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GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO IS LEAVING FIUME BY AIRPLANE

Has Issued a Proclamation Declaring That It is Not Worth While Dying for Italy—Municipal Council of Fiume is Conducting Negotiations for Surrender of the City—Settlement is to be Based on Recognition of the Treaty of Rapallo, Disarmament of the Legionaires and General Amnesty.

Rome, Dec. 29.—D'Annunzio has issued a proclamation declaring that it is not worth while dying for Italy. He said he was leaving Fiume by airplane.

This was semi-officially announced here this afternoon, together with the announcement that the Fiume agreement may be regarded as concluded.

Rome, Dec. 29.—Settlement of the Fiume question based on recognition of the treaty of Rapallo, disbandment of d'Annunzio's legionaires and general amnesty, is expected some time today following receipt of large supplies from the blockaded area. The suspension of hostilities previously ordered has been prolonged.

Negotiations for surrender are proceeding with the municipal council of Fiume, to which d'Annunzio has ceded his powers.

LAST PHASES OF THE STRUGGLE IN FIUME

Rome, Dec. 28.—A description of the last phases of the struggle in Fiume, received here today, show that the legionaires reopened fire against the troops who were merely holding the positions they had taken Monday night.

The fight assumed the character of guerilla warfare all along the line. The legionaires took advantage of the natural resources of the terrain for laying ambuscades.

As the regulars were advancing across orchards they were enveloped by fire from machine guns which had been sunk to the level of the ground and cleverly camouflaged.

The houses seemed to have been abandoned, but when the troops approached, the legionaires, hidden behind windows, behind chimney-stacks and on balconies and roofs, suddenly opened fire. Even women were found working machine guns.

The gravest losses were inflicted by hand grenades, which were used so freely as to give the impression that they must have been accumulated by scores of thousands. It would have been an easy matter to get the better of the legionaires by employing artillery, but the military authorities refused such recourse except against military buildings.

The legionaires ultimately tried to force the regulars to retreat in order to relieve pressure on the city, but failed owing to the stubborn resistance, especially of the carabineers and Alpine troops, who fought courageously for more than three hours. The points where the struggle was bitterest near the railway station and inside the Fiume cemetery, which was virtually destroyed.

Colonel Maioli, head of the staff of the 45th division, has issued an order saying: "All officers were at the head of their men without exception, even those attached to the staff."

Colonel Maioli led all his officers to the attack. What the regulars especially resented were the insults levelled at them by the Legionnaires. A Calabrese soldier who had his leg broken said while being carried off on a stretcher: "The insults hurt me more than the wound."

History of Seizure of Fiume.

Seizure of the port of Fiume in September 1919 by Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italian poet-warrior, at the head of 8,000 volunteer grenadiers and arditi, was the dramatic climax to a controversy reaching back to the treaty of London, concluded in the spring of 1915 between Italy and the allied powers, under which Italy entered the war against the Central Powers.

The treaty assigned the part of Tyrol south of the Brenner Pass, as well as Trieste, Gorizia, Istria and a section of the Dalmatian litteral to Italy, but gave Fiume, the seaport of Hungary, to Croatia.

When the war ended, Italian nationalists, including d'Annunzio, demanded that Fiume, with its preponderant Italian population, should be given to Italy, an act that would have required the revision of the Treaty of London. The Italians, however, invoked the principle of "self-determination" enunciated by President Wilson and pointed to the fact that the population of Fiume, upon the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian empire, had proclaimed through their national council, the union of Fiume with Italy.

Croatia, now a part of Jugo-Slavia, opposed the claim on the ground that Susak, an important suburb of Fiume and part of the city itself, was overwhelmingly Jugo-Slav. In addition the Croatians charged that, whereas Italy already had an excess of valuable ports, their country and the adjoining lands needed Fiume as their only outlet to the sea. This position won the support of President Wilson who was subsequently denounced by d'Annunzio and his sympathizers as "the only obstacle to the realization of Italy's aspirations. President Wilson's view, however, was shared by the British and French.

Back by Italian public opinion, the Italian delegation to the Paris peace conference, headed by Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino refused to yield Italy's claims. In April, 1919, the crisis came to a head when President Wilson threatened to withdraw from the conference. He issued a public statement sustaining the pact of London insofar as it related to Fiume. Receipts of the document in Italy precipitated numerous anti-Wilson outbreaks in which d'Annunzio took a leading part. Meanwhile, Orlando and Sonnino quit the Paris conference and returned to Rome where they were received with wild acclaim by the people. The Italian chamber of deputies adopted a vote of confidence in the Orlando ministry. Later, however, the two statesmen returned to Paris at the invitation of their colleagues and participated in the negotiations and the signing of the Austrian peace treaty.

