

JUSTICE TO ITALY'S WORKERS HELD AIM

Toilers to Have Square Deal, Declares Premier.

LABOR'S DEMANDS UPHELD

No Revolution Seen in Present Industrial Movement—Object Is Purely Economic.

(Continued From First Page.)

National Action Desired.
"So we arrive at the principle of control, or supervision, through which the worker will be afforded an opportunity to familiarize himself with every angle of industrial production and may have a rational basis for his efforts to better his lot."

"To apply this principle a commission composed of six employers and six representatives of labor is being organized. Two methods of application are in view. One is to have the delegates of the workers sit in the boards of directors of industrial concerns. The other is to have the workers represented in stockholders' assemblies which pass upon the acts of the directors."

"I am hopeful the commission we have created will be able to elaborate a comprehensive plan that can be translated into law. In any event, the supervisory principle will be applied ultimately by parliament."

"I believe, moreover, Italy's lead in this matter before long will be followed by other nations. Old forms of contract between capital and labor are out of date today and the sooner this is recognized generally, the better it will be for us all."

Little Friction Expected.
Signor Giolitti anticipated no considerable friction in applying the supervisory principle, either from the bosses or the workers. The minority of the manufacturers, which opposes the project, he remarked, consists chiefly of men "whose establishments are so badly run that they do not want outside surveillance."

As for the labor unions, the referendum vote taken among their members clearly demonstrates, he added, how insistent the number of extremists antagonistic to the government's proposals.

"In the event of the workers' representatives on the board of directors or the stockholders' assembly formulating demands which the bosses consider unacceptable, it is to be the final arbiter," he asked.

"The Italian parliament" was the brief reply.

I inquired whether, in view of the Italian socialists' wrangling over the question of adherence to the third international, the present situation would have any repercussion on Italy's policy toward soviet Russia.

Russian Policy Unchanged.
"I do not see why it should," the premier responded. "Our policy is unchanged. Each power's liberty of action as regards Russia was reaffirmed at my conference with M. Millerand at Aix-les-Bains. There is small prospect, I think, of any immediate resumption of political conversation with the soviet government, but it does not seem feasible to get much out of Russia at present because her transport is so crippled."

"However, Italy has made a beginning in the field of trade with that unfortunate land and will continue. It is no concern of ours whom the Russians choose to govern them. If they want Lenin, that is their business. But we reserve the right to abstain from friendly relations with a government of which we disapprove."

"Would conclusion of peace between the soviet and Poland affect Italy's position?"

"I doubt it. It might have this result, though: it would oblige the soviet to demobilize their huge army, and this in turn might lead to the overthrow of the present dictatorship at Moscow. That would be very interesting to the whole world."

German Question Avoided.
Signor Giolitti appeared disinclined to say much about Germany. He remarked that he "lacked the elements for a thorough discussion of the German question," and preferred to await further consideration of the matter by the allied governments.

I asked whether this implied another meeting of the same council to discuss reparations, to which he replied that "nothing is fixed yet."

"Each nation," the premier added after a moment's thought, "should aid Germany to recover her economic footing to the best of its ability, bearing in mind, of course, the obligations imposed by the treaty of Versailles."

Of Fiume and the Adriatic littoral, Signor Giolitti merely observed that the renewal of negotiations between Italy and Jugo-Slavia in the near future was a hopeful indication of a satisfactory settlement.

"Italy," he affirmed, "is ready to make large concessions to the principle of including as few Slavs as possible in Italian territory."

In conclusion the premier voiced his profound faith in his country's swift recuperation from "the maladies of war."

ITALY DECLARED SOUND

"It is most important," he said, "that America should comprehend the hopefulness of the situation and not withhold from us that spirit of co-operation for which in the long run we will be amply repaid, both morally and materially. Once the labor problem is solved—and it will be solved—there is nothing to prevent our productivity regaining its normal level. Already tourist migration, one of our great sources of wealth, is resuming its pre-war volume. Our lack of coal gradually will be overcome by the utilization of tremendous hydro-electric forces lying dormant in our northern waterfalls, through which we shall eventually provide energy for the railroads and industries of half of Italy."

ROADS ARE ORDERED TO RUSH CARS TO MINES

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PROGRAMME FORMULATED BY INTERSTATE COMMISSION IS EXPECTED TO RELIEVE FUEL SITUATION

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Former orders of this character applied only to the section east of the Mississippi river. The present order, the commission said, would run until when the situation warranted, but arrangements to continue the movement of certain commodities, such as sugar beets to factories, would be made.

Working in conjunction with coal operators and railroads, a programme has been formulated, the committee said, which is expected substantially to meet domestic coal needs.

Despite an increase in coal production which up to September 25 exceeded that of last year by 51,000,000 tons, the commission said "where not been a sufficient production of the sizes of coal for domestic purposes to satisfy the present demand."

"It is imperative that the production of coal be even further increased, and to increase the car supply."

The existing order for the preferential movement of 4000 cars of coal daily for the northwest was not changed.

BANDIT RAID REPORTED

DISPATCH IS RECEIVED BY LOCAL JAPANESE ENVOY.

