

MANDATE SPLITS HARBOR MISSION

Civilians Favor U. S. Running
Turkey; Military Men Say
Job Is Too Big.

By Louis Edgar Browne
Special Writer to The Journal and The Chicago
Daily News.

Paris, France, Oct. 31.—The Harbord mission which arrived in Paris last Friday is split in its opinions regarding an American mandate for Turkey. The civilian members unanimously favor a mandate for the Turkish empire as a whole while the military members oppose it. All agree that the Turks, Armenians, and all the other elements desire America to accept the mandate.

The military men say that the job is too big and that it would require too many troops—probably 250,000—while the civilian members who had charge of investigating the cultural side of the question believe that the mandate would be the greatest boon to American foreign trade and also that a mandate would give the United States a great opportunity to spread democracy.

The commission completed its tour without misadventure except that it encountered some lawless elements in Armenia. It also witnessed a certain amount of fighting while passing through but had not been placed in any danger. The report of the mission was completed 10 minutes before the ship on which the members traveled docked at Marseilles Thursday. It comprises many closely typewritten pages. The members of the mission decline to discuss the report until it has been presented to the under secretary of state, Frank L. Polk, and this will be soon. Possibly the report will not be released until it is sent to the president in Washington.

The Harbord mission which has officially finished its work, as soon as the report is handed to Mr. Polk, intends to sail on the Martha Washington from Brest this week. The members expect to be summoned before the senate committee to make an explanation of the trip to Turkey and Armenia, which it offered to do.

WRITER SEES TWO WAYS TO STOP STRIKE

(Continued From Page One)

not be sealed, but who would only gain in prestige and popularity with the mass of workers whom the daily press doesn't reach and who would be persuaded to believe that their leaders were being persecuted.

On the other hand, the government can deny facilities to the strike leaders and make it virtually impossible for them to make the strike effective. The contest which has arisen between the federal government on the one hand and the big labor union on the other hand is destined to settle one of the most vital problems of the industrial conflict that has troubled America for the last three decades.

LABOR GETS IMMUNITY
Ever since the Sherman anti-trust law was passed, union labor recognized the possibility that prosecutions could be

Mayflower
Production Corporation Presents
**GEORGE LOANE
TUCKER'S**
Production
**"The
Miracle Man"**
From the play by
FRANK L. PACKARD
A Paramount Picture

The motion picture
with an amazing sequel.

If the story of "The
Miracle Man" were
properly tellable in
words we would tell
it, but it isn't.

Frank L. Packard
made a brave attempt
at it four years ago in
Munsey's Magazine
and the result was fasci-
nating.

—then George M. Co-
han made a stage play
out of it which ran for
a year in New York.

—but the George
Loane Tucker produc-
tion is the story itself
ALIVE with all its
incredible assertions
of villainy and virtue
that dwell together in
the hearts of men and
women.

**NUXATED
IRON**
Increases strength of delicate, nervous,
run-down people in two weeks' time in
many instances. Used and highly en-
dorsed by former United States Senators
and Members of Congress, well-known
physicians and former Public Health offi-
cials. Ask your druggist or druggist
about it.

conducted against labor leaders for
agreements to restrain interstate com-
merce and they therefore waged a suc-
cessful campaign in congress whereby
labor unions and farmers' organiza-
tions were specifically declared to be
immune from prosecution by the
department with certain funds ap-
propriated by congress.

But while such laws are on the
statute books, today they apply only
to a portion of the department funds.
President Wilson contended at the
time there was nothing to prevent the
department of justice from using other
funds for that purpose. Labor was
satisfied at the time with having ob-
tained sanction by congress of the prin-
ciple of immunity and did not concern
itself with the fact that other funds
were available. The moral effect was
such that labor felt sure the depart-
ment of justice, under no administra-
tion, would attempt such a prosecution.

LEVER ACT IN EFFECT
The Lever act, which was passed for
the war time emergency, has been
violated by the strike order, according
to the view of the department of jus-
tice, and no matter if the peace treaty
were ratified the moral effect was
held to be expired, the act of making
an agreement, such as the strike order,
would still be subject to prosecution.
The department of justice has before
them bills to prolong the term of the
Lever act, controlling fuel and food for
one year after the war is officially
declared.

Thus is labor, by forcing the issue in
a strike that affects the necessities
of life and the vitality of industry
itself, slowly alienating congress, which
is responsible for the executive branch
of the government, which is Demo-
cratic. The same Wilson administra-
tion which has been friendly to labor
and caused the passage of the act, that
of famous rider to a general appro-
priation bill declaring labor unions im-
mune from prosecution and later in-
serted the same sort of provision in
the Clayton act, is now planning to
fight with all its power a strike in the
coal fields.

A DISTINCTION IS NECESSARY
While disclaiming that the right to
strike has been in any way abridged,
it is nevertheless true that the admin-
istration is being compelled to draw
a distinction between different
kinds of strikes—something it has hith-
erto not found it necessary to do.