Failure to reach a satisfactory solution of the Fiume embroglio, however, was one of the principal causes of the downfall of the Orlando ministry on June 19, 1919, and it was succeeded by the moderate Nitti cabinet, whose selection exasperated the Italian nationalists and was the forerunner of the d'Annunzio coup d'etat the following September.

Fiume, at the time of the entry of the d'Annunzio forces, was under the military control of General Pittaluga of the Italian army. The general had led a strong detachment to the outskirts of the city to intercept the invaders who had armored automobiles and were armed with machine-guns. D'Annunzio met him with the salutation: "I understand you would fire upon your breakfast! Disarm! (pointing to his breast.) Fire upon me!" At this, it was reported, Pittaluga embraced d'Annunzio and the soldiers on both sides set up the cry: "Viva Fiume! Viva d'Annunzio!". The d'Annunzio troops then entered the city.

The 15 months that have elapsed since the poet-warrior set himself up as "a dictator" have been filled with tragic as well as opera bouffe events. Clashes between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs were frequent. D'Annunzio proclaimed the annexation of Fiume to Italy even while that country was appealing to the allied powers to wrest the city from him. Riots, strikes and fires were numerous and the United States cruisers Olympia and Pittsburgh were sent to the Adriatic to protect American interests. The Jugo-Slavs cut off d'Annunzio's food supply and Italian warships blockaded Fiume from the sea.

D'Annunzio put the city on scant rations and continued to issue defiant manifestos and declare he would "never leave Fiume alive." Many Italian sailors and soldiers joined his forces until, at one time, he was reported to have an army of more than 100,000 men. He occupied several other places in the disputed region, including Sussak, Risniak, Durazzo, Trau, Castina and Zara and patrolled the Dalmatian coast with his warships.

On January 1, 1920, when the supreme allied council disbanded in Paris the Adriatic question was still unsettled. Last March, Italy strengthened the blockade whereupon d'Annunzio proclaimed Fiume "a free and independent state." In unnouncing this to the allied powers he said the action did not mean Fiume's "renunciation" of Italy. He also summoned a constituent assembly to meet an order that precipitated the resignation of the Fiume national council and left d'Annunzio as chief of state, foreign minister and commander of the army.

Meanwhile, diplomatic efforts were in progress between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, to compose their differences. These led to the parley between delegates representing both nations at Rapallo early in November, 1920, and a settlement of the long vexing Adriatic question on the following basis: 1—The Istrian frontier to be controlled by the Jugo Slavs; 2—Fiume to be independent, with territorial contiguity to Italy; 3—Zara to be under Italian suzerainty; 4—Islands of Cherso, Lussin and Unie to be granted to Italy. The treaty was signed by the envoys of both nations on November 10. It was later approved by the foreign relations committee of the Italian chamber of deputies. D'Annunzio was admonished to accept its terms. He replied that to do so would be "suicide" for Italy. Jugo-Slavia thereupon appealed to Italy to oust d'Annunzio from Fiume and Italian regular troops then surrounded the city.

On December 1 d'Annunzio declared a state of war with Italy and there was much war-like activity in Fiume.

FEDERAL ACTION TO BE TAKEN AGAINST "BUILDING TRUST"

New York, Dec. 29.—The federal government added its legal flail to the whips of New York state's "trust smashing" organization today by returning indictments charging violation of the Sherman anti-trust act against four sand concerns and eleven individuals recently investigated by the joint legislative committee sitting here.

These indictments, the first of a federal nature to be returned in connection with the "building trust" inquiry," accumulated upon more than 129 indictments returned by a trio of grand juries co-operating with the legislative investigation. The defendants will appear for pleading tomorrow.

Meanwhile the committee, before an audience of business men that packed the chamber, uncovered some of the most extensive cooperative organizations of manufacturers and contractors which daily inquiry over ten weeks has brought forth. It has shown that hundreds of firms in all lines of trade throughout the country exchange through clearing houses, the names of prospective buyers, their bids and signed contracts and also daily reports of stocks on hand, and shipments.

These practices, carried on under programs advocated by the late Arthur Jerome Eddy and his economic disciples were characterized by Samuel Untermeyer, as "teamwork to fleece the people." Their legality is involved in the case against the American Column company now before the United States supreme court.

A Chicago attorney, William J. Matthews, acting as counsel for a group of several of these societies, admitted in testifying today that he was employed to steer the concerns banded together under his direction "within the anti-trust laws." Among the many other men who are similarly employed in the country he named Clark McKercher, formerly with the anti-trust division of the department of justice.

LUNCHEON IN MONTEVIDEO FOR SECRETARY COLBY

Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 29.—(By the A. P.)—Bainbridge Colby, the American secretary of state, was informed today by Dr. Javier Mendivil, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the Uruguayan senate, that Uruguay had a thorough comprehension of the Monroe doctrine and understood that it did not imply nor involve any right on the part of the United States to compromise or dominate the independent sovereignty of any American state.

