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36 AMENDMENTS TO PEACE TREATY DEFEATED IN SENATE

All Had Been Introduced By Senator Fall and Were Aimed to Curtail American Participation In European Settlements Resulting From the War—Of Nine Amendments Yet to Be Acted On, Six Relate to the Shantung Section, and Two to Equalize Voting Power In the League of Nations—Senate Leaders Believe Debate Might Continue Several Days Before Another Roll Call.

Washington, Oct. 2.—At last reaching the stage of action in its consideration of the peace treaty, the senate swept aside in quick succession today thirty-six of the forty-five amendments which had been written into the document by the foreign relations committee.

The smallest majority recorded against any of the committee proposals was 12, and the largest was 28. All of the amendments considered had been introduced by Senator Fall, republican, New Mexico, and were designed to curtail American participation in European settlements resulting from the war.

Of the nine amendments yet to be voted on, six relate to the Shantung section, two propose to equalize voting power in the league of nations, and one would limit American representation on the reparations commission. In the absence of a definite agreement for disposition of these proposals, senate leaders tonight though that the debate might run on for several days before another roll call is taken.

Throughout the day's voting the democrats presented a solid front against the amendments except for Senators Gore of Oklahoma and Thomas of Colorado. Seventeen republicans, on the other hand, lined up against the first committee proposal to be considered, and most of them stood with the democrats on all succeeding roll calls. Many of them announced they were for reservations which they believed would cover the same ground without endangering the treaty.

At adjournment the treaty advocates declared themselves elated at the day's work and the opposition leaders also were claiming a victory on the showing made for their amendments.

They mustered a maximum strength of thirty-one, which, with absentees, would be sufficient, they declared, to insure the treaty's defeat unless satisfactory qualifications are accepted. Thirty-three negative votes on the final roll call, they pointed out, would make impossible the two-thirds majority necessary for ratification.

Under a special agreement, speeches on the amendments were limited to five minutes, and nearly half the senate membership got into the running debate, which occupied most of the day. Only a few senators were absent and many members of the house crowded into the rear of the chamber to see the first actual action on the treaty, while in the filled galleries the ushers stood guard in the aisles to restrain spectators from applauding the declarations from the floor.

Once during the debate the rule against applause was broken, however, a wave of handclapping following a speech by Senator McCumber of North Dakota, a republican member of the committee, who pleaded against amendment of the treaty and concluded by declaring that America could come of America's "doing its full duty to the very end." The demonstration was quickly hushed by vigorous use of the gavel.

Only Four Roll Calls.

There were only four roll calls, all the other amendments being voted down by acclamation. The first record vote stood 50 to 38 against an amendment to eliminate the United States from representation on the commission to adjust the German-Belgian boundary. The senate went on record 21 to 56 against withdrawing from the Saar Basin commission; 28 to 53 against refusing to be a party to the agreements affecting Czecho Slovakia, and 31 to 48 against precluding this country from the Upper Silesia settlement.

Vote on Belgian Boundary.

The roll call on the Belgian boundary amendment follows:

For adoption: Republicans—Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Curtis, Dillingham, Elkins, Fall, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Harding, Knox, La Follette, Lodge, McCormick, McLean, Moses, New, Newberry, Norris, Penrose, Phipps, Poindexter, Sherman, Wadsworth, Warren and Watson—29.

Democrats—Gore.

Total for adoption 30.

Against adoption: Republicans—Capper, Colt, Cummins, Edge, Hale, Jones (Washington), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, McCumber, McNary, Nelson, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling and Townsend—17.

Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Culberson, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Jones (New Mexico), Kendrick, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Arizona), Smith (Georgia), Smith (Maryland), Stanley, Swanson, Thomas, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh (Massachusetts), Walsh (Montana), Williams and Wolcott—41.

Total against 53.

Senators paired were: Johnson, California, republican, for, with Martin, democrat, Virginia, against.

Absent and not voting were: Johnson, South Dakota; King, Utah; Page, Vermont; Reed, Missouri; Smith, South Carolina, and Sutherland, West Virginia.

It was announced that Senators Johnson, South Dakota, and Smith, South Carolina, opposed the amendment.

Bitterness Marked Debate.

The debate developed considerable bitterness, Chairman Lodge of the foreign relations committee drawing fire from the treaty advocates with a speech supporting the general purpose of the Fall amendments. While the world could not doubt America's willingness to come to the aid of civilization whenever it was threatened, he said, it was not necessary to take part in "every boundary dispute of Europe."

