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# DEMONSTRATIONS ENLIVEN THE LEGION CONVENTION

## Tumult Was Greatest When General Diaz and General Jacques Delivered Their Addresses—President Harding's Message to the Service Men Was Delivered by Vice President Coolidge—Greetings Were Received From Many Military Organizations—American Federation of Labor Pledged Support in Legion's Campaign Against Radicals—New Orleans Was Chosen as the 1922 Convention City.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31.—(By The A. P.)—Receipt of messages of felicitation from abroad and at home, a memorial service in honor of the late Frederic W. Galbraith, of Cincinnati, former national commander, and the usual organization routine preliminary to getting down to work, consumed the opening session today of the American Legion's national convention.

Adjournment was taken late in the afternoon and the delegates marched to the station to meet Marshal Foch of France and General John J. Pershing.

From Italy and Belgium came word of faith in America and in the Legion. President Harding sent a message that nothing was closer to his heart than the welfare of the former service men. The American Federation of Labor announced in emphatic terms that it stands behind the Legion's campaign against radicals and that it will never tolerate the introduction into this country of socialism or bolshevism in any form. Many military organizations, including the United Confederate Veterans and Grand Army of the Republic, sent greetings, while good wishes came from Marshal Foch and General Pershing.

Italy sent its message through General Armando Diaz, hero of the Piave. Belgium's greetings and her thanks for American aid during the war were extended by General Baron Jacques, who was responsible for the delaying at Liege of the German drive westward during the first few days of the war.

President Harding's message to the service men came through Vice President Calvin Coolidge. George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmens' Union and a delegate to the convention from Tennessee, spoke for the American Federation of Labor.

The convention was aroused to the greatest pitch of excitement during the afternoon session when General Diaz and General Jacques delivered their addresses.

The demonstrations began with the appearance of the military leaders and proceeded almost continuously until both army had ceased speaking and John G. Emery, national commander of the Legion, had pinned upon their breasts the official emblem of the Legion which the convention today, by resolution, authorized them to wear. Marshal Foch and M. Charles Bertrand of France, also were authorized to wear the emblem.

Wearing military uniforms of their native countries, with the American Distinguished Service Medal, General Diaz and General Jacques were escorted to seats on opposite sides of the arena at convention hall.

Both men were compelled to stand several minutes while the crowd delivered its ovation.

Another ovation awaited General Diaz when he was escorted to the platform to deliver his address, which he gave in Italian. He spoke with pride of the accomplishments of American troops who fought beside the Italians during the war, and said that Italy always would remember with gratitude America's efforts.

General Jacques received probably the most extended ovation of the convention so far when the crowd discovered that he could speak English. His halting "ladies and gentlemen," was met with a whoop and shouts of 'attaboy,' you tell 'em," "let's go."

It was minutes before he could continue and tell the Legion and the nation that Belgium was grateful for all America had done. Herbert Hoover, who had charge of the food administration in Belgium, and General Pershing, were especially eulogized by General Jacques.

Major General John A. Lejeune, commander in chief of the United States Marine corps, told what it meant to be a marine during the war.

He was followed by General Robert McBride, of Indianapolis, senior vice commander and representing the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who delivered a message of greeting on behalf of his organization.

A mixup came just before adjournment this afternoon when, by motion of a Missouri delegate, permission was sought for a representative of the Missouri Women's Christian Temperance Union to address the convention. The motion was rejected, on an aye and nay vote on the ground that a speech dealing with temperance would be partisan and improper. Later J. W. Inzer of Chattanooga, Tenn., national chaplain of the Legion, took the platform and explained that the Missouri W. C. T. U. merely wished to extend its greetings and did not expect to touch upon the question of prohibition. The convention then voted to reconsider its original motion and heard the speaker.

Mrs. Nell Berger, president of the Missouri W. C. T. U., spoke for her organization and extended its support to the Legion in its campaign for congressional legislation providing compensation for soldiers.

Just before adjournment the convention voted to make the report of the committee on the next convention, the special order of business at this evening's session. The committee endorsed New Orleans over San Francisco and recommended the third week in October as the time. New Orleans has raised $150,000 to bring the convention there.

On a roll vote tonight New Orleans was chosen as the 1922 convention city.

### CONVENTION ADDRESSED BY ADMIRAL EARL BEATTY

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31 (By the A. P.)—The national convention of the American Legion tonight brought the opening day's session to a close after receiving Admiral Earl Beatty, commander of the British grand fleet, and selecting New Orleans as the 1922 convention city.

Tomorrow the convention will hear Marshal Foch of France and General John J. Pershing, and later participate in a parade in which, officials estimate, there will be 40,000 marchers.

The delegates gave Admiral Beatty a five-minute demonstration and compelled him to come back and talk again after John G. Emery, national commander of the legion, had pinned upon the admiral's breast the official emblem of the legion.

