Norwich Bulletin

1796 1918

VOL. LXI—NO. 281 | POPULATION 29,919 | NORWICH, CONN., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1919 | EIGHT PAGES—64 COLS. | PRICE TWO CENTS

SERBIAN DIVISION OF 12,000 TO CONFRONT D'ANNUNZIO

Picked Men of the Serbian Army Have Been Concentrated at Spalato, On the Dalmatian Coast, to Protect the Approaches to the City—Italian Press Is Printing Graphic Accounts of D'Annunzio's Recent Exploits On the Dalmation Coast—Germans Would Welcome Rejection By the United States of the Treaty of Versailles—League to Enforce Peace Urges Speedy Settlement of Differences Over Treaty of Peace.

Venice, Saturday, Nov. 22.—A Serbian division, 12,000 strong, and composed of picked men, has been concentrated at Spalato, on the Dalmatian coast, ready to oppose Gabriele d'Annunzio if he approaches that city, according to information reaching Rear Admiral Andrews, commander of the American forces in the Adriatic, on board the armored cruiser Pittsburgh.

The American commander is in wireless communication with the entire Dalmatian coast and is able to receive an answer to a message to any point within five minutes. Since the Zara expedition of d'Annunzio's no incident has occurred at any place on the coast, according to the reports, tranquility prevailing everywhere.

DETAILS OF D'ANNUNZIO'S EXPLOIT ON DALMATIAN COAST

Rome, Saturday, Nov. 22.—(By The A. P.)—Now that details of Gabriele d'Annunzio's recent exploit on the Dalmatian coast are being permitted publication in the Italian press, after the lapse of nearly a week, some graphic accounts are coming to light. One narrative by an eye-witness on the expedition to Zara records some characteristic utterances by the leader of the band of 1,000 men who set out from Fiume at midnight of November 13, d'Annunzio's topedo boat destroyer Nullo leading the vessels of the little fleet.

By dawn of Friday morning, the narrator relates, everyone was on the deck of the Nullo, d'Annunzio himself on the bridge surrounded by his staff, with all eyes strained to catch a glimpse of the Dalmatian mainland. At 8.30 o'clock a dense cloud of smoke was seen, indicating the location of the port of Zara. Some on board thought the smoke was caused by two destroyers known to be there while others feared that a larger Italian warship possibly being sent out to oppose them. Everyone was anxious and the sailors received orders to take their fighting posts.

The port finally became clearly distinguishable and one of two destroyers observable approached the Nullo. The craft was identified as the Indomito. The sailors on the Nullo wanted to greet it with welcoming cries, but d'Annunzio ordered that no one speak unless he gave permission. Soon came a hail from the approaching destroyer. Her commander, speaking through a megaphone said: "His Excellency Admiral Millo asks where you are going."

A pause was finally broken by the voice of Commander Rizzo, in charge of the squadron, who cried back from the Nullo:

"I, Gabriele d'Annunzio commander o fthe city of Fiume, am going to Zara."

"All right," quickly and distinctly came the response. At the same time the sailors on the destroyer Indomito waved their arms and caps, shouting at the top of their voices: "Viva Italy! Viva d'Annunzio!"

From the Nullo came answering voices shouting "Viva Italian Zara!" Banners were frantically waved from both vessels and the voice from the destroyer standing by continued: "Admiral Millo sent us to tell you he will meet d'Annunzio."

Church Bells Were Rung.

The news soon spread in Zara that a convoy flying the flag of Fiume was approaching the port. All the church bells started ringing and the population flocked into the streets.

"Although nobody knew what Admiral Millo's course would be nobody seemed to have the least fear of the possibility of a conflict," the narrator continues, "and the landing of d'Annunzio and his officers gave rise to a noisy demonstration. At the sight of d'Annunzio the crowd seethed with excitement. Nothing was heard but cries of joy; nothing was seen but waving hands, hats and tri-colored handkerchiefs.

"D'Annunzio appeared absolutely transfigured. His folowers were obliged to struggle to protect him from the population, who otherwise would have suffocated him. Finally an automobile succeeded in carrying him to the seat of the government, where Admiral Millo awaited him. He remained for half an hour with the admiral, after which the latter in d'Annunzio's presence ordered Major Bucci, his chief of staff, to send a telegram to the government at Rome announcing the arrival of the Fiume volunteers and adding that Admiral Millo had sworn not to allow a single Italian soldier to leave Dalmatia.

Ovation For d'Annunzio.

