Norwich Bulletin

VOL. LXI—NO. 217 | POPULATION 29,919 | NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1919 | TEN PAGES—80 COLUMNS | PRICE TWO CENTS

STATE GUARDSMEN USED MACHINE GUN TO DISPERSE A MOB IN SOUTH BOSTON

Killed One Man and Wounded Several Others—In Rioting at Scollay Square an Unidentified Man Was Killed, a Woman Shot in the Arm and a Policeman Beaten Into Unconsciousness—Monetary Loss From Looting and Window Smashing Monday Night is Estimated at $300,000—Last Night Merchants Barricaded Their Doors and Windows—Gov. Coolidge Has Called Out the Fourth Brigade—Guards Have Been Placed Throughout the City and Units in Armories Are Held in Readiness For Call—Secret Service Men Report Crooks Are Arriving in the City On Every Incoming Train—Metropolitan Park Policemen Were Suspended When They Refused to Continue to Work—They Have Joined the Union.

Boston, Sept. 10.—Two men were killed tonight in riots growing out of the police strike, and several were injured when the guardsmen opened fire on a mob with a machine gun. Property damage was slight compared to that inflicted by the wild rampage of hoodlums last night.

The South Boston district, which was so turbulent last night, was considered one of the worst danger spots, and a large force of troops was thrown in there early in the night. For some time they held in check the mobs of polyglot residents of the Peninsula section, but late at night conditions were so menacing that a machine gun crew was rushed over to aid them.

So fierce was the resistance of the angry crowds to the efforts of the guardsmen to preserve some sort of order that guns were levelled and the machine gun was put in position. All sorts of missiles were hurled at the guardsmen. A shower of stones endangered the soldiers that the machine gun crew was ordered to fire. One man was killed and several were wounded. At a late hour the mob was still uncontrolled.

Windows were broken in different parts of the city, but there was little looting.

Rioting in and near Scollay square, in which an unidentified man was killed, a woman shot in the arm and a police officer beaten into unconsciousness, was the most serious occurrence of the early part of Boston's first night under protection of the state guard. All day long the square, which is near police headquarters, and which is famous as the home of numerous cheap entertainment places, had been crowded.

This was one of the places where hoodlums, freed from restraint by the police strike, gathered last night and smashed windows and looted stores. When the first of the state guard forces went on duty tonight a troop of cavalry was sent to this danger point.

Officer Knocked Senseless.

The mob steadily increased in size and attacked a police officer. Before the cavalry could rescue him and scatter the crowd the officer had been hurled t ohe ground and was senseless. At the same time shots rang out and the troopers found a man lying dead and a woman wounded. The woman, Mrs. Gertrude Lewis, of the Roxbury district, was not dangerously hurt. The cavalry called for reinforcements as the mob surged back. At 5.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, 200 infantrymen were hurried to the square.

In an earlier attempt to clear the crowd from Scollay square, Private Oral Mead of the First troop, state cavalry, was knocked from his horse, unconscious, by a bottle.

Guardsmen shot a dice gamer on Avery street, near the theatrical district. Two thousand gamesters and lookers-on fled as the soldiers charged teh length of the street.

Metropolitan park policemen who had been doing police duty since suspended when they refused to continue the work tonight. They marched to the Policemen's union headquarters and joined the union.

Bandit at Work.

An armed bandit entered the Carleton lunch on Columbus avenue early in the evening and held up the woman cashier at the point of a revolver, compelling her to give him $156, the contents of the cash drawer. He then calmly walked out and disappeared.

Harvard students who are on the volunteer police force have frequently been the target of missiles. Three were charged by a mob tonight and, although armed with clubs and revolvers, were driven into police headquarters after they had been hit by eggs and mud.

Anticipating possible trouble in South Boston, where the first serious outbreak occurred last night, two motor transport companies were despatched there tonight. Early reports showed all quiet in that section.

Merchants Barricaded Doors.

Merchants not only barricaded their windows and doors tonight to prevent raids by hoodlums, but in some cases placed searchlights at advantageous points and directed the beams over roofs and into dark alleys.

Among the volunteer policemen on duty tonight were former Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the chamber of commerce, General Francis Peabody, "Connie" Felton, the football star, and "Dick" Harte, the baseball catcher.

Before the cavalry and infantry had succeeded in clearing Scollay square, one volunteer policeman and three state guardsmen had been injured and taken to a hospital. All were hit on the head by flying missiles, mostly bottles.

A few windows were broken in various parts of the city, but in most instances the guardsmen drove the miscreants away before they could do any looting.

Under Military Rule.

