load-

ing the transports with other supplies

armistice, Pershing said: Every member of the American expeditionary forces from the front ine to the base ports was straining every nerve. Obstacles which seemed insurmountable were overcome daily. was this spirit of determination aninating every American soldier that made it impossible for the enemy to maintain the struggle until 1919. The demands of incessant battle

which had been maintained day by day for more than a month had comelled our divisions to fight to the imit of their capacity. Combat troops were held in line and pushed to the attack until deemed incapable of further efforts because of casualties or Artillery, once engaged, was seldom withdrawn and many batteries fought until practically guns were towed out of line by mo-

While the high pressure of these legged attacks was a great strain on His divisions had been thrown into confusion by our furious assaults. and his morale had been reduced uneached the breaking point. Once a German division was engaged in the light, it became practically impossible effect its relief. The enemy was orced to meet the constantly recurring crisis by breaking up tactical organizations and sending hurried detachments to widely separated portions of the field.'

America Won the War.

When America entered the war in the spring of 1917, the German general staff could foresee the complete elimination of Russia, the possibility of defeating Italy before the end of the year and finally, the campaign of against the French and British which might terminate the war, Per-

shing said: "It cannot be said that German hopes of final victory were extravagant, either as viewed at that time or as viewed in the light of history, the report continued.

In December, 1917, Pershing cabled the war department that the allies of ratifications of peace treaty. were "very weak and we must come to their relief this year, 1918," the report stated. "It is very doubtful if we give them a lot of support this

man drive of March, 1918, made such of transition until the peace treaty is abandon the Russian economic blockmroads upon French and British 1e- in force. serves that defeat "stared them in the

Americans Made Invincible:

The British and French had almost army and to encourage the offensive the American training centers in

'All instructions must contemplate he assumption of a vigorous offensive. very phase of training until it bemes a settled habit of thought. principal weapons of the infantry sol-Her. He will be trained to a high degree of skill as a marksman, both on he target range and in field firing. An aggressive spirit must be developed until the soldier feels himself, as a bayonet fighter, invincible in bat-

An Independent American Army. In December, 1917, when there were American troops in France and but one division had apof our troops with their own, even into conform to the strict minimum of rious and even dishonest thing for us n requirements they

"My conclusion was that nothing in materials demanded before the allied An illustration of the serious plane to Halifax, is aground at Whitehead. "My conclusion was that nothing in the situation justified the relinquish and associated governments. These disputes were approaching was to Halifax, is aground at Whitehead. own army under our own flag," Gen-

eral Pershing stated. While the Germans were practicing for open warfare and concentrating burdens for Germany's shoulders, will low socialist members toward the altheir most aggressive personnel in shock divisions, the training of the allies was still limited to trench warlare. As our troops were being trained for open warfare, there was every reason why we could not allow them to be scattered among our allies. Any sort of permanent amalgamation would irrevocably commit America's fortunes in the hands of the allies. Moreover, il was obvious that the lack of homogenity would render these mixed divisions difficult to maneuver and almost certain to break up under stress of defeat, with the consequent mutual recrimination. Again there was no doubt that the realization by the Ger-

(Continued on Page Two.)

ASSERTS HE WILL BALK SIGNING OF



A new picture of Gustave Noske.

Gustave Noske, German war min-ister and called "the strongest man in Germany," says he will not sign the allied protocol to the peace treaty and will prevent the other cabinet members from affixing their signatures to it. He belie es that, should they sign it, they will be avenged by the German people, who already be-Neve that the allies, particularly France and England, want to strangle Germany to death.

Foreign Minister Mueller point in an Interview.

BY CARL D. GROAT. United Press Staff Correspondent. toward signing the protocol to the

the animals were casualties and the regard to the American senate's refu- ranged for Lloyd-George, Clemenceau, today. Substantial concession in the interour troops, it was calamitous to the est of the speedy return to peace conditions sums up the stand Germany has taken in the present writinal situ-

his will to resist had well-nigh by Mueller. As a result, Germany has decided to withdraw practically all her objections against signing the proto-His statements followed largely the line of Germany's reply to the entente

note requiring immediate signature of "The long delay which unfortunateputting the peace treaty into operation certainly was not due to any

measures or schemes on Germany's part." Mueller declared. "We realize that in common with the whole world, Germany needs noth-

ing more urgently than establishment of peace. We are prepared to make any reasonable sacrifice to that most