"When d'Annunzio, accompanied by Admiral Millo and Mayor Zilliotti and other notables, appeared on the terrace overlowing the sea, where a body of 800 Zara volunteers had gathered, he received a notable ovation. Then in a loud voice d'Annunzio gave his first greeting to hol-Zara saying that every Dalmatian scene was worthy to form part of an altar to the mother country. He concluded by solemnly presenting Admiral Millo as the first governor of Italian Dalmatia.

"D'Annunzio returned on foot to his ship, struggling through the crowds. One young woman among the demonstrators burst into tears of joy as she approached the poet, who embraced her and explained:

"'I thought to carry the flame of Fiume to the sister city of Zara, but I did I have carried flame to flame.'

People in State of Delirium.

"After a review of the troops d'Annunzio called all his officers to him and placed them under orders of Admiral Millo. Admiral Millo announced that he had sent a telegram to Rome accepting the government of Dalmatia in the name of the king of Italy. In the afternoon d'Annunzio again spoke to the people, who were in a state of delirium, the poet being obliged to protect his face from the flowers showered upon him."

The accounts show that when d'Annunzio appeared on the balcony of the palace he was frantically applauded for several minutes before he could speak. When finally he raised his hand and a dead silence immediately ensued, he said he had been walking about Fiume, "wishing to tread the soil of Zara and feel its throbs." Then he spoke of the Italianity of Dalmatia and recalled the episode of a little girl of Fiume to whom he had said, "Take care they do not make you become a Croat," and who had replied: "Not until our Monte Maggiore Mountain falls into the sea." D'Annunzio continued "The same can be said about you. You certainly will not become Slavs until your Dinaric Mountains side into the Adriatic." He added:

"Here today we celebrate divine service. We came from Fiume, where the motto is 'Italy or Death!' Arriving at Zara we are greeted by the cry 'Italy or Death!'"

D'Annunzio showed the people the flag in which the body of his fellow aviator, Captain Randaccio, was wrapped when he died on the Carso.

"It is made," said d'Annunzio, "of the stuff of your suffering, woven with faith and sewn with constancy. From the Carso it was planted on the tower of the castle at Duino, so that Trieste could see it. To the dying Randaccio I promised to hoist it on the tower of San Giusto in Trieste, which promise I kept after having baptized the flag with the water of Rome, the capital. Today I bring it to Zara, and perhaps further."

Waved Tri-Colored Flag.

While the crowd was acclaiming Admiral Millo, d'Annunzio drew out the tri-colored flag which he had carried on his person in all the encounters in which he was engaged during the war and which he intended to present to the citizens of Zara "who had suffered the most." Now, however, he explained:

"The entire people of Zara deserve it, so I give it to the people," and he dropped the flag from the balcony, countless hands reaching out to clutch it.

When d'Annunzio was about to leave the city some of his most enthusiastic admirers raised him on their shoulders and carried him in triumphal procession about the streets.

The narrator explains in his account that d'Annunzio's aim in going to Zara was to prevent the evacuation by the Italian troops of territory included in the pact of London. He feared this because of the arrival at Zara of the warship Ammiraglio di St. Bon, which he supposed might be intended to take away the Italian forces and he desired, the eye-witness added, to precipitate events by acting along the lines of the motto "What is done cannot be undone."

JAPAN APPREHENSIVE OF SHANTUNG RESERVATION

Tokio, Wednesday, Nov. 19.—(By the A. P.)—The adoption of the Shantung reservation b ythe United States senate caused some apprehension here as to how, if it were embodied in the German peace treaty, it would affect the Chinese situation. The foreign office has declined to comment on the question. It has reiterated, however, its intention to endeavor to open negotiations with China on the Shantung question as soon as the general ratification of the treaty is announced in Paris.

Representative Japanese are expressing the fear that the recurring criticism of "everything Japan does", as they put it, is likely to create the impression that there is some basis for the idea of deliberate unfriendliness. They say that any economic advantages which Japan obtains in Shantung, are duplicated by other countries in other parts of China.

At a dinner given in honor of Viscount Ishii, former ambassador to the United States, by the Japan Society, Viscount Ishii said he had consistently endeavored to explain to his countrymen something of their ignorance regarding America and Americans. While he deplored the "indiscreet utterances" of some American newspapers and some Americans about Japan, he had repeatedly warned the Japanese, especially the press of the mischieous effects which are likely to grow out of hasty, inconsiderate criticisms of the United States, and especially of its president. The Japanese, he declared, deprecated nothing more strongly than the altogether undeserved attacks that had been made upon the personality of President Wilson.

After congratulating Americans upon the "remarkable and conspicuous part thgeir illustrious president" had played in the struggle for the world readjustment, the Viscount expressed regret that the Paris conference had not incorporated some guarantee in the League of Nations covenant against racial discrimination.