To this, Senators McCumber, Pomerene, Ohio Williams, Mississippi, and Fletcher, Florida, replied, all of them quoting previous declarations of Senator Lodge and declaring he had faced about after the peace treaty was negotiated. In his peace speech in the senate last December, they asserted, he specifically argued for protection for Poland and other small nations which he now wanted to "desert."

Referring to Senator Lodge's statement that the United States could be depended on as the friend of civilization, Senator Williams said the foreign relations chairman had an opportunity in the present situation to make good his words, but that instead he was trying "to stand from under." Senator Fletcher quoted a declaration made by Mr. Lodge last December that the United States was "bound by honor and self-respect to see that the terms of peace are carried out."

GARY COMPLETES TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Washington, Oct. 2.—Standing squarely on his assertion that the issue in the pending strike throughout the steel industry is the open shop, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, completed his testimony today before the senate labor committee investigating the steel controversy.

During colloquy with committee members, particularly Senator Walsh, democrat, of Massachusetts, Judge Gary flatly declared that he could not now consider compromise or arbitration, or meet with strikers' representatives.

The senate during the day by resolution approved the committee's plan to carry its investigation to Pittsburgh and other steel centers after hearing tomorrow William Z. Foster, secretary of the strikers' committee, and perhaps one or two other leaders on that side of the controversy.

"I'm sorry I can't take the position that members of this committee do," Judge Gary said in explaining his refusal to arbitrate the issue. "I consider the public's interest as paramount in my refusal. If the strike is left to follow its inevitable course, if a certain vicious element in this country gets no encouragement to continue calling strikes of the kind, the situation will be helpful in preventing industrial disturbances of the kind everywhere in the country."

Government intervention, he said, should be confined to maintaining peace and order, which, he added, was the only present need in the situation. He told the committee that he recognized concentrated capital had power to do more or less harm, and said he personally favored strict federal control, even to licensing and commissioning supervision of industrial conditions, but that the present condition demanded no such remedies. Labor likewise, he said, needed control, but the greatest controlling power he said lay in "enlightened public sentiment."

In a sharp exchange between the witness and Senator Walsh, Judge Gary refused to say his action in refusing to meet union leaders indicated a permanent policy. His course, he explained, would be directed in every situation towards the maintenance of the open shop, and the present refusal seemed to him the best calculated to bring about that end.

When Judge Gary concluded, Chairman Kenyon called Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union to the stand, but his testimony was cut short by necessity for early adjournment to allow members to attend the senate sessions. Tighe will be recalled tomorrow.

ARGUMENT AGAINST THE SYSTEM OF SELLING STEEL

Washington, Oct. 2. — The charge that the existing practice of selling raw steel on a single basing point at Pittsburgh is a means of illegal price control is made in arguments on this vexed issue between steel producing concerns on the one hand and fabricators and manufacturing industries on the other, made public today by the federal trade commission.

Following a formal complaint last summer by the Western Association of Rolled Steel Consumers against the United States Steel Corporation and other producing companies, charging violation of the Clayton anti-trust law and the Federal Trade Commission law and the request at the same time by Judge Elbert H. Gary and other representatives of steel mills that the commission assume jurisdiction, the commission asked expressions of opinion from all interested parties. Replies from seventy nine concerns which have joined in the proceedings were made public today.

The commission is now considering placing the question on a formal basis for trial, as requested by the parties. Judge Gary is reported to have said that should the commission assume jurisdiction, the case probably would develop into "the greatest law suit in the history of the country."

Under the existing system steel is sold throughout the United States at the prevailing price at Pittsburgh, plus a charge equivalent to the freight rate from Pittsburgh to the point where the steel is delivered, regardless of the location of the mill selling the shipment and regardless of the actual freight charge involved.

This practice those favoring the abolition of the single Pittsburgh base point argument means that purchasers of steel buying from other than Pittsburgh mills are burdened with an arbitrary added charge to cover the fictitious freight rate from Pittsburgh. The system, the protestants say, is arbitrary, artificial and uneconomic and gives to the steel producers excessive profits for which there is no commensurate service rendered.

FRANCE TO RATIFY THE TREATY VERY SHORTLY

Paris, Oct. 2.—Complete ratification of the Versailles peace treaty with Germany by both houses of the French parliament is expected very shortly, possibly within four days. Following today's ratification by th chamber of deputies, the senate will immediately take up the discussion. The peace committee of that body has already completed its study of the document.

The debate in the senate is expected in parliamentary circles to be quite short, possibly not exceeding four days.

Cabled Paragraphs

Take 11 Belshevik Vilages.