Boston was under military rule tonight. After twenty-four hours of lawlessness, a sense of security was afforded an outraged public by the appearance in the streets of five thousand soldiers under orders at any cost to restore order and protect life and property.

Action was taken at noon today, when Mayor Peters assumed control of what was left of the police department and called upon the commander of the Tenth regiment of the state guard to assist him in preserving order. At the same time he asked Governor Coolidge for additional troops from outside the city. The governor immediately called out the Fourth brigade, comprising the 11th, 12th and 15th regiments, from cities and towns in the metropolitan district, and this evening he ordered out the 14th infantry from the Cape and the 20th infantry from western Massachusetts. Boston also furnished a motor transport corps, a troop of cavalry and an ambulance company.

Fear Sympathetic Strike.

This force was believed sufficient to cope with the situation immediately resulting from the strike of police last night, but the threat that sympathetic strikes might be declared by the city firemen, street car men, telephone operators and electrical workers and other organized bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was not lightly regarded. Accordingly, Governor Coolidge sent word to the mayor tonight he stood ready to supplement the state guard by an appeal to the president for regulars. There was no disposition to minimize the possibilities if the firemen abandoned their posts and particularly if the city should be thrown in darkness as night by the suspension of lighting system.

In Control of State Troops.

Though not technically under martial law, the city was in complete control of state troops under the direction of the mayor. By nightfall the first sentries had made their appearance and they were added to rapidly as out of town regiments arrived. Brigadier General Sam D. Parker of the Fourth brigade, a former fire commissioner of Boston, was in command, and established headquarters at the South armory, near the Back Bay railway station.

Public Indignant.

A wave of public indignation beat against the city hall and state house following the excesses of last night, when the city virtually was abandoned to hoodlums, among whom was a large faction of the criminal class. From the governor's office came an implied rebuke in the statement that the governor had been ready for two days to meet a request for assistance from the mayor. Mayor Peters in a statement accused the governor of trying to place upon him a responsibility that rested with Police Commissioner Curtis, an appointee of the governor. The mayor said Curtis had assured him that the aid of the state guard was not needed and that he, the mayor, had no authority to call for troops until disturbances had actually occurred.

Banks Took Special Precautions.

The patrolmen, numbering roughly 1400, virtually the entire body, struck at 5.45 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The business men were reassured that a volunteer force was being rapidly organized and that the police commissioner and the higher officers of the regular force were prepared for eventualities. Last night the banks and larger business houses took special precautions, but smaller dealers trusted to the improvised police force.

For some reason not yet explained, the volunteer policemen were not called out until this morning, with the result that throughout the night the city was virtually at the mercy of mobs. Exact figures of the damage done could not be had because of the absence of the usual police reports. Superintendent of Police Crowley estimated the monetary loss roughly at $300,000. An estimate of the stores, the windows of which were broken in, and the stocks looted, was 300.

A Night of Crime.

Scarcely a district in the city failed this morning to show evidences of lawlessness. In some instances trucks were backed up to stores whose windows had been smashed and deliberately loaded with loot. Numberless persons were robbed. Dice games for varying stakes were boldly opened in the streets and on Boston Common, where professional gamblers found men with money. One man on the Common had just pocketed gains of $200 when he was knocked in the head and his roll taken. Other crimes of a revolting nature were committed. Unprotected women were brutally assaulted in dark corners. Two women pursued by a mob found refuge in the city hospital. Their pursuers forced their way into the institution, where they were driven back by officers who had just brought in a man with a bullet in his head.

Daylight brought a cessation of the bolder attempts on life and property, but petty thefts in great numbers continued and in some cases thieves made a rich haul.

Many Women Victims.

Many women were victims of handbag snatchers. This work was made more profitable by the unusual number of women on the streets, attracted from curiosity. Excoriation of the police and of the city officials, who were accused of not acting promptly and firmly, led to frequent fist fights in which many joined.

The municipal courts had all the business to which they could attend. Many persons were given sentences of six months for rioting, or because loot was found upon them.

Burglary insurance jumped during the day from 25 to 75 cents on contracts covering "riot and civil commotion." All companies writing such insurance reported abnormal business. It was estimated by underwriters that burglary insurance written today had run well into tens of millions of dollars.

Crooks Flocking to City.

Secret service men who watched the railroad stations carefully today said that crooks were coming into the city by every train. One officer said he recognized a criminal whom he had not seen for five years and that a large number of the crooks were "old timers."

Looks Like a Fight to the Finish.

It looked tonight like a fight to the finish. Many of those who made speeches on the streets urged that the authorities refuse to reinstate the striking police under any circumstances and fight out the issue of whether a police officer has any duty other than to the public.