### STUDYING REDUCTION OF NAVAL ARMAMENT

Washington, Oct. 31.—Problems of reducing naval armament were studied for another four hours today by the American delegates to the armament conference and the naval experts designated as their technical advisers.

Details of the discussions were held in closest confidence, but it was indicated that the delegates were about ready to begin framing a definite policy to be applied to the concrete naval questions that are to come before them during the conference.

Secretary Denby and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy department, Admiral Coontz, the chief of naval operations, and Captain Pratt sat with the delegation throughout its session and are understood to have continued their exposition of the status of naval armaments and of naval building programs.

Meantime, in the senate chamber, a democratic conception of the possibilities of the armament negotiations was presented by Senator Swanson. In an address touching many features of the situation, Senator Swanson expressed hope that the conference would succeed and counselled that the principle of the freedom of the seas and the open door for China be scrupulously preserved by its American delegates.

Under a presidential order, the four members of the delegation of this government will sit in the conference with the rank of ambassadors. This designation, announced today from the state department, was said to have been made merely as a matter of formality.

### TO CONTINUE CONTRACT OF NEW YORK TRUCK DRIVERS

New York, Oct. 31.—The threatened truckers' strike, set for tomorrow, was averted today when representatives of the Merchant Truckmen's bureau and the International Teamsters' union agreed to continue last year's contract for twelve months with no changes in pay or working conditions.

The clause permitting either party to cancel their agreement on thirty days' notice was eliminated, the conferees announced.

Three hundred trucking concerns and 4,000 teamsters are affected.

### NEW DEPT OF JUSTICE AGENT FOR HARTFORD

Hartford, Oct. 31.—Daniel C. Devlin, a special agent of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice, arrived here today from New York to take charge of the Hartford office of the bureau. He will succeed William P. Hazen, whose resignation had been requested. Four special agents who have been under Hazen also are to leave the service. They are John J. Kelliher, James J. Lee, William T. Lynch and Miner W. Pomeroy.

### DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS TODAY

St. Louis, Oct. 31 (by the A. P.)—Democratic national committeemne, here tonight for the first committee meeting tomorrow since the campaign of a year ago, were discussing at some length whether Chairman George White of Marietta, Ohio, will be succeeded by another or retain the chairmanship for another year.

Chairman White today issued a formal statement in which he said he has no idea of submitting his resignation at this time "unless all elements of the party can agree upon someone to succeed me."

"There will be a harmonious reorganization fo the committee," said John F. Costello, committeeman from the District of Columbia.

Neither Senator Carter Glass of Virginia nor Thomas B. Love of Texas would comment on the reorganization move.

Chairman White's supporters are counseling for harmony. Among the foremost of these, Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi asserted that Chairman White's report to the committee tomorrow would be an "eye opener" and intimated it would have a tendency to allay much of the opposition to the chairman.

### RELATIVES OF WEALTHY RECLUSE WHO WAS FOUND DEAD

New York, Oct. 31.—Three near relatives of Mrs. Margaret Easton, aged and wealthy recluse, who was found dead in her Brooklyn home late Saturday night, were located today. They are Mrs. Lawrence Sweeney, Miss Isabelle McDonald and Allan J. McDonald, said to be nieces and nephew.

The public administrator today took charge of Mrs. Easton's effects, including $1,578 in currency, fifteen bank books showing balances of $250,000, and old-fashioned jewelry valued at more than $50,000. These things were discovered in dust-covered packages lying in a dresser drawer. No will was found.

Mrs. Easton had for seven years kept a vow that she never would leave her home after her husband's death. She lived in the basement of the large residence, richly furnished.

### BEER FOR THE SICK TO BE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY

Washington, Oct. 31.—Beer for the sick will be made available immediately from stocks on hand in brewers' warehouses, it was said tonight at the treasury.

Discussing the question whether beer manufactured before the issuance of the new regulations could be used for medical purposes, officials expressed the opinion that there was nothing to prevent its immediate sale as soon as the necessary permits were obtained.

## CABLED PARAGRAPHS

### Extension of Reparations

Paris, Oct. 31.—(By the A. P.)—Germany has been granted by the reparations commission a fifteen days' extension on the first installment of 500,000,000 gold marks of the second billion of her reparations payments, due Nov. 15, it is announced. The German government had requested additional time declaring the payment on Nov. 15 would seriously interfere with negotiations for a large industrial loan.

