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CABINET DEADLOCKED ON QUESTION OF WAGE INCREASE FOR MINERS OF SOFT COAL

Failing to Arrive at an Agreement After a Six Hour Session, the Cabinet Adjourned Until Today, When the Problem Will Be Again Taken Up—Basis of Calculating a Wage Increase and the Ratio of Dividing the Cost of Such Increase Are Understood to Have Been Points of Difference Among the Cabinet Members—Secretary Glass Says He Might Have "Some Very Interesting Figures" to Submit Today—McAdoo Declares a Showdown of Profits Made By Operators Is Needed For American People to Form a Just Opinion.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Like the miners and operators, whose troubles it was trying to adjust, President Wilson's cabinet tonight seemed hopelessly deadlocked on the question of a wage increase in the bituminous coal industry.

After a six-hour session, the cabinet, which took up the wage scale agreement where operators and miners left off last week, adjourned until tomorrow, when another attempt, with the aid of Fuel Administrator Garfield, will be made to agree upon a pay scale that will satisfy the mine workers and owners and the people in all sections of the country who are clamoring for normal production of coal.

The proper basis of calculating the proposed wage advance, and the ratio of dividing the consequent increase in cost of production of coal between the operator and the public, are understood to have been points of difference among the cabinet members. Dr. Garfield, who took a leading part in the discussions, took issue with Secretary of Labor Wilson as to the method of applying the figures accepted by both.

No statement was forthcoming after the meeting except an announcement by Dr. Garfield that the cabinet would meet again tomorrow, and that he would not see either the miners or operators meanwhile. He declined to say whether progress had been made, but one member of the cabinet declared prospects of an agreement were "not hopeless."

Secretary Wilson's estimate that the cost of living had increased 79 per cent. over 1914 was accepted, it was understood, but a difference of opinion arose as to the application of this and other figures in computing an increase in wages.

Secretary Glass said tonight that he might have "some very interesting figures" tomorrow, emphasizing that they had been compiled for the public and not for the cabinet. He declined to say whether they were the income tax returns received by the treasury from a tax on excess profits from the coal industry.

Significance was attached to this announcement in view of the fact that the amount of profit made by the coal companies during the last two years, and the percentage of increase in any possible wage advance which the operators might be asked to bear, have been the most bitterly disputed points in the controversy.

The statements of Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo charging that some coal concerns made enormous profits during his incumbency came in for discussion at the cabinet meeting, it was learned, but no one would say what form the discussion took.

The Lever food control act was not mentioned at the meeting, it was said. Owing to the time consumed on other matters, it was not believed that the cabinet discussed methods of enforcing its decision in case the verdict should not be acceptable to workers or mine owners.

Director General Hines attended the session, but declined to say what took place.

Before the meeting this morning, Attorney General Palmer said that if the figures as to operators' profits given yesterday by Mr. McAdoo were correct, it was not likely Dr. Garfield would permit an increased price for coal.

In a statement bearing on this issue, the operators said "that conditions in 1917 were abnormal," but that as Mr. McAdoo was "ignorant" of conditions in 1918 and 1919, his message "carries no weight and requires no answer." The operators said they welcomed an investigation of current tax returns, and that they had been urging a board of arbitration or a tribunal of investigation, but that the miners refused to agree to it.

The sub-scale committee held a perfunctory meeting today, at which Dr. Garfield's statement of principles was discussed. Pending word from the cabinet, adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Charging that Secretary McAdoo had been "studiously malicious," George H. Cunning, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Association in a statement tonight, explained that the 2,000 per cent. of which the former secretary complained was not figured on either volume of business or capital stock. This percentage, he said, was made in the case of abandoned mines worked on a co-operative basis, where the only capital consisted of tools and supplies.

In connection with Dr. Garfield's statement before the joint wage scale committees yesterday that the operators could not expect the profits allowed during the war, it was recalled tonight that Rembrandt Peale, operator, and John White, miner representative, coal experts of the fuel administrator in their final report to Dr. Garfield, concurred in a statement that it would have been possible for the operators to pay an increase in wages out of the established coal price without raising the price to the consumer.

Mr. Peale and Mr. White pointed out that the operators generally had been paying bonuses and other forms of increased compensation above the established wage scale in order to get miners to turn out coal to meet the big demand.

M'ADOO SAYS A SHOWDOWN OF PROFITS IS NEEDED

New York, N. Y., Nov. 25.—A showdown on profits made by bituminous operators is needed for the American people to form a just opinion on the coal situation, William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, declared late today.

