

PALMER SAYS MOST DEALERS HONEST

Attorney - General Demands End of Price and Wage Chase.

ALTERNATIVE IS DISASTER

Department of Justice Not Fighting Normal Food Storage, Official Tells Bostonian.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general of the United States, demanded the ending of the "vicious circle of higher wages and higher prices" in an address before a cost-of-living conference at the statehouse today.

He urged increased production, declaring that idleness is "a sin in this emergency," and said that the department of justice was making every effort to punish profiteering. He asserted that 99 men out of 100 in both retail and wholesale business were "taking only a fair profit" and said that it was the department's policy to ask the honest business men to enforce the laws against profiteering.

Mr. Palmer declared this policy was to be worked out through the various committees in every city and county of the country.

"The people," Mr. Palmer said, "fired themselves chasing about in a circle—high prices chasing higher wages and higher wages chasing higher prices for everything. The people will get nowhere by continuing that process indefinitely except to the point where industrial disaster will overtake the United States."

"That time will come when our 4,000,000 men who were the khaki in their country's defense get back into the great army of industry in America. Americans can produce more in mill and factory, upon the farm and in the warehouse, than any people on earth, and when production begins to boom we can supply America and supply the necessities of other parts of the world.

"Everybody recognizes that the one great thing which will bring back normal conditions to America is normal production."

"I regret to say that there has been some misunderstanding and misconception of the food supply of the country. The department has gone no further than the law and it is not our purpose to treat as hoarding the normal storage of food products by legitimate dealers conducting business in the usual way and disposing of the stocks in storage at the usual time, and upon reasonable margins of profit."

KNIGHTS OPEN SCHOOL

James Gorman to Have Charge of Night Classes for Ex-Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Establishment of free vocational courses for discharged service men in six Pacific coast cities was announced today by Albert G. Bagley, director of western department activities for the Knights of Columbus.

The following educational supervisors have been appointed: mechanics, radiograph work, stenography, bookkeeping, motion picture machine work and academic subjects: James Gorman, Portland and Seattle; William F. O'Keefe, Tacoma; D. E. L. Porter, Vancouver; Dr. J. J. Jones, Sacramento; Frank Fanning, Los Angeles; H. L. Neubert, San Diego; James Meehan, Salt Lake City.

CARMEN'S DEMAND IS UP

(Continued From First Page.)

Union. "Neither do we believe that the public would be benefited by the reduction in order that they might ride the streets at a lower fare. Men in other cities, it is true, are receiving larger wages than we are, though the hourly wage is smaller. They are working 10 hours or longer. We hold that it is a recognized fact that eight hours is sufficient for any competent worker to earn his livelihood. And naturally, if the fact is so, a comparison of our present earnings with those of carmen in cities where longer hours are required, we find that our earnings are low. C. C. Knapp, of the board, asked the carmen if they did not feel that any further increase in wages was warranted, resulting in higher fares, would react against the development of Portland.

To this President Kidney, of the union, replied that he did not believe such would prove the case. New industries, he said, would send to the street cars a new patronage of workmen. He maintained that these workers, he said, would be glad to pay a slightly increased fare in order to assure to the carmen a living wage.

In addressing the board President Griffith had members note that their duty consisted in establishing a living wage for the carmen. If it is found that the present wage is inadequate, beyond that point, said the witness, they must consider the interests of the public, who have the right to question any increase that is not fully justified by the cost of living, inasmuch as the public eventually will foot the bill. President Griffith stressed the fact that the demands of the carmen, and all of the circumstances of the case, are of the concern of the public as they are of the company.

SUGAR MAY BE DOLED OUT

(Continued From First Page.)

only three cents lower, although the wholesale figure has taken a six-cent tumble. Pork is quoted at 15 cents from 18 to 20 cents and retail at 42 cents. Mr. Farrell held that the butchers charged too much for certain losses on the meat from other seasons of the year, but C. E. Spence, master of the Slaters Metolius, declared that with his intimate knowledge of the market, he is unable to believe that any butcher has lost money on pork. Small retailers, he said, are not accustomed to purchasing more than their needs.

Bears and Cougars Bite Cattle.