"This, in our concept," said Dr. Mendivil, "is the true sentiment of the American people and of the men of its government."

Dr. Mendivil was speaking at a luncheon given by the senate in honor of Secretary Colby. He recalled that when Uruguay broke off relations with Germany during the war it was on a basis "definitely affirming Pan-Americanism as regulating the principle of our foreign policy."

OHIO CAVALRY ESCORT IN INAUGURAL PARADE

Washington, Dec. 29.—Troop A, First Ohio Cavalry, Captain Ralph Perkins, of Cleveland, commanding, has been designated to act as President-elect Harding's personal cavalry escort in the inaugural parade. The selection was made by Mr. Harding.

Troop A is the same organization that acted as personal escort to President McKinley at his inauguration.

Cabled Paragraphs

FRENCH SOCIALIST CONGRESS WORKING TO PREVENT SPLIT

Tours, Dec. 29.—(By The A. P.) The three wings of the French socialist congress met separately late today in an effort to reach an understanding to prevent a split in the socialist party of France before the full session tonight takes up the question of affiliation with the third internationale.

While the left, centre and right groups sought earnestly in individual meetings for a common ground for unity, it was currently stated in all sections that few expected anything except the division which has appeared inevitable.

The communist majority has offered to inform Moscow that it considered the message sent by G. S. Zinovieff, bolshevik governor of Petrograd, in the name of the Moscow executive committee larring the center wing from the internationale is too harsh. The proposed communist message would add that the right and center sections demand repudiation.

HARDING COVERS A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS IN CONFERENCE

Marion, O., Dec. 29.—A wide variety of subjects, including the coal situation, packer control and the naval building program, were talked over by President-elect Harding today in a dozen conferences which kept him busy from early morning until late at night.

The coal production problem was presented to him by Daniel B. Wentz of Philadelphia, president of the National Coal association, who furnished detailed information about the present rate of production and the outlook for the coming year. Mr. Harding asked many questions on the subject, but it was not indicated what attitude he took regarding governmental regulation of the industry. Mr. Wentz was accompanied by Fred Upham of Chicago, a prominent coal man, who is treasurer of the republican national committee.

On the subject of naval construction the president-elect sought information from Representative Patrick A. Kelley of Michigan, chairman of the house subcommittee which handles naval appropriations. Means of cutting down expenditures without crippling national defense were discussed at length, Mr. Kelley suggesting that while the present building program was being completed an international agreement might be perfected for limitation of armaments. He also urged that the national reserve plan be perfected as an inexpensive guarantee of sufficient naval personnel.

A committee from Chicago, headed by S. B. Stafford, president of the Chicago livestock exchange, took up with Mr. Harding the question of governmental regulation of the livestock industry and presented a plea that during the next four years the business should not be harassed unduly by legal restrictions. They asked that a secretary of agriculture be selected in harmony with that policy.

With Mr. Stafford were Everett C. Brown, president of the National Livestock exchange, and Ray Wood, chairman of the organization's legislative committee. All the members of the delegation expressed confidence that the president-elect would inaugurate a policy to reassure the trade and stabilize markets.

Another caller was Victor E. Lawson, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, who said his conference concerned various domestic problems. Charles B. Warren of Detroit, former republican national committeeman for Michigan, also called to see the president-elect and had luncheon at the Harding home.

The day brought no outward developments regarding cabinet selections.

Tomorrow the president-elect is to talk with Will H. Hays, prominently mentioned for postmaster general or secretary of the interior, and with Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, who, with Charles E. Hughes, has been in the fore of recent speculation about the secretaryship of state. It was said at Harding headqarters, however, that the call of Mr. Hays and Senator Knox was concerned primarily with arrangements for the inauguration.

BRITISH ORGANIZED LABOR FOR IRISH-SELF DETERMINATION

London, Dec. 29.—A movement calculated by its organizers to place the full weight of British organized labor in support of the Irish self determination claims began with a specially convened conference of the parliamentary labor party in London today. Several members of the party's commission which investigated the situation in Ireland told of what they had observed and learned there.

A resolution was adopted unanimously challenging the government to disprove the commission's accusations regarding reprisals and other outrages charged to the crown forces. The conference was held as a curtain-raiser for a campaign in behalf of self determination and in opposition to the government's alleged policy of repression to be inaugurated by the laborites in Manchester on January 17 and concluded in London on February 15.

A. G. Cameron, chairman of today's conference, in opening the lengthy discussion on the inquiry commission's report, characterized it as "the most serious indictment against British methods in trying to govern Ireland ever placed before the British people."

Brigadier General G. B. Thompson, who accompanied the commission, declared that the soldiers in Ireland were to a large extent merely children, and added: "The army of occupation is masterful and criminal. The Black and Tans are violent in thought and deed. In addition to being the perpetrators of the worst outrages they are the most provocative element in that unhappy country."

