

STRIKING POLICEMEN OFFER TO GO BACK

Gompers Asks Return Until
White House Conference.

PLACES NOT HELD OPEN

Boston Commissioner to Employ No
Strikers—"Deserters" Is Term
Applied by Governor.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—Frank McCarthy, New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor, announced tonight that the policemen's union had accepted the suggestion of Samuel Gompers that they return to work and await the outcome of the labor conference at the White House on October 6.

When Police Commissioner Curtis was informed of the action of the union he said that he had issued orders this afternoon that no strikers applying for reinstatement should be taken back. He said that he could not change his order before hearing from the attorney-general. This statement was interpreted to mean that the attorney-general would be asked to decide whether the patrolmen were "employees" who had a right to strike or "officers" of the government who had no such right.

"The government and laws of the commonwealth of Massachusetts cannot be arbitrated," this declaration from the state house today was in response to an incessant public demand to know the attitude of the state toward the striking policemen and suggestions of compromise.

Applications for reinstatement had been received from a number of the strikers, Superintendent Crowley said. "The men are deserters," said Governor Coolidge. "This is not a strike. These men were public officials. We cannot think of arbitrating the government or the form of law. There can be no opportunity for any compromise in respect to either. My personal opinion is that they could not be taken back if they yielded to my view."

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, tonight sent to Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts a duplicate of a telegram sent by him today to Mayor Peters of Boston, announcing that he had appealed to policemen on strike in that city to return to work.

Mr. Gompers made public here this afternoon the text of a telegram sent by him to Mayor Peters of Boston, announcing that he had sent an appeal to the striking policemen to return to work.

Frank McCarthy, representative of the federation in Boston, urged the strikers to go back to their posts, just as if the strike order had not been issued at all, and await the outcome of the conference called by President Wilson for October 6 at Washington.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—When informed of President Gompers' appeal that the police return to their posts, President John F. McNelis of the policemen's union said that he would place the proposal before a meeting of the striking patrolmen at once.

"That is the logical step," was his only comment.

Gompers Referred to Governor.

Mayor Peters, in a telegram to Samuel Gompers tonight replying to the labor leader's message today, said that as the governor now had charge of the police department, Mr. Gompers should direct his communication to Governor Coolidge.

The mayor's telegram follows: "Situation in Boston differs from that in the District of Columbia, as policemen here left their posts and gave the city over to forces of disorder. The governor, as commander-in-chief of the state forces, now has charge of the police department. Your communication should be directed to him."

Death List Now Seven.

The death list as a direct result of the strike, now in its third day, stood today at seven. Several of the fatalities were due to firing by guardsmen into mobs found breaking windows and looting stores, while two resulted from efforts of soldiers to break up dice games which, during the first two days, were played openly in the streets and on Boston Common. Another of the dead was a striking policeman, shot down by a storekeeper, who feared his place of business was about to be sacked.

Several of the union meetings are expected to be held today or tomorrow. The firemen will vote tonight and the telephone operators will announce a meeting at the same time to consider "matters of importance." The outcome of the voting is to be reported to a special committee of the central body.

VON BRINCKEN WOULD STAY

American Wife Counted On to Save

German From Deportation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Hearings on the plea of Wilhelm von Brincken, formerly military attaché of the German consulate in San Francisco, to avoid deportation to Germany, began yesterday at McNeil island, Wash., where von Brincken is serving a sentence in the federal penitentiary. Von Brincken's counsel said his client's conviction automatically operated to deport him, but that von Brincken hoped to be allowed to remain in this country, as he had married a California girl. The transcript of the hearing is to be submitted to Anthony Caminetti, commissioner-general of immigration, for decision.

SPIRITS TO BE WITHDRAWN

Revenue Stamps Ready for Collectors All Over Country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Admission that internal revenue collectors throughout the country have received instructions from Daniel C. Roper, United States commissioner of internal revenue, to apply immediately for all revenue stamps required for the withdrawal from bonded warehouses of spirits, including stored whiskies, gins and brandies, was made here today at the offices of Justice Wardell, internal revenue collector.