### PRESIDENT HARDING ISSUES THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Washington, Oct. 31.—President Harding issued a proclamation tonight designating Thursday, November 24, as a day of thanksgiving, devotion and prayer and urging the people to give thanks "for all that has been rendered unto them" and to pray "for a continuance of the divine fortune which has been showered so generously upon this nation." The proclamation follows:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"That season has come when, alike in pursuance of a devout people's time-honored custom and in grateful recognition of favoring national fortunes, it is proper that the president should summon the nation to a day of devotion, of thanksgiving for blessings bestowed, and of prayer for guidance in modes of life that may deserve continuance of Divine favor.

"Foremost among our blessings is the return of peace, and the approach to normal ways again. The year has brought us again into relations of amity with all nations, after a long period of struggle and turbulence. In thankfulness therefore, we may well unite in the hope that Providence will vouchsafe approval to the things we have done, the aims which have guided us, the aspirations which have inspired us. We shall be prospered as we shall deserve prosperity, seeking not alone for the material things but for those of the spirit as well; earnestly trying to help others; asking, before all else, the privilege of service. As we render thanks anew for the exaltation which came to us, we may fittingly petition that moderation and wisdom shall be granted to rest upon all who are in authority, in the tasks they must discharge. Their hands will be steadied, their purposes strengthened, in answer to our prayers.

"Ours has been a favored nation in the bounty which God has bestowed upon it. The great trial of humanity, though indeed we bore our part as well as we were able, left us comparatively little scarred. It is for us to recognize that we have been thus favored, and when we gather at our altars to offer up thanks, we will do well to pledge, in humility and all sincerity, our purpose to prove deserving. We have been raised up and preserved in national power and consequence, as part of a plan whose wisdom we cannot question. Thus believing, we can do no less than hold our nation the willing instrument of the providence which has so wonderfully favored us. Opportunity for very great service awaits us if we shall prove equal to it. Let our prayers be raised, for direction in the right paths. Under good, our responsibility is great; to our own first, to all men afterward; to all mankind in God's own justice.

"Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, president of the United States, hereby design Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November, to be observed by the people as a day of thanksgiving, devotion and prayer; urging that at their hearthsides and their altars they will give thanks for all that has been rendered unto them, and will pray for a continuance of the Divine fortune which has been showered so generously upon this nation.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the United States of America.

"Done at the capital of the United States, this 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and forty-sixth.

(Signed) "WARREN G. HARDING.

"By the president:

"Charles E. Hughes,

"Secretary of State."

### HEROISM IN WORLD WAR OF SERG'T SAMUEL WOODFILL

Washington, Oct. 31.—Examination of war records by General Pershing has resulted in the designation of Sergeant Samuel Woodfill as the American infantryman who through heroism in the world war is most entitled to represent the infantry branch of the army at the Armistice day ceremonies for America's unknown soldier.

Sergeant Woodfill, whose home is given in army records sa Belleview, Ind., but who now is stationed at Fort Thomas, Ky., arrived in Washintgon today in response to orders from the war department, and on being received by Secretary Weeks was informed his act of heroism was regarded by his former commander as "outstanding" among the exploits of all the infantry officers and men who saw service in France.

While he was leading his company against the enemy his line came under heavy machine gun fire which threatened to hold up the advance. Followed by two soldiers at twenty-five yards, this officer went out ahead of his first line toward a machine gun nest and worked his way around its flank, leaving two soldiers in front. When he got within ten yards of the gun it ceased firing and four of the enemy appeared, three of whom were shot by Leiutenant Woodfill. The fourth, an officer, rushed at Lieutenant Woodfill, who attempted to club the officer with his rifle. After a hand-to-hand struggle, Lieutenant Woodfill killed the officer with his pistol. His company thereupon continued to advance until shortly afterwards another machine gun nest was encountered.

Calling on his ment ot follow, Lieutenant Woodfill rushed ahead of his line in the face of heavy fire from the nest, and when several of the enemy appeared above the nest he shot them, capturing three other members of the crew and silencing the gun. A few minutes later this officer for the third time demonstrated conspicuous daring by charging another machine gun position, killing five men in one machine gun pit with his rifle. He then drew his revolver and started to jump into the pit when two other gunners only a few yards away turned their gun on him.

Failing to kill them with his revolver, he grabbed a pick lying near by and killed both of them. Inspired by the exceptional courage displayed by this officer, his men pressed on to their objective under severe shell and machine gun fire.

### TARIFF BILL HEARING POSTPONED TILL THURSDAY

Washington, Oct. 31.—Resumption of hearings on the permanent tariff bill, scheduled for tomorrow, was postponed today until Thursday, and the senate finance committee will meet tomorrow to give consideration and probably to report the resolutions extending the emergency tariff measure. The emergency tariff expires Nov. 27, and its extension to next February, already approved by the house, is strongly urged by senators from agricultural states.