Helsingfors, via Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 1 (French Wireless Service).—The Northwestern Russian army is engaged in a general offensive movement in the direction of Pskov (near the Esthonian frontier, in the region southwest of Petrograd). Despite the stubborn resistance of the Bolsheviki, 11 villages have been captured. The

RECESS IN SESSIONS OF COAL OPERATORS AND MINERS

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The conference of coal operators and miners of the central competitive field this afternoon took a recess until next Thursday, when they will reconvene in Philadelphia. The operators wanted to meet in Washington, but the miners were opposed to the national capital.

The desire of the operators to meet in Washington, it was intimated, was based on their belief that ultimately the government must take a hand in the wage scale negotiations if a strike of the 400,000 miners set for Nov. 1 is to be avoided. The miners were outspoken in their opposition to federal intervention, holding that the issues at stake lie between operators and their employes.

The recess was taken upon the recommendation of the sub-scale committee which was appointed at the morning session upon the motion of Acting President John L. Lewis of the miners. The committee remained in secret session for two hours and reported to the entire conference shortly after 2 o'clock. The conference met for only a few minutes. At its conclusion Chairman Thomas T. Brewster, an operator, and Secretary William Green, a mine representative, issued this joint statement:

"The joint conference of the representatives of the bituminous operators of the central competitive field have decided to recess until Oct. 9, 1919, to reconvene at Philadelphia, Pa., on that date. The representatives of both operators and miners are conscious of their responsibilities to the industry and to the public and feel that such recess will be advantageous to all concerned."

Between now and next Thursday the members of the sub-scale committee will be in conference with those they represent, information will be gathered and the hope was expressed by operators and miners that some definite progress will be made in arriving at a basis of understanding.

Both sides issued statements today, the operators re-stating their contention that the 60 per cent. increase in pay sought by the miners would double the cost of coal to the consumer, while the miners sought to show that living conditions and cost of supplies necessary in their work justified the advance.

"If the public believes," said one of the operators, "that the miners' demands are just and should be granted and is willing to pay the increased price for coal made necessary thereby, the operators have misunderstood the public mind. Testimony recently given before the senate committee investigating coal shows no evidence of profiteering on the part of the bituminous operators."

SUPPLY OF SUGAR IN NEW ENGLAND 25 PER CENT. SHORT

Boston, Oct. 2.—The available supply of sugar for New England is about 25 per cent. below requirements and consumers in this region will have to limit their use of the product for at least three months to three quarters of the amount generally consumed, Brigadier General John H. Sherburne, chairman of the state commission on necessaries of life, said tonight. He attributed the shortage to increased demand for sugar for candy, the deficiency in last year's supply and increased general consumption.

In an effort to meet conditions created by the shortage, General Sherburne said a committee had been organized in the sugar trade, the duty of which would be to equalize allotments among wholesalers and supply men. He said sugar cards would not be used unless it became absolutely necessay.

The coal situation was not alarming the commission, General Sherburne said, but it was certain that there would be no reduction in price before next spring. The commission advises everyone to place orders immediately for the necessary winter supply, so that dealers may know just what the needs will be.

With respect to prices of general commodities, General Sherburne said the commission had found that since September 9, when its first fair price list was issued, pork products had dropped in price about 10 per cent, beef 6 per cent., lamb 5 per cent. and general groceries an average of five and three-tenths per cent. He expects a further advance in the prices of butter and eggs, but in other commodities the commission looks for a steady decline in prices.

STEEL STRIKE LEADERS AND BROTHERHOOD MEN CONFER

Washington, Oct. 2. — A conference between leaders of the steel strike and representatives of three railroad brotherhoods was held here tonight. No statement was forthcoming after the meeting other than that further discussion swill be held.

Participants said that the question of co-operation by the brotherhoods by a sympathetic strike or refusing to carry ore or steel products was not discussed in any manner although it might come up probably at a later meeting. Cases in which members of the railroad unions become involved in the strike were considered, it was said, and the brotherhood representatives agreed to take up the matter with its membership.

John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the organizing committee in the steel industry; William Z. Foster, secretary; William Hannon, representative of the International Association of Machinists, and David Davis, assistant president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, were present for the steel men. The brotherhoods were represented by H. E. Wills of the Locomotive Engineers; P. J. McNamara, vice president, Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginmen, and W. N. Doak, vice president, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Mr. Wills said the only way the railway organizations could take action would be for complaint to originate with locals, and then be referred for vote. He said it was contrary to the long-established policy of the Brotherhoods to go out on sympathetic strikes.