President John F. McInnis of the police union said that the union had gained fifty new members today and that 14 of the 19 police stations were 100 per cent. organized.

Mayor Peters, in his statement, defending his failure to act earlier, said: "Until riot, tumult or disturbance actually takes place the only person who has authority to police the city is the police commissioner, and he is appointed by the governor. The committee of 34 appointed by me and myself have made every human effort to avoid the strike of the policemen, but received no cooperation from the police commissioner and no help or practical suggestions from the governor."

Cabled Paragraphs

Food Riots in Silesia.

Berlin, Sept. 10 (By the A. P.).—Ten persons were killed and eleven wounded during food riots in Glogau, Silesia, Tuesday. Troops used machine guns and hand grenades against the rioters.

PRESIDENT CONVINCED THE NATION STANDS TOGETHER

On Board President Wilson's Special Train, Sept. 10.—To a crowd which surrounded his private car today at Mandan, N. D., President Wilson declared a week of travel in the heart of the country had convinced him that the nation stands together for an international guarantee of peace.

"I am glad to get out to see the real folks," he said, "to feel the touch of their hands and know, as I have come to know, how the nation stands together in the common purpose to complete what the boys did who carried their guns with them over the sea.

"We may think that they finished that job, but they will tell you they did not, that unless we see to it that peace is made secure they will have the job to do over again, and we in the meantime will rest under a constant apprehension that we may have to sacrifice the flower of our youth again.

"The whole country has made up its mind that that shall not happen; and presently, after a reasonable time is allowed for unnecessary debate, we will get out this period of doubt and unite the whole force and influence of the United States to steady the world in the lines of peace. And it will be the noblest thing and finest thing that America ever did. She was born to do these things, and now she is going to do them."

The speech was cheered by the crowd, which included many Indians. Then a woman called out: "Where is Mrs. Wilson?" and the others took up the cry persistently until the first lady of the land appeared. There were cheers for her and the president as the train pulled out.

At a number of other short stops during the day Mr. Wilson came out on the rear platform to shake hands, but on the whole it was a day of rest while his train sped westward across the North Dakota plains. The only set speech during the day was at Bismarck, the state capital, during a two-hour noonday stop, and for the first time since the party left Washington a week ago there was no night address.

The next scheduled stop after Bismarck was at Billings, Mont., where the president will speak tomorrow morning.

Tomorrow night he will address a meeting at Helena, Mont.

Plans were completed for the review of the Pacific fleet at Seattle on Saturday. Arriving early in the afternoon, the president will go aboard the historic battleship Oregon at 3 o'clock. The Oregon, which will lead the reviewing ship, then will proceed up Puget sound and take station for the ceremony.

After the review the party will dine at the Hippodrome, but the president will make no address until he speaks in the evening at the Arena.

At Bismarck today Mr. Wilson spoke in the City Auditorium, the smallest hall in which he has appeared during his trip. It holds about 1,500 and was filled.

15,000 RECRUITS ADDED TO THE SIBERIAN ARMY

Omsk, Aug. 25. — (Russian Telegraphic Agency.)—The result of mobilization in the Carpato-Russian territory has been an addition of 15,000 recruits to the Siberian army. The Omsk political bloc has sent a telegram of congratulations to the Carpato-Russian committee. A similar telegram has been sent by the Omsk municipality to the Siberian Cossacks who have mobilized all men up to the age of 55. All citizens are urged by the municipality to follow the example of the Cossacks and take up arms in behalf of the Russian state which is declared to be passing through a dangerous crisis.

More than 2,000,000 rubles have been subscribed in only first few days of an intensive campaign throughout Siberia to aid the army. The Red Cross, the All-Siberian Union of Municipalities and Zemstvos and the Co-operative Societies have united in the campaign.

FIVE DEATHS RESULT FROM CYCLONE IN HAVANA

Havana, Sept. 10.—(By The A. P.)—Five persons are known to be dead and several others are missing as a result of the cyclone which swept over the city last night, flooding the greater part of the city with huge waves from the Gulf which swept over the sea wall. The waters receded today, leaving the streets strewn with fallen trees and debris.

The electric lighting and telephone system are badly crippled but it is impossible as yet to estimate the damage, which is very heavy.

PREPARING FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN OMSK, RUSSIA

Omsk, Aug. 24. — (Russian Telegraphic Agency.)—The Council of Ministers has received a report from A. Bielorussov, chairman of the commission charged with the preparatory work for the constituent assembly, in accordance with which a conference will be called shortly to frame the electoral law. All nationalities, political parties, co-operative organizations, municipalities and universities will be represented at the conference.