Reports, however, that internal revenue collectors had been advised by Mr. Roper that wartime prohibition was to end soon were denied.

Linn Bond Issue Legal.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 12.—(Special.)—Plans are being completed for the sale of the first block of \$100,000 of the Linn county road bonds, voted in the election last June. The law firm of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer and Dodge of Boston, one of the leading bond examiners of the country, has approved the proceedings of the issue, which were prepared by G. S. Hill, district attorney of Linn county.

GREAT RECEPTION FOR PERSHING AT NEW YORK CITY HALL.



Redman Wannamaker (at left with silk hat and cane), head of the welcoming committee; General John J. Pershing and Grover Whalen, former secretary to Mayor Hylan (right in silk hat) at the city hall, where the general was welcomed with an elaborate ceremony.

PERSHING IS WELCOMED

VICE-PRESIDENT GREETED HEAD
OF AMERICAN ARMY.

Leader Gives Flags to New York;
Shouts Thanks for Good Time
in Metropolis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—General Pershing arrived here at 3:30 today and was formally welcomed by Vice-President Marshall, Secretary Baker, General March and a distinguished delegation.

General Pershing, it is expected, will not report formally at the war department until tomorrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—General John J. Pershing ended his visit as the city's guest today. With members of his staff and his family he departed at 8 A. M. on a special train for Washington.

Before boarding the train General Pershing said:

"I am going to offer the beautiful flags presented to me by Commissioner Wannamaker on behalf of the citizens of New York to the great Metropolis and ask that they be placed on display in the rotunda of the city hall or some other appropriate place to symbolize our victory."

"I shall retain the title in these flags in order that I may always have an emblem as he entered the station, which was so greatly endeared to me."

The general was loudly cheered by railroad employees and early morning commuters as he entered the station. "Thank you all; I have had a mighty good time," he shouted as his train departed.

MANY GILNETTERS FINED

Penalties for Columbia River Violators Total \$750 in Day.

Total fines amounting to \$750 were collected yesterday from Columbia river violators of the fish and game laws during the closed season, which ended September 10. Gilnetters were the principal offenders, and two were penalized by the courts at Astoria and nine at St. Helens, all of them for offenses committed prior to the closing date. Tom Taylor, convicted at St. Helens on the charge of having operated a fish trap contrary to the statutes in that case made and provided.

E. D. Egan and Ben Person were brought into court at Astoria. Those who were convicted for gillnetting before the court at St. Helens were D. C. Suddington, Y. G. Grunton, W. T. Bishop, Peter Urakkoila, John Nimota, Carl Beebe, Orre Harris, Ralph Carson and G. V. Allen.

LINER TRANSPORT TODAY

Great Northern to Carry 1700 Troops to Siberia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The liner Great Northern is to begin her maiden voyage as a trans-Pacific troop transport tomorrow instead of Monday, as previously announced. The United States army transport service announced here today. She will carry 1700 volunteer replacement troops to relieve as many troops now serving in Siberia.

The Great Northern will touch at Honolulu, but will omit Manila on the route to Vladivostok. She will touch at Manila on the return voyage.

RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN TO STOP

(Continued From First Page.)

means of refuge to all those Russians who, having compromised themselves by helping us since we landed in north Russia, might now, otherwise, find themselves exposed to bolshevik vengeance.

Refugees to Be Withdrawn.

Considerable numbers of persons, including women and children, in addition to the British troops have, therefore, to be evacuated by sea. Yet all time the front has to be maintained largely by Russian troops against an enemy who is well informed

of all that is taking place.

"The simple process advocated by a certain class of people of marching the British troops into their transports and sailing away under cover of the guns of the warships would result in a series of episodes which would be dishonorable to the British national name. Military authorities have always insisted that the British troops could not be withdrawn except by certain offensive operations of a limited scope in order to disengage the front. Ample strength and freedom of action, cool and firm leading, patient and skillful dispositions are required. There is every reason to believe they will not be lacking."

Officer to Be Disciplined.

"To add to the difficulties of such an operation in its most critical phase by inspiring the enemy or disheartening the national Russian forces or by spreading reports calculated to cause despondency or alarm among our own troops, is wrong and unpatriotic. In a military officer such conduct is a grave offense."