Consequently withdraw practically all our objections against the signature of the protocol allies. which the allies and associated pow-

"In particular our misgivings concerning the final clause of the protocol, entitling our opponents to inthey can bold on until 1919 unless vade Germany almost at any time have lkine or Admiral Kolchak, the principal been waived aside in view of Premier Clemenceau's assurance that this right Pershing said that the great Ger- only holds good for the short period to whether the allies had decided to

mands for reparation for Scapa Flow able to the bolsheviki, it was pointed not be held responsible therefor. How-lisolate soviet Russia and, at the same entirely dispensed with training of ever, to prove our earnest desire of time, keep ouen to private and neutral their troops for open warfare, Pershing removing everything that stands in interests the ports controlled by Denistated, due to the long period of the way of re-establishment of peace kine and Kolchak, the bolsheviki would trench warfare. To avoid this in our we have now decided to make good still be at a great disadvantage. the damage caused to our opponents spirit, the following order was issued through the sinking of the battleships council was learned, a Copenhagen disin question. The only reservation we patch reached London that the Amerimust make is regarding the manner can, British, French and Italian minisin which reparation will have to be ters there had definitely refused to made. We are manifestly unable to consider the peace overtures made by This purpose will be emphasized in lieliver in the immediate future or Boris Litvinoff, bolsheviki envoy. They at once the enormous amount of 400, told him, according to the dispatch, 000 tons of dredges, docks and cranes that their dealings with him would be without the most detrimental conse- limited to negotiations for exchange of quences to Germany-consequences prisoners. It was accepted that the propeller blades missing, is in distress which would seriously impair her abil- ministers had some advance informaity to discharge the heavy Versailles obligations. Delivery of the present dredge fleet, for instance, would make the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser unnavagable for even middle-sized

ocean steamers. ernments declare in their last note that if events should prove the fatal effect of such a delivery on German British began to urge amalgamation shipping they subsequently would it distinctly would be a highly precaconsidered to take over further obligations which we positively know we would be unable pointed at the delay of the American to fulfill, we have resolved to send a commission of experts to Paris which lies' policy toward Russia engendered will put all data on dredges and other an endless chain of factional bickering. definite proposals for others ways deputies yesterday. of reparation, which, although they

> nomic death. able to decline recognition of the reasonableness of such reparation for Britain might profit from the ruin of through the height of the storm. Scapa Flow. We sincerely hope that both Ciccoti's tirade, however, had its

(Continued on Page 9.) HIRAM'S HAT HITS

RING WITH A THUD Washington, Dec. 13.-Senator Hi-

KEEP HANDS OFF, ALLIES' PROTOCOL RUSSIAN POLICY OF THE ENTENTE

> **London Conference Decides** to Let Them Fight it Out Among Themselves.

> BY ED. L. KEEN. United Press Staff Correspondent. London, Dec. 13.—The unofficial 'peace conference" now in session here was reported tonight to have made rapid progress toward settlement of world problems outstanding after conclusion of the official peace conference

> The status of the various international questions discussed by the conference at the conclusion of this afternoon's session, according to authoritative information tonight was: Peace treaty-The European allies

> have agreed to accept "reasonable" reservations by the American senate. Russia-The allies, including America, have decided on a "hands off" policy, allowing the Russians to fight it out among themselves. Adriatic dispute-After exchanging views, the conferees decided upon a definite settlement at a conference of

tatives after Christmas. Turkey-Matter still under discus-Finance and economics-The Eurobean conferees discussed the industrial and financial situation with American Ambassador Davis, particularly the question of stabilization of exchange.

British, French and Italian represen-

Further conferences will be held. The decision regarding reservations to the treaty was reached in yesterday's session, it was understood. Regarding the new policy toward Russia, it was learned on the highest authority fonight that Premier Lloyd-George and Premier Clemenceau quick Foreign Minister Scialoia, it was report-Sets Forth German View - ed, was hesitant, owing to Italian interests in southern Russia. Davis, it was intimated, approved neutrality toward both the bolsheviki and their opponents.

