

## U. S. PRESSES TO END STRIKES

Work Stoppage Halts Bus Service in Chicago.

By UNITED PRESS  
The government stepped up the pressure today for settlement of both the nationwide shipping tie-up and the 10-day power strike at Pittsburgh.

Meanwhile, a work stoppage halted bus service at Chicago, as the Columbus, O., transportation tie-up and the Hollywood movie strike continued.

The major developments:  
ONE: The government considered the strategy of seeking partial settlement of the shipping strike on the East and Gulf Coasts, leaving West Coast issues to the last.

TWO: The sheriff's office at Pittsburgh was alerted for sabotage in the power strike after a 22,000-volt transmission line buzzed out, cutting power to two industrial suburbs.

THREE: Film stars at a mass meeting reaffirmed their intention of ignoring picket lines at seven major studios.

FOUR: Bus service in Chicago was disrupted when 1000 drivers and other employees quit work to attend a "continuous" union meeting, called in lieu of a strike.

Oppose Union Demands  
In the shipping strike the two unions involved indicated willingness to consider a partial settlement on the East and Gulf coasts.

West coast shipowners, however, firmly opposed union security demands made by the unions—the C. I. O. marine engineers and the A. F. of L. masters, mates and pilots.

Consequently, government negotiators pushed for a settlement of wage issues in the hope of completing agreements covering East coast and Gulf ports.

At San Francisco, meanwhile, negotiations between West coast waterfront employers and a third striking union—the C. I. O. longshoremen—were broken off. Major issues had been settled, however, and the chief point of dispute was over the unloading procedure for 16 steam schooners.

## YOUTH ON PAROLE GIVEN SENTENCE

A 17-year-old youth who was out on parole from the state boys' school after a long record of juvenile crime was sentenced to serve one year on the state penal farm in criminal court today.

The youth, Thomas E. Riddell, 17, of 1302 Polk st., was found guilty by Judge William D. Bain on charges of burglary and vehicle taking.

While out on parole from a juvenile court sentence, Riddell confessed that he committed seven burglaries and stole an automobile.

He said that on Jan. 18 he escaped from police after a wild auto chase through Indianapolis streets. Later, he said, he burglarized the Davis Cleaners' shop, 1902 College ave., last May 20, and broke into six other places since then.

## TRUMAN ACCUSED BY GOP AT RALLY

PT. WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 3 (U. P.).—President Truman was accused today of "joining with Henry Wallace to turn the period of reconversion into confusion."

Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R., Ill.) speaking at a northeastern Indiana Republican rally last night, accused the Democrats of playing into the Communists' hands by "reaching out and asking Mr. Wallace to help them out in the elections this fall."

## Truman Says U. S. Is Trying To Halt Fall of Real Wages

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the first in 16 years to show that the government had taken in more money in any part of a fiscal year than it had spent.

Ease Up, Steelman Says  
Dr. Steelman's report appealed to labor and industry to ease up on their wage and price increase demands or face a boom and bust.

Dr. Steelman said in his report that real wages of the nation's workers have dropped about one-sixth in the past year. He said a married man with three dependents, for example, finds that the \$36 he earned in 1945 is now worth only a little more than \$30 in terms of things he buys.

"This downward trend in real wages should and will be reversed," Dr. Steelman said.

Expected No New Controls  
The President said the government is doing everything it can to keep prices from going up—that is, everything it can possibly do with the tools available.

Asked if he felt new price control legislation is needed, Mr. Truman replied there is no necessity for it at this time. Besides, he added, it wouldn't do a bit of good for the administration to seek it.

In his prepared statement which he read to the press conference, the President cited the sharp increases in employment, the drop in unemployment, the high rate of income and consumer spending and industrial production.

Emphasizes Warning  
He said Dr. Steelman's report showed that "we are driving steadily ahead toward peacetime prosperity."

"Yet, I should like to emphasize the sober note of warning sounded in the report," Mr. Truman said.

"We still have an important battle to win—the battle of stabilization—before we can honestly say we have completed successfully the transition from war to peace."

"A difficult struggle lies before us. We must do our utmost to keep industrial peace, to maintain production at present levels where it is high and to spur it to higher levels where it is lagging."

The President pointed out that while only two million persons are unemployed, almost half that number—about 900,000—are veterans. This, he said, "is still higher than any of us likes to see it."

He declared it is the nation's responsibility to see that veterans get satisfactory employment at good wages.