# Soldiers' Bonus Bill Delays Tax Revision

## Senate Devoted Four Hours to Discussion of the Reed Amendment — No Action Was Taken.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Renewal of the fight in the senate for the passage of the soldiers' bonus bill resulted in a further setback today for the tax revision measure. Republican leaders forced a night session, but with the bonus bill undisposed if there appeared to be doubt whether the tax bill could be brought to a vote before Saturday, if then.

There was a four hours' discussion today of the Reed amendment proposing to continue the excess profits tax and to use the proceeds to defray the costs of the five way adjustedf compensation plan. This was followed by the introduction of an amendment by Senators Simmons of North Carolina and Walsh of Massachusetts, democratic members on the finance committee, proposing payment of the bonus out of the interest on the nation's foreign debt.

The latter amendment will not be formally moved for adoption in the senate, its authors announced, until action has been taken on the Reed amendment. Meantime Senator Reed is delaying formal presentation of his amendment until there has been full discussion of the whole question.

Senator Penrose, in charge of the tax bill, said today it was the plan of the majority, to move to lay the Reed proposal on the table on the ground that the soldiers' bonus has no place in a tax measure. Majority leaders had not decided, however, what would be done with respect to the Simmons-Walsh amendment, which the authors declared would "make the issue clearly one of bonus or no bonus without raising the uestion of the condition of the public treasury, which has been the chief argument presented by opponents of the bonus plan."

Senator New opened the bonus discussion today with the declaration that in his judgment the Reed amendment would be in conflict with the constitution in that it proposed to tax one class of citizens for the benefit of another.

The contention was denied by Senator Reed, who declared a vote to table his amendment would be a "coward's vote." Attacking Secretary Mellon for recommending delay in action on the bonus measure, Senator Reed declared the treasury head was connected with "many oppressive and powerful financial and industrial institutions."

The senate was told by Senator Stanley that despite an overwhelming sentiment in congress sfor the bonus bill, President Harding had "put his foot on the measure" and ordered the republican congressional leaders to abandon it. He added that with "Senator Penrose acting as undertaker and the other republicans as pall bearers" the bonus bill was dead.

Getting back to the tax bill, the senate adopted a finance committee amendment which would exempt from taxation American corporations and citizens in the Philippines and Porto Rico unless their income was sent to stockholders in the United States. It was explained that this would place Americans ir those islands on the same footing as traders of other countries.

Before the senate voted on the amendment, the finance committee withdrew its proposal to exempt from taxation incomes derived from China by American corporations and citizens, fifty per cent. of whose business was done in that republic. Senator Smoot said it had been decided to let this situation be taken care of by the pending Dyer bill.

After a sharp fight the senate adopted, 32 to 30, an amendmnt to the capital stock section which would permit holding companies to deduct from their capital stock tax the amount of such taxes paid by their subsidiaries. Nine republicans joined the democrats in opposing the amendment. They were: Borah, Capper, Jones of Washington; Kenyon, La Follette, Lenroot, Sutherland, Townsend and Willis.

The senate tonight proceeded with the tax revision bill with unusual celerity, voting to retain $75,000,000 of taxes on corporations which had been proposed for repeal, and lopping off a number of the excise levies now in force.

The first important action was the adoption of an amendment proposing a graduated corporation capital stock tax at rates of $1 on each 1,000 of stock between $5,000 and $3,000,000 and $2 per $1,000 on all over $3,000,000. Holding companies in paying this tax would be credited with the amount of the same tax paid by their subsidaries.

Reconsidering its former action approving the present five per cent. tax on pianos and other musical instruments, the senate without a roll call and little opposition adopted an amendment by Senator Frelinghuysen, repealing this tax.

The section proposing a five per cent. levy on sporting goods was next eliminated, a compromise amendment striking out this section, being adopted, 31 to 30.

The senate got stuck for a time on the chewing gum section, but it finally voted, 35 to 24, to repeal this tax, the existing rate of which is three per cent., and that proposed in the bill two per cent.

The senate rejected an amendment by Senator Wadsworth, republican, New York, to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on cameras weighing less than 100 pounds and on lenses for such cameras. It then rejected a motion by the same senator to reduce the tax from 10 to 5 per cent.

At 11.20 p. m. the senate recessed until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

### TRAGIC ENDING OF LOVE AFFAIR AT MALDEN, MASS.

Malden, Mass., Oct. 31.—Althea B. Knight, shot today by George A. Dunham, Jr., with whom she had been keeping company, died a few hours later at the Maiden hospital. After shooting the young woman, Dunham sent a bullet through his own head. He is not expected to recover.

On the way to the hospital, according to the police report, Dunham remarked that "she got what she deserved." At his home the police found a note in which they said Dunham told of his intention of shooting the young woman.