24 Steel Unions Vote To Strike Sept. 22

Decline President's Request to Defer Action Until After the Forthcoming Industrial Conference.

Washington, Sept. 10. — Regardless of the request of President Wilson that they take no action pending the coming industrial conference, representatives of organized workers in the steel industry late today called a strike, effective September 22, to compel recognition of their unions and of the principle of collective bargaining by the United States Steel Corporation.

The executive council of the 24 unions represented among the workers made known their decision in an announcement issued after they had requested the president by telegraph for a "more definite statement" as to the possibilities of arranging a conference with steel corporation officials and after they had received a reply from the president asking that they withhold action until after the industrial conference.

The president's telegram was not made public by the steel union heads but its context became known in Washington tonight through press despatches. In their statement the executive council merely said they had not been advised "that the efforts of the president had been any more successful" than the efforts of the men.

Union officials tonight firmly refused to indulge in any speculation regard extent of the strike, though a declaration attributed to Judge Gary of the steel corporation, that the steel workers were not more than ten per cent. organized was ridiculed as erroneous. The steel corporation was said yesterday to employ 262,000 persons and the entire industry nearly 400,000. In some places, it is said, the men are 95 per cent. organized, and at virtually all mills, organizers have been active for weeks and still are working to obtain recruits for the unions.

The refusal of organization, union officials said, has been opposed vigorously by the mill owners owners, who were said to have adopted every possible method to defeat it. Claims were made that at least 100,000 men in the Pittsburgh district, 100,000 in the Chicago district and 50,000 in scattered areas, employed by "independents" as well as by the steel corporation had been brought into the union and would answer the call by dropping their tools.

APPEAL FOR COOPERATION IN HANDLING OF FREIGHT CARS

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 10.—An appeal for cooperation in obtaining prompt handling of freight cars was issued today to shippers and consignees by E. J. Pearson, federal manager for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and the Central New England Railroad.

"Demand for empty cars is extremely urgent," he said, "release without embargoes from the present situation depends upon more prompt unloading, immediate checking and control of shipments so that the accumulation in cars on the road can be reduced to the normal consistent with maximum transportation capacity, and careful regulation of shipping thereafter at a rate conforming with the ability to unload."

Since the recent strike, said Mr. Pearson, the number of cars placed for unloading has increased from about 8,000 a day to between 11,300 and 12,000. Unloading ie requiring an average of 2.4 days per car placed, while the previous record was less than two days.

Pointing out that the system has handled more traffic in the past than at present, Mr. Pearson says that the system has ample capacity to deliver currently all traffic that can be unloaded promptly.

CROWDS APPLAUD SENATORS IN OPPOSITION TO THE LEAGUE

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Crowds tonight in vain besieged the Auditorium theatre, where republican senators began their western speaking tour in answer all President Wilson's demands for unconditional acceptance or total rejection of the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant. Before 8 o'clock, the hour for opening the speaking, the theatre was filled and thousands of persons were left in the streets.

The thousands within and without had come to hear Senators William E. Borah of Idaho, Hiram W. Johnson of California, and Medill McCormick of Illinois, the latter presiding at the meeting, expound their views of the treaty an dleague covenant and reply to President Wilson's utterances on his swing around the country.

Inside the vast theatre the crowd applauded and perspired in shirt sleeves. Senator Johnson spoke first; then Senator Borah. Both men were wildly cheered and there were occasional comments from the crowd.

"No two men who wrote that treaty can agree now as to what it means," said Senator Borah, amid laughter.

"We ask the senate want to construe that treaty, if that is possible. The president says that the treaty assures peace. Well, in 1916, he said we must elect him for he would keep us out of war. A few months later we were in the war. I don't believe much in prophets.

"I don't want to go into a league at all, personally, but I didn't make the issue. Now, I am particularly anxious to find a way out of it if we must go in. That is what the senate wants to do now—a reservation which will provide a method of withdrawal.

"Do any of you want to go into a league that you can't get out of?"

All over the hall there were cries of "No; no."

"Is there an American who wants a foreign nation to say when and where the Monroe Doctrine shall apply?" went on the speaker and there were cries of "No."

Prolonged cheeds greeted his strictures on the presence of American troops in Siberia.

The interruptions grew more frequent and excited as the senator proceeded. When he spoke of the power in the hands of the president there were cries of "Take it away from him." Catcalls, boos and cheers.

"Before we talk of that let's see to it that he is not given more power," shouted the Idaho senator as soon as he could make himself heard.

The audience rose and cheered wildly.

