

ELECTRICIANS SAY COMPANY FAILS TO KEEP AGREEMENT

Strikers Declare They Gave Required Notice but Company Is Not Willing to Arbitrate.

MACY AWARD IS INVOLVED

Company Standing Pat on Compromise Offer of \$6 a Day With Men Demanding \$6.40.

Citing sections of their contract signed November 22, 1917, by their officials, the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company said Secretary of Labor Wilson, local members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Saturday issued a statement explaining their reasons for striking.

This contract, they say, gave them a basic wage of \$4.50 a day and was to be effective for one year, at the end of which period they were to have the privilege of requesting a new wage scale if they gave 60 days' notice. Such request was to be brought before an arbitrator in the event that no agreement could be reached between the company and brotherhood officials.

AGREEMENT LIVED UP TO

Local strikers state they have lived up to the agreement and that in making their new request they have been put aside and not met. At the time the government took over the telephone and telegraph lines in July, 1918, the brotherhood investigated as to who would be empowered to negotiate with them, and state that E. P. Fullerton, general superintendent of plants of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company, said he was so empowered.

On January 1, 1919, the brotherhood made the request for the Macy award, which had been granted other electrical workers not bound by its agreement to give the 60 days' notice, according to the statement, the representatives were informed that Postmaster General Burleson himself must conduct the negotiations. After some waiting for an audience with him, they were told that he would not meet representatives of the brotherhood, but that he would meet a committee of the workers. This, they say, was not possible because the men were not able to leave their work for so long.

NEGOTIATIONS REVIEWED

In April of this year, C. W. Hurd, president of the Portland local union, telegraphed directly to Mr. Burleson, according to the statement, asking the appointment of a company official here with power to act. W. D. Moore was appointed, and on May 15 he met a delegation of 14 employees carrying a petition signed by 125 employees asking an increase in wages to \$5.50 per day. This, it is said, was what the employees were receiving in Washington and California.

Following this, came the postmaster general's order restoring operation of the companies to their owners. This left some doubt, as to the validity of the negotiations here.

The men of the brotherhood took a strike vote on the Macy award and also on the matter of striking for consideration from Mr. Burleson. Both were said to have carried. At about the time the vote on the Macy award was to be held, the company announced that a new wage scale making the minimum \$6 a day was to go into effect on June 15. This, however, did not affect the strike vote which went in favor of stopping work until the Macy award of \$6.40 per day had been granted.

The conference which led directly to the strike by failing to result favorably for the employees, began between brotherhood officials and D. P. Fullerton in San Francisco early in June. The employees held out for the Macy award of \$6.40 per day, retroactive to January 1, 1919. Mr. Fullerton, according to the statement, refused this demand and offered to compromise at \$6 per day. The employees refused this and it went into effect on June 15 anyhow, notification to the employees being made on June 30. This did not include the award for the retroactive pay.

Frau Bela Kun Tries Unsuccessfully to Enter Switzerland

Geneva, July 5.—Frau Bela Kun, wife of the Hungarian Bolshevik chief, tried unsuccessfully last night to enter Switzerland. The Swiss authorities detained her admission in the belief that her mission was to bring about a revolution.

She carried large sums of money and her trunk was filled with fashionable gowns of Parisian origin. A suite of servants accompanied her.

SEASIDE CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY



Scenes of Victory parade at Seaside, a feature of Friday's celebration

Seaside, July 5.—The Fourth of July celebration at Seaside was a huge success. The celebration started with a parade in the morning and prizes were awarded as follows:

First, Seaside Band—An automobile

Second, E. S. Frouty—A miniature beach on wheels

Third, W. J. Montas—Symbolic of "Peace"

The labor unions from Astoria came in a body.

The day's program wound up with street dancing and fireworks at the end of the pier overlooking the Pacific.

Attendance was estimated at about 10,000.

to be made of one matter simply as a concession to America. It would have been in order to make other exceptions demanded, perhaps, by Japan, or Italy, or Great Britain, and the league would have had so many patches on it that it would be rendered both ridiculous and ineffective.

RECOGNIZED WITHOUT QUESTION

The commissioners of the United States therefore doubtless took the view that they should be satisfied with the recognition of the Monroe doctrine upon grounds which all could see were with- out question.

Stripped down to the essence, article 21 says that "nothing in this convention shall be construed to affect the validity of the Monroe doctrine."

THE SITUATION IS THIS: The Monroe doctrine is very clearly defined. The definition has been made by American statesmen in the original message of President Monroe, and in subsequent state papers in particular cases. Yet it is conceivable that disputes may arise as to its meaning applied to a particular case, or as to whether it applies at all. If such a dispute does come, there must be a means of settlement. The British statement is merely to the effect that the agency of settlement will be at hand.

HOW IT WILL WORK

How will it work? A dispute between the United States and Japan was supposed for purposes of illustration. This country says the Monroe doctrine applies; Japan says it does not. If the Monroe doctrine is to be applied, Japan will refuse to interfere. So the question as to whether or not it does apply must be settled somewhere, and, if possible, without a war.

Being a question which this country presumably would not arbitrate, it would be referred to the council, and the first question would be one of jurisdiction. Seven nations would vote, the United States and Japan, as parties to the dispute, being excluded under the provisions of article 25. Unanimous vote of the seven would be required. So, to obtain a decision against this country, Great Britain, France, Italy, Brazil, Belgium, Spain and Greece would have to join in the vote.

APPEAL TO ASSEMBLY POSSIBLE

If the United States entertained fears that it could not find justice even under these circumstances, it could invoke reference to the assembly. In which event, to meet with an adverse verdict, the conclusions of the seven would also have to be supported by a majority of all the other nations which are members of the league.

PRINCIPLE WELL DEFINED

Scarcely any principle is better defined than the Monroe doctrine, so it is not surprising that a dispute, being within the jurisdiction of the league, the council will have the precedents of nearly 100 years of American history to guide it. President Monroe stated the doctrine in his message to congress December 2, 1823:

The American continents, by the free and independent action which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.

With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have not only acknowledged, but also confirmed, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any

other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly attitude toward the United States.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

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The Monroe doctrine, as above defined, is what is now recognized under the league. It has not been accepted up to this time by any other nation except Great Britain, but it now receives the sanction of all nations entering the league. It is the only principle in view of these facts, that opponents of the league should say that the Monroe doctrine is "destroyed."

FAITH OF LEAGUE FLEDGED

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RED REVOLT SWEEPS CENTRAL ITALY

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clashes between government troops and parading workers are the order of the day. The former charge into the mobs with fixed bayonets, while the latter are using picks, shovels, axes and almost all sorts of other tools in the continuous street combats.

Not during the darkest days of the war has Italy been confronted with so grave a crisis. Any hour may bring momentous developments.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

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Advice from several cities reported that where maximum prices had been fixed shopkeepers were disposing of their stocks and closing their doors. Markets were deserted. Farmers were refusing to sell their produce. In an effort to solve the problem cooperative societies and municipal commissions were endeavoring to organize and distribute supplies.

The chamber of labor announced that the sale of goods at pre-war prices would begin at once.

Advice from Rome indicates that the city is still seething as a result of the differences between French troops and the Italian population. The tumult began, according to the Corriere della Sera, when a police attacked a young woman, tearing the Italian flag from her breast and shouting insults to Italy.

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