General Thompson said he thought the prime minister knew what was happening in Ireland, but "is the tool of the powerful clique who are working the Irish policy."

J. Bromley in moving the resolution deploring "the lamentable condition of affairs in Ireland," warned the British laborites that "the auxiliaries, with their class hatred, their political and racial hatreds and anti-Catholic bias, form the nucleus of a white guard."

MUSIC TEACHERS PREDICT THE END OF JAZZ MUSIC

Chicago, Dec. 29.—The demise of jazz music and renaissance of good music were predicted by delegates to the National Music Teachers' Association today.

"Music," declared R. G. McCutchan, secretary of the association, "will give the country the emotional stimulus formerly taken by booze. A singing nation is a contented nation; music will drown out the insidious muttering of red agitators."

FRENCH SOCIALISTS VOTE FOR MOSCOW INTERNATIONALE

Tours, France, Dec. 29.—(By the A. P.)—The French socialist party tonight by a large majority voted in favor of absolute affiliation with the Moscow internationale.

Efforts are now proceeding to keep the socialist party intact. But the probability seems to be that the organization has been split in two.

300,000 Workers are Now Idle in France

But the People Will Begin the New Year More Confident Than They Began 1920.

Paris, Dec. 29.—(By The A. P.) While the French people have their worries, yet they will begin the new year immensely more confident than they began 1920 because of "extraordinarily good crops, progress in restoring the ruined departments of the north, a plentiful supply of coal and the prospect a year hence of having the period of military service reduced from three years to eighteen months.

Two foreign questions are likely to give constant concern to the government throughout the coming year. They are the payment of reparations and the war with Turkish nationalists over the Syrian and Cicilian mandates. Then, also, there are the large general questions of the future of the Versailles peace treaty, the league of nations, and the many issues growing out of the peace conference, in all of which France has a very deep concern in what the coming year may bring forth.

The German attitude at the Brussels conference, which will be resumed Jan. 6, gives rise to the expectation that an agreement on reparations is possible early in the spring fixing the total sum and the manner of payment.

There will be a period of anxiety after the decision until it can be seen whether Germany will pay the installments agreed upon. It probably will take a year or more to determine this, consequently the French army will be maintained near its present strength of 840,000 men.

The advance France has made in reconstruction, her wheat crop which reduces buyings abroad by two billion francs, and the continued confidence of French investors, as shown by the unprecedented success of the last loan, are considered as justifying a greater optimism concerning the financial and economic situation than is held at present.

The struggle over the high cost of living receives a large share of public attention. Resistance of merchants and manufacturers to consumers' demands for lower prices has resulted in something like a deadlock. The buyers abstain from making purchases because they feel that war prices should no longer be asked. The merchants, habituated to big profits, refuse to reduce them. Consequently prices remain high and buyers are scarce. Meanwhile the banks are impatient under repeated demands from large holders of merchandise for renewals of their securities.

The new year opens with unemployment increasing daily. It has been causing much concern to the government since October and now has reached a stage which officials agree calls for immediate effective remedies. Three hundred thousand workers now are idle in France. Nearly a hundred thousand of which are in Paris, according to figures announced by the minister of public works.

FIANCE OF PRINCESS OLGA INHERITED ABOUT $7,000,000

New York, Dec. 29.—William B. Leeds, 18-year-old son of Princess Anastasia of Greece, who may marry Princess Olga, niece of King Constantine, was left abou; $7,000,000 in 1908 upon the death of his father, William Bateman Leeds, Tmerican "tin plate king."

Young Leeds, son of the elder Leeds by his second wife, was taken to Europe by his mother in 1915. At the time she explained that "rich men in America grow dissipated" and she wanted to remove her son from "such influences."

Prior to that the boy had been established in a mansion in Montclair, N. J., where he was under constant surveillance by a governess, a private detective and 18 personal servants. He went daily in a carriage to a Montclair academy, and on Sundays attended an Episcopal church accompanied by a troop of women servants. Daily cable messages of his welfare were sent his mother, who remained abroad.

YALE RESIDUARY LEGATEE OF JUDSON ESTATE, $1,000,000

Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 29.—Under the terms of the will of Robert M. Judson, filed for probate here today, Yale University is made residuary legatee of the estate which is valued at more than $1,000,000. Mr. Judson died in New Canaan last week. He was unmarried.

The will leaves bequests to several relatives and a cemetery association, and the estates that "all bonds, mortgages, notes, securities and real estate" are willed to Yale university. The will provides that in case Yale "is unable to accept or declines to accept" the bequest Columbia university should be substituted as residuary legatee. A request attached to the will is that Yale retain control of a piece of real estate in Cannon street this city, for 20 years, after which it may be disposed of. The will specifies that Yale erect one or more permanent buildings with the money from the estate.