Mr. Steelman's report was the first he has made since he took over the reconversion job. He appealed to both business and labor to be more moderate in their demands.

The consuming public could help, Dr. Steelman said, if it refused to buy things at higher prices. Business should even reduce prices, where it can.

Sees 2 Roads Open  
Dr. Steelman, who only a few weeks ago issued an order modifying wage stabilization controls in order to end a maritime strike, declared that the nation's economy has now reached a fork in the road.

One highway could lead to a greater, more stable prosperity than ever before. If the other is chosen, it will lead to a disastrous inflation and economic collapse.

"As the second year of peace begins," he said in the very first words of his report, "the national economy is in a position of great promise, and of great danger."

Appeals to All  
TO BUSINESS, he addressed this appeal: "Business as a whole must follow the lead of some of the businessmen who are acting to hold prices down wherever possible."

TO LABOR: "Labor as a whole must support the labor leaders who are working toward industrial peace."

added, "that in some industries the profit position is such that prices could be reduced and profits still be maintained at a satisfactory level. This will be even more true in the coming year as volume increases and unit costs come down."

"A further rapid price rise," he warned, "might choke off demand, upset business stability and precipitate an early and severe price collapse, with serious economic and social consequences."

So far as wages were concerned, Dr. Steelman warned that "a general round of large wage increases now can benefit only special groups, and in general will do so at the expense of fellow-workers throughout the nation."

Taxes, he said, would have to be continued at their present high levels until the danger of inflation ebbs. But, Dr. Steelman added, this was up to congress.

He blamed the lack of adequate anti-inflation machinery on the "impatience" of the American people to get rid of wartime controls. This, Dr. Steelman suggested, undoubtedly was "one of the reasons that impelled congress to pass a critically weakened price control bill."

Several pickets were arrested, Mr. Killian said, and charges filed by the county prosecutor and sheriff. "I never heard of this way of enforcing an injunction," Judge Baltzell remarked.

The union attorneys ended the case for the C. I. O. United Electrical Workers with testimony by Adj. Gen. Ben Watt. Gen. Watt testified the state guard was merely "on alert" as the plant and said street barricades had been erected "on authority of the commander of the troops."

First witness for the defendants was Connorsville Police Chief William Traylor who told mounting tension as the date for reopening the plant neared. He expressed doubt of his ability to cope with violence with his small police force.

Chief Traylor testified that C. I. O. representatives complained that A. F. of L. Electrical Workers had imported "muscle men" to break the picket line. He also described the "incident" in which a company official was "pushed back away from the plant entrance" by pickets and which led to police interference with the picket line.

Climax of the union presentation came late yesterday when Governor Gates took the stand.

Union attorneys tried for an hour and 35 minutes yesterday to hammer out of the governor an admission that he sent troops to the plant Aug. 5 without sufficient investigation.

They brought out as evidence letters from Connorsville and Fayette county officials seeking state aid in coping with the strike in an effort to show these letters were of doubtful validity.

Says Officials Requested Help  
Attorneys charged that a letter from Sheriff Reed Fielding had been written after the sheriff signed a blank piece of paper and that other letters were either undated or showed evidence of the date having been changed. Governor Gates countered:

"I didn't base my decision to send state police and troops to Connorsville on those letters themselves. The officials involved made requests for help either orally to me or to Labor Commissioner Charles Kern and it is merely my policy to ask that the requests be put in letter form, also, as a matter of record."

The governor also pointed out that he had official requests for state assistance under advisement for nearly two weeks before he finally acted on them. After steering around repeated crises, he said developments of Sunday, Aug. 4, as reported by police officers and labor department representatives precipitated the final action of calling out the state guard.

Feared Another 'Athens'

Those developments, as related by the governor, were an "inflammatory" dodger being circulated by the union, use of a sound truck throughout the city of Connorsville to call C. I. O. veterans together, calling of a sympathy walkout in two other, Connorsville plants to swell the C. I. O. picket line, report that one union official had expressed fear that Connorsville might become "another Athens, Tenn."

Repetition of questions and efforts by union attorneys to saddle the governor with responsibility for the manner in which state police were armed for strike duty brought rebuke from Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell who told attorney Seymour Linfield:

"Let's stick to questions that have some sense to them. I'm getting tired of this line of questioning."

Union attorneys also called to the stand several union veterans who testified to the similarity between tactics used by three state guard planes and a strafing attack in wartime. They agreed that presence of weapons and use of the planes had "frightened" many would-be pickets away from the plant.