Mr. McAdoo's statement was made after he had been read an Associated Press dispatch from Washington giving the substance of the open telegram addressed to him by the operators, criticizing him for "injecting" himself into the wage controversy. Mr. McAdoo had not received the telegram itself.

"The question is whether or not the coal operators are making excessive profits," said his statement. "Their income tax returns filed under oath will give an understanding of the truth and the facts. If they are making excessive profits, as they were clearly making in 1917, then any increase of wages that may be made to the miners should not be passed on to the public in the form of increased prices for bituminous coal. A showdown will enable the American people to form a just opinion."

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW LABOR PARTY

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Work of organizing the new labor party of the United States was completed tonight with the adoption of a lengthy declaration of principles and the election of a national committee, which will consist of one man and one woman from each state. Headquarters for the party will be established in Chicago.

The organization will call a national convention next summer to nominate candidates for president and vice presidents. A monthly tax of two cents per capita will be levied on the membership to finance the party.

Included in the declaration of principles are the following:

Abolition of the United States senate.

Election of federal judges by popular vote for terms not exceeding four years.

International solidarity of labor.

Maximum hours of labor for men and women to be eight hours a day and 44 hours a week.

Maximum wages for workers to be fixed by law.

Old age, unemployment and sick pensions.

Government to own and operate the banking business of the country.

Nationalization of unused lands.

Incomes of individuals to be limited by law.

National initiative, referendum and recall.

Application of the "home rule" principle in state, county and city government.

Condemnation of government by injunction.

Repeal of the espionage law and all other repressive statutes passed during the war.

Condemnation of universal military training and conscription.

A demand for international disarmament to prevent future wars.

Immediate release of all political and industrial prisoners.

Nationalization of all public utilities and all basic industries.

Criminal prosecution of profiteers and exploiters of labor.

Demand of free speech, free press and right of free assembly.

Demand that all government work be done by day labor instead of by contract.

Equal pay for men and women.

TO EXPEND $7,000,000 ON FORMER GERMAN STEAMERS

New York, Nov. 25.—More than $7,000,000 will be expended in alterations and special equipment for the seven former German passenger liners, aggregating 67,629 tons, recently allotted by the United States shipping board for a fast passenger and mail service between the United States and South America. This was made known here today by Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson line, which has been selected by the shipping board to operate and manage the ships.

All of the ships will go into service as soon as they can be made ready.

Mr. Munson said the steamer Moccasin will depart Dec. 27 with about 300 passengers, but the formal opening of the line will be in May, when the liner Huron, of 10,800 tons, will depart.

The service, when all the ships are in commission, will consist of sailings every two weeks from New York and Buenos Aires. Ports of call, both south and northbound, will be Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Montevideo.

In all the ships gyro stabilizers are being installed, staterooms enlarged and provision made for special comforts in tropical zones. There will be swimming tanks and gymnasiums on each ship.

HEALTH DEFECTS IN SCHOOL CHILDREN OF UNITED STATES

New York, Nov. 25.—Approximately 75 per cent. or sixteen million of the school children in the United States have health defects, and where health work, with attention to vision, has not been inaugurated, 25 to 35 per cent. have eye defects.

This statement was made today by Dr. Thomas D. Wood of Columbia university at the annual meeting here of the society for the prevention of blindness. Dr. Wood declared that only a small proportion of five to seven million children with defective vision have had those defects recognized. Of this number, he said, only a small proportion have had the defects satisfactorily corrected. To abnormal eyes, he added, have been attributed epileptic seizures, permanent loss of health and many cases of juvenile delinquency.

RUMOR OF MEXICAN NOTE BY WEDNESDAY

Mexico City, Nov. 25.—There was a rumor in newspaper circles this evening that the Mexican government's answer to the American note demanding the release of Consular Agent Jenkins would be given Wednesday. The American embassy announces that it has received no intimation to this effect.

At the embassy it was stated tonight that no word had been received indicating that Mr. Jenkins had been set free.

R. R. WORKERS TALK OF GENERAL STRIKE

Locals in Various Sections Are Insistent On Nation-Wide Strike Dec. 1—Denial Made By Leaders.