BEND, Or., Oct. 24.—(Special.)—Bears and cougars are causing considerable losses of young cattle in the Dry creek section of the Sisters Metolius range. Cattle have come in badly scratched and bitten and other stockmen are certain, have been killed.

Border Embargo Effective.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 24.—An embargo on the sale and shipment of arms and ammunition on the border was put into effect today by the southern department of the United States army, according to orders received by El Paso district authorities.

REMARKABLE SCULPTURE FOR SCOTTISH RITE TEMPLE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.



The remarkable sculptures, "Nephthys" (shown above) and "Isis," by David Edstrom, noted Scandinavian sculptor, were unveiled with elaborate ceremonies in the Scottish Rite temple in Washington, D. C., recently. They are of foot of carved statuary on east side of the temple. George Fleming Moore, sovereign grand commander, officiated at the ceremonies, in which the sculptor participated.

JAP QUESTION IS RAISED

HAWAII SEEKS TO ELIMINATE DUAL CITIZENSHIP.

Action Through Washington Is Proposed—Honolulu Japanese Press Frothing.

HONOLULU, Oct. 24.—(Special.)—Initial steps toward wiping out dual citizenship in the Hawaiian Islands were taken at the civic convention on the island of Maui when a resolution was adopted favoring arrangements with Japan whereby Hawaiian-born Japanese will formally determine their allegiance either to the United States or Japan upon arriving at the age of majority.

The resolution pointed out that a great number of children were growing up in these islands, who under the laws are American citizens, and who under Japanese rule are citizens of Japan. It was resolved to ask the commission that leaves here shortly for the Japanese side of the question to take up with the federal authorities the problem of dual citizenship with a view to securing some sort of agreement whereby island youngsters born of Japanese parents might declare their allegiance to the United States or Japan upon reaching a given age.

This resolution, though but a few days old, already is causing considerable excitement in the local Japanese press is frothing over the matter.

P. Clayton, United States commissioner of education, and his associates are going to give special study to the Japanese side of the question when the federal school survey is made here shortly.

There are 20,000 Japanese pupils in Hawaii's public schools who attend the 150 Japanese language schools, Rev. U. Okumura, Japanese minister, declared in a speech before the Hawaiian Evangelical association that the Japanese race would retain the voting power of the islands within 14 years.

STRIKE MEDIATION FAILS

(Continued From First Page.)

pressed their regret that the negotiations could not go on, but declined to proceed with the negotiations until it had been determined whether the results of the negotiations would be successful or unsuccessful.

"The conference then adjourned without date."

"The president's proposal," the secretary declared, "was, first, to negotiate a wage scale, and second, to submit the matter to arbitration if negotiations failed, and third, to keep the mines in operation."

"The first the miners accepted, and held over the other two for consideration later."

Wilson Plan Rejected.

Operators and miners early today rejected a proposal by Secretary Wilson that they negotiate a new wage agreement calculated to avert the increase in the same ratio for machines and other classes of labor. The proposal also provided that there should be an eight-hour day "from tank to tank" and a half holiday on Saturday, the agreement to be effective November 1 and to continue until March 31, 1922.

Both sides rejected the new wage

proposal. Mr. Wilson then pleaded with leaders not to break up, but to return at 4 o'clock, stating that meanwhile he would get in touch with the White House. The meeting was held together while the two groups discussed separately what course they would take.

Coal Dealers Make Offer.

Secretary Wilson was plainly worried before going to the White House. Coal dealers represented in the American Wholesale Coal association, doing an annual business of 100,000,000 tons in all the principal cities of the country, pledged their efforts to day to prevent any increase in the price of coal as a result of the impending coal strike or after such strike would one be called.

To insure an uninterrupted supply of coal for public utilities, including railroads, in event of a strike, the association recommended to Chairman Frelinghuysen and members of the senate committee investigating coal prices that the war department be asked to put the draft into operation to supply the mine with workers.

Month's Supply on Hand.

Official Washington, beginning to realize the grim horror of a coal strike, was bombarded today with conflicting claims as to which side held the upper hand. The president's statement that the strike would begin at the time called caused a bit of confusion, for it was on hand, bituminous coal there is on hand, how long it might last, once the mines shut down. Estimates have indicated that the supply, with proper care might last a month.