It is difficult to give a true picture
of the damage already done by the strike
leaders. On the one hand, the depart-
ment of justice has been carrying on a
vicious campaign against prostriking
and against other factors that were
keeping up the cost of living. Introduce
the strike and the fair price committees
everywhere can have no sound basis for
calculation. Much of the work of the
last two months may be undone by the
industrial chaos. Also there is no sure
way to determine whether the profiteering
is being practiced. The revival of the
fuel administration is one measure con-
templated to bring about an equal dis-
tribution of such coal as is on hand and
to prevent prices from going sky high.
But it is recognized that even that will
bring little relief, though, to make sure,
measures to reduce the consumption of
coal in industries so as to stimulate
conservation everywhere are being con-
sidered.

FUELLESS DAYS RECALLED
Memories of fuelless Mondays and the
curtailment of work of production in
private industries are revived as the
cabinet meets and Dr. Harry A. Garfield,
fuel administrator, enters the govern-
ment's council again.

No more inauspicious moment for la-
bor's cause has been witnessed in the
national capital for many years. Re-
fusal by the coal miners to heed the
president's request for a peaceful set-
tlement has undermined the influence
of those who have been arguing that
labor kept its contracts and was willing
to negotiate differences in lieu of eco-
nomic warfare. In the beautiful Pan-
American building where a week ago
the conference between employers and
employees came to an abrupt and un-
happy ending over the right of wage
earners to combine for strike purposes,
there sits another conference now
world-wide in importance and signifi-
cance. The United States government
is not officially taking part, but is con-
ducting the conference as host to all the
other governments of the world as pro-
vided in the peace treaty of Versailles.

LA FOLLETTE BOSS UP
In the senate Robert M. La Follette,
pacifist and anti-war orator, also the
friend of labor, makes a speech de-
nouncing the international labor con-
ference because it might impose foreign
standards on American labor. One
would have expected him to be arguing
because America wasn't a member. But
this illustrates the cross-currents and
twisty turn of character of labor's position
in Washington today.

And on top of it all is an out and out
fight between the government of the
United States and the leaders of the
most serious strike that has faced the
country in many years.

SCHOOL BOARD'S TACTICS SCORED

(Continued From Page One)

the money was spent. He can check
the expense figures of the school cafe-
terias, but he has nothing to show how
or with what efficiency the caterias
are conducted.

"The school board has all the way
through taken a narrow view of the
request of the Taxpayers' league for an
audit. Some of its members appear to
believe that it is personal.

PERSONAL AIMS DENIED
"There is nothing personal about it.
It simply called the board's attention to
a duty. It should not have been neces-
sary to do that. We look to the board
to take the action that good business
dictates. If the board is incapable of
handling the subject broadly and con-
ducting school affairs in accordance
with good business methods then all the
taxpayers of the city can hope for is
the election of a board that will do so."
School Clerk R. H. Thomas character-
izes as "vague generalities" all the at-
tacks upon the school administration.
He declared that "if the board before
last June's bond election had sent out
printed slips to influence votes for the
bond issue, as the city is now doing in
the case of increased salaries for em-
ployees, headlines would be declaiming
the corruptness of the school system."

"BUMPUS PETERS OUT"
"The whole rumpus has now petered
down to nothing," said Thomas. "Even
the Taxpayers' league failed, when in-
vited, to make any suggestion as to the
sort of special investigation it wished
conducted. The board authorized an
audit. It set aside 10 days, during which
time the public was invited to make sug-
gestions. The 10 days expired Monday
night. Only three suggestions were re-
ceived. One letter asked for a statement
of money received and expended, which
is taken care of in the annual audit. One
was from Florence McChrill of the
Portland Women's club, asking for an
accounting of money spent by school di-
rectors and school employees traveling
out of the state, and for the amount

spent in advertising during the bond
issue campaign.
COMMITTEE MAKES REQUEST
The third was from the committee of
one hundred, signed by C. J. Smith and
Mrs. C. B. Simmons, asking that the
accounts be segregated and analyzed to
show what each item is for, together
with its authorization. All these re-
quests can be complied with by a sim-
ple verifying of the auditor's report.
"I don't see why people haven't asked
for specific investigations," said Thomas.
"Newell tells me I am accused of hav-
ing made a half million dollars off the
schools. Why doesn't the person making
the accusation come out in writing and
request an investigation of that half
million. Director Thomas was accused
of making \$50 off an automobile he pur-
chased. I have all the figures on that
deal at hand if the accuser would ask
for a special investigation of this."

Ashland Line of Southern Pacific Has No Accidents

The Southern Pacific railroad north
of Ashland is the largest system in the
entire Northwestern region which had
no accident to report during the 13 days
up to 12 Thursday night, of the national
railroad accident prevention drive which
concludes at midnight tonight.

Through the cooperation of the rail-
road employees and officers in Oregon,
the Northwestern region was in the lead
for high honors in accident prevention
Thursday, according to a communica-
tion received by J. P. O'Brien, federal
manager of the Oregon lines from R. H.
Aughton, regional director.

These were on the O-W. R. & N.
The Northwestern district reduced ac-
cidents over the same period last year
by 72 per cent. The Southern region,
with only nine days reported, had a
73 per cent reduction, the Southwestern,
88 per cent, and the Central Western
region, 64 per cent.

O'Brien's two accidents were reported.

Both these were on the O-W. R. & N.
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