Chicago, Nov. 25.—National leaders of the four great railway brotherhoods held a secret session today at which the insistence of many local unions that general strike of all railway workers in the United States be called by December 1 to enforce demands for general increase in pay, was given serious consideration, according to information obtained tonight from union railway men. It was said by one official that many of the delegates who are now in Cleveland, went there with the specific purpose of forcing the general committee to call the nation-wide strike.

It became known tonight that the Kansas City local of the brotherhood of railway trainmen had telegraphed national officials of their organization asking permission to call a strike of trainmen and yardmen tomorrow. It was reported that the national officers replied in such a way as to leave the question entirely open and subject to the decision of local officials.

The union officials in Chicago from whom the information was obtained stated that so far as they were aware the secret conference in Cleveland had not reached the point where resolutions or motions for the strike actually had been presented but that the discussion concerning it today, according to their information, was favorable to the project and that the tie-up could be expected within three days. A similar announcement was made late today at the convention of the newly organized labor party here.

Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh and St. Louis were declared to have been among the cities whose locals were particularly insistent that a strike be called in view of recent governmental statements to the effect that general advances in the pay of railroad workers could not be considered at this time. The fourteen locals of Chicago Railwaymen, it was said, had voted unanimously in favor of the strike and it was added that a resolution asking for a strike decision had been sent to W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

In some union quarters it was stated that the real reason why the national officials in Cleveland hesitated to make an announcement of the strike or to be placed in the position of directing the proposed strike call was their fear of strike injunctions and that it was their purpose to await the crisis which was expected from action of the rank and file of railway union men.

PARTIAL ACCEPTANCE OF HINES' PROPOSITION

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25.—The five hundred general chairmen of the four great railroad brotherhoods called in conference here by the four chief executives to consider the offer of Director General of Railroads Hines granting time and one half for overtime in slow freight service and a uniform sixteen hour rule for crews held away from home terminals, today voted to accept the "away from home rule" but did not reach a vote on the overtime proposition.

Discussion of the overtime proposition occupied most of today's two sessions, many delegates bitterly opposing it.

From an authoritative source tonight it was learned that in all probability the delegates will reject the offer of the time and one half for overtime in slow freight service at tomorrow's meeting.

When told of the Chicago story regarding a possible strike by the four railroad brotherhoods, William G. Lee, prsident of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, tonight issued the following statement:

"No motion or resolution pertaining to a quick strike has come before the conference of general chairmen of the four railroad brotherhoods in session here for action and I do not know whether any such motion or resolution will be presented."

"I received messages today from Kansas City saying that trainmen and yardmen had decided to strike on the 26th (tomorrow), unless a favorable reply to their request for increased pay to overcome the high cost of living is granted.

"I have said to all of them, in reply, that if they think they are bigger than the United States government, which is operating the railroads at present, I have no advice to give them."

ENGINEERS HAVE MADE NO WAGE DEMANDS

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, commenting tonight on reports of a threatened railroad strike, declared that it is "neither the purpose nor the spirit of the Cleveland conference to discuss a strike."

"All we will consider here," asserted Mr. Shea, "is Mr. Hines' time and a half proposal for overtime. I know that discussion or action on a general strike to force general wage increases is not on the programme here. I believe I can safely say that it will not be possible, if indeed it is attempted, for any faction or group to stampede this conference into a vote on a general strike."

The director general's offer is in response to the brotherhood's request for a general wage increase of approximately fifty per cent. It grants time and one half for overtime in slow freight service, provided arbitrary allowance now given in many of the schedules in effect, which create double or more payment for the same hours, are eliminated.

It was said tonight that the pending demands of the firemen and trainmen for a general wage increase was informally discussed at today's sessions.

Outside of the overtime offer the request for a general increase in wages made by the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Trainmen, several months ago, to meet the high cost of living, has not been answered by the director general.

The Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, supports the wage demands presented by the firement and trainmen.

LEADERS DENY RAILROAD STRIKE IS IMPENDING

Chicago, Nov. 25.—Reports that national leaders of the four brotherhoods in session at Cleveland were holding secret discussions as to whether a strike of railway workers in the United States should be called by Dec. 1st, and which gained wide circulation and considerable credence in Chicago railway union circles, were denied tonight by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and by Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen. President Lee, however, admitted having received a telegram from the Kansas City local saying that the trainmen and yardmen there had decided to strike tomorrow, and that he had warned them that if they thought they were "bigger than the United States government," he had no advice to give them.

Knowledge of the Kansas City situation and of similar pressure from other locals is what gave impetus to the reports which spread so rapidly here tonight.