Scialoia. Rome this noon, cancelled his arrange-(Copyright, 1919, by the United Press) ments at the last moment and decided Berlin, Dec. 12.—Germany's attitude to remain here a few days. When he sal to ratify the past, Foreign Min- Scialoia and Premier Nitti to meet soon ister Mueller declared in an interview after Christmas when a definite decision will be made regarding the Adriatic problem which so far has been The "big three" (Lloyd-George, Clemenceau and Scialcia) also decided to continue the ation, according to the views expressed present "peace conference" indfinitely. An official communique issued at Downing street tonight stated that Lloyd-George and other British ministers discussed with Clemenceau various questions affecting France and Great Britain, including finance and economics. The conferees, including the American ambassador, exchanged views has occurred in the process of question. The Japanese ambassador south toward Chihuahua. One thoualso participated in a general discussion regarding the Russian problem. In addition, the conference discussed the procedure to be followed regarding various international question still to be settled, including peace with Tur-

"The conferences were marked by the utmost cordiality," the communique said. "Satisfactory agreements were arrived at on all outstanding points and the three-days' meeting served to

The report, as circulated in government circles tonight, was that the allied representatives, while deciding definitely to have no dealings with the bolsheviki, also had determined to refuse further aid either to General Den-

anti-soviet leaders. No information was forthcoming as "As for the allied and associated de- ference's decision was strongly favor-

> Shortly before the decision of tion as to the decision to be reached

by allied representatives in London. The military situation in Russia has become almost completely stabilized since the abortive attempt to take Pet. port. rograd. Kolchak, according to the latest advices, will be unable to attempt another offensive on a large scale be fore spring, if then. Denikine, delayed dispatches from Odessa said, drove

the bolsheviki from Kieff again December 2 and was advancing eastward Many well-informed persons were inclined to believe tonight that the allied immediately a cause for considerable sprung a leak. The Westalogue is racpolitical unrest in European allied countries. The uncertainty of the al-

Deputy Ciccoti, in a speech believwill certainly mean additionally heavy ed to represent the attitude of his felthe water line. "I think our opponents will be un- He declared Lloyd-George was setting soon a full agreement will be reached principal result in definitely turning the steamer Angelo Torso which has reportwhich will be succeeded at once by Catholics against the proposed coalition ed a crippled rudger. with the socialists as it was announced, soon after his speech, that no such

republican nomination for President. Johnson said he will leave tomorrow gin a speech-making tour in which he bration will be featured by a large ormally announced his candidacy for the people of many states.

coalition would be formed.

6HE'LL HELP HER HUBBY DISPOSE OF INHERITED HAREM



Mrs. Robert McLean.

When the news was flashed around the country that Robert McLean, a Californian, had been willed a harem of forty wives by the sultan of Llang-Llang and that McLean was going there to look it over, the masculine world exclaimed: "Oh, boy."

But now comes word that Mrs. Robert McLean is going with him. That's different.

Was Taken in Raid on Muz-\$10,000 Ransom.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Dec. 13.-Pancho Villa, whose activities have been restricted since General Pershing chased him into hiding, tonight held an American citizen for ransom.

they looted the town of Muzquiz, ac- posal. cording to reports reaching here. A ransom of \$10,000 was demanded for would destroy the league, not only for his release

was also captured by the bandits in willing to destroy the league to prethe same raid, was reported released. of Muzquiz, were driven out by govwith Scialoia regarding the Adriatic ernment troops. The bandits retreated promise and then submit it to the sanu Carranza soldiers were rushed northward in an attempt to intercept

confirm the complete solidarity of the Fourteen Vessels Have Been Forced to Send Out of the senate to ratify the treaty had the S. O. S. Call.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 13 .- North Atlantic shipping is in the throes of a 75mile-an-hour gale, which caused 14 vassels to send out the S. O. S. call. Few of the vessels have managed to reach ports and tugs and rescue made by Senator Pomerene of Ohio, in steamers were searching for the dis-

abled craft. here are stalled, dwellings in exposed we maintain that legally Germany can out that, should the allies continue to parts of the city have been blown Senator Lodge, the republican leader, down, and in the height of the storm here Thursday night and Friday sailing vessels dragged their anchors in democrats to make a proposal. the harbor and collided with each other

and the wharves. higher than ordinarily and established a treaty had anything to do with it new record for the port, covering the Lodge repeated his declaration that

docks and streets. storm and still in danger is the Pro Patria, which reports she is making one knot an hour toward Sydney, N. S. b,ut of the treaty as it stood without any has 150 miles to go and only 12 hours' coal supply. The Chetopa, with two have any to make," said Lodge

