Norwich Bulletin

1795 1921

VOL. LXIII—NO. 285 POPULATION 29,685 NORWICH, CONN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1921 EIGHT PAGES—60 COLUMNS PRICE TWO CENTS

CONGRESS ENDS SPECIAL SESSION BEGUN APRIL 11

President Harding Visited the Capitol and Signed Measures Enacted in the Closing Hours—Senate Passed the Tax Revision Bill—Many Presidential Nominations, Including Minor Postmasterships, Were Left to Lie Under Law—First Regular Session of the Sixty-Seventh Congress Will Convene December 5—Review Given of Achievements of the Special Session.

Washington, Nov. 23.—The first and special session of the sixty-seventh congress ended late today after President Harding had visited the capitol and signed measures enacted in the closing hours. The house was the first to close up shop, adjourning sine die at 4.01 and at 4.37 o'clock the senate quit.

Chief among the measures signed by Mr. Harding were the tax revision and emergency bills, each of which for several months has occupied the attention of one branch of congress or the other.

After finally disposing of the tax bill, the senate turned to clean up some five hundred odd presidential nominations. But it did not complete the job. Nearly half of the number were left to die under the law. Most of those upon which no action was taken were minor postmastership appointments. It was understood that attempts to put through the last minute nominations had been blocked largely through charges of several senators that an effort was being made to "railroad" the appointments.

Meanwhile the house was marking time, awaiting announcement that the president had signed the tax and emergency bills and had no other communications and then as informed adjourned. The senate finished its executive business and plunged into a heated controversy over the resolution by Senator King, democrat, of Utah, calling for an investigation of the activities of interests favoring an embargo on imports of dyes and chemicals but could not hold a quorum and adjourned.

Frequent reference was made in the closing debates to the length of the session which began April 11. Some saying that the work had caused irritability and lack of co-operation among members. Congress will have only a brief respite from its labors, however, convening in regular session on December 5.

Not all of congress will leave Washington for the vacation. Several committees are scheduled to continue their work and others may decide to resume during the recess. The principal questions before committees are railroad legislation and tariff revision although the senate finance committee has not definitely determined when it will resume hearings on that phase of revenue producing legislation.

PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE SPECIAL SESSION

Washington, Nov. 23.—Establishment of a technical status of peace with the former Central Powers and enactment of a long train of reconstruction legislation were the principal achievements of the extra session of the Sixty-seventh congress which ended late today.

Called soon after President Harding's inauguration, virtually all of the executive's legislative requests made in his opening address at a joint session April 12 were heeded. The principal requests of the president were adoption of the Knox peace resolution. Provision for peace treaties, tax and tariff revision legislation, and consideration of a new department of public welfare. Only on the last was no definite action taken except for public hearings and introduction of bills.

The peace resolution was the first concern of the extra session. The Knox measure, which the author, Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania, died suddenly October 12, was adopted by the senate April 16 and by the house in amended form June 13, the final draft being entered July 1. Peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary followed shortly and were ratified October 18. Another step taken early in the session was ratification by the