WALKOUT OF EMPLOYES IN W. M. RAILROAD SHOPS

Hagerstown, Md., Nov. 25.—Demanding immediate payment of back wages from last May, 800 boilermakers, pipe fitters, machinists and other craftsmen in the Western Maryland railroad shops here refused to go to work today.

The workmen did not leave the shops, but stood by their jobs ready to resume work upon receipt of the back pay they claim.

The railroad administration is preparing back pay vouchers for the workmen as fast as possible, with the view of paying, at the same time, all those to whom back pay is due. It is said this will not be forthcoming until December.

If the local shopmen hold out in their demands until they receive the back pay the shops will remain idle, as the company is making no effort to replace them.

Martens' Connection With Soviet Russia

He Has Been Spreading Propaganda For Recognition of Soviet Government By the United States.

New York, Nov. 25.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, who calls himself ambassador of the soviet government of Russia, admitted late today that he paid Dudley Field Malone, former collector of the port of New York, $1,000 on Sept. 12, "for help in a commercial transaction." He told the joint legislative committee investigating radical activities that it was for advice in trying to arrange a $9,500,000 shipment of boots, meats and chemicals to be paid for on delivery in Petrograd.

Martens denied he knew that Malone had formed or was forming a corporation to do business with soviet Russia, and declared that his "embassy" was not specifically interested in such an organization. He did not know that Malone "had been speaking in behalf of the soviet government of Russia" either before or after he paid him $1,000, he said, and denied that he and Malone had spoken from the same platform in Madison Square Garden here last June.

Malone was not regular counsel for the soviet bureau, Martens said, but was employed solely as special agent in plans to buy and ship to Russia $5,000,000 worth of boots and $4,500,000 worth of other supplies.

Martens asserted in reply to questions volleyed at him by Attorney General Newton that 25 per cent of his activities here are devoted to propaganda for recognition of the Russian soviet government by the United States, or "publicity work to impress upon the American people that the Russian soviet form of government is desirable."

Inquiries, based on the committee's announced efforts to find out of Martens is or is not in reality chief of the communist radicals trying to spread revolution throughout the United States, brought no definite affirmative results today. Martens admitted having a branch office in Detroit, in charge of a Dr. Rovin, which has been established for the past four or five months, with a small force of workers. The reason for this sub-bureau, Martens said, was because of plans looking towards the purchase of motor cars and tractors for the soviet. He had negotiated with the Ford Motor company, but had not actually bought anything there. He admitted that he "knew all the time" that he couldn't ship anything in large amounts to Russia.

Martens said since April he had received about $90,000 for his use here, all from the soviet government. No contributions had been solicited or received from any other source, he said. Couriers brought as much as $20,000 at a time in secret and carried back correspondence the same way. He flatly refused to tell how they came and went, who they were, or where they could be found. He claimed the privilege accorded a recognized diplomatic representative in this and declined absolutely to produce official communications or divulge official instructions received or reports made between the soviet and himself.

Confronted by his check seized in raids made on his headquarters here some time ago, Martens admitted receipt of a Stockholm, Sweden, draft for $4,000 which he deposited Nov. 1. He refused to say from whom he received it or what it was for. He acknowledged a $1,000 check to his order, deposited in a local bank, as a "loan from Dr. Mislege of New York." He said the doctor had advanced him $2,500, of which he had paid back $1,000.

Martens said he had many friends who would give him "tens of thousands of dollars" if he wanted it. Later he said he could not give their names, as he meant friends of the cause of soviet Russia whom he had never approached for money and who had not specifically offered it.

TWELVE ARMY AEROPLANES DESTROYED BY FIRE

Rantoul, Ill., Nov. 25.—Twelve army aeroplanes and a hangar were destroyed by fire at Chanute field here shortly before noon today as a result of what was believed to have been a gasoline explosion.

At the time men at the field were preparing for their transfer tomorrow to Kelly field, Tex., following orders from the war department to change Chanute from a flying field to a storage plant for the winter.

Mexican Problem is Growing Serious

State, War and Navy Departments Are Ready to Meet Any Eventuality Arising From the Jenkins Case.

Washington Nov. 25—The new flare up over the Mexican problem growing out of the Jenkins case, was given serious consideration today at a meeting of the president's cabinet.

There was no intimation as to what this government might do in event President Carranza refused to answer the note from the state department demanding immediate release of Wm. O. Jenkins, consular agent at Puebla, held on a charge of conniving with bandits who kidnapped and held him for a $150,000 ransom.