"This connection attention must be drawn particularly to statements which have been published purporting to emanate from Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood Kelley. This officer was, on August 16, removed from the command of his battalion at Archangel and sent back to England by General Lord Rawlinson for a serious offense under the army act. General Lord Rawlinson had reported that he refrained from trying him by court-martial only on account of his gallant fighting record. Now he is alleged to have committed an offense of a character against the king's regulations in regard to which disciplinary action must take its course."

Decision Reached in February.

"No situation can be made at the present time in regard to impending military events, and none is needed beyond the perfectly clear and definite assurances already given to parliament and repeated above. But with regard to the past it is worth while to emphasize what already has been stated in the house of commons."

"The decision to evacuate Archangel and Murmansk was come to by his majesty's government in February last upon the advice of the general staff as laid before the cabinet by the secretary of state for war. Ample notice was given the Russian authorities of this intention, and they were encouraged and aided to make themselves self-sufficient. It was also decided that in the event of these Russian efforts failing, means of refuge should be offered to all who wished to leave behind on shore."

Staff Foresees Difficulties.

"The British general staff have always foreseen the difficulties and anxieties which would attend the actual withdrawal. These difficulties and anxieties would necessarily be doubled and redoubled if the local Russian forces could not in the meanwhile be retrained sufficiently strong and self-reliant to maintain themselves after the British have left."

"Therefore, when, in May, the advance of Admiral Kolchak's armies from Siberia offered the hope, and even the prospect, that he would be able to effect a junction between his northernmost army and the north Russian troops, General William E. Ironside was instructed to prepare a plan of facilitating this junction. This plan was approved by the cabinet. Had it been possible to carry it into effect, the British forces could have left north Russia without any further statement of the British and French governments to send the additional reinforcements which are now on the spot."

Kolchak's Effort Fails.

"That this plan never was realized was certainly not the fault of the British, who stood ready to do their part with adequate forces, viz: to advance along the river and destroy the enemy's flotilla and bases. But Admiral Kolchak's armies, so far from advancing, have retired hundreds of miles to the eastward and no hope of effecting a junction with him before winter remains. The government was therefore forced to face again the difficult and painful alternative, which they had not shrunk from at the beginning of the year, but which they, later, had some hopes might be avoided, at any rate in the most anxious form. It is not proposed to issue any further statement of policy during the progress of these operations, but at their close and when it is certain that the lives of British soldiers will not be endangered by pub-

licity, or the interests of the national Russians prejudiced, a full account of the measures taken and the military reasons for them will be prepared by the general staff and presented to parliament by the secretary of state for war."

No British On Battle Front.

"Another crop of rumors and reports has grown up about various anti-bolshevik forces in the Baltic states and on the Petrograd front. The main authority for all these is to be found in the bolshevik wireless through which elaborate accounts of a combined advance by 14 nations, organized by Great Britain, have been given to the world. Other reports have come from persons in the Baltic states who hoped something like this might be done and with whom the wish was father to the thought."

"It is not for us to clear up the doubts of the bolshevik enemy at the expense of these little states and struggling Russian forces who are maintaining themselves in this theater, more especially as their fortunes have an indirect bearing upon our own problem at Archangel. It must, however, be repeated, first that no British troops are employed, or ever have been employed, in this theater and, secondly, that his majesty's government have taken the rescue of these states and responsibility for the success or failure of any military operations there. We have given a certain supply of arms and munitions and such advice and assistance as we had right to give on the clear understanding that we could not involve ourselves in that quarter."

New Holds Back Red Fleet.

"Of course, the British navy, with its superb efficiency, has prevented the bolshevik fleet from raiding the Baltic ports. In this quarter there are two different sets of dangers which threaten, in a far-reaching manner, the interests of this city and the Bishop of the victorious allies. The first is the overrunning of these small states by the bolsheviks and their consequent reduction to anarchy and ruin. The second is the rescue of these small states from the danger by the Germans and the consequent establishment of Germany as the predominant influence in the Baltic and, ultimately, over Russia."