Governor-Elect Of Illinois

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Len Small, of Kankakee, Illinois former speaker of the House and State Treasurer.

Coolidge Speaks for Merger of Railroads

Gives His Ideas of the Solution of Serious Problems of Railroads in New England.

Boston, Dec. 29.—Consolidation of the New England railroads into one system or with trunk lines that tap this section was suggested by Governor Coolidge, vice president-elect, tonight, to remedy their troubles. He was speaking at the annual banquet of the foreign and domestic commerce commissions of New England.

The present condition of the railroads in this section is serious, the governor said. He quoted a recent statement to the interstate commerce commission that at the current level of rates, wages and prices the roads would show a deficit below fixed charges of $19,000,000 for the year ending June 30 next. If the business of the previous twelve-month were repeated.

Referring to the request for relief now pending before the commission, Governor Coolidge added that "even if our roads received all they are asking it is doubtful if it would be sufficient to rehabilitate their credit."

"In the last analysis," he continued, "the New England public themselves will have to determine whether they desire an adequate transportation system and if they do it will be necessary for them to meet the burden of supporting it.

"There are chances for some economies. Each dollar saved on a ton of coal on the basis of the consumption of last year means $5,000,000. Materials and supplies are showing some reduction in cost. Efficiency in operation is improving. The transportation act provided that wages should be fixed by the labor board and any liquidation here is not likely private industry but must be made in accordance with the provisions of the act made to avoid transportation interruption.

"The transportation act provides for consolidations, seemingly for the purpose of joining together lines which comprise parts of important through routes, but before such consolidations take place the rights of each road and the amount it is to receive as the full measure of return on its value should be definitely established. The New England public, which must after all support the railroads, must give this subject careful attention.

"There is an opportunity for a New England system and there are opportunities for combinations giving several great trunk lines access to New England. It is not my purpose to discuss the relative desirability of any of these proposals, but rather to direct the attention of the New England public to the necessity of informing itself and the necessity of the preservation of its rights.

"Although about to retire from office, it is my earnest recommendation that the joint New England conference on foreign and domestic commerce immediately at the beginning of the next political year cause to be held a conference of the governors and interested parties for the purpose of informing themselves and the public and deciding on a policy that will provide adequate transportation for the industrial needs of the New England states.

This is in no sense a suggestion that any part of the nation should be disregarded. New England has training, ability and skill to perform very great services for the nation as a whole. It has a right to demand adequate facilities for the performance of these services, not from a narrow or selfish point of view, but for the general welfare of the whole nation, as patriotic Americans desiring national prosperity it is the duty of New England enterprise to secure for itself from the rest of the nation, an opportunity to develop itself, to maintain itself and serve to the extent of its ability the industrial and economic needs of America."

QUESTION OF RE-DIVIDING JOINT FREIGHT RATES

Washington, Dec. 29.—Attorneys for the New York Central Railroad at a hearing today before the interstate commerce commission on the question of re-dividing joint freight rates between carriers east and west of the Hudson river argued that plans suggested so far for this purpose would yield an unfair return to the New England roads and would discriminate against the trunk lines.

George M. Eaton, assistant freight manager of the Boston and Maine railroad, suggested to the commission that arbitraries be established as temporary means of dividing the rates until the commission revised the entire division plan of interchanged rates. He suggested that the division be on a percentage basis according to the length of haul from New England points to the Albany gateway and then over Trunk Line territory.

Chairman Clark asked Mr. Eaton if he believed the commission had the power to make such a ruling in the absence of an express agreement by the interests involved. Mr. Eaton said he could not answer the question, as it was a matter of law.

New York Central attorneys, on cross-examination, tried to show that Mr. Eaton's rate exhibits which he had submitted on a basis of a proportional division of freight rates would work to the disadvantage of their road. Mr. Eaton said he was aware of the high terminal charges were generally less in New England than in New York.

Witnesses for the New England railroads are expected to consume the rest of the week at the hearing and will be followed by representatives of the trunk lines.

PATENT BILL HEARINGS ARRANGED BY BRANDEGEE

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—As ranking member of the patent committee Senator Brandegee has arranged for hearings before the conferees of senate and house on the so-called patent bill in which Connecticut manufacturers have expressed great interest. The hearings will begin January 5 and Mr. Brandegee states there will be ample opportunity given all persons who desire to be heard both on the needed improvements of the patent office service with increase of salaries but also on the proposed amendmnet giving power to the federal trade commission to acquire the right and work patents.

PROFIT-SHARING REDUCED WAGES ABOUT 10 PER CENT.

Newbern, N. C., Dec. 29.—Employes of the Newbern Iron Works and Supply Company voted today to disregard the profit-sharing agreement recently entered into with the company and to go on strike. Pay received by the workers last week, the first under the new plan which was based on profits of the concern above operating expenses, amounted to a reduction of ten per cent., from the amount of the previous week.