No attempt was made to conceal the feeling that the situation was serious and that relations between the United States and Mexico were strained. Officials said the three departments, State, War and Navy, were ready to meet any eventuality and deal with any situation arising out of a more defiant attitude by the Carranza administration toward the United States.

In the absence of advice from the embassy at Mexico City officials were not inclined to put much faith in the reports coming by way of Laredo, Texas, that release of Jenkins "was momentarily expected." There was no word to the department from the Mexican Embassy here and while nobobdy seemed to know what the next day might bring forth officials said they would not be surprised to hear that Jenkins actually had been released.

Meanwhile, the government has checked up on the official and private record of Jenkins and has given him a high class rating. Officials declared there was no foundation for the charges that he had conspired with the bandits and that information from every available source showed that his statement of his capture, and the methods employed by the bandits, was correct in all details.

The latest reports from the American embassy showed that Jenkins was still in the penitentiary and ill and that bail had been refuse dhim.

In looking into the various features of the consular agent's predicament officials pointed out today that under the Mexican constitution state courts had no jurisdiction over cases involving diplomatic or consular officers such jurisdiction being lodging specifically in the federal court. It was contended that the federal courts of Mexico could settle the question with one stroke of the pen, simply by assuming jurisdiction as is its rights.

RELEASE OF JENKINS IS EXPECTED MOMENTARILY

Laredo, Texas, Nov. 25.—Release of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, "was expected momentarily," according to a despatch from Puebla, to Excelsior, a Mexico City newspaper, under date of Sunday, Nov. 23.

The Puebla dispatch said the district judge had ordered the immediate release of Lieud Mestre, counsel for Jenkins, as he held Mestre was not implicated in any way by acting as a go-between in obtaining Jenkins' release from the bandits.

The court investigating Jenkins' case now is examining employes of the Chavarria, Chihuahua, electric plant, where Jenkins was set free by the bandits.

El Universal, another Mexico City newspaper, confirms the report from Juarez last night that two men captured with General Felipe Angles, Villa's chief lieutenant, were "promptly executed because of repugnant crimes they had committed.

GENERAL FELIPE ANGELES SENTENCED TO BE SHOT

Juarez, Mexico, Nov. 25.—General Felipe Angeles and his two companions Major Nester Encisco De Arce and Soldier Antonia Trillo, captured near Parral, Chihuahua, November 15, by Major Gabino Sandoval, were found guilty by a cortmartial at Chihuahua City this morning and sentenced to be shot at noon today, according to information received by Judge Gonzales Medina of the Mexican Federal court here this afternoon.

The sentence was not carried out, it was said, because the attorneys for Angeles appealed to the federal court at Juarez and the supreme court of Mexico at Mexico City for a stay of execution by applying for a writ of ha corpus.

The Juarez court denied the appeal, Judge Medina holding his court had no jurisdiction and the supreme court was the only tribunal which could act. Besides the supreme court, President Carranza also could save the condemned men with a pardon.

It was said by court officials that if the supreme court grants the application it simply means that court will only review the proceedings of the courtmartial and that if no errors are found it will mean carrying out of the sentence unless Carranza intervenes. Carranza already has many petitions seeking clmency for General Angeles.

CHEMICALS IN QUARTERS OF UNITED RUSSIAN WORKERS

New York, Nov. 25.—A large quantity of chemicals which could easily be converted into explosives were found in a secret room in the headquarters of the United Russian Workers in East Fifteenth street raided late today by detectives attached to the bomb squad. One bottle was labeled T. N. T.

The detectives who made the raid were armed with federal warrants for several men connected with the organization but none of them was found and no arrests were made.

While sounding the wall of the room in the rear of the parlor a detective found a door leading into the secret room in which the chemicals were concealed. On a table there were 50 or 60 small bottles containing the chemicals.

The bureau of mines in Washington will be asked to send a representative to examine the chemicals.

The detectives found three large books containing names thought to be the membership roll of the organization as well as several copies of Bread and Freedom, a Russian newspaper.

SUBMARINE R-3 NOT DAMAGED BY COLLISION

New London, Nov. 25.—The submarine R-3, which was in collision with the schooner Oakwoods off the Massachusetts coast last night, arrived at the naval station here late today. She was not damaged by the crash.

Condensed Telegrams

Independent Socialists held 60 meeting in Berlin.

Vatican officially recognized Republic of Austria.