### FORCED INTO ICEBOX WHILE THIEVES RIFLED CASH REGISTER

Bridgeport, Conn., October 31.—Forced at the point of a revolver by a masked robber to get into the ice box in his meat market, Olton Grostowt of 14 Sheridan street, was early today, locked there, while the burglar emptied the cash register of $200, and made his escape. After the burglar had left the store Grostowt broke through a window of the refrigerator and reported to the police. He was able to give a good description of the thief.

# An Improvement in Business Conditions

## Shown in Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Board—Increase in the Number of Men Employed.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Stimulated activity in important industries, resulting from rapid marketing of agricultural products during October, made noticeable the beginning of improvement throughout the country, the federal reserve board declared tonight in its monthly review.

Higher prices realized by farmers for tobacco and cotton and heavy sales of cereals abroad, the review said, have brought them into the market for purchases of seasonable goods.

The outlook in the textile industries was said to be better, for while uncertainty of the future of cotton prices has led some textile manufacturers to hold off, buying has been more pronounced during the past few weeks.

Except in a limited degree, the review declared, basic manufacturing and structural industries have not shown the influence of reviving demand, although increases both in production and in unfilled orders in iron and steel was regarded as "of first rate importance as marking the turn from the low point."

Prices have apparently attained a substantial degree of stability, the review stated, adding that prices in general were in better relation to one another than at any time during the past eighteen months.

A fairly general increase in the number of men employed was noted, although unemployment was reported as continuing as a serious element. With the exception on the railroad situation, the review declared that "relatively little labor unrest exists at this time."

The large amount of unemployment prevailing, according to the board, has had its effect upon the retail trade, purchases for the most part being confined to essentials.

### INJUNCTION APPLIES TO UNION COAL MINERS AND OPERATORS

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—Collection of funds of the United Mine Workers of America through the "check-off" system, by which union membership dues are deducted from miners' wages by operators throughout the country, was enjoined today by Federal Judge A. B. Anderson. Further, his order enjoined all union officials and members from seeking "by any and all means" to unionize the Williamson coal field in West Virginia, where violence has marked the strike that began more than a year ago. The order is a temporary one, but effective until changed by the court.

Vain effort was made in court by counsel for the union to forestall the decree placing a ban on the "check-off" and though officers withheld comment on the court order, it was said officially to be a staggering blow at the union. Counsel for operators in the hearing preceding the order had said that a strike might follow the levying of a ban on the "check-off." After issuance of the order, reports from Knox county, one big Indiana producing center, said that 3,000 miners planned mass meetings to determine their stand. The order itself indicated the possibility of many contracts between miners and operators being broken by the ban on the "check-off."

In giving his opinion, Judge Anderson made it plain that he believed a conspiracy in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law had been shown at the hearing for the temporary injunction in the suit of Borderland Coal corporation, acting on behalf of three score other West Virginia operators. This conspiracy, the court said, existed between the union miners and operators in the central competitive field, comprising Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania, and that the "closed shop" operators of other states were as involved because of the "check-off." He added that the trouble in West Virginia was due to an attempt to bring the only competitive field into the commission.

"How does this strike the man in the street?" he asked. "Here is an organization with enormous funds, all of which are collected by the operators through the check-off. The poor old consumer, without a friend in the world, is milked constantly by these operators and miners. I am going to stop this check-off now. These operators know now that they are furnishing the sinews of war for that struggle in West Virginia."

The court order as finally agreed upon after an all-day discussion of court and counsel as to the exact text, did not deny the right of workers to organize, or hold that the union was an unlawful organization. It also did not hold the "check-off" was in itself unlawful, but was aimed at the use of money obtained through it.

However, the order was of a sweeping nature, applying to every operator in the country having agreements for the "check-off" and affecting every union miner.

### BODY BELIEVED TO BE THAT OF A PAWTUCKET WOMAN

Riverhead, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The body of a woman believed to be that of Eloise Hopffgareth of Pawtucket, R. I., who disappeared from the steamer Cambridge Oct. 26, was found in Long Island sound near here today by duck hunters. The body, clad in underclothing, bore no marks of violence.

Failure of an autopsy to show evidence of water in the lungs led authorities to believe that th woman may have been murdered and the body thrown into the water.

Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 31.—Miss Eloise Hopffgarten, believed to have been the women whose body was found in Long Island sound today, had been employed here as a stenographer for two months. Previously she had worked in a government office in Washington and friends here said they understood her home was somewhere in Florida. They were notified on Oct. 25 that she was missing from her stateroom w a the Colonial line steamer Cambridge docked at New York on that day. She had not informed anyone of her intention to go to New York.

### $600,000,000 RECEIVED FROM TREASURY CERTIFICATES

Washington, Oct. 31.—More than $600,000,000 has been received in subscriptions for the treasury's recent offering of 4 1-4 per cent. and 4 1-2 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, of which a total of about $200,000,000 was offered, according to preliminary reports, officials said tonight.