Brief Telegrams

Loren Stone, of Theresa, N. Y., who was nearly 101 years old, died after an illness of ten days.

A storm of utmost violence is raging on the western coast of France. In Brest Harbor a vessel was sunk.

President Obregon fixed Mexican export duty on a sliding scale based on the price of silver at New York.

Deficiency appropriations amount to $110,000,000 were asked of congress by three executive departments.

Fire destroyed the six-story Prudden office building at Lansing, Mch. Loss amounted to more than $500,000.

Another batch of 25 Russians will be deported from New York in about three weeks.

Robert W. Mattox, presdent of the Georgia division, American Cotton Association, committed suicide at Atlanta.

Five prisoners held in jail at Utica, N. Y., for conveyance to the U. S. Penitentiary escaped and are still at large.

The railroads' coal bill for the first nine months of this year was $97,026,624 more than during the corresponding period last year.

Purchase of a machine gun to guard liquor seized at San Francisco and held by federal authorities will be recommended to Washington.

President-elect Harding will become a member of the Scottish Rite Masons Jan 5 when the Columbus Chapter will confer the degrees.

Continued improvement in Cardinal Gibbons' condition was reported from Union Mills, Md., where he is staying at the home of Robert T. Shriver.

Orders were received at Aurora, Ill., to lay off 25 per cent. of the employes of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy shops effective December 31.

Official permission was given to American airmen flying from the northern fronter of Mexico toward Panama may land on Mexican soil if necessary.

Coal dealer were told to come down from the high-price perch of recent months in a communication from Fuel Administrator Eugene C. Hultman.

The barge May Rug was sent to the bottom in a collision with the Japanese freighter Genoa Maru in the lower Boston harbor.

Countess Georgianna Markivicz, tried by British court-martial on charge of conspiring to organze a seditious society, was sentenced to two years at hard labor.

The phonograph works of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., of West Orange, N. J., will remain closed indefinitely, it was announc-

Dr. Willis P. Craig of Walpole, N. H., was killed by his step-son, Mariner Craig when a gun in the boy's hands was discharged accidentally while they were hunting foxes.

One man was killed and two others injured, one probably fatally, in the explosion of an oil tank in the forward end of theVacuum Oil Co. tanker, Charles M. Everest, in a Brooklyn drydock.

Twenty-six countries are now represented diplomatically at the Holy See. This is a gin of twelve countries since 1914, as shown by official communications of the Vatican.

State Department officials declared Representative Kahn was mistaken in his opinion that Japan had withdrawn oppositon to the California Anti-Japanese Land Law Act.

Seven American relief workers who have been cut off from outside communication in Urfa, Asiatic Turkey, since August 19, were reported safe and waiting opportunity to leave.

The steamer F. J. Luckenbach brought the first shipment of [illegible] from abroad since before the war. There were 25 rollers and many [illegible] from the Hartz Mountains, Germany.

Four sons of the late Yuan Shihkai, second president of China, arrived in Middlebury, Vt., to become students at Middlebury College. Their ages range from 12 to 17 years.

The mesaroom and several state rooms in the officers' quarters on the presidential yacht Mayflower were damaged by fire while the yacht was tied up in the Washington navy yard.

Announcement was made that the Atwater Manufacturing Co., Southington, makers of drop forgings, would close its plant indefinitely on Friday. The concern employs 200 per sons.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 42d. an ounce. New York domestic price was unchanged at 99 1-2c. Foreign silver was 65c up 2-4c and Mexican dollars were quoted at 49 1-4c.

Daniel D. McIntyre, 45 years old, of Boston, was instantly killed by falling from a seventh story window of the Bancroft hotel, at Worcester, onto the roof of an annex five stories below.

Francisco Villa, now a peaceful farmer at Cautillo, Durango, has asked Adolfo de la Huerta, former provisional president, and now secretary of the treasury to meet him at Torreon for a conference.

Newspaper reports received in Paris declare that the wound suffered by Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio at Fiume was caused by a fragment of shell which fell on the palace where his headquarters are.

Dismissal of 47 federal prohibition enforcement agents from the staff of the supervising enforcement agent in New York during the last two weeks, including the dismissal of 20 Tuesday was reported.

An appropriation of $70,000 for Massachusetts Militiamen's expenses in attending the inauguraton ceremony in Washington next March will be asked of the legislature by Adjutat General Jesse F. Stevens.

Traffic is almost at a standstill in Northern New York state. Trains are running from an hour to two hours late. Snow fall is more than a foot deep. Thermometer at Malone dropped to 15 degrees below zero.

With thousands of steel mill hands idle in the Pittsburgh region it was agreed by big employers that the end of the business depression is not yet in sight, though they appear optimistic about conditions a few months hence.