Trouble in Northeastern China Is Laid to Party Dressed as Chinese and Koreans.

Mounted bandits more than 400 in number attacked Hunchun in northern China on October 2, killed a large number of Japanese as well as residents of the city and burned the Japanese consular office and neighboring houses, according to a dispatch received from T. Sugimura, local Japanese consul, from his government at Tokio.

The dispatch said that the bandits were dressed as Chinese or Koreans and some in the uniforms of Chinese soldiers. Among the casualties was mentioned the name of T. Satani, chief of the Japanese consular police, and Sergeant Shibuya, a Japanese.

Following the raid, the Japanese dispatched troops to the scene and restored order.

Mr. Sugimura also received a dispatch from the Japanese government denying the report that Japan was attempting to "wrest control from China of districts along the line of the Eastern Chinese railway by giving assistance to bandits operating in that district."

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ALLIES MEET IN U. S. TO ALLOCATE CABLES

Disposition of Seized German Lines to Be Made.

WORLD POLICY OUTLINED

Equality of Service and Unrestricted Access to All Countries Urged for International Messages.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Equality of service and unrestricted access to all parts of the world were set forth as the object to be sought in international communications by Under-Secretary Davis today in welcoming delegates of the five allied and associated powers to the first preliminary conference in which the United States has participated formally with the allied powers since the conclusion of the Versailles treaty. It was called by President Wilson some months ago, with the approval of congress, as a result of the decision of the council of five in Paris in 1919 to leave all location of the German cables and questions affecting international communications to such a body.

Delegates from France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States were present, it being the first conference in which the United States has participated formally with the allied powers since the conclusion of the Versailles treaty. It was called by President Wilson some months ago, with the approval of congress, as a result of the decision of the council of five in Paris in 1919 to leave all location of the German cables and questions affecting international communications to such a body.

Cable Allocation to Be Made.
"Aside from agreeing upon the allocation of the cables ceded by Germany, which is one of the primary questions to be settled at this conference," Secretary Davis declared, "it is believed this conference will also be able to arrive at a common understanding relative to more important aspects of the problem, namely, the increased efficiency in existing cables and unhampered facilities for the establishment and maintenance of additional cable and radio service throughout the world."

Developments in recent years, he continued, have brought a realization of the vast importance of one efficient and rapid interchange of international communication.

World Understanding Urged.
"The more the people of the world can understand and appreciate those of other parts of the world the fewer causes of misunderstanding there will be and the more necessary the cause of conflict," he said. "This can only be accomplished by the most ample and unhampered news service and commercial intercourse."

Secretary Davis recalled that the United States government in 1862 instituted a movement for uniformity and equality of world postal communications.

"It is, therefore," he added, "an especial satisfaction to the United States that the first preliminary conference to deal with electrical communications should be convened in Washington."

Allied Envoys Make Responses.
Responses were made by heads of the allied delegations, who reiterated the hope expressed by Mr. Davis for the promotion of free intercourse between nations by means of cable and telegraph.

Upon motion of Ambassador Shidehara, chairman of the Japanese delegation, Secretary Davis was made president of the preliminary conference.

St. Lanel, minister plenipotentiary and chairman of the French delegation, was made vice-president.

It was decided that the conference should function largely through committees, with only occasional general meetings. Committees were named on disposition of the German-seized cables, consideration of the radio protocol drawn up by France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States in 1919; drawing up of an "universal communications union," embracing radio and telegraph; formulation of a code of international radio and law to embrace cable landing rights, and on consideration of plants for the promotion of communication facilities between the allied and associated powers.

Postmaster-General Burleson recommended that general meetings should be open, but this question was still under debate when the delegates went into executive session and no conclusion was announced.

The committees will hold their first meetings Monday.

Elks Initiate New Members.
KELSO, Wash., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—A class of more than 50 new members was initiated by Chehalis lodge.

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Leading Clothier Morrison at Fourth
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B. P. O. E. In Kelso last night. All these members were from Kelso and vicinity and more than 100 of the Chehalis Elks were billed to come here to put on the degree work. Owing to the freight wreck at Nipawine a large number of the Chehalis men were unable to come. The festivities ended with a banquet.

Bank Passes \$1,000,000 Mark.
ASHLAND, Or., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—The First National bank of this city passed the million-dollar mark in deposits on October 4, the exact sum being \$1,006,107.53. On the above date the total resources of the bank aggregated \$1,255,543.82, an increase for the year of \$250,000. The bank officials state the increased business is the natural result of better business conditions and prosperity in Ashland.

No Indications of Oil Found.
ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—The Standard Oil company has resumed drilling at their Mcclips test well after considerable delay in waiting for an underdriller to arrive from California. The depth of the well was reported last night as 2230 feet. The formation in which the drill is working remains the same, a sandy shale.

District Fire Warden Reports.
MEDFORD, Or., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—District State Fire Warden Eberly has cleaned up all his work here and discharged his men and will leave Saturday for Salem where he will be attached to the state forestry headquarters this winter as field assistant. The past season was a fortunate one in this district in that in the 75 forest fires in state territory, less than 200,000 feet of timber was burned with a loss of between \$400 and \$500.

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