Heavy oversubscription to these certificates, bearing less than 5 per cent. interest for the first time in about a year and a half, was taken by officials to indicate a considerable easing in the money market.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS

**Number of Russian children to be fed** by American Relief administration has been increased from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000.

**A catch of 1,638,600 pounds of fish** was landed in Boston yesterday. It was the largest in years.

**New York University will confer the** degree of LL.D. on Marshal Foch when he returns to New York on Nov. 18.

**Officials if the Teamsters' Unin, which** has voted a strike against members of the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, said no settlement was in sight.

**Japanese steamship Fukui Maru** reported foundered at sea was sighted by Canadian lines Empress of Russia approximately 1,250 miles west of Seattle.

**James Cunningham Hazen, aged 84** years, and for 32 years a prominent resident of Pelham Manor, N. Y., died at his home in that village.

**Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador** to this country, dedicated the new clubhouse of the British War Veterans in New York.

**Although twenty-five persons were in it** no one was badly hurt when a motorbus of the Connecticut company overturned on the Milford turnpike.

**The public utilities commission made** an order directing tre Connecticut company to reduce the trolley fares in Norwalk from 10 to 5 cents.

**Five taxi men of South Norwalk were** fined $15 and costs each on charges of operating their taxis as jitneys without jitney licenses.

**The trials of the destroyer Tillman,** scheduled to begin at Rockland, Me., yesterday, have been postponed indefinitely.

**The illness of Rear Admiral William** S. Sims, who has suffered for several days with a slight cold and a touch of indigestion, has developed into pleurisy.

**A 100 per cent. assessment was levied** on stockholders of the Cosmopolitan Trust company of Boston by Bank Commissioner Joseph C. Allen, who closed the doors of the bank a year ago.

**To aid unemployment, Marion, O.,** awarded contracts to repair and remodel the city hospital. Contracts amounted to $73,329 and Marion men will be employed.

**A chestnut tree is in bloom, apple** blossoms are out on two trees and a lilac bush is budding in Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., as a result of the mild weather, according to report.

**As a tribute to the memory of John** Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, virtually all mines in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania were closed.

**An effort to have Thomas J. McAuliffe,** former prohibition enforcement officer in Connecticut, placed under complete jurisdiction of the federal court was made by the man's counsel.

**Frank Briggs, 54, a farmer of West** Suffield, was cut nearly in twain by a circular saw with which he was cutting up wood. He slipped while feeding in a stick and fell on the saw.

**Dr. Marie Stopes, leader of the Society** for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress, declared in London that limitation of armaments and reduction of taxes can be obtained by birth control.

**Harry C. Seaman of New Haven, was** fined $250 and costs, charged with driving an automobile while under the influence of liuor and with having a loaded revolver in his possession.

**House of Representatives of Australia** passed Premier Hughes' proposal that three shilling per bushel be advanced to the farmer at railway sidings on all voluntarily pooled wheat.

**Minister of the Interior of Quebec has** been asked to send aid to the famine-threatened districts along the Labrador coast between Sshecatika and Bradore because of the failure of the season's codfish catch.

**Municipal ferryboat Mayor Gaynor,** running between Staten Island and the Battery, grounded on a mudbank in the dense fog off Robins' Reef Light. The boat was stuck for six hours, with nearly 1,000 passengers on board.

**Governor General Leonard Wood appointed** Raphael Corpus to be secretary of agriculture, and Antonio Vilareal as attorney general of the Philippines, to succeed officials who resigned. Both are Filipinos.

**Judson Cox, former publisher of the** Item, weekly newspaper of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, committed suicide by shooting himself at his home in New York. He had been ill and despondent for several months.

**House rivers and harbors committee** decided to favorably report measure to prevent dumping of oil and refuse from ships and manufacturing plants into the fishing and bathing waters along the mid-Atlantic coast.

**The international conference of states** formed through the dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian empire opened in Porto Rosa, Italy. Representatives of France, Italy and Poland also were in attendance.

**Abolition of the British protectorate in** Egypt and substitution of a permanent treaty of alliance is provided for in a draft agreement which is the result of negotiations between the British government and an Egyptian mission.

**A jail sentence of 60 days was suspended** by Judge Mink at Bristol when he found Floyd Sullivan and Joseph Kennedy of Waterbury, guilty of transporting grain alcohol bp truck and fined each $250.

**Before final adjournment the Older** Boys conference of the state at New Haven adopted a resolution pledging support of the olstead law and declaring themselves in favor of strict enforcement of prohibition.

**An order to either dismantle his saloon** or spend ten days in jail, was made by Judge Boardman in the city court in Bridgeport when Fred Karass, Jr., was arraigned charged with liuor law violation. He was fined $400.