Kentucky voted dry at the state election by a majority of 10,717.

France planning to make Rhine a French river, with Strassburg an inland port.

Naval seaplane NC-4 still marooned on the sand bar in the Mississippi, opposite Hannibal, Mo.

Strike of engineers on coastwise and ocean towboats was settled; a wage increase was granted.

Bar silver was quoted at 75 1-2 pence an ounce in London, compared with 1.36 1-4 in New York.

French liner Chicago, from New York Nov. 10 for Bordeaux, grounded while attempting to enter the Gironde.

King Segis Alcarta, $50,000 prize bull owned by John H. Arfman, of Middletown, N. Y. was killed swallowing a nail.

Wealthy residents of Madrid visited nearby villages with automobiles in the hope of securing a supply of bread.

Former German merchant marine sailors interned during the war in Brazil were released and sailed for Germany.

The Lawrence, Mass., city council voted to revoke all jitney licenses in awrence, the order to go into effect at once.

A plot to assassinate Premier Venizelos and overthrown the monarchy has been discovered at Athens authorities.

American Peace Conference officials at Paris do not consider it necessary to withdraw American troops from the Rhine.

Leaders of the Costa Rica Democratic Party announced the candidacy of Nicholas Jiminez Oreamuno for the presidency.

Official notice was given in Dublin that no more prisoners will be liberated, conditionally or unconditionally, for hunger striking.

Gulf Refining Co. suing the United States government for $8,512,057 as a result of the taking over of its vessels during the war.

Tommasso Tittoni, Italian Foreign Minister, resigned and Viterio Scialoia, Minister without portfolio, was named to succeed him.

Use of automobiles at least "once or twice a week" are among the many inducements to servant girls and maids in St Paul.

Installations of automatic telephone switching central office system by the New York Telephone Co. will be made at three exchanges.

Jessie Stephens, a London servant girl, announced her intention of entering the race for a seat in Parliament on the labor ticket.

Germany refused to co-operate with the Allies in bringing economic pressure to bear on Soviet Russia, it was announced in the House of Commons.

District Attorney Lewis, of Brooklyn, promised the arrest of the Brooklyn City Railway officials for charging two fares on the Flatbush avenue line.

One thousand copies of the newspaper Le Feuille, which is published in Geneva, and circulation of which is forbidden in France, was seized by the police.

Shipping Board steamship Roman, which sent out distress calls when about 350 miles at sea, was towed into New York by the coast guard cutter Acushnet.

Several members of the crew of the German bark Paul, reported lost Saturday in distress off the Nova Scotian coast, have been washed overboard and drowned.

Mine sweeping squadron composed of 56 vessels, presented an imposing sight as they were reviewed by Secretary Daniels upon their arrival from foreign waters.

Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, conferred the degree of Doctor of Engineering upon Charles Eugene Schneider, of the French Economic Mission.

The British government expects the trial of Former Emperor William of Germany to begin in ondon early in the New York and is completing necessary arrangements.

Government officials at Pekin announced many Chinese and an American Y. M. C. A. secretary were injured in a recent clash between Chinese and Japanese at Foochow.

Second attempt of the Brooklyn City Railways to put into operation its second-fare rebate resulte d in free-for-all fights, in which both women and men passengers took part.

Four brothers, members of the firm of Greenspan Brothers, of Perth Amboy, N. J., were arrested by Federal agents on a charge of conspiring to violate the food control act by prfoiteering in sugar.

COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR TALENTED CHILDREN OF N. Y.

New York, Nov. 25.—Talented children of New York's East Side, too poor to obtain a college education, are to have their dreams fulfilled. A movement was launched today by the Downtown Chamber of Commerce to obtain 1,000 scholarships from successful business men who began life in East Side tenements. Thirteen were obtained at today's meeting when the Children's Talent Foundation was established.

Harry F. Schlacht, a director of the campaign, announced that he would supervise awards. Public school principals will be asked to nominate their most promising pupils. Preference will be given orphans.

SHORTAGE OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN ST. PAUL

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 25.—Shortage of maids nad other servant girls in the exclusive residential sections of St. Paul has become so keen, it was announced today, that the wives of wealthy men have agreed to not only provide "improved living quarters" for the girls but to allow them to use their automobiles "once or twice" a week.