The former ambassador emphasized his belief that all countries are confronted by a new and imminent danger, namely, a war of the classes, or a war against the state and other established institutions.

"The defense," he said, "should be common, as the danger is common to all countries. All petty selfish considerations of a racial and economic character should be merged into the aster consideration of this common defense."

GERMANS WOULD WELCOME REJECTION OF TREATY BY U. S.

Berlin, Saturday, Nov. 22.—Rejection by the United States of the treaty of Versailles would be "a tremendous moral victory for the cause of universal peace" in the opinion of Herr Schueckling, German pacifist leader and a member of the German peace delegation. Speaking to The Associated Press, Herr Schueckling expressed the belief that delay in ratification would "give Americns a further opportunity to study the document", adding that "he trusted they would avail themselves of it."

"The treaty in its present form," he continued, "demands revision, not only on the ground of its general infeasibility, but because of the structure of the covenant of the League of Nations. Plainly its rejection by the United States would be dictated only by the interests of America. While I would regret the absence of American representatives from the commission on reparation and the lack of American influence on deliberations, I believe the moral victory accomplished by the rejection of the treaty would be almost preferable, both for the benefit of mankind and the restoration of peace.

"The longer the senate debates the treaty, the better chance Americans will have to acquaint themselves with the true inwardness of this pernicious document, which in its present state is destined fo be banefully fateful for the whole world."

Herr Schuecking declared the treaty as it now stands is "merely an instrument of one-sided imperialistic politics and directly the opposite of President Wilson's peace, which would bedictated by righteousness."

"Take, for instance," he said, "the provision which gives Englands dependencies one vote each. The United States, with a solitary vote, would trail far behind English interest in the league, and would probably be doomed to become her handmaiden. The march of world events for the past decade has brought the peoples of the earth nearer each other; distances has been overcome and the community of interests has been consolidated. The United States can no longer isolate herself. If she is to be expected to join the league, however, it must be an ideal institution, and not maintained in the furtherance of imperialistic aspirations, such as, for instance, Japan's hold on Shantung."

Cabled Paragraphs

Crowd in Londonderry Beats Up Irish Soldiers.

Londonderry, Ire., Nov. 22—Soldiers returning to their barracks here last evening were attacked and badly beaten by a crowd. The police made an effort to assist them, but the troops were compelled to take refuge in the Salvation Army hall. A company of soldier went to the rescue of the besieged men with fixed bayonets and dispersed the crowd who shouted:—"Up with Dublin!" "Up with the rebels!"

URGES QUICK SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES OVER TREATY

New York, Nov. 23.—Settlement of differences over the treaty of peace to permit its ratification as soon as possible after the senate reconvenes is urged in a statement issued today by the League to Enforce Peace, at the conclusion of a special meeting of the executive committee.

Former President William H. Taft president of the league, presided.

The league's statement follows:

"The defeat of ratification has been received by the country with surprise and indignation. The people want peace. They want peace and they want a league of nations to guard the peace. Whose name it bears, which party brand it wears, they care not at all. They longed for and expected ratification before adjournment of the senate.

"The making of peace is no more a party question than was the making of war. The American people, without regard to party, stood behind the war until the day of victory. With like unanimity they now stand behind the treaty.

"Shall the small minority who oppose a league of nations in any form defeat ratification? Shall fifteen senators decide where America shall stand in this world crisis? Eighty senators have shown by their votes that they favor the great principle of the league of nations. The fate of the treaty rests in their hands. They have the votes. They have the power Theirs is the responsibility. They must get together.

"The failure to ratify the peace treaty has encouraged social unrest both at home and abroad. Europe must have supplies or it will face starvation and anarchy this winter. Our farmers, cotton planters, live stock raisers, and manufacturers have large surplus production which they can market only in Europe. The rates of exchange already demonstrate the collapse of any national credits. These credits, resting upon commerce and international securities, are the foundation of our continued prosperity and are vital to the maintenance of order and life in Europe.

"Men and women of America, this is your problem. Your interests, your welfare, the honor and the future of your country are involved. Your will is the supreme command for the men in Washington entrusted by your votes with guiding the nation along the paths of peace and victory.

"The allied nations established during the war a practical union which is being succeeded by the League of Nations. To refuse to join this league is to lose numberless benefits, and to invite the development of a league that will be hostile to us in feeling and policy. The League of Nations gives the promise of a world cooperating for the purposes of peace and protecting itself by concerted action against war and the threat of war. The ideal is American.

"The men and women who gladly dedicated their sons and their substance to the cause of obtaining peace through the defeat of the German menace refuse to believe that they have made an empty sacrifice. They demand that the senators harmonize their differences. Refusal to do so will defy and betray the people of this country by whom they were elected and to whom they must answer.