**Types of cloth used in the manufacture** of clothing in various parts of the world were shown at a textile exposition which opened in Boston as an adjunct to the fall meeting of the national association of cotton manufacturers.

# HARVEY'S ARMAMENTS TALK TO THE BRITISH DELEGATES

## At Dinner Given by the Pilgrims' Society in London, American Ambassador Harvey Heralded the Coming Conference in Washington as "An Ordeal Not of Battle, But of Faith"—A Test of the Capacity of Existing Governments to Satisfy the Universal Longing for Peace, Prosperity and Happiness—The Raising From the Straining Backs of Peoples the Burdens of Great Armaments.

London, Oct. 31.—(By The A. P.)—George Harvey, the American ambassador, speaking tonight at the dinner given by the Pilgrims' Society to the British delegates to the Washington conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern problems, heralded the coming conference as "an ordeal, not of battle, but of faith," the underlying purpose of which was not more a challenge to the League of Nations than it was to the Monroe Doctrine.

He reviewed the action of the American congress respecting the limitation of the army and the reduction of naval appropriations, which he said gave conclusive evidence of the American government's confidence in the outcome of the conference.

"The real question confronting the conference is not whether the nations of the earth can be brought into agreement upon all things, but whether they can reach an understanding with respect to anything," he said. "It is to be a great test, not of the sincerity of peoples, but of the capacity of existing governments to satisfy the universal longing for peace, prosperity and happiness."

Ambassador Harvey opened his address by alluding to the circumstances in which the invitation to the Washington conference was accepted by the British.

"Never can or would I forget that peaceful Sunday afternoon in July when I found Mr. Lloyd George seated under the spreading branches of the trees on his country place engaged in animated conversation with the premiers of the dominions," he said. "Quietly he asked: 'What is it?' I drew a cablegram from my pocket and held it toward him.

"'Read it,' he said. I did so, slowly and carefully. It is needless to inform you that it was the message from the secretary of state announcing the intention of the president to summon a conference of nations and asking if such a move would meet with the approbation of the British government.

"In a flash the premier was on his feet.

"'We accept,' he almost shouted. 'We accept gladly; we accept gratefully. I do not need to read the telegram. It is all right; we will do everything in our power to make the conference a great success.'

"That is the pledge he gave and which he has kept to this evening, when, as we all regretfully realize, his heart is heavy from apprehension that the performance of a more urgent duty may prevent him from affording at the beginning the helpfulness of the great and unexampled prestige which can be fully rendered only through the actual presence of so vivid a personality."

Ambassador Harvey said that when Lord Robert Cecil perceived in this conference no challenge to the League of Nations he evinced "accurate discernment," and the ambassador echoed Lord Bryce's assertion that it was impossible to overrate the favor and hope with which the conference was regarded in America, and that America was not disposed to stand aloof from Old World affairs. Viscount Grey was no less generous than he was just, the speaker continued, when he declared his belief that the American government was absolutely sincere and single-minded and worthy of the absolute trust of all the other nations. He quoted King George's message to President Harding and the latter's reply, and added:

"Back of all their statesmen and publicists stand in wistful hope the entire peoples of our common race.

"Our own position is plain," he continued. "America does not fear war. Why should she? Geographically she is self-contained and self-protected. Some of her most splendid cities would appear as tempting targets to the warriors of the seas. But the circumstance is relatively trivial. The greatest guns in the world could not create the havoc of an earthquake such as that from which San Francisco rose like a Phoenix from its ashes, more resplendent than ever, in a bare score of months. It is a matter of most casual observation that we rebuild New York every thirty years. And back of the cities and the coast lines lies a great country which constitutes the real America with a registered total of more than 24,000,000 men between the ages of seventeen and forty-five capable of bearing arms.

"To pronounce such a land unconquerable is to utter the merest truism. No, America does not fear war; she simply hates it. But the security of the United States does not rest upon her physical resources alone. Her moral position is impregnable. Not only will she never seek additional territory by conquest; she would not accept it as a gift. Within her borders lie unoccupied lands sufficient to sustain a population treble that which she now has. Well, indeed, may she rest content—a friend to all nations and, so far as her people are aware, without an enemy in the world.

"The coming conference, therefore, presages no arbitrament of the sword. It is an ordeal not of battle but of faith."

Discussing the argument in congress whether the army should comprise 100,000 or 150,000 officers and men, Ambassador Harvey repeated the observation of a British statesman that "the only excess is in its moderation." He recalled the embarkation of America during the war on a naval programme designed to make the American navy equal to that of any other power, and continued:

"There was no criticism of that prudent action then. That programme was in process of execution in the early part of the present year. Suddenly there came a change. The president announced his intention of calling a conference. Practically simultaneously, at the instigation of the president, congress reduced the naval appropriation from $184,000,000 to $90,000,000, which, taking into account the increased costs of labor and materials represented barely forty per cent. of the sum which ordinarily would be allotted."