"Yes," said the speaker, taking the cue, "and it took George Washington seven years to gain the independence from George III that they now want to give back to George V."

Britain to Suppress Revolt in Ireland

Government Has Proclaimed Suppression of Militant Organizations In City and County of Cork.

Dublin, Sept. 10.—(By The A. P.) The government has proclaimed the suppression of the Sinn Fein organization, the Gaelic League, the Irish Volunteers and the Cumann Na Moan Society in the city and county of Cork.

The government has also declared that the first section of the criminal law procedure act of 1887 shall be applied to Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary and Dublin counties.

16 YEAR OLD WAR HERO TELLS INTERESTING STORY

New York, Sept. 10.—Although he left this country a stowaway concealed in a barracks bag dragged aboard a transport by sympathetic soldiers nearly two years ago, Maurice Bailey, 16 years old, of Jackson, Maine, landed from the transport Northern Pacific today the hero of one of the most interesting episodes of the world war.

An ugly scar over his right eye is his only service record because he was never officially recorded a member of the American expeditionary forces, but a French war cross pinned on his tunic bears silent testimony of his heroism on that autumnal day in 1918 when he crawled over a shell torn field in the Toul sector and rescued a colonel and two majors of the Twenty-fifth division, who were lying wounded in No Man's Land.

His brother Alfred, who enlisted in the 103rd Infantry, and his father, Victor, a sergeant in the 157th Infantry, whom he followed to France, were among that immortal army of Americans destined never to return. Against the advice and pleadings of his father and brother, Maurice decided to "do his bit" by going to France. He followed the colors of his brother's regiment until the war was over.

While carrying chocolate, cigarettes and water from a Y. M. C. A. canteen to the men in the trenches in the Chateau Thierry operations in July, 1918, Maurice was struck by a piece of shrapnel. Two months later he reloined the company which was then about twenty miles from Toul. It was there that he won his decoration.

"We were just fighting again and I saw two majors lying wounded," he said. "I got a soldier from Company H and we went over to them and also found a colonel lying wounded nearby. One of the majors was wounded in the arm and the other's leg was half cut off by a shell. The colonel had a bad wound on top of his head and couldn't see. The soldier picked up the major with the wounded leg and carried him on his shoulders. I put the other major's arm around my neck, the colonel grabbed hold of me and we made it to the hospital."

In the St. Mihiel push, Maurice was gassed and spent another month in the hospital. From the time of the armistice until his return, Maurice has been referred from one officer to another in his effort to get home but he finally made his way to Brest and enlisted the aid of the crew of the Northern Pacific. Upon his arrival here the Red Cross promised to take care of him and see that he got home in safety.

LODGE REPORTS PEACE TREATY IN THE SENATE

Washington, Sept. 10. — Characterized as an alliance and not a league, "which will breed wars instead of securing peace," the peace treaty with Germany, including the covenant for a League of Nations, was formally reported to the senate today by the foreign relations committee, with forty-five amendments and four reservations. It will be the first great document of its kind to be discussed by the senate in open—without the cobwebs of "executive session."

Accompanying the treaty was the majority report of the foreign relations committee, subscribed to by every republican member, excepting Senator McCumber of North Dakota, explaining the amendments and reservations, all of which, it is stated, were "governed by a single purpose, ad that is to guard American rights and sovereignty the invasion of which would stimulate breaches of faith, encourage conflicts and generate wars." The reservations propose:

1—Unconditional right to withdraw from the league.

2—Declination by the United States to accept any of the legal or moral obligations of the much-discussed Article X or to accept any mandatory from the League, "except by action of the congress of the United States."

3—Reserving to the United States the exclusive right to decide what questions are within its own domestic jurisdiction.

4—Absolute reservation of the Monroe Doctrine to the judgment of the United States alone.

The principal amendments are proposed to provide:

Equal voting power for the United States with Great Britain in the Assembly of the League.

Giving to China instead of Japan the province of Shantung.

Relief of the United States from having representatives on commissions deciding matters in which it has no concern.

LOUIS ROSS ENTITLED TO RECOVER ONLY $100,000

Boston, Sept. 10.—The full bench of the supreme court decided today that Louis Ross, a mining engineer, was entitled to recover only $100,000 from Albert C. Burrage, instead of a percentage of profits which Ross alleged to be about $25,000,000 made by Burrage in the sale of mining properties in Chile to the Guggenheim interests of New York. The court ruled that Ross was bound by an agreement made with Burrage in 1912, under which Burrage had the option of paying Ross $100,000 or transferring to him five per cent. of the securities coming to Burrage as profit from the exercise of the options on the mining properties brought to his attention by Ross.