MAN KILLED DURING LABOR DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN

Berlin, Oct. 2 (By the A. P.).—Soldiers during a labor demonstration by 15,000 persons in the Muellerstrasse today fired into the crowd, killing one civilian and wounding ten others.

Rulers Of Belguim Guests United States

Were Given Official Freedom of the U. S. By Vice President Marshall.

New York, Oct. 2.—The King and Queen of the Belgians, with Prince Leopold, heir apparent to the throne, were the guests of the United States in New York tonight. They have come, as His Majesty expressed it, to voice their gratitude and that of their people for the generous aid given them by this country in years of direst need when their brave little nation was threatened with extermination.

Their first hours on American soil were spent quietly in a regal suite at their hotel, resting after their voyage across the Atlantic and celebrating their nineteenth wedding anniversary. By their express wish their offical welcome to New York will not begin until noon tomorrow. At that hour will start an arduous round of receptions and sightseeing which will take them to San Francisco and back to Washington, where they will be guests at the White House.

The Belgian rolalty were given the official freedom of the United States by Vice President Marshall when they stepped ashore from the transport George Washington on the government pier at Hoboken at noon today.

"I welcome you to this republic, as king of the bravest people since time began," Mr. Marshall said, "but more as a man whose conduct will be a mighty force in steadying the world to law and order, to friendship, faith and freedom."

King Albert's low voiced response was audible only to those who stood nearest him. He expressed deep regret and solicitude at the illness of President Wilson and then the gratitude of all Belgium to all America. He and the queen hoped to gain many valuable lessons from their visit to the United States, he said, and regarded the journey as an epoch in their lives.

(Sketches of the lives of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth are printed on Page 9.)

NO IMPORTANT CHANGE NOTED IN THE STEEL STRIKE

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 2.—The steel strike situation in the Pittsburgh district remained virtually unchanged today. Steel company officials continued to maintain that more men were returning to work and tonnage was being increased, while prominent strike men's leaders declared their men were "holding firm."

Steel companies assert that many men, attracted by the high wages, are forsaking other lines of work and entering the mills. They also claim unskilled Americans from the upper Monongahela valley, Youngstown, and eastern Ohio are coming here in "great numbers" seeking employment.

No statements came from any of the steel companies, except one issued by the Carnegie Steel Company, which said that today was "the best day yet." It further said: "There have been good gains in every plant, new men are still coming in, old men seem to be regaining confidence and are returning in increasing numbers. Our tonnage is increasing and altogether the situation is much easier. We seem to be gathering impetus in the gains and are not losing an inch."

Reports that strikers were returning to the mills were vigorously denied at national strike headquarters, where it was said additional men were walking out in many plants.

The Steelton plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company was reported by union organizers 75 per cent. down. Union men were reported to be holding firm at Coatsville, Pa., although strikebreakers are alleged to have been imported. More than 200 girls employed on light machine work at the Oliver and Snyder Steel plant here walked out this afternoon, headquarters reported. They have applied for a union charter. Characterizing statements that strikers were deserting the ranks of organized labor as false and misleading, Fred Keightly, international secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, said hundreds of new applications were being received for membership. "We received 4,716 new applications for membership within the last few days and more are coming in," he said.

According to an announcement at strike headquarters Attorney Jacob Roe of the strikers' legal staff and thirty men were arrested at McKeesport, while making depositions for the senate investigating committee. They were taken to the police station and denied pedmission for further gatherings to take further deposition, it was given out.

The police authorties at McKeesport, when informed of the unon's announcement, said the attorney and union men had not been arrested but had been orderd from the central labor headquarters, when it was closed there yesterday afternoon.

At union headquarters it was stated tonight that the attorney and the strikers were not placed in cells, but had been released after being marched to the police station.

Secretary W. Z. Foster, who is in Washington to appear before the senate investigating committee, was notified of the action of the McKeesport authorities.

THREE STEAMERS HAD RACE FROM FAR EAST

Boston, Oct. 2.—A race of three steamers from the Far East ended today when the British freighter City of Birmingham arrived, 45 days out from Calcutta. Her competitors, the Howick Hall and the Matonno, sent word by radio that they would arrive tomorrow.

The steamers, all carrying valuable cargoes of tea, hides and spices, had raced on virtually even terms through the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and the Mediterranean to Gibraltar. Two days out on the Atlantic a severe storm blew up. Captain Finisster of the City of Birmingham said it caused him to reduce speed for 24 haurs, but he thought the other vessels were more severely affected.

OBITUARY.

Prof. John Vose Hazen.