250 miles south of here. Four United States shipping board tugs bound from Quebec to Boston are missing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is hoped they have made some small

The Lake Dalewood, driven aground on Port Hood Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence will probably be a total loss. The crew were rescued with breeches

The United States shipping board vessel Davidson County is adrift in the gale, having been deserted by the steamer Nestalogue, after the latter had come to her assistance and herself

Sheba has sent distress calls from 330 miles south of here but no details were given.

experts will be authorized to make furnished in the Italian chamber of was in collision with the steamer Maryland, arrived in port today, her damlage consisting of dented plates above

The Leyland liner Mercian, en route nevertheless not condemn her to eco- lies, urged the government to resume to Boston from Manchester, England, relations with soviet Russia at once. reached here Thursday with fire raging in her number two hold. Mem-France against Germany so that Great bers of the crew fought the blaze

> MIDNIGHT MASS PLANNED. Midnight mass will be celebrated at

TREATY DEBATED SEVERAL BY THE **SENATE**

Senator Hitchcock Rejected Two Definite Proposals for Breaking Deadlock.

BY L. C. MARTIN,

United Press Staff Correspondent. Washington, Dec. 13-Senator Hitchcock, administration leader, today rejected definite republican proposals for breaking the treaty deadlock. In the face of an appeal by Senator Underwood, another leading democrat, that the republicans initiate a compromise, Hitchcock refused to permit the senate to consider either of two resolutions offered by Knox of Pennsylvania, in response to Underwood's plea. Hitchcock and Underwood are rivals for the democratic leadership of the senate.

Hitchcock's refusal to consider the Knox proposal abruptly ended hours of heated debate on the treaty during which the responsibility for delay in ratification was passed back and forth, appeals were made for the appointment of a committee on conciliation and republican senators were warned that if the treaty is not soon ratifled the United States will lose its foreign markets, face a sharp break in prices at home and invite a panic Knox first proposed a resolution for

unreserved ratification of the treaty, as far as it relates to establishment of peace between the United States and Germany, leaving the league of nations out of consideration altogether. Knox interrupted Underwood's appeal for action by the republicans to ask if Underwood would support such a resolution.

"So far as I am concerned, I will support it," replied Underwood. "I am willing to pay that price for "I am der of their views there is no justification for the majority party refusing to permit peace to be made at

Underwood declared that, while he still favors ratification of the treaty with the league of nations included, he quiz and is Held for is willing for the public good to defer the league question if necessary and "leave it to the people to determine whether they will elect a congress at the same time they elect the next president to ask admission to the

Senator Lenroot then inquired why Inderwood would not vote for the treaty with the Lodge reservations. Fred G. Hugo, a ranch manager, was contending that they accomplished explured by bandits led by Villa when about the same result as Knox's pro-

"Because the Lodge reservations the United States but for the whole R. B. Dawson, a British subject, who world," replied Underwood. "I am not serve the peace of the world. Let a The outlaws, after looting the city committee on conciliation be appointed and see if it can't agree on a compresident. If he turns it down, that ends the matter and the responsibility then is his. Until then, it is

After Hitchcock had refused to permit consideration of Knox's first proposal. Knox offered a second resolution declaring the war at an end, the same measure presented some time ago to Senator Lodge. To this Hitchcock

Discussion of the treaty began when Underwood had read into the record a newspaper article telling how failure caused the present situation in foreign exchange which had resulted, the article said, in cancellation by European buyers of large orders placed with American manufacturers. In view of this situation. Underwood said, a compromise is imperative and he urged that the senate adopt the suggestion the closing days of the last session, for appointment of a conciliation com-In addition trains north and west of mittee. He declared that this is the is not doing his full duty in "waiting for something to turn up" or for the

The tide on Thursday rose two feet kets but denied that failure of the the next move is up to the president Among the veessels damaged by the and that unless he revives it the treaty is dead.