40-HOUR WEEK REFUSED  
WABASH, Ind., Oct. 3 (U. P.).—The Chamber of Commerce today turned down a suggestion that all Wabash merchants close shop on Monday and operate on a 40-hour week. A majority of merchants voted to continue closing Wednesday afternoon.

## STRIKE TROOP NEED QUIZZED BY JUDGE

(Continued From Page One)

local officials had "interpreted" action of the pickets as violating the order.

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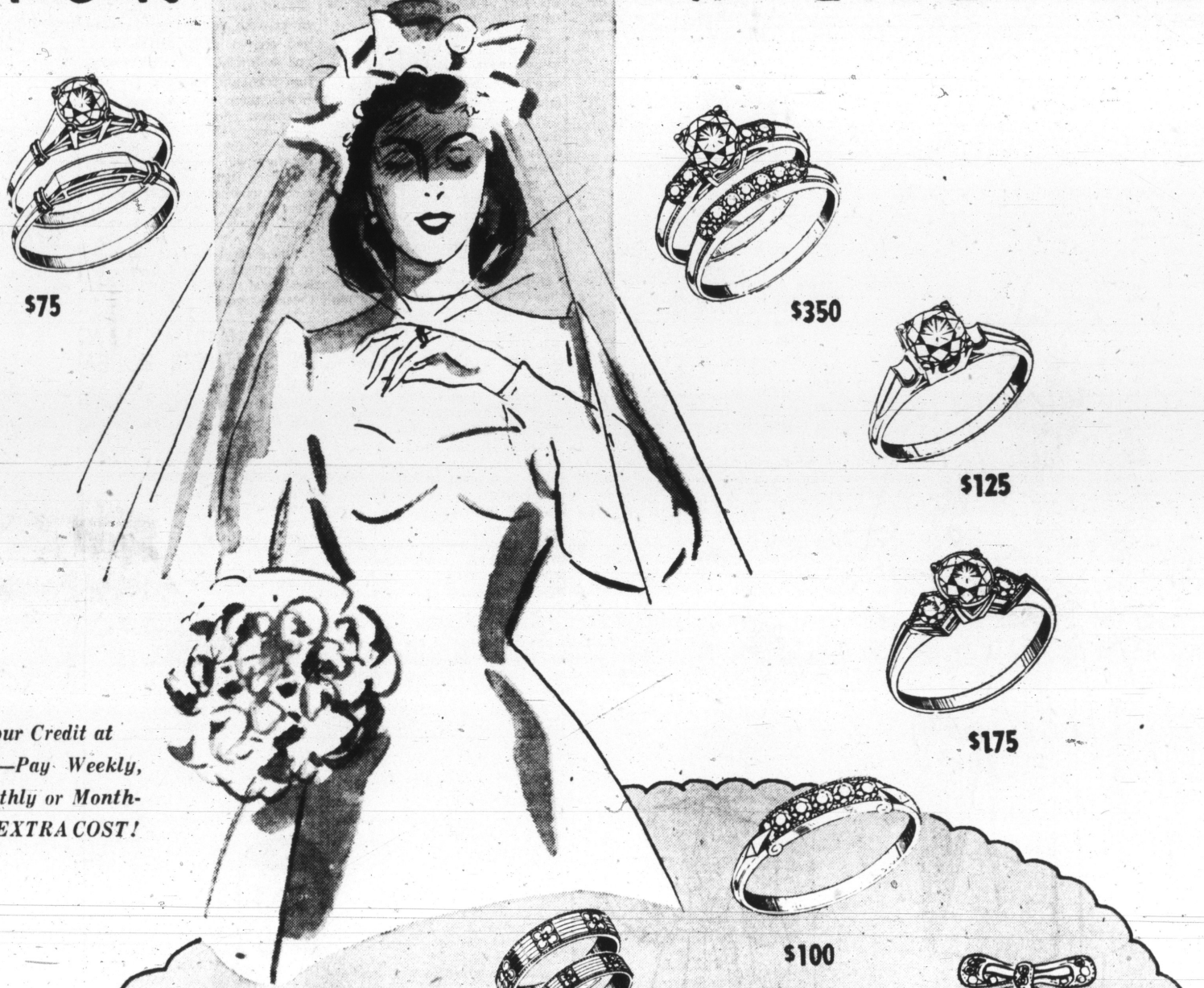
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