Hanover, N. H., Oct. 2.—Prof. John Vose Hazen, the second oldest member of the Dartmouth College faculty, died today. He was born in Royalston, Mass., in 1850, was graduated from Dartmouth in 1875 and had been connected with the civil engineering department of the college since 1878. In 1893 he was made Woodman professor of civil engineering and graphics.

Troops Patrolling Village Of Elaine, Ark.

Race Feeling Has Been Intensified By Killing of Alderman O. R. Lilley.

Helena, Ark., Oct. 2.—With federal troops patrolling the village of Elaine, detachments on duty at Melwood and other centers of population in the southern part of Phillips County and a company of soldiers stationed in Helena as a precautionary measure, the situation due to race rioting in the vicinity of Elaine, while intensified today by the killing of O. R. Lilly, a member of the board of aldermen of this city, was believed to be well in hand.

Both Governor Brough of Arkansas, at whose request five hundred soldiers of the Third Division recently returned from overseas, were sent for duty in the riot district, and Colonel L. C. Jenks, in command of the troops, expressed confidence tonight that the force on hand would be ample to restore normal conditions. Governor Brough accompanied the troops from Camp Pike this morning.

The death of Corporal Luther Earles, Company H, Fourth Infantry, who was wounded today, increased the number of white dead to five.

Mr. Lilly was shot to death by one of four negroes who had been taken prisoner and whom he was guarding in an automobile en route to Helena.

Eleven negroes are known to have been killed and several others are reported to have lost their lives but their bodies have not been located. The prisoner was being guarded by an automobile under guard when one of them seized Lillys pistol and shot him. Other possemen then fired on the crowd killing all of them. Other incidents of the day were the finding of a negro woman fatally wounded near Elaine and the wounding of two of the soldiers, Sergeant Earl Gay of headquarters company and Corporal Luther Earles of Company H., Fourth Infantry. The latter was shot in the face and seriously wounded.

According to information gathered today, negroes of the county have been organizing secretly, providing themselves with high powered rifles and holding semi-weekly meetings to drill and prepare for the day when, according to the promises made by the organizers, they were to be called upon by the government to join in demanding fifty cents a pound for cotton. Under the mystic plan according to information secured by local officials, the negroes were promised that the government was to pay them for their cotton direct and they in turn were to settle with the land owners.

DENY THERE HAS BEEN DISHONEST SALVAGING

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Oct. 2.—Residents of the island of Martha's Vineyard who gave testimony today before the congressional committee investigating the wreck of the steamer Port Hunter in Vineyard Sound in November of last year denied that there had been any dishonest salvaging of the cargo of army and navy supplies for overseas. Several testified that there was no local salvaging after the government took a hand in the work and they charged official negligence in the alleged failure of the government to protect the steamship after the naval wreckers quit operations last fall. A number of the witnesses declared that conditions at that time were unusually favorable for salvaging the cargo.

Congressmen MacGregg and Donovan of the committee both remarked that in their opinion criticism of the people of the island was unjust, and those who took goods from the vessel in good faith, with the conviction that the ship had been abandoned by the government.

Captain Joseph H. Whelton of Boston, one of the principal witnesses, in reply to a question, asserted that he believed the local workers had a right to take the goods from the ship, as no lights were left on her, there was no one on board, nothing to guard her, and her anchors, chains and moorings were gone.

CEREMONIES AT YALE IN HONOR OF CARDINAL MERCIER

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2.—Yale university paid homage to Cardinal Mercier, the Belgian patriot, at an impressive convocation in Woolsey Hall tonight. The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the prelate by President Hadley of Yale, who referred to the churchman's "triple crown of service in the world of thought in the church, and in the armed conflict." The auditorium was crowded to capacity and on the platform was a distinguished gathering, which included Ex-President Taft and state and city officials. The degree was the third received today by Cardinal Mercier—Trinity College and Wesleyan University having given him diplomas previously.

The Commemorative Ode, written by Brian Hooker in honor of the more than 200 Yale men who died in the war, was sung by a chorus. The music, by Dean Horatio Parker, carried out the solemn theme of the programme. The Belgian national anthem was sung by the entire assemblage.

In his address accepting the degree from Yale, Cardinal Mercier said Belgium was grateful for the sacrifices of the sons of Yale in the war. His references to General Pershing and Herbert Hoover brought applause from the audience, as did his description of the scene in Belgium on August 2, 1914, when King Albert defied the German hosts and declared "They shall not pass."