"It is for those who are the friends modification to make proposals if they are ready to listen to and to consider them. If modifications of the reservations are desired, let them be offered by those who are discontented with the reservations as they stand. Give us an opportunity to see what you

"As to a committee of conciliation democratic senators have nothing to do but come forward if they are duly authorized by the president and tell us what modifications they would going to deal, with my assent at least. discourse about the treaty with a ma- raise the grade of their certificates. jority of the senate. If the president | Mrs. Johnston pointed out that the desires to present any modifications or salary of teachers is based entirely on open to him to do it."

that because such a position is unrea. \$100 a month. sonable there is no use in trying conciliation. Brandegee asserted that, in his opinion, France and Great Britain "don't care a fig about the league A tug has been sent to aid the of nations." Their people are as sharply divided on it, he said, as the American people are and their governments, he said, "were over-persuaded | %

Hitchcock assailed the republicans | der; cold wave in west and cen-St. Peter's Catholic church on Christ- on the ground that they are thwarting | * tral portions. mas Eve night. The exercises are to the overwhelming sentiment of the & South Carolina: Rain Sunday, start immediately on the strok of the American people for peace. He assert | # much colder by Sunday night; # for California to rest and will then be clock at the midnight hour. The cele ed that entire responsibility lies with % cold wave in north portion Sunday % the republicans whose proposals, he is night; Monday fair and colder. ram Johnson, of California, tonight for will carry his candidacy direct to the chestra under the direction of Prof. declared, could not even get a ma Lucius Lescale, organist of the church. | jority vote in the senate.

NEW FIRST LADY OF KENTUCKY AND SON AND DAUGHTER



Mrs. Edwin P. Morrow, son and daughter.

Mrs. Edwin P. Morrow is the first ady of Lentucky, since her husband as inaugurated as governor of that state recently. The governor and his wife have two children, a daughter and a son. Mrs. Morrow has been a leader in Kentucky society for a long

think that when senators on this side are willing to go that far in surren-

Sheriff Wallace is in Birmingham Expecting Bring Shaw Back.

George A. Shaw, put up by several Charlotte merchants in their pleas as a modern Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford, is in Birmingham, Ala., awaiting necessary legal procedure to enable Sheriff Wallace to bring him back here to answer to charges of leaving town with about \$15,000 not his own. Shaw has instituted habeas corpus proceedbut it is believed here that this will

up Tuesday. Last spring Shaw came here and proceeded to interest Charlotte merchants and others in the organization of a wholesale grocery concern. He borhood of \$25,000 in stock subscrip tions and deposited this in a local bank. Some of the subscribers, becom ing impatient at the delay in getting the project under way, inquired at the bank and found that the promoter had checked out more than \$15,000 of the \$25,000, leaving a little more than \$9, 000 in the bank. Subscribers to the stock at once compared notes, and there has been a hot chase after the

illusive promoter ever since. On the discovery that everything might not be as it should be with the plan, John M. Robinson of the Charlotte bar was appointed as receiver for the enterprise. At once he got atand Atlanta on the trail. About a month ago Shaw was arrested in Atlanta, where local warrants were is sued against him. He brought habeas waiting about the Atlanta capital to order by Federal Judge Anderson by bring Shaw back to Charlotte. Mr. Robinson here had secured-extradition papers on both the governors of Alabama and Georgia to insure his being brought back here.

The result of the hearing in Atlana was that Shaw was released on \$5,000 bond. A few days ago he was arrested in Birmingham again, and Sheriff Wallace left Friday night for Birmingham to get him. A telegram from the sheriff Saturday afternoon to Mr Robinson here told of the proceedings there. Those interested here believe that the result of the prolonged chase after the promoter and the 'legal fight he is putting up will not prevent his being brought back here for trial at the criminal court, beginning Januarv 5.

Several agents were engaged Shaw to help him promote his organization here. It is believed these were innocent of any possible wrong-doing.

STATE AGENT URGES HIGH CERTIFICATES

Mrs. T. E. Johnston, of Raleigh, member of the state board of examiners, met with the teachers of Mecklenburg county at their session Saturlike us to consider. The senate is not day at the Y. M. C. A. building and delivered a brief address relative to the certification of teachers and the sons whom the president may select to need of teachers' constantly seeking to

concessions from his position, it is the grade of certificates held and that it was to their own interest, as well Senator Brandegee, republican, lik- as to the best interest of the educaened Senator Underwood's speech to tional system, to hold as high-grade "wails of a wake." He declared certificates as possible. She said it against appointment of a conciliation was the aim of the board of examincommittee on the ground that Presiders to have every teacher in the prideeking more and more aggressively to dent Wilson's position is that he mary, grammar and high school grades deny to wage earners their right to won't have peace unless he has the hold a certificate by next year that cease work. We denounce these as vileague of nations covenant with it and would call for a minimum salary of cious and destructive of the most pre-

THE WEATHER.