"The treaty should be ratified at the earliest possible moment after the senate reconvenes on December 1. In the name of thousands of Americans who have died to bring peace and end war, and of millions of Americans who have toiled and sacrificed to that end, we call upon the senate to forget prejudices and partisanship and agree upon a resolution of ratification couched in terms that will permit the other signatories of the treaty to acquiesce in the conditions of our ratification."

ADMIRAL MILLO CONDEMNED FOR JOINING D'ANNUNZIO

Rome, Saturday, Nov. 22.—The course pursued by Rear Admiral Enrico Millo, commander of the Dalmatian occupation forces, in joining Captain Gabrielle d'Ariunnzio in his enterprise against Zara, is condemned in a semi-official sitement issued today.

"This action is the more deplorable as many soldiers and officers were led to believe that the government agreed to the affair," says the statement. "Evidence is not lacking that other expeditions are being prepared.

"The government disapproves of the ction of Rear Admiral Millo, which was entirely of a political nature and exceeded his authority. He will remain at his post, pending decision by the government, which will do its utmost to prevent other contemplated expeditions by warning the country of the danger of such proceedings. The government is adopting all necessary measures, and regards as criminal all temmepts to disturb the country's internal peace."

False Report of Death of President

Meeting at Atlanta, Ga., Broken Up By the Announcement — Vice President Marshall Overcome as He Informed Audience.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 23.—Through a hoax perpetrated by an unidentified person here tonight, an address by Vice President Marshall before an audience of several thousand persons at the Auditorium armory was broken up by the false announcement that President Wilson was dead.

The man, it was said, telephoned to the Auditorium office and asked for the vice president. When advised that Mr. Marshall was making an address and could not come to the telephone, the voice replied: "Well, he'll come now, for the president is dead and Washington wants him on long distance."

The engineer of the building received the telephone call and a policeman took the news to the stage and told it to Charles G. Haden, a business man, who informed the vice president that "the president is dead."

Mr. Marshall bowed his head and appeared overcome. Then, recovering somewhat, he told the audience what had been told him. He could hardly speak. Women broke into weeping and someone began to play "Nearer, My God, to Thee," on the immense organ.

As soon as he could, the vice president got to a telephone and called The Associated Press, where he was assured that there was no truth in such a report.

"Thank God," he replied.

Meantime the audience was dispersing and the false report spread over the city. Newspapers were almost swamped with telephone inquiries.

No reason for the hoax had been advanced by local officials tonight, but an immediate investigation was begun. Governor Dorsey announced a reward of $100 for evidence identifying the person who started the rumor.

Mr. Marshall came here to speak in behalf of a fraternal order and had not made more than half his address when he was interrupted.

"BIG SIX" PRINTERS OBEY MANDATE OF THE I. T. U.

New York, Nov. 22.—A mandate issued by the executive council of the International Typographical union, ordering the striking members of Typographical union No. 6 back to work, was accepted by a vote of three to one at a meeting of "Big Six" today. Leaders of the insurgent element in the union announced they would decide at a meeting tomorrow whether to defy the international or return to work.

"The members of the local are loyal to the international union," Leon H. Rouse, president of "Big Six," announced after the meeting.

The strike is nearing the end of the second month and has paralyzed the printing industry in this city.

A fine or revocation of the union's charter was the ultimatum contained in the mandate in which the council expressed the conviction that continued refusal of the "vacationist members" to return to work would result in open shop and non-union conditions.

The mandate also ordered the union to instruct its officers to arbitrate the question of when the 44 hour week should be inaugurated.

Lively scenes attended the reading of the mandate. Hisses and catcalls threatened to prevent the details being heard and oratory continled for almost three hours before the vote was taken.

Conservative leaders informed the strikers that they had no alternative but to accept. Representatives of the insurgent faction pointed out that foreign laborers had obtained a 44 hour week while they were oblized to work 48 hours. Some counseled remaining on "vacation" until the shorter hours were granted, regardless of consequences.

Assurances have been given by the employing printers that all will be taken back without discrimination.

John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the international, said that the council would remain here to speed arbitration of the issues.

ATTEMPT TO KILL PRESIDENT OF NEWCASTLE STEEL CO.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 23.—An attempt to assassinate Selden S. Deemer, president of the Newcastle Steel company, was made tonight when a man fired a bullet through the limousine which was carrying Mr. Deemer and his wife from the railroad station to their home in Newcastle, Del.