REDS AT ELLIS ISLAND ON HUNGER AND SILENCE STRIKE

In a Letter to the House Immigration Committee the 73 Radicals Held For Deportation Declared They Would Not Attend Deportation Hearings Held By Immigration Inspectors—Claim They Have Been Subjected to Cruel Beatings—Strike Is Designed to Have Removed an Iron Barrier Separating Them From Visiting Relatives.

New York, Nov. 25.—A hunger strike was coupled with a "silence" strike today by 73 radicals at Ellis Island in an effort to have removed an iron barrier separating them from visiting relatives.

The barriers were erected after discovery that several reds planned to escape by exchanging clothes with friends and after some visitors had passed revolvers to the radicals.

In a letter to the house immigration committee, which is in New York investigating the immigration and deportation system, they reiterated that they would not attend deportation hearings held by immigration inspectors and would hunger strike in addition. Three calls to the dining room were unanswered. Drinking water and oratory had been their only diet tonight for 24 hours.

About half a dozen voluntarily attended hearings but joined in the hunger strike. One attended a hearing, but refused to answer any questions.

Byron H. Uhle, acting commissioner at the island, asked the advice of the local United States district attorney as to whether hearings could be held without the presence of the radicals. He though members of the house committee had been incorrect in announcing that a supreme court decision required the persence.

The strikers with the exception of two young women, are segregated in a large room. All are anxious to be deported to Soviet Russia or go there voluntarily, according to their counsel.

"Gentlemen; whereas we, inmates of room 203, having been subjected at the time of our arrest to cruel beatings and insults on the part of the agents of the government of the United States which permitted such an outrage;

"Whereas, we have received a formal slap in the face from commissioner of the island, a certain Mr. Uhle, who broke a promise given to us by the commissioner to the effect that the barriers that had been lately placed between us and our friends and relatives would be removed;

"We the undersigned declare that we are;

"Resolved; that so long as we hold dear our unalienable rights to press to our breasts our children and relatives when they come to visit us so long as a wire net barrier placed between us and our visitors shall remain at the time of our visit; so long as our comrades held in room 210 shall have not been transferred to 203—until then we refuse to go to hearings and we declare a hunger strike to start at 8.30 o'clock Tuesday's breakfast hour, Nov. 25, 1919. Results of the strike, whatever they may be victims or loss in health all shall fall upon the head of the administration of the island."

The letter bore 73 signatures of "Inmates of room 203."

MEXICAN PRESS COMMENTS ON ARREST OF JENKINS

Mexico City, Monday, Nov. 24.—The cases surrounding the arrest of the American consular agent Jenkins, which has been treated apathetically on the part of most of the newspapers, furnished the basis for an extra edition of El Universal Monday afternoon.

The newspaper quoted special despatches from Washington and New York saying in effect that the next session of the American congress might concern itself immediately with the Mexican situation, reviving the possibility of intervention and giving alleged plans of the American government for a military advance against Mexico.

The extra, which was headed, "a grave situation between Mexico and the United States," created no undue stir.

Generally the newspapers seem inclined to treat the Jenkins affair with much caution. There has been a minimum of editorial comment, and none of this inflammatory.

At the American embassy late today it was said that no arrangement had been received from the Mexican government relative to the American government's note demanding the release of Mr. Jenkins. So far as is known here today, Mr. Jenking remains in the penitentiary at Peubla, still refusing to give bail.

Despatches received from Puebla say that Mr. Jenkins' release by the authorities is expected "from one moment to another." These despatches also say that Federico Cordova, the bandit who is alleged to have headed the band which captured Mr. Jenkins and held him for ransom, and Cordova's aide, Ubera, have been located by federal forces south of Puebla and that their capture seems assured.

BACKBONE OF PRINTERS' STRIKE IN NEW YORK BROKEN

New York, Nov. 25.—Officials of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union expressed confidence tonight that the backbone of the printers' strike in this city had been broken, based on the large number of applications for re-enrollment received at headquarters and lack of enthusiasm shown by members of the "seceding" locals in their referendum being held today.

O'Donnell Devins, secretary of the international, declared that during the day 2,000 pressmen and about 2,200 feeders, all "secessionists," besieged the International's offices, eager to be taken back by the parent organization. He asserted that all except two of the officers of Local No. 23, had taken out new cards and were ready to feed presses. Devins declared the spirit of Local No. 51 had been broken and its members were ignoring the referendum.