Lazy men bump up against a lot of criticism, but they usually live long and contented lives.

TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL LIQUOR PERMITS

Commissioner Kramer is to Hold New Issue of Licenses to a Minimum to Check Illegal Liquor Sales—To Be a Housecleaning in Cities Along the Atlantic Seaboard From Boston to the Potomac River, Where the Illegal Traffic Has Been Particularly Menacing.

Washington, Dec. 29.—(By The A. P.) Plans for reducing the number of federal permits for the handling of liquor in the next twelve months were announced today by Prohibition Commissioner Kramer, who said the new issue of licenses would be held to a strict minimum in an effort to check illegal liquor sales.

The greatest reduction will be in wholesale permits under Mr. Kramer's program, but other dealers entitled to operate under the Volstead ac; will also be considerably affected. The commissioner said it was his intention to refuse to reissue "between 50 and 75 per cent" of the wholesale licenses now in effect.

The enforcement staff has been engaged for several months in studying the records of the 77,000-odd permit holders to ascertain who have committed overt acts under the prohibition statutes with the view of eliminating them from the list of those who may handle intoxicants next year.

The bureau has been aided in this task, Mr. Kramer said, by the failure of many to apply for new permits. This is especially true of the wholesalers, he added. The number who desire renewals of retail licenses, however, has not decreased markedly, according to the commissioner, although hundreds of them will be refused because of their records during the first year of operation of the Volstead law.

Atlantic seaboard areas apparently have provided the prohibition enforcement agents with their greatest problems and it is expected that these districts will lose he largest number of liquor dealers under he plan. Mr. Kramer said the illegal traffic in liquor had been particularly menacing in the cities from Boston to the Potomac river and he indicated that the house cleaning would be thorough in communities of that section.

Great Lakes cities and border points, both Canadian and Mexican also have given trouble for the enforcement corps, according to the bureau's records, and Mr. Kramer said he planned to see that fewer permits would be granted in these regions hereafter.

The prohibition bureau was said to be giving some attention also to the sale of liquor by retail druggists. Although enforcement agents have examined records of druggists in some communities and, for the most part, have found little reason to revoke or cancel permits, it was indicated that in the future the druggist who strays from the regulations prescribed for retail sale will find himself unable to handle distilled spirits of any sort.

TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS HAVE REACHED THE HOUSE

Washington, Dec. 29.—Two of the fifteen bills carrying appropriations fo run the government during the year beginning next July 1 reached the house today and were given more than the usual preliminary scrutiny because of the announced intention of republican leaders to cut government expenditures.

The sundry civil bill, which contains the miscellaneous appropriations, as reported carries a total of $383,611,292. This total represents a slashing of $430,914,192 from the estimates submitted by the government departments and a reduction of $52,237,514 from the amount appropriated through the same bill last year. The cut in estimates for the postoffice bill, the other appropriation measure submitted, however, was not so great and the expenditure recommended represented a considerable increase over this year's appropriation. The measure as reported carried $573,964,721, a reduction of $11,442,181 from the amount asked by the postoffice department, but an increase of $69,530,021 over th eappropriation for the current year.

Democratic leaders were prompt to point out that the sum total carried by both bills, if passed as submitted by the appropriations committee, would add about $17,000,000 to the cost of running the government next year. Republican leaders were equally prompt in declaring that there was abundant ground for gratification on their part, inasmuch as they had used the pruning knife on estimates of democratic department heads without mercy.

Outside of the $323,000,000 provided for the care of the disabled service men and dependents of those killed, the sundry civil measure left only $160,611,292 for all other purposes as compared with $126,000,000, the amount appropriated for 1916.

The committee reported that the increase in the postoffice appropriation was due principally to the $10,000,000 increase in the pay of city letter carriers, the $36,000,000 increase allowed the railroads for mail transportation and the $12,500,000 increase in pay of clerks and employes.

FATE OF JUDGE M'GANNON IN HANDS OF THE JURY

Cleveland, Dec. 29.—The fate of William H. McGannon, chief justice of the municipal court, was placed in the hands of the jury late this afternoon, following the conclusion of final arguments by the defense and state and a brief charge by Judge Maurice Bernon.

Judge McGannon went on trial on December 14, charged with second degree murder of Harold C. Kagy on May 8.

Bitter charges of lying and perjured testimony against witnesses for both sides marked the closing arguments.

William H. Boyd, chief counsel for the defense, branded the state's case as being built upon the testimony of "depraved" witnesses. The term "liar" was frequently applied to state's witnesses, while he denounced Mary E. Neely's story as "insane."

County Prosecutor Roland A. Baskin termed alibis presented by the defense as the "most unsatisfactory things known to criminal law" and criticised the police department for "their failure to co-operate with him in the investigation of the case."

Assistant Prosecutor Green charged deliberate perjury and lying on the part of the defense witnesses.