Thomas M. Brewster, chairman of the coal operators' conference, declared tonight is the following statement:

Wilson's proposal to resume negotiations for a wage scale and to submit to arbitration any points which could not be agreed to by the miners is kept at work during negotiations, thereby breaking off the negotiations and making the strike inevitable.

"The refusal of the miners to accept or consider any of the proposals submitted, including the final proposition from President Wilson to the miners, is a clear demonstration of their determination that the coal supply of the United States be granted in full. Mr. Lewis is running true to his statement that the government can't stop the strike."

Miners Blame Operators.

The United Mine Workers of America in a statement tonight asserted that the operators "walked out of the conference" and did exactly what they set out deliberately to do in the first place—force the bituminous miners of the 112 international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to work in the mines.

The operators, it was charged, did not want or intend to negotiate a wage scale, and that they had declined to do so in conference statement.

"Knowing that the operators were dead set against the making of a new agreement, we know that if both sides accepted the two propositions made by President Wilson—one for the negotiation and the other for arbitration—the operators would prevent a contract by negotiation and then throw the entire matter into arbitration."

But we find that the only remedy left for us is a suspension of work. We did not want a strike. But when conditions became unbearable the coal miners must do what the great American people did when Germany began to starve us in 1918. They must assert their manhood. We have no fear as to the outcome. Nor do we have any fear but that the American public will see the justice of our position and our action."

GERMANY HAS PLAN FOR NEW REPUBLIC

Alsace and Lorraine Called Upon to Organize.

FRENCH DETECT MOTIVE

Campaign Designed to Divert Attention From Coming Elections, Officials Believe.

BY WILLIAM COOK.

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PARIS, Oct. 24.—(Special Cable.)—Much space is devoted in the French press and the attention of political and judicial circles is attracted to the campaign which, it is said, has been organized in Germany to constitute the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine in a neutral republic. The names of influential German officials who are in close touch with the Berlin authorities are put forward as being leaders of the movement. On the French side it is alleged that Deputy Jean Longuet, who has bolshevik tendencies, is implicated. Longuet admits that he visited Alsace and met socialist students near Straßburg, but he denies that he went there for purposes of propaganda.

German Agents Arrested.

Le Matin reports the arrest of German agents by the French authorities when they were preparing to distribute pamphlets they had just received from Germany. The newspaper reproduces an appeal for the constitution of an Alsacean republic. At the top of these pamphlets, which can be stuck on walls, are the arms of the two provinces conjoined as they would appear if such a republic were proclaimed. The pamphlet is worded in German:

"A neutral republic of Alsace-Lorraine alone will bring peace and welfare to the country. Alsace and Lorraine for Alsaceans and Lorraines for Lorraines. No power can be stronger than your own if altogether you proclaim the right to dispose of your own destinies and guarantee your independence. What is being done now is that we Alsaceans and Lorraines shall be able to dispose of our own destiny."

The proclamations are signed by "The executive committee of the Alsace-Lorraine republic."

Motive Is Seen.

Launched on the very eve of the French elections when the redeemed provinces are called upon to send their representatives to the chamber of deputies and senate, the main object of the campaign was to divert all Alsaceans from taking part in the elections in the hope of turning their attention either toward Germany or to a neutral republic.

The campaign, named Koessler, has admitted that he is conducting the movement. He says also that he will make a further revelation of a political character which Paris awaits with keen interest.

WILSON IS ASKED TO ACT

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an end with the withdrawal of the labor group Wednesday and that the public group was not sufficiently representative to undertake a general program and also was handicapped by popular disfavor.

The industrial board plan of Secretary Wilson, which met with favor from the labor group, was rejected by the board of employers and employees in each industry and a general board of appeals, as a final resort in cases of dispute, was chosen by the parties to the dispute or from a standing list of 20 named by the president.

New Conference Predicted.

Secretary Lane, who first suggested the industrial conference and who was selected to make the United States today he believed the president would organize a new conference, which would be a basis for industrial peace, and Mr. Lane said the industrial dispute pending the strike would be original conference probably would and should be further postponed.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor, however, were not so optimistic as to the outcome. They explained that the conference of pending controversies had been held up at the president's suggestion, labor group, as well as the labor organization, as to the results of this effort to bring about industrial peace, and they were inclined to believe that nothing was to be gained by further delaying the issue.