In presenting the eminent vistor, Professor Theodore S. Woolsey said: "He defied the people from German asperson; besought justice and fair treatment from the governor; counselled patriotism and endurance; preached the spiritual value of hard things; unshaken, valiant, and at last triumphant."

ARSON CHARGE AGAINST MRS. FOESANER DROPPED

Middletown, Conn., Oct. 2.—A charge of arson against Mrs. Caroline Foesaner, of New York, was nolled by the state in superior court today after two days' trial. Mrs. Foesaner was arrested by state police in August and charged with having set fire to a house owned by her in East Haddam, for the purpose of defrauding an insurance company. The defense put in evidence to show that Mrs. Foesaner was not in East Haddam at the time of the fire. The defendant was discharged by Judge Burpee

Condensed Telegrams

Aunstria abolished censorship over mails and telegraph messages.

Farm workers demanded ten-hour day at Indianapolis conference.

The first large cargo of Turkish wool and mohair since the war arrived.

Bar silver was quoted at 64 pence an ounce in London. New York price was $1.19.

Swiss officials awarded contracts of $75,000,000 in Pittsburgh where they are visiting.

New York Board of Aledrmen met to consider an increase in the pay of police and firemen.

Chamber of Deputies allows fifteen day delay to French voters to register in coming elections.

German National Assembly re-opened at Berlin. The emergency buget bill was passed without debate.

Oromocto, in Sunbury County, New Brunswick, was almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss amounted to $500,000.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.'s net corporate income for August, $426,381, against dellecit of $70,762 last year.

According o leading Mexican news-papers, the schools were closed owing to the Government refusing to pay the teachers.

Senate agriculture sub-committee was appointed to conduct an investigation into sugar shortage authorized by Senator New.

Germany adopted new emblem, con-sisting of black one-headed eagle on golden-yellow field. Hohenzollern arms eliminated.

According to a Mexico City news-paper, the order to fire on American aviators was not given by the Carranza government.

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A strike of 10,000 longshoremen, ty-ing up Brooklyn waterfront, is predicted by union leaders. Demands for $1 an hour were made.

Russian General Rozanoff, com-mander in Siberia, apologized to Major General Graves for flogging an American soldier on Sept. 5.

It is reported prominent English fi-nancial interests offered American Safety Razor Corporation $500,000 for their rights in the British Isles.

John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, predicted a bright financial future for the world despite the losses incurred during the war.

General Motors is reported to have acquired control of the Fisher Body Co. Corporate name and management of the latter will be retained.

Director Hines said that so far as he knew the railroads would be returned to their owners on Jan. 1, as originally planned by the President.

During September coinage manufac-tured amounted to $340,300 in silver and $1,031,000 in one-cent and five-cent pieces. There was no gold coinage.

Brigadier General McManus, troop movement officer, port of embarkation, left Hoboken to take command of the army supply base, Norfolk, Va.

New York Fire Department award-ed $10,000 by Standard Oil co. of New York for prompt control of recent fire at company's refinery at Greenpoint, L. I.

The board of directors of the United States Rubber Company today declared a 2 per cent. on the common stock—the first distribution since 1915, when 1 1-2 per cent. was paid.

The NC-4 seaplane arrived at New Bedford from Boston. Commander Read and his crew were met by the Mayor and representatives of the city council.

Mayors of towns and cities of northern Spain, meeting at Vittoria, bestowed a memorial cross on King Alfonso for his services in the interests of the Allies.

Secretary Baker recommended to Congress an appropriation of $200,000 for the purchase of a target range near Newark for the use of civilians, army and navy rifle clubs.

Two hundred Americans who fought with the French Foreign Legion during the war were among the 400 steerage passengers arriving in New York on the steamship Niagara from Havre.

Protests by the Teachers' Union of Argentina over dismissal of members, including women who demand resignation of provincial director of schools, culminated in a general sympathetic strike.

James Whiting, a negro, was con-victed in twenty minutes and was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment at a special session of the Criminal Court, Camden, N. J. for assault on a white woman at Merchantville.

AIRPLANES TO PARTICIPATE IN TRANSCONTINENTAL RACE

Mineola, L. I., Oct. 2.—Six American army airplanes manufactured abroad arrived here today to participate in the transcontinental air race which begins next Wednesday. Two of the machines are of the Sopwith type, and two Nieuports. The Sopwith machines, equipped with 180 horse power motors, were not put into commission until after the armistice but the others have seen service on the fighting fronts. Captains Fred Kindley and O. O. Donaldson will pilot the Sopwith planes but the pilots of the other machines have not yet been selected.

HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTE UNFAVORABLE TO FITZGERALD

Washington, Oct. 2.—By a vote of 5 to 2, the house elections committee today decided to recommend the unseating of John F. Fitzgerald as representative from the Tenth Massachusetts district holding that Peter F. Tague was entitled to the seat. Both men are democrats,

CONDITION OF PRESIDENT WILSON LESS FAVORABLE

Fact Disclosed In Statement Issued By Dr. Grayson at 10 O'Clock Last Night—Patient Remained In Bed Throughout the Day—Doctors, After Consultation, Decided That Absolute Rest Is Essential For Some Time—Concern Over the President's Real Condition Was Generally Expressed In Washington.

Washington, Oct. 2.—President Wilson is "a very sick man" and "his condition is less favorable," it was said by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the president's physician, in a statement issued at 10 o'clock tonight from the White House.

The following bulletin was issued by Dr. Grayson:

"The president is a very sick man. His condition is less favorable today and he has remained in bed throughout the day.

"After consultation with Dr. F. X. Dercum of Philadelphia, Doctors Sterling Ruffin and E. R. Stitt of Washington, which all agreed as to his condition, it was determined that absolute rest is essential for some time."

Dr. Dersum returned to Philadelphia tonight, Secretary Tumulty announced.

After the consultation it developed that the physicians called in by Dr. Grayson had agreed entirely with his diagnosis of the president's ailment, and approved the course of treatment decided upon by him.

The name of Dr. Dennis, director of the naval dispensary in Washington, did not appear in the bulletin Dr. Grayson gave out tonight, but he was said to have been at the White House during the two hour consultation.

There was much speculation in the capital tonight as to the president's real condition and concern was generally expressed.

When the consulting physicians left the White House shortly after half part six o'clock Dr. Grayson remained and at ten o'clock he went to the executive offices and gave out his bulletin through Secretary Tumulty.

Earlier in the day Dr. Grayson made known that the president's physical condition was fairly strong and that his blood pressure was good. The president's age—he is approaching his 63rd birthday—it was explained, however, made close watching of his condition essential.

Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, the president's son-in-law, called at the White House during the day but it could not be learned whether he had been requested to come to Washington because of Mr. Wilson's illness or was in the city on a business trip.

NOT SATISFIED WITH CONDITION OF PRESIDENT

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—Upon his return home tonight from Washington, where he was in consultation with Dr. Cary T. Grayson, President Wilson's physician, Dr. Francis X. Dercum, in a statement, said that the president passed a very unsatisfactory day.

"Although there is no rise in the president's temperature or any other sudden serious development," the statement added, "Dr. Grayson and myself were not quite satisfied with his condition."

Dr. George E. De Schweinitz, professor of ophthamology at the University of Pennsylvania, who also has been summoned to Washington by Dr. Grayson, expects to leave tomorrow or Saturday. Dr. De Schweinitz has been Mr. Wilson's occulist for many years.

NEW YORK COMPOSITORS ARE TAKING "VACATIONS"

New York, Oct. 2.—With more than 250 printing plants closed as the result of a lockout instituted by employing printers against pressmen not affiliated with the international union, the situation was further complicated today when, in order to avoid the technicality of striking, 450 compositors in some of the leading establishments here left their work "to take a vacation." The action was taken by each compositor individually, the "vacationists" announced.

The firms affected print The Review of Reviews, Hearst's, Good Housekeeping, Leslie's, Judge and other nationally known magazines. Four job printing firms also are affected.

Aside from the compositors' action, the situation as a whole remained unchanged.

John Adams Thayer, secretary of the Periodical Publishers' association, who yesterday issued a list of publications which had suspended, tonight asserted the name of the Woman's World should not have appeared in the list.

JEWISH WAR SUFFERERS ATE GRASS TO PROLONG LIFE

New York, Oct. 2.—Bringing a story of a starving people reduced to eating nettle grass in desperate ecorts to prolon glife, Jacob Bashein of the joint distribution committee for the relief of Jewish war sufferers arrived home today from the devastated Volinya district of Poland.

Mrs. Bashein conducted a motor relief caravan of food supplies and medicines through the Volinya section, and encountered horrors which he said words failed to describe. He left there August 24, last, and came direct to New York. His statement, issued tonight, tells of five months of first hand touch with actual conditions.

"For six weeks prior to the arrival of our transport most of the people subsisted on a diet of grass, a sort of nettle, as one result of eating which the body becomes swollen and the flesh turns black," Mr. Bashein's statement said.

"From hunger and the grass diet the bodies become separated from the bones. I have seen many such cases, and removed the sufferers to cities where hospitals exist. One becomes horror stricken to see their condition."