The alertness of Mrs. Deemer and the chauffeur, Frank Sheridan, saved Mr. Deemer from death. Mrs. Deemer, seeing the would-be assassin with the gun pointed directly at her husband, shouted a warning and pulled her husband down in the seat of the car. The chauffeur increased the speed of the car, but not before the man fired a shot. The bullet crashed through the glass door nad lodged in the opposite side of the limousine, the broken glass striking Mr. Deemer in the face, lacerating his left ear.

ORDNANCE SHOPS ARE ABLE TO MEET DEMANDS

Washington, Nov. 23.—Ordnance shops and depots of the war department are adequate to meet any demands, Major General C. C. Williams, chief of ordnance, said in his annual report today. Three years ago, the report showed, a secret board reported to Secretary Baker that at least 18 months must elapse from the initiation of operations before vital munitions could be produced.

The industrial agencies of the department now include 14 manufacturing arsenals, all equipped to 100 per cent. capacity and with sufficient reserves of dies and tools to outfit a score of additional plants.

K. OF C. PAYING TUITION OF 300 EX-SERVICE MEN

New York, Nov. 23.—Three hundred former service men, soldiers, sailors and marines, are being educated at leading institutions at the expense of the Knights of Columbus, it was announced here today. The educational program will cost more than $1,000,000, as every student is provided with board and lodging in addition to tuition and books. The majority of the applicants selected technical courses. Less than half of the students are Catholics.

Treasury Statement More Encouraging

Decrease In Monthly Deficits —Reduction In Country's Debt Through Sales of War Materials and Decrease In Expenditures.

Washington, Nov. 23. — Secretary Glass tonight forecast a further reduction in monthly deficts of the treasury over the October record and announced that, on December 1, the semi-monthly issues of treasury certificates of indebtedness and tax certificates would be resumed.

While rates on call money have been soaring, and the situation in financial centers has been the occasion of some concern, treasury officials point with satisfaction to the reduction of government securities held by banking institutions during the last five months. In that period, Mr. Glass' figures showed war bonds and indebtedness certificates held by financial houses dropped $825,406,000. Meanwhile, also the nation's debt fell to $26,210,905,000, or a net reduction of $385,000,000 from its highest mark at the end of August.

The reduction in the country's debt resulted largely from the increase in treasury receipts through the sales of war materials. Decrease in current expeditures also aided materially.

The new series of indebtedness certificates to be issued will bear date of December 1 and be payable on February 16, 1920. The interest rate will be 4 1-4 per cent. Tax certificates to be issued at the same time at the same interest rate, will be payable March 15, 1920, or on the date on which a tax installment is due.

The total amount of indebtedness certificates outstanding on November 1 was $1,634,671,000. Tax certificates outstanding on the same date amounted to $1,827,586,000. Of this amount, however, $746,869,500 is payable on December 15 from income and excess profits installments due on that date.

PLUMB TALKS ON RAILROADS AT LABOR PARTY CONVENTION

Chicago, Nov. 23.—Glenn E. Plumb was enthusiastically received by the National Labor Party convention when he presented his plan for the nationalization of the railroads of the country.

The first step in the adoption of his plan, he declared, was "to change the faces of our representatives in congress." His method of control, he said, would reduce freight rates forty per cent. and thereby held to reduce the high cost of living. The system was defined by him as a profit-saving rather than a profit-sharing plan. Increased wages, he added, did not benefit the wage earner if every raise resulted in higher prices for the necessities of life.

He said that his plan was applicable to every public utility and to every public untility and to every other industry in the country, and that the states could apply it to the public utilities. It is expected that the convention will formally endorse the plan.

The resolutions committee today was advised by a number of delegates from farmer's organizations that any declaration against prohibition probably would alienate the support of the agricultural body.

Inability of the committee to agree on several important questions led to a division of the body. Twenty-eight resolution which would call for the remembers were assigned to draft a lease of all class war and political prisoners while five members were to prepare the new party's platform and other resolutions.

William English Walling, of the Social Democratic League, said the organization of anational labor party would mean true industrial democracy.

"You have chosen an opportune time to launch this movement," he said. "For the first time in the history of this country the inherent right of labor to strike has been challenged. Labor cannot advance by economic action alone. You must organize for political action. No power of the government of capital or of the press can prevent labor from obtaining its fair share of the wealth it creates."

M. I. OF T. SERVICE AVAILABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

Boston, Nov. 23.—A plan whereby industrial concerns may retain the services of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in "a consultant capacity on an annual salary basis" was announced by the institute tonight. The institute will permit the corporations "to make use of the extensive library, files and plant, and to consult with members of her staff and faculty on problems pertaining immediately to the business of the company."

The institute also agrees to place at the industries' disposal "a record of the qualifications, experience and special knowledge of her alumni which is likely to be of value to them." It will give corporations using its service "the first opportunity of securing technology men."