Barrage elected to make the cash payment. The court declared the plaintiff entitled to a decree directing the defendant to pay the $100,000 forthwith.

After being turned down by an heiress it is difficult to convince a man that every cloud has a silver lining.

Condensed Telegrams

All the labor disputes at Barcelona have been settled.

Imperial Bank of Germany reported gold holdings at 1,103,252,000 marks.

Rumanian delegation to the peace conference announced it would not sign the Austrian treaty.

Bar silver was quoted at 61 pence an ounce in London; New York price $1.12½.

Imperial Oil Co. Toronto, advanced its price for Canadian crude oil 10 cents a barrel to $2.88.

The senate passed the Edge bill designed to finance impoverished European purchasers of American goods.

United States Steel Corporation reported unfilled orders on its books as of Aug. 30 of 6,109,108 tons.

Mexican soldiers at the garrison at San Luis, state of Sonora, Mexico, mutinied and killed all of the officers.

Swift & Co., packers, offer aid to Attorney General Palmer in investigation of conspiracy charges of the latter.

The auxiliary schooner Edith M. Thompson was wrecked in Boston harbor during the storm Monday night.

The Webb Granite Company of Milford, Mass, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $151,462, assets, $135,301.

The house of representatives of the New Hampshire legislature ratified the federal equal suffrage amendment 212 to 143.

According to reports at Stockholm, Lenine and his advisers are reported developing plots to stir up uprisings in China and India.

Reports from Breslau say the food disturbances in the last few days ended when the crowds attempted to plunder the shops.

Bolshevist government prohibited the use of the Hebrew language in Russia and proclaimed the official language for the Jews to be mixed German-Bebrew.

Belgian government has ordered 400 locomotives in the United States for use on the state railroads, in addition to 200 Belgian engines.

Senate agricultural committee is considering federal regulation of the packing industry as proposed in the Kenyon and Kendrick bills.

An explosion and fire drove 50 employees from the Dings and Chester paint factory at No. 512 West 25th street, New York.

A compromise was effected in the strike of theatre managers and actors in Paris. It was announced the theatres, music halls and picture houses would reopen.

Twelve Red Cross canteen workers were among the passengers aboard the Fabre line steamer Roma, which docked at Providence, coming from Marseilles.

Despite the fact that the postage rates were reduced from three to two cents, receipts from the sales of postage stamps at the Chicago post office were 4 per cent. higher in the month of August.

Upper Silesia, where serious conflicts are in progress between Polish and German elements in anticipation of transfer of the territory in Poland, will be occupied in the near future by allied troops.

Final loan of the Canadian government is being arranged. Both French and English speaking journalists promised their aid.

Plans for combining into one patriotic federation all patriotic soldiers and auxiliary societies are under way, according to reports of Commander-in-Chief Adams of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, O.

All members of the Wisconsin delegation in the house introduced identical bills proposing bonuses at the rate of $30 a month for each month's service for soldiers, sailors, marines and Red Cross nurses.

James K. McGill, father of Herbert McGill, killed by Mexican bandits, appealed to the senate foreign relations committee in an effort to bring to justice murderers of his son. McGill is Chicago manager of the Banana Growers Co.

George P. Tompkins was found guilty of first degree murder in criminal court at Ebensburg, Pa., tonight for the murder of Mrs. Caroline Humphreys, near Carrolltown, July 15, 1917.

Paris Temps reports former Premier Caillaux, who was in prison for more than a year charged with having treasonable dealings with the enemy, will be permitted to enter a sanitarium.

Anti-saloon league reported hiring private detectives to see that war-time prohibition laws are carried out. They are dissatisfied with federal officials' work.

Authority to complete purchase of land for Raritan arsenal, near Metuchen, N. J., upon which $10,000,000 was spent in permanent improvements, was asked by Secretary Baker.

Machine gunners are armed and deputy sheriffs continue to guard the jail at Knoxville, Tenn., against further possible attacks to release some of the 50 prisoners on charge of inciting race riots.

Evidence against the Big Five packers and independent concerns throughout the country for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and war control act will be presented to the Chicago federal grand jury within two weeks.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE ANCIENT ORDER HIBERNIANS

Danbury, Conn., Sept. 10.—The biennial state convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the ladies' auxiliary of the order opened here today with about six hundred delegates in attendance. Andrew Coniff, of Danbury, state vice president, presided and an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor W. C. Gilbert of this city. Responses were made by John Leeney, state president, and Mrs. Alice R. Mooney of Waterbury, state president of the ladies' auxiliary.