LEONOR F. LOREE DELEGATE TO LABOR CONFERENCE

Boston, Oct. 2.—The National Industrial Conference board announced today that Leonor F. Loree of New York, president o fthe Delaware and Hudson Railroad, had accepted the board's invitation to serve as a delegate to the National Industrial Conference, called by President Wilson to assemble at Washington on October 6. This completes the group of five members of the conference appointed by the board at the president's request. The others are: Frederick P. Fish, of Boston; John W. O'Leary, of Chicago; E. Pemberton Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, and Edwin Farnham Greene, of Boston.

Magnus W. Alexander, managing editor of the National Industrial Conference Board, said: "Our delegation is very broadly representative. The personal ability of these men, the spirit of public service which they have shown in accepting the board's appointment, and the earnestness with which they are going into this conference add to my feeling of assurance that the conference can scarcely fail to result in something constructive and of very great and permanent value to American industry."

STRIKE OF TELEPHONE OPERATORS IN STAMFORD

Stamford, Conn., Oct. 2.—Forty telephone operators in the Stamford exchange of the Southern New England Telephone Company went on strike today. They declared that the walkout was the result of the discharge of four operators for alleged inattention to their duties. The chief operator and her assistant were the only persons working in the exchange for about two hours and great difficulty was experienced in making telephone calls. Operators were sent from Bridgeport and several former operators were secured in this city. The strikers are said to be members of a telephone operators' union.

BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE HAS LESS HOPEFUL LOOK

London, Oct. 2 (By the A. P.).—Though it would be premature to abandon hope of a settlement of the railway strike, the situation tonight has disappointed the almost universal expectation of some arrangement resulting from the numerous conferences yesterday and today between the labor representatives and the government, and the position is again grave.

James Henry Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, announced that the efforts to reopen the negotiations collapsed owing to the government's refusal to go beyond its previous offer, but added that other unions than that of the railwaymen were continuing their efforts at mediation, but, while the strike continued, the railroad men would do nothing to hinder mediation.

After a conference of the executives of the railwaymen and transport workers, Mr. Thomas issued a statement in which he said:

"Rumors of a settlement are incorrect. The negotiations have broken down, inasmuch as the government offer does not differ from that of Friday last."

STRIKES OF MARINE WORKERS AT PORT OF NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 2.—Conflicting claims were made today by labor leaders and shipping men concerning the various strikes affecting maritime industries at the port of New York.

The longshoremen's strike has become a contest on the part of a new organization, chiefly composed of Italian workers, for more pay. It is not sanctioned by the International Longshoremen's association, which ordered its men back to work yesterday. The new organization claims a following of 10,000 men.

The towboat strike has affected all craft of that kind plying along the coast between Hampton Roads and Bath, Me., according to local officials of the marine engineers.

RUSSIAN WOMEN PREFER DEATH TO CAPTURE BY BOLSHEVIKI

Paris, Wednesday, Oct. 1 (By the A. P.).—Chemist shops at Archangel are openly selling poison to many young women who are buying it with the expressed intention of killing themselves rather than fall into the hands of the Bolsheviki, according to an American officer who has just arrived from northern Russia.

While several shiploads of anti-Bolsheviki have been deported from Archangel by entente powers, the majority of the anti-Bolshevik population refuse to leave, saying it is impossible to go penniless into a strange country. These people must take their chances in Archangel under Bolshevik domination, which appears inevitable as soon as British forces leave.

NEGROES MAKE APPEAL AGAINST MOB VIOLENCE

New York, Oct. 2.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People tonight issued an appeal to all citizens to unite against mob violence. Newspapers were asked to cease "emphasizing in flaring headlines the race of which a criminal happens to be a member."

"There are criminals in every race," said the association's statement, "and it is a crime against the United States to provoke bloody race conflicts by holding the members of any race responsible for the crimes committed by the insane, the defective and the brutal members of it."

FARGO, N. D. BANK CLOSED BY THE BANKING BOARD

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 2.—The Scandinavian American Bank of Fargo, with liabilities aggregating more than $1,600,000, was today declared insolvent by the banking board of North Dakota. It was ordered closed and placed in the hands of a temporary receiver.

The bank has an authorized capital of $50,000 and surplus of $10,000.

Citing a list of loans, mostly to the Non-Partisan League, aggregating $724,194.82, the report to the banking board by the examiners says:

"The above represents the excess loans carried by the bank and constitute more than sixty per cent. of the total loans. This general character is extremely unsatisfactory."