One of the results of the plan, its projectors believe, will be "to make technology independent of personal bequests and free her from the necessity of making public appeals to the state or the general public for monetary aid."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PALMER IS RAPIDLY RECOVERING

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—Attorney Gineral A. Mitchell Palmer, who has been staying at the home of Governor William C. Sproul near Chester, Pa., since Friday, is rapidly recovering from his fatigue and will leave for his home at Stroudsburg, Pa., or Atlantic City Tuesday. Mr. Palmer, it was said, at the governor's home tonight, was not ill, but was in need of a thorough rest.

2,000,000,000 PASSENGERS LAST YEAR ON N. Y. TRACTION LINES

New York, Nov. 23.—More than two billion passengers were transported by elevated, subwsy and surface lines in Greater New York in the fiscal year of 1919, according to estimates announced by the public service commission today. The increase over the preceding year is 104,430,315. The daily average of passengers carried was 5,700,000, a figure approximately equal to the city's population. In sixteen years, traffic has more than doubled, the report states.

Ohio Oil Co. raised price of oil 25 cents a barrel.

GOV'T INTERVENTION IN NEGOTIATIONS OF THE COAL DISPUTANTS IS EXPECTED

To Bring to a Climax the Prolonged Conflict and Clear the Way For a Speedy Settlement of the Strike Situation—Several Operators Have Declared Their Willingness to Accept Any Proposition the Government Might Make—Coal Scarcity Has Already Reached Famine Stage In the Middle West.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The intervention of Fuel Administrator Garfield tomorrow in the lagging negotiations of bituminous operators and miners of the central competitive field was expected tonight to bring to a climax the long drawn out conflict and clear the way for speedy settlement of the strike situation.

Although the day brought no new developments here, as mine owners and workers awaited action by the administration tomorrow, it was evident that both sides recognized that a settlement could not long be delayed.

Reports received by operators from middle western states showed that the coal scarcity already had reached the famine stage, and that the cold weather had brought suffering and hardship.

Several operators today declared their willingness to accept whatever proposition the government might offer. With the entire country aroused to the need of resuming the production of coal on a normal basis, neither the miners nor the owners of the properties, they said, could afford to turn a deaf ear to recommendations of the government.

As the situation now stands as regards wage advances, the operators have offered an increase of 20 per cent and the miners have agreed to accept the 31 per cent. proposed by Secretary Wilson. The possibility of a compromise between those figures, part of the increase to be paid by the public in higher prices and some to come out of the margin of the mining companies, was suggested in some circles and it was said this would be placed fore both sides tomrorow.

Condensed Telegrams

Physicians ordered Attorney General Palmer to take a complete rest.

Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. is to build a $5,000,000 plant at Hamilton, Ont.

Ivan Novikoff, editor of the Russian paper Noi Mir, was arrested in New York.

Rene Viviani, former Premier of France, declared he will not run for Presidency.

The first year of the new Austrian republic has closed with a deficit of 18,000,000 crown.

America's exports in October were valued at $652,000,000, an increase of $35,000,000 over the preceding month.

Macon county (Illinois) farmers will lose $1,000,000 on the 1920 crop of wheat through Hessian fly damage.

Ocean freight traffic was tied up at St. John, N. B., by a strike of the members of the freight handlers' union.

Six hundred Montenegrin volunteers left Brindisi to occupy Cattaro, Albania, according to reports reaching Rome.

Controller of Currency issued a call for the condition of all national banks at the close of business on Monday, Nov. 17.

Troops were sent to Ahuachapan, capital of the province of that name in southwestern Salvador, to quell disorders.

President Wilson will take up the his message to the December session whole subject of the peace treaty in of Congress.

Fire believed to be of incendiary origin destroyed three buildings in Sing Sing prison yard. Loss of $250,000 incurred.

Secretary Tumulty denied that the president was taking sides, in any contest over the minority leadership in the senate.

A special Federal grand jury returned 63 indictments charging 150 persons with violations of the Federal prohibition act.

Edwin P. Morrow's plurality over Governor James D. Black in the Kentucky gubernatorial election November 4 was 40,176.

Massachusetts Child Labor Committee urged continuation of schools for children who were unable to complete thier education.

Earl Curzon, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared England was grateful to America for her reception of the Prince of Wales.

Prison authorities of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., are investigating a fire of undetermined origin which destroyed six wooden structures within the fort.

One hundred thousand cords of pulp wood and large stocks of lumber were destroyed by a fire which started in a sawmill near Quebec. Loss estimated at $1,000,000.

German General Staff's story of the war, written from the official archives, will soon be issued and will be entitled "The Battles and Fights of the Great War of 1914."