2,000,000 PERSONS VIEWED PARADE LED BY PERSHING

The General Headed the Famous First Division Down New York's Fifth Avenue—Behind Pershing Were a Score of Generals and Brigadiers, Followed By the World-Famous Composite Regiment of Doughboys—Then Came 25,000 Regulars of the First Division, Fully Accoutered For War—Procession Took Almost Four Hours to Pass a Given Point.

New York, Sept. 10.—Over a five mile flower strewn pathway, General Pershing led his famous First Division down Fifth Avenue today to the wold plaudits of 2,000,000 proud countrymen, down Fifth Avenue today to the wild world war for New York and it was a fitting climax to a long series of military spectacles.

The commander of America's armies shared honors with battle scarred veterans who won undying fame on the fields of France. For all of them It was the last great review of the As he road down the avenue the stern lines of the leader's face relaxed in the now famous Pershing smile and when he dismounted in Washington Square at the end of the march surrounded by his staff, he exclaimed:

"It was the most enthusiastic and patriotic outburst I ever have seen."

Behind Pershing rode a score of major generals and brigadiers and back of them strode the commander's guard of honor, the world-famed composite regiment of doughboys, the flower of six divisions. Stalwart young giants, magnificent Americans, they scored in the nation's metropolis a triumph far dearer to their hearts than the laurels they won in the victory reviews of Paris and London. Nearly all the men wore wound chevrons.

Back of "Pershing's Own," swept the 25,000 regulars of the First Division, fully accoutered for war. Horse, foot and artillery, they swept down the avenue. It was a dress parade but so far as equipment went they might have been on their way to the front. The faces under the bobbing trench helmets were stern and business-like. In their veins was the blood of many races but they had been welded together by the fires of war into an unconquerable unit which beat back the Prussian Guards and broke the pride of Germany. But they paid the price of victory for 5,000 of their comrades are sleeping their eternal sleep in France while 20,000 others bear the scars of combat.

As Pershing came abreast the great grandstand at the Metropolitan Museum the great crowd went wild with enthusiasm.

The commander made but one stop on the march and that was at St. Patrick's Cathedral to change horses.

Seated on a private stand in front of the cathedral was Cardinal Merrtiere and a throng of church dignitaries. Pershing paused to welcome to America the heroic old man who had so proudly defied the German invaders. The cathedral chimes rang out in hymns of victory and "The Star Spangled Banner" as the two world figures clasped hands.

"I love America with all my heart and greet you as one of the world's greatest soldiers," was the greeting of Belgium's primate while the solder saluted.

General Pershing and his officers wore none of the many decorations which have been awarded them abroad. Even service chevrons were absent from the commander's sleeve, but on his breast was a tiny silken bar betokening the Distinguished Service Cross. One of the striking figures among his staff was Colonel Adelbert De Chambrun of the French army, a grandson of Lafayette, in pale blue regimentals.

In the reviewing stand with Secretary of War Baker were Jules Jusserand, the French ambassador, and Mrs. Jusserand; General Peyton C. March, chief of staff; Admiral H. B. Wilson and Rear Admiral C. B. Britain; Major General Thomas F. Barry, Governor Smith, Mayor Hyland, Major General Guglielmitti of the Italian embassy; Miss May Pershing and Mrs. D. N. Butler, General Pershing's sisters, Warren Pershing, his son, and James F. Pershing, his brother, United States Senator F. E. Warren of Wyoming, his father-in-law, and Major General John F. O'Ryan.

At the head of the First Division rode its commander, Major General McGlachlin.

Perhaps the most impressive moment of the parade was when the soldiers reached the altar of liberty at 23rd street, where drums were muffled, colors "dipped" and officers saluted in memory of the nation's dead.

When the first contingent reached Washington Arch, General Pershing dismounted and with his staff, road back in motor cars to the Waldorf Astoria, where they saw the remainder of the parade from the hotel windows. The procession took a little less than four hours to pass a given point.

Shortly after nightfall all the members of the division, except General Pershing and his aides, had left the city. The motor truck units, including 3,400 men, started by road for Washington, and will take five days en route. The pack trains and artillery trains, with 8,000 men, left by rail for Camps Leitch and Meigs, near Washington. Infantry and other divisional units, approximating 16,000 men, returned to Camps Alertit and Meade and will be sent to Washington the day before the parade there.

14-YEAR OLD BOY MAKES FOURTH TRIP AS STOWAWAY

New York, Sept. 10.—Whether derived from his Irish father or his Belgian mother, Michael Gilhooley has the quality of not being easily discouraged. Michael, who is 14 years old, arrived here today on his fourth trip as a stowaway on an army transport.