Furthermore, commented the ambassador, the stipulation of congress prevents "in any event except war itself," the beginning of the building of a single new ship of any type before July 1, 1922.

The deduction was irresistible, the speaker continued. "The president today," he said, "seems to say by his acts that the way to disarm is to disarm. Even so, his clear vision is dimmed by no illusion. None knows better than he that the traditions of centuries cannot be swept aside over night, none more fully realizes that to attempt too much is to jeopardize the prospect of any fulfilment."

Whatever the outcome of the Washington deliberations, the ambassador declared, "conditions cannot remain the same. With the ending of the conference will surely come to the hearts of hundreds of millions either gladdening hope or deepening despair. So, too, with the relations of our beloved countries. The bonds of friendship and forbearance, which now hold us more closely together than ever before in a century, are bound to be straightened or relaxed by what happens in Washington. If we cannot act in unison now there is slight reason to believe we ever can.

"The project of raising from the straining backs of peoples the burdens of great armaments offers a line of less resistance than was ever before presented. No less essential is the removal of the causes of war which still hover over the Pacific. More difficult, but is not a happy augury to be found in the fact that all such possibilities have disappeared from the Atlantic.

"The Washington conference marks only the blazing of the trail, only the beginning. Yet greater works are to follow in fulfillment of the common aspirations of all mankind, pursuant, we may well believe, to the design of Almighty God."

The dinner tonight to the British delegates was a great gathering of notable men, including some of the most prominent members of the government. Lord Lee of Fareham, the first lord of the admiralty, has already sailed for America and Mr. Lloyd George was detained by the House of Commons on the Irish question, so that Mr. Balfour was the only delegate present when the company assembled.

Mr. Balfour and Ambassador Harvey were the principal speakers on the programme, beside Lord Desborough, who presided.

### COMMONS VOTES TO PROCEED WITH IRISH NEGOTIATIONS

London, Oct. 31.—(By the A. P.)—The government obtained its expected mandate from the house of commons tonight to proceed with the Irish negotiations. The unionist motion, censuring the government for initiating the Irish negotiations, was voted down 429 to 47.

The premier also achieved another of his oratorical victories before an expectant audience. So far as the movement of protest was designed to draw information as to the proceedings of the conference, it failed, the premier gave no information as to what has been decided, or is being discussed regarding Mr. De Valera's claim to independence anr the rumored attempts to arrange concessions from Ulster for a united Ireland.

One piece of information the premier did give. It was that unless something happened within a few days, presumably in the conference, to solve the unsettled status of Ireland's two governments, steps would be taken to give the Ulster parliament the powers necessary to make it a real government.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the time to question the negotiations was when he first proposed them to the Sinn Fein by public correspondence, last July. Much of his speech was devoted to holding before the commons the prospect of a renewal of guerilla warfare if the conference broke down.

He declared the first thing the government would have to do would be to ask the house to strengthen the crown forces, but pointed out the cos of renewed warfare and the reluctance of the country to incur greater taxation and ask more younger men to risk their lives. He asserted the government's resolve to refuse concessions which would weaken the empire, but to explore all paths to an honorable peace, and emphasized the fact that any agreement must be ratified by parliament.

The motion was proposed by Colonel John Gretton, unionist, and seconded by Ruprt S. Gwynne. No conspicuous leaders spoke in its support. Those who most strongly advocated the policy of the motion laid much stress on their protests against negotiating with men who had denied allegiance to the crown.

Arthur Henderson, in behalf of the laborites, explained tha tthat party favored the negotiations, although opposing what he termed the previous policy of repression and retaliation.

Ex-Premier Asquith supported the government's motion, but deprecated the suggestion that renewal of the war was the only alternative if the conference failed. This point of view finds adherents among a section of the Irish experts, who believe that a breakdown of the conference might be followed by a continuance of the truce, pending further efforts of diplomacy.

The comment of one veteran parliamentarian was that Mr. Lloyd George's talk of further war was not intended as a warning to the Sinn Fein, but to parliament not to harass those engaged in the negotiations.

### TRIAL OF T. F. M'AULIFFE INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

Hartford, Oct. 31.—The trial of the state's case against Thomas F. McAuliffe, scheduled to begin in the superior court tomorrow, has been indefinitely postponed pending a decision from Federal Judge Thomas, who heard arguments in New Haven today on a writ obtained by counsel for McAuliffe in an effort to have the case taken out of the state courts.

### WALTER TO BECOME U. S. MARSHAL ON NOVEMBER 8

New Haven, Oct. 31.—Jacob D. Walter of Cheshire wil take office as United States marshal for Connecticut on November 8, it was announced tonight.