Jean Longuet, leader of the extreme Wing of the Socialist Party in the French Chamber, denied his party was planning massacre and the result of the election.

Members of the House Immigration Committee began inquiries in New York into delays in deportation of aliens held at Ellis Island and into naturalization questions.

The name of every man who died for Canada in the world war will be inscribed on the walls of a church which will be erected in Notre Dame de Grace, a suburb of Montreal.

Two hundred and sixteen types of passenger automobiles and trucks were represented in the 150,000 machines purchased by the war department during the recent emergency.

Jewelry, clothing and silverware, valued at $50,000 stolen in a long series of burglaries were recovered, police announced, with the arrest of seven New York gang men in Detroit.

Marshal Foch was offered the nomination for senator in the Department of Finisterre, according to the Presse de Paris, which says he will accept provided all parties unite in supporting him.

German government officials declared refusal of American Senate to ratify the treaty means not only will smaller European nations desert the league, but Germany will be left at the mercy of France.

Weather in Berlin and throughout Germany, which was very severe all week, suddenly changed to almost warm. Heavy rains were falling and fear was expressed that the overflow would result in a flood in many portions of the city.

HARTFORD POLICEMAN SHOT BY A NEGRO

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 23.—William J. King, a city policeman, was shot and critically injured tonight when he was called to a colored men's club in Windsor street to remove a negro who was creating a disturbance. The negro, Barney Hicks, is alleged to have fired four shots at the policeman. Hicks was locked up without bail.

ALLENBY EXPELS PROMINENT EGYPTIANS FROM CAIRO

Cairo, Egypt, Wednesday, Nov. 19.—General Allenby, the British commander-in-chief, has requested four prominent Egyptians in the nationalist movement, including the local president of the nationalists, Mahmoud Pasha Sulliman, to quit the city and retire to their provincial estates.

All of them have decided to ignore the request.

25 PERISHED IN DANCE HALL FIRE AT VILLA PLATTE, LA.

Villa Platte, La., Nov. 23.—Twenty-five presons, most of them women and girls, lost their lives here last night in a fire which quickly destroyed a frame building in which 300 of the village folk were making merry at a dance. Fifteen others were seriously hurt, and search of the ruins was expected to add to the list of the dead.

Ten of the dancers were burned to death and others were crushed in a wild stampede to reach the street down a narrow frail stairway while the flames were sweeping rapidly from the lower floor. More than a score of babies, tucked safely away in a little nursery on the same floor with the dance hall, were rescued by mothers who had taken them there along with their children of dancing age. Some of the youngsters were picked up and hurried bodily into the outstretched arms of people in the street below.

The fire started in a grocery store and a tongue of flame reached out and startled a crowd in a moving picture theatre in the same building with the grocery and the dance hall. A man standing near the door shouted to the theatre audience to move out quietly, and none was hurt.

The flames spread so rapidly that the whole lower floor was a roaring blaze before the dancers in the big hall above were aware of their danger.

Instantly there was a panic and the whole crowd, men, women and children, made a mad rush for the single exit, the narrow stairway leading down the side of the burning building. This soon choked and many of those who were trapped escaped through windows to the roof of an adjoining building. Many of the victims were burned beyond recognition and bits of jewelry were the only means of identification of the bodies.

THREE LABOR LEADERS KILLED AT BOGALUSA, LA.

Bogalusa, La., Nov. 23.—Heavily armed guards patrolled the streets here today to prevent violence following a pitched battle yesterday between union labor leaders and special police in which three of the former were killed and several persons wounded.

The authorities announced today that the fighting was the culmination of an attempt to protect Sol Dakus, a negro union organizer, wro was sought by the police as a dangerous character. Two union men, armed with shotguns, it was charged, walked through the streets with the negro. When the three reached local union headquarters the police, aided by members of the "Loyalty league," made up partly from the employes of the Great Southern Lumber company's plant, attempted to arrest the negro. A battle followed in which three of the negro's defenders were killed, two were wounded and a member of the posse was injured.

The three men killed were Lum E. Williams, president of the local Allied Trades council; J. P. Bouchillon and Thomas Gaines, carpenters.

William L. Donnels, organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has asked for warrants against twelve members of the "Loyalty league," charged with deporting Ed O'Brien, union man, for alleged remarks approving the shooting up of the Armistice day parade at Centralia, Wash. Donnels also telegraphed Attorney General Palmer asking for an investigation of the disorders.

GOV. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA COMMANDS MILITIAMEN

Richmond, Va., Nov. 23.—Governor Davis left here tonight for St. Charles, a little Virginia town near the Kentucky border, to take personal command of 500 militiamen sent there to deal with conditions in the coal fields, which were reported today as serious.