The result of the locals' referendum probably will not be known until tomorrow.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION OF LABOR CONFERENCE

Washington, Nov. 25.—The International Labor Conference took steps towards perfecting permanent organization as contemplated in the treaty of Versailles today with announcement of the creation of the governing body composed of twelve government representatives, six labor representatives and six representing capital.

The government representatives on the board of governors will be named, according to the plan approved by the conference, by Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Argentine, Canada, Poland and, pending ratification of the treaty by the United States and its formal participation, Denmark.

Employers' representatives were nominated by the conferees from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Czecho-Slovaki and, pending American participation, Switzerland.

The workers' representatives nominated were from France, The Netherlands, Great Britain, Sweden, and pending American participation, Canada.

RECOMMENDS ALEXANDER BERKMAN BE DEPORTED

Washington, Nov. 25.—The immigration bureau's recommendation that Alexander Berkman, by his own admission an anarchist, be deported was approved tonight by the department of labor.

The record in the case of Emma Goldman, it was stated, has reached the bureau "and is proceeding rapidly to a decision."

RUSSIAN NORTHWESTERN ARMY HAS DISBANDED

Reval, Esthonia, Monday, Nov. 24.—The Russian northwestern army, which attempted recently to capture Petrograd under General Yudenitch, has virtually gone out of existence, according to General Scots, chief of the general staff of the Esthonian army. He made this statement on the basis of a report brought in by Colonel Rink of the general staff, who returned from the Narva front Sunday.

According to Colonel Rink's report the Russian northwest army was in a bad condition during the retreat following the attack on Petrograd. General Yudenitch and his staff lost with the army, which was left to its fate unable to resist the Bolshevik attack. The Yudenitch troops retired in disorder and sought protection on Esthonian territory. Part of the Russian troops with 10,000 refugees have settled south of Narva. Some of the soldiers have already been disarmed as the remainder will be deprived of their weapons in the near future.

"Four Russian divisions which retreated from Yamburg to Narva are now organized under General Tonnison," said General Soote. "They willingly obey the orders of the Esthonian chief and are now protecting the Poles below Narva. General Yudenitch and his staff are now unemployed. The present critical condition of the Russian troops was caused by the incompetence of the Russian chief command.

"The troops had to mix flour with snow owing to the scarcity of bread. Many refugee children died of hunger and cold, but we made conditions better for the survivors."

8,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN CAPTURED BY BOLSHEVIKI

Taiga, Siberia, Tuesday, Nov. 18 (By the A. P.).—Eight thousand wives and children of officers making an eleventh hour flight from Omsk are reported to have been captured by the Bolshevikl ten miles east of Omsk. The retreat of the rearmost units of the Siberian army from the all-Russian capital became a stampede, the troops throwing away their guns and commandeering locomotives, trains and carts in which to escape. Fifteen trains carrying officers and their families, besides scores of other trains filled with refugees, which were blocked by wreckage and lack of motive power, fell into the hands of the Bolshevikl, who followed up the Cossacks by a cavalry pursuit.

Panic is reported to reign at Tatarskaya, one hundred miles east of Omsk, which is overrun by flying soldiers. Polish troops who have been guarding the railways are leaving with the utmost haste.

Admiral Kolchak is reported to be approaching Novo Nikolaevsk. One year after assuming the supreme rulership Admiral Kolchak today is on his way eastward, facing the necessity of re-establishing his seat of government on the shore of Lake Baikal and reconstructing his army, which has been badly shattered.

CAMPAIGN FOR AMERICANISM AND CITIZENSHIP TRAINING

New York, Nov. 25.—Action of the American Legion at its convention in urging local posts to co-operate in furnishing scoutmasters has met with immediat eresponse from the executive board of the national council, Boy Scouts of America, it was announced here tonight.

Upon motion by Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the chief scoutmaster, who has been directed to put in touch with the legion's national commander in order that, through scouting, a large army of veterans may be recruiting at once for an aggressive campaign for Americanization and citizenship training.

AN ELABORATE SCHEME TO ROUND UP TAX DODGERS

Hartford, Nov. 25.—The most elaborate scheme yet attempted in this state to round up the tax dodgers will be put in operation in Connecticut within a day or two by Collector James J. Walsh of the United States internal revenue department. He will put in every post office a list of income taxpayers in that particular town. Public spirited individuals are invited to participate in the plan of catching the tax evader. Postmasters will act as "agents" in the work of tracing delinquents. It is expected that postmasters and others will notify the department if names of persons liable to the government tax are missing from the list.

Many a shopman waits with bated breath.