On his first two troops inexorable immigration authorities promptly returned him to his native Belgium. The third time a wealthy New York woman offered to adopt him. Two days after the adoption she found him shooting craps and informed the authorities she had lost interest in him so another ocean voyage was prescribed.

His present journey on the Kroonland has halted as usual at Ellis Island. Michael says his father died before the war and that his mother was killed by a German shell which incidentally destroyed his home. His voyages have been far from unprofitable as his story met a quick response from the sympathetic doughboys and on each trip a collection has been taken up ranging from $150 to $500.

BLAMES ADMINISTRATION FOR NOT REDUCING COST OF LIVING

Washington, Sept. 10.—Assailing the administration for not reducing the cost of living, Senator Norris, republican, of Nebraska, charged that President Wilson had failed to enforce the law prohibiting hoarding of food.

"Nobody has been prosecuted under these provisions which have been in effect all during the war," said Senator Norris. "We cannot legislate wisdom into the minds of the president's appointees."

Senator Norris charged that the administration's "solicitude over the high cost of living was camouflage."

"The administration," said he, "held back millions of pounds of food, while the people were suffering, preferring that the people suffer rather than break the market."

A REIGN TO TERROR HAS BEEN STARTED IN OMSK

Omsk, Aug. 25.—(Russian Telegraphic Agency.)—A reign of terror has been started in the city and government of Ufa, according to the intellegence office of the general staff of the Siberian army. Many priests have been executed, some of them being slain in the churches during services. The Bolsheviki are also prosecuting the Mussulman priests.

NEW CANADIAN TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINE

Montreal, Sept. 10.—Announcement of a direct line of steamers running between Montreal and Christiana during the summer months and Christiana and West St. Johns, N. B., in the winter, was made here today by the Canadian Pacific ocean service. The service will be under the Norwegian flag and will consist at present of one steamer a month carrying freight only.

TOWN IN FLORIDA ALMOST WIPED OUT BY TORNADO

Miami, Fla., Sept. 10.—A tornado of great intensity today almost entirely demolished Goulds, a town of 500 inhabitants, 22 miles south of Miami, according to reports reaching Miami. Three persons were injured. Only two houses remain standing.

CLOSELY WATCHING DEALERS SUSPECTED OF PROFITEERING

Washington, Sept. 10. — Attorney General Palmer made it clear today that the department of justice is watching closely dealers suspected of profiteering or hoarding and that prosecutions will result when congress passes the amendment to the food control law.

The question was raised whether the penalty would operate to punish violations committed before the penalty was made a part of the statute.

"Certainly it will," Mr. Palmer returned with energy. "Profiteering and hoarding were made crimes by the law two years ago. The mere fact of adding the penalty after the law was passed doesn't mean that violators of the law from the time it became effective cannot be punished."

Mr. Palmer expressed disappointment that congress so far had failed to act finally on any of President Wilson's suggestions to reduce the cost of living.

The attorney general reiterated that reports from dealers indicated good results were being obtained by the department's efforts to prevent prices going higher. Further advances have been stopped in virtually all lines, he said, while in many decreases in price have been recorded and profiteering in sugar had been halted.

Trading with Germany, the attorney general said, would be continued under war restrictions until peace comes through ratification of the treaty.

NO ADVICES ON TREATY FROM RUMANIA OR SERBIA

Paris, Sept. 10.—(Havas.)—Neither the Rumanian nor the Serbian delegation to the peace conference, which failed to sign the Austrian peace treaty today, had received up to this evening any further advices from their governments as to what their attitude toward the signing of the treaty should be. It appears that the Rumanians do not expect any such advices as their decision not to sign the treaty when it contained, as it did, a clause guaranteeing the protection of minorities within territories detached from the formal Dual Monarchy was a final one.

The Serbians, however, say the decision as to their attitude now rests with the Belgrade government. It is understood that some of the delegates favor signing the treaty despite the clause relating to minorities, but can take no further steps pending instructions from Belgrade.

BODY OF JOHN MITCHELL HAS BEEN TAKEN TO SCRANTON

New York, Sept. 10.—In accordance with a wish expressed many times during his active life, John Mitchell, labor leader and former head of the United Mine Workers of America, who died here yesterday, will be buried in Cathedral Cemetery, Scranton, Pa., in the heart of the region where his many battles in behalf of the miners were waged.

The body was taken to Scranton from here today, where it will lie in state in the cathedral of that city until the funeral next Friday morning. This is said to be the first time in the cathedral history that the body of a layman has been permitted to lie in state there. The signal honor to Mr. Mitchell's memory was arranged by Bishop Hogan of the Scranton diocese.