One report to the governor's office said the town resembled an armed camp, Radical miners, it was said, had mounted guns on the hillside and threatened to open fire on any miners attempting to enter the mines, which had been closed since the nation-wide strike on Nov. 1.

Loyal miners appealed to the governor for assistance and reported to him that threats had been made to destroy the mines with dynamite. Five companies of militia were mobilized last night and started early topday for the border.

REPORTS OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN UPPER SILESIA

Berlin, Saturday, Nov. 22.—(By the A. P.)—The Boersen Zeitung says it is informed that reports recently in circulation of the transfer to Americans of industrial concerns in upper Silesia are unfounded. The newspaper says the German owners of these concerns hae no intention "to dispose of plants created and paid for by German gold for the present badly depreciated paper money."

On the other hand, the newspaper continues, the peoples of Upper Silesia expect the government to show itself more accommodating toward the working population, especially with respect to deliveries of clothing and foodstuffs.

RECOMMENDS MARINE CORPS STRENGTH OF 27,467

Washington, Nov. 23.—A permanent enlisted strength of 27,467 men for the marine corps, approximately double the pre-war force, is recommended by Major General Barnett, commandant, in his annual report.

Early action of congress is urged, as delay would mean loss of rank for temporary officers who will be retained.

Attributing much of the success of the marine corps in the war to the system of drawing its commissioned personnel from the ranks, the commandant said the "highest efficiency" would be served by adherence to this policy, which attracts the highest class of recruits.

General Barnett recommended that the present two, three and four year enlistment terms be made permanent as being more attractive than the rigid pre-war term of four years, and asked increased pay for both enlisted men and officers.

Great difficulty is being experienced in replacing the temporary enlisted personnel of the aviation section of the corps, now completely demobilized. General Barnett recommended special grades be provided in order to place the three aviation services on a parity and asked for sixty additional officers for aviation.

Telling of the marines' war record, the report says four members of the corps received the medal of honor, four the distinguished service medal and 34 the distinguished service cross, 1,237 were awarded the French Croix de Guerre and 15 the French Legion of Honor. Total marine corps casualties in France, the report showed, were 11,968, with 2,514 killed.

FRESH OUTBREAKS BY TURKISH BRIGANDS AGAINST ARMENIANS

Washington, Nov. 23.—Fresh outbreaks by Turkish brigands against the Armenian population in Cilicia and elsewhere in Asia Minor were reported in advices today to Miran Sevasly, representatives of the Armenian national delegation. Until recently cases of murder and vandalism were isolated, the report said, and the latest outrages were declared to be more vicious than those heretofore.

The brigands, heavily armed and aided by the Young Turk organization according to Sevaslyl's information, plundered six villages in one day, drove away all oxen nd killed many Armenians. They went to other places, killing and robbing. The bodies of some of the victims were taken to Adana and exposed in the public pdaces to the amazement of the French authorities, it was said.

The Armenian authorities appealed to Colonel Bremond, the French administrator of Cilicia, to take steps to apprehend the bandits and protect the lives and property of Armenians.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED IN COLLISION NEAR MONTREAL

Montreal, Nov. 23.—Two trainmen were killed and four pasengers, a locomotive engineer and a fireman were injured in a head-on collision last night between a special carrying passengers from the steamship Empress of Frnce to Toronto, nd the Montreal-Quebec express. The accident occurred at Terrebonne, Quebec, on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The special remained on the tracks but two baggage cars and the second class coach of the express were derailed and caught fire. None of the injured was hurt severely. The Empress of France docked yesterday at Quebec.

REPLY TO JAPAN CONCERNING TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY

Tokio, Thursday, Nov. 20.—(By the A. P.)—The American government has replied to Japan's recent answer to the American note concerning cooperation as regards the operation of the trans-Siberian railway. The American reply notes with satisfaction Japan's willingness to cooperate, but points out the futility of bringing forward concrete instances of any lack of cooperation in the past. Theconciliatory nature of the American reply is such as to give the impression here that a further exchange of notes will be unnecessary and the incident is considered closed.

MAIN BUILDINGS BURNED AT UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

Montreal, Nov. 23.—The main buildings of the University of Montreal, better known as Laval University, containing the medical department, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $400,000, which is covered by insurance. The blaze is thought to have been started by lighted cigarettes thrown around at a concert in the early evening.

OBITUARY.

Edward Morris.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 23.—Edward Morris, 75 years old, whose humorous writings under the pen name of Philetas Ash won him a wide reputation in the period following the Civil war, died here Saturday. He was a practicing lawyer many years and a deep student of music.