Washington, Dec. 13 .- Forecast: # North Carolina: Rain Sunday, * much colder; Monday fair and col- *

INDORSEMENT VICTORY FOR THE CONSERVATIVES

Urges Resistance to Government by Injunction-Claims Right to Strike.

BY RALPH H. CROUCH,

United Press Staff Correspondent. Washington, Dec. 13.-Organized las bor today read the bolshevists and L. W. W.'s out of its ranks and adopted a "declaration of independence" urging resistance to government by injunction and the "autocratic management" of industry.

The double action was taken at an all-day meeting of two hundred presidents and secretaries of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, officials of the four big brotherhoods and farmer representatives. The "declaration of independence"

sets forth labor's deflance to its foes from without. It condemns the use of injunctions in strikes, protests the attitude of the capital group in the first industrial conference, accuses federal courts of usurping authority, proposes plans for reducing living wages and urges ratification of the peace treaty. This document was approximately 4,000 words long.

The second document issued was a short resolution "condemning and repudiating" the radicals who are trying "to inject the spirit of bolshevism and I. W. W.-ism into the affairs of the American Federation of Labor."

The adoption of both .documents was considered a victory for Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the forces which have been backing him in his fight against the radicals in labor

to amend the "declaration of independence" which was prepared by Mat thew Woll, vice-president of the fed eration under direction of the executive council. They failed in their fight, the declaration being changed to only in verbiage and on the final roll call there were three votes against it. They were cast by Andrew Furuseth, president of the seamen; J. W. Fitzpa trick of the White Rats of America, and Delegate Baroff of the fur workers. Fitzpatrick is not the man who

headed the steel strike. An attempt to refer the declaration against bolshevism to the federation executive council failed by a vote of

60 to 40. Today's meeting will be followed by one tomorrow between farmers' repre sentatives and the organization committee of the federation.

"Government by injunction," reads the draft, "has grown out of the perversion of injunction process. By misuse of that process, workers have been forbidden to do things which they have a natural and constitutiona right to do."

The next paragraph characterizes the present use of the injunction as a "revolutionary measure which substitutes government by judicial discretion or bias for government by law. It substitutes a trial by one man, a judge, in his discretion for a trial by jury. It is a subversive of the spirit of free people working out their destiny

in an orderly and rational manner.' Avowing a "reverence for law," the declaration then urges that "by every lawful means we must resist the establishment of a practice that would destroy the very spirit of freedom and democracy.

The most recent use of the injunction in labor matters was by the government which enjoined President John L. Lewis and 83 other leaders of the United Mine Workers from furthering the nation-wide strike of miners fight ensued with Sheriff Wallace and resulted in the issuance of an which Lewis was forced to counter mand his original strike call.

One group sought to amend the rough draft to include a charge that government officials have shown themselves "autocratic" in their handling of the wage demands of employes in the postal and railroad service. The amendment was offered to the second section of the document which scores the "autocratic attitude and destructive action of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary branches to oppress the workers by denying them the exercise of their freedom of action.

The document declares for a change in the system of selecting federal judges who are now appointed by the president. It urges that judges be elected for terms not exceeding six

Dealing with the high cost of living in section No. 10, the declaration urges as remedial: "The deflation of currency; prevention of hoarding and unfair price fixing; establishment co-operative movements operated under the Roachdale system; making accessible all income tax returns and dividend declarations as a direct and truthful means of revealing excessive costs and profits." The document contains a demand from labor that the peace treaty be

ratified. that organized labor Declaring "speaks in the name of millions of workers," the preamble of the declaraterest are inseparably bound up with the well-being of the nation" and "we are organized to work out the welfare of all."

Right To Strike.

Section No. 2-"Powerful forces are cious liberties of our people. So long as it is necessary to exercise the right to cease work-strike-as a fina! means of enforcing justice from autocratic control of industry, so long must the workers maintain the right to strike." This was amended to read: "The right to cease workstrike-as a final means of enforcing justice from autocratic control of industry must be maintained."

Section No. 3-Protests are made against "the attitude and action of a majority of the representatives of the employers in the employers' group'

Industrial Conference.

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