ADMIRAL NIBLACK ORDERED TO COMMAND IN EUROPE

Washington, Dec. 29.—Rear Admiral A. P. Niblack has been ordered to assume command of American naval forces in European waters succeeding Vice Admiral H. McL. Huse. It was announced today at the navy department. Rear Admiral Niblack will take the rank of vice-admiral and will fly his flag on the cruiser Pittsburgh. He has recently been naval attache at London and during the war commanded American forces based on Gibraltar. He was later chief of naval intelligence at the navy department.

Vice-Admiral Huse will revert to his permanent rank of rear admiral and shortly after his arrival in this country will relieve Rear Admiral James H. Glennon as commandant of the Third Naval District with headquarters at New York. Admiral Glennon will soon retire.

CONSTANCE TALMADGE AND DOROTHY GISH BOTH WED

New York, Dec. 29.—The marriage of Constance Talmadge, motion picture actress, to John Pialogio, New York city tobacco merchant, was announced here tonight. The ceremony took place at Greenwich, Conn., last Sunday in the presence of the bride's mother and her two sisters, Norma and Natalie.

Dorothy Gish, also a motion picture actress and a friend of Miss Talmadge, was married at the same time and place to James Rennie, an actor. Each couple had as attendants to the other.

1,000 PERSONS PAY $2,000 PER PLATE FOR BEEF STEW

New York, Dec. 29.—One thousand of New York's men and women of wealth paid $2,000 or more each here tonight to sit at a plain board table and eat beef stew.

The "banquet" was a testimonial arranged by Herbert Hoover, chairman of the European Relief Council, of America's effort to succor the 2,500,000 starving children of Europe.

The stew, accompanied by white bread and a cup of cocoa, was the same as that served to starving children at relief stations throughout Europe at a cost of less than a cent and a half.

General John J. Pershing, Mr. Hoover, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mrs. August Belmont and other notables carried soup bowls and were first in a line that passed by army field kitchens to be served. The servitors were society young women.

Fritz Kreisler entertained the diners with several violin solos. A vacant high chair, placed for the "invisible" guest of honor—the children for whom Hoover's campaign of $35,000,000 was launched, stood at the head of the speakers' table.

Mr. Hoover said, in part:

"So long as any person in this nation can entertain an automobile, he can entertain 'an invisible guest.' There are 6,000,000 automobiles and only 2,500,000 guests. Since this nation is spending a billion dollars annually supporting automobiles, another billion on ice cream, cosmetics and chewing gum; a few billion more on drinks, tobaccos and other luxuries—it has not reached a point of destitution that warrants refusal to buy happiness and cheerfulness for this mass of children."

General Pershing, after eulogizing Hoover for his work in Europe immediately after the war, said:

"Today even the most destitute of our own children in America are rich in comparison with millions of children of the poverty-stricken nations of Europe who appeal to us for help. It seems to me that if there ever was a time in the history of the world when human sympathies should be stirred to activity it is during this after-the-war period. A mere recital of the facts should fill our hearts with the tender emotions that prompted the master to say: 'Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.'"

Mr. Hoover, announced after the dinner that the 1,000 guests paid $2,011,221, or more than $2,000 a plate.

LABOR LEGISLATION FOR PROTECTION OF WORKERS

New York, Dec. 29.—Industrial conditions in the United States and the need of labor laws for the protection of workers were discussed by speakers at the dinner here tonight of the American Association For Labor Legislation, which opened its 14th annual meeting this afternoon. Rev. John A. Ryan, professor of industrial ethics of the Catholic University of America; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue, New York city, and Whiting Williams, formerly vice president of the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company, were among the speakers on the program.

Plans to urge immediate passage by congress of a bill extending the workmen's compensation act to provide accident insurance to longshoremen and sailors were discussed at the opening session.

Speaking at a dinner tonight, Rev. Ryan declared "the trade unions must fight as hard as they know how against the attempt to destroy them, and all friends of justice must redouble their efforts to improve conditions of employment by legislation." The "one means" which, he said, will suffice for this purpose is a "considerable measure of individual ownership by the workers of the tools of production through co-operative organizations."

NEW HAVEN ROAD TO LAY OFF 2,000 MORE MEN

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 29.—A further reduction in the working forces of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad will be made next week, it was announced by C. I. Bardo, general manager of the road. He said that 1,000 employes would be paid off, "owing to further severe declines in the business of the road."

This curtailment will affect principally mechanical departments and track workers, Mr. Bardo said. Notices of the further cut in personnel will be posted tomorrow in the shops of the system. With this reduction the road will have dropped 5,000 persons from its payrolls since November 1.

CONDITION OF ENRICO CARUSO IS SERIOUS

New York, Dec. 29.—Enrico Caruso, tenor, who has been seriously ill in his apartment here for more than a week, as developed superlative p