"The resources at the disposal of this country would not enable us, single-handed, to avert either of these dangers. But they have for some time engaged the attention of the peace conference in Paris. The problem is clearly one which can be grappled with only by the victorious allies acting in concert."

GERMANS MAY NATURALIZE

Restrictions on Enemy Aliens Held
No Longer Operative.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The commissioner of naturalization has issued instructions that the act of May 3, 1918, which placed restrictions on enemy aliens during the war, is no longer operative to prevent the naturalization of former subjects of the central powers.

Cases suspended under this law may be completed unless there are specific objections to individuals and unless the applicant deferred taking steps toward naturalization within the two-year period preceding the war, such cases being subject to presidential exception.

GRAPE YARDS WANT CARS

Movement of California Crops Afford Serious Problem.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—(Special.)—There is considerable fear now of a car shortage to handle the big crops moving from California, particularly wine and table grapes. As the situation stands now there are only 35,000 refrigerator cars in this district, and with a crop of 30,000 cars of wine grapes and 16,000 cars of table grapes, the outlook is not very good.

With a 20 per cent increase in the apple crop of the northwest, the car problem is baffling railroad officials. The grape season, now at its height, will last to November 1. Before that time, however, both California and the northwest will have begun shipping apples.

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UNTIL
YOU SEE



CORINNE GRIFFITH IN

THIN ICE

KINOGRAM
COMEDY

HOP YARD AGITATOR JAILED

TRESPASS CHARGED AGAINST
MAN LINGERING AT ENTRANCE.

Picking Continues Despite Varied
Reports of Labor Situation in
Salem District.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 12.—(Special.)—

Latest developments in the reported strike of hop pickers in the Lake Brook and home yards, operated by the Liversley interests of this city and the Bishop of the victorious allies. The first is the overrunning of these small states by the bolsheviks and their consequent reduction to anarchy and ruin. The second is the rescue of these small states from the danger by the Germans and the consequent establishment of Germany as the predominant influence in the Baltic and, ultimately, over Russia."

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Although A. T. Liversley denies that there has been any strike in the yards operated by his company, reports reaching the city are to the effect that approximately 150 or the 300 pickers employed in the company's fields demanded 80 cents a basket instead of 60 cents as provided in the contracts entered into earlier in the season. It is also said that they demanded other concessions.

At the Lake Brook ranch it is also reported that about half of the pickers are out and that they demand \$1 a basket.

Sheriff Needham, who visited the Lake Brook farm north of Salem, denied that there was any general strike in progress.

While there has been no general influx of agitators into the yards, several foreigners are attempting to induce the workers to quit.

Charneski's bail was furnished by friends.

FRUITMEN TO SUE RAILWAY

Reimbursement for Failure to Move

Crop Sought in South.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—(Special.)—Announcement in Sacramento by Joseph de Giorgio, president of the Earl Fruit company of California, that an attorney had been retained by him to sue the United States railroad administration, to force the government back the railroads to reimburse small growers who sell to the company for

the losses resulting from the failure to move their crop because of the car shortage, was an outstanding feature of the car shortage situation in the grape-growing districts of California today.

After a tour of the districts, De Giorgio said that more than 25 per cent of the usual shipments are going out of Lodi, Florin, Fresno and Pacificville. He said the company could have handled 25 cars out of Lodi Wednesday and that only seven cars were available. Three-fourths of the available cars are being used for wine grapes, and table grapes are therefore suffering most.

SERB LOSSES REPORTED

Montenegrins Say Invaders Suffer

Heavily; Reinforcements Sent.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—A Montenegrin official communication issued at Paris

says that fighting continues fiercely throughout Montenegro against the Serbian invaders, who have suffered severe losses. The Serbians have sent 15,000 reinforcements by way of Bosnia and Cattaro.

Most of the food products sold on the public market are brought to the city by motor truck.

But there are some gardeners who still use old, slow "Dobbin"—mainly because they think the cost of a truck is more than they can afford.

When as little as \$500 will buy a truck suitable for a gardener it is hard to believe any man in this business can afford not to have a truck.

BRINGING THE
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