Edward Hurley, former chairman of the shipping board, who called at the White House today to inquire as to the president's health, approved the stand taken by the labor group in withdrawing from the conference. He did not see how Mr. Gompers could have done anything different, Mr. Hurley said.

Big Battle Expected.

What may prove one of the greatest industrial battles in history was believed by some observers here to be forecast by the announcement today of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that a conference of the heads of the 112 international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor would be held in Washington in the "near future" to discuss present and impending disputes.

Co-operation of the four big railroad brotherhoods and the farmers of the country, as well as the labor organizations of Canada, probably will be sought, it was said, in furthering whatever programme the union chiefs decide upon.

Mr. Gompers' announcement was contained in a telegram to the Illinois Federation of Labor at Chicago. His message was in reply to one in which the Illinois organization asked that a special convention of the American Federation of Labor be called to perfect an alliance of the international unions of the United States and Canada and the railroad brotherhoods "more effectively to fight out the life and death struggle of the workers now in progress."

Farmers' Aid Wanted.

Federation officials also pointed out that the Illinois branch proposed that the alliance be called for the purpose of aggregating one-fourth of the net earnings of the organized workers as a "unit fund" for the purpose of "uniting the objects of this drive be accomplished."

Decision to issue a call for the national conference was reached by the executive council Tuesday night, but

the announcement was withheld. At that time labor officials had become convinced that the national industrial conference would be unable to reach any basis for the establishment of industrial peace.

It was on the following day that Mr. Gompers, in withdrawing organized labor's representatives from the conference, warned the employers' group that when they met in conference again with the spokesmen for union labor they would be glad to talk collective bargaining.

Results Are Summarized.

Holding that the industrial conference as originally constituted accomplished more than appeared on the surface, Chairman Baruch pointed out five results as follows:

First—It brought the issues involved home to the entire nation.

Second—It demonstrated the great difficulty of reaching a resolution.

Third—The discussion had the effect of setting the entire people thinking and from this thought will come the solution.

Fourth—There was brought home to all participants the intimate relation that exists between the farming interests and all industrial questions.

Fifth—What was not brought out clearly was that both capital and labor owed to society—which is inclusive of capital and labor—the duty to produce in quantity at the lowest possible cost commensurate with the protection of both capital and labor, all of the "things" that are necessary to keep up the proper, just and humane standards of modern life.

Recognition Is Merited.

Asserting that the industrial problems of the nation are of importance to every citizen, regardless of whether he be wage earner or a salaried person, Mr. Baruch said all workers merit the same proper recognition, but the recognition of their position as part of the foundations of society is the most important, he said, must come not as a privilege granted, but as a matter of inherent right.

"The outcome of this conference," Mr. Baruch asserted, "must be, in my opinion, that there will be manifested an increasing effort on the part of the employers to see that not alone proper wages are paid, but that the humane rights of the workers are considered. The employer has certain rights which must be recognized and the rights of the workers must be recognized to see that all of his employees are accorded just treatment."

The joint declaration, the rejection of the labor delegation from the industrial conference, was defeated in the employ of about 10 to 1.

The public group in its report pointed out that the labor group membership lacked the homogeneity of the other units there was "manifested through the conference of the important matter of the right of workers to strike and of the methods whereby without destroying or impairing that right the public interest may be adequately conserved and protected."

Effect Is Seen.

"The existence of the great strike," the report declares, "had the effect of focusing interest and attention upon the present conflict as against constructive measures and agreement for the future and made the calm discussion of such constructive measures difficult. Because it was manifestly impossible to dispose of this subject by agreement under the rules of the conference, which required concurrence of at least a majority of each of the three groups, the conference decided to defer action upon the question until the subject of collective bargaining was passed upon."

In this connection we deem it important to emphasize the fact that the conference did not at any time reject the principle of the right of workers to organize and to bargain collectively, but it did reject the principle of the right of workers to strike and of the methods whereby without destroying or impairing that right the public interest may be adequately conserved and protected."

Many Points Involved.

"Obviously the important principle of collective bargaining cannot be sharply separated from other elements in the great problem in the relations of employers and employees. The right of organization, the protection in the exercise of their lawful rights, of those who seek to organize the workers; the refusal of definition of various forms of organization through which the right may be exercised; and the machinery necessary for adjusting disputes over the right of organization with that right, must all be taken into account in their proper relation."

We believe that the conference of this conference, and of similar conferences elsewhere, clearly shows the need of a more effective method, by adopting detached and unprejudiced arbitration as a method, in our judgment, is that of formulating a comprehensive and systematically developed programme.

"We believe that the conference of this conference, and of similar conferences elsewhere, clearly shows the need of a more effective method, by adopting detached and unprejudiced arbitration as a method, in our judgment, is that of formulating a comprehensive and systematically developed programme."

Difficulties Are Expected.

"In the recognition of the right of the workers to organize, to be represented by representatives of their own choice, difficulties will from time to time arise. We believe that it would be the duty of the government to appoint an impartial authority to adjust the difficulties."

S. S. S. Clears Skin of Eruptions—Drives Poison From the System.

Get it fixed in your mind that skin eruptions, Eczema, burning, itching skin, and all skin diseases are due entirely to impure blood. If the trouble was on the outside of the skin, by simply washing and keeping it clean you could obtain relief, but even ointments, lotions, and salve would be necessary. Agree with us in this belief and your trouble can be relieved, you can be entirely restored to health. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable treatment that you can secure from your own druggist. Fifty years ago S. S. S. was discovered and given to suffering mankind. During this period it has proven its remarkable remedial properties and has relieved thousands of cases of disease caused by poor blood. You can be relieved, but you must take S. S. S. It is a purifier of the blood, it denotes bad blood, and may be followed by the sufferings from torturing skin eruptions. Therefore, don't take chances, don't use lotions. If yours is a special case, write for expert medical advice. Address: Medical Director, S. S. S. Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

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such difficulties with justice and fairness to all parties concerned. "The abrupt termination of the conference prevented any discussion in the conference of the important matter of the right of workers to strike and of the methods whereby without destroying or impairing that right the public interest may be adequately conserved and protected."

London and a sword of honor was presented to him today in recognition of his services in the war. Winston Churchill, secretary of state, presented the sword to him in the presence of his speech, that when the triple alliance between Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary was first concluded 40 years ago, Italy had stipulated that under no circumstances was she to be drawn into a war with Great Britain.

MINE INVASION CHARGED

WEST VIRGINIA GOVERNOR IS APPREHENSIVE OF TROUBLE.

Coal Miners Seek to Organize in Guyan Valley Fields—Armed Men at Meeting.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 24.—From 3000 to 4000 coal miners of the lower Cabin creek district in Kanawha county, West Virginia, held a meeting here tonight on the question of organizing the Guyan valley coal field. It was the first meeting of the kind since the bituminous coal strike, according to reports from Governor Cornwell to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he charged that a second armed invasion of the Guyan fields was contemplated. He charged, also, that arms and ammunition had been distributed among the miners and that there was a staff of taking over control of the government.

The seriousness of the situation was revealed today through a message from Governor Cornwell to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in which he charged that a second armed invasion of the Guyan fields was contemplated. He charged, also, that arms and ammunition had been distributed among the miners and that there was a staff of taking over control of the government.

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Get it fixed in your mind that skin eruptions, Eczema, burning, itching skin, and all skin diseases are due entirely to impure blood. If the trouble was on the outside of the skin, by simply washing and keeping it clean you could obtain relief, but even ointments, lotions, and salve would be necessary. Agree with us in this belief and your trouble can be relieved, you can be entirely restored to health. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable treatment that you can secure from your own druggist. Fifty years ago S. S. S. was discovered and given to suffering mankind. During this period it has proven its remarkable remedial properties and has relieved thousands of cases of disease caused by poor blood. You can be relieved, but you must take S. S. S. It is a purifier of the blood, it denotes bad blood, and may be followed by the sufferings from torturing skin eruptions. Therefore, don't take chances, don't use lotions. If yours is a special case, write for expert medical advice. Address: Medical Director, S. S. S. Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

United States Railroad Administration Director General of Railroads Northern Pacific Railroad Important Announcement

Saturday evening, October 25th ONLY, Northern Pacific R. R. train No. 402 will leave Portland one hour late on account of Daylight Saving Act. Secure information from Consolidated Ticket Office, 3d and Washington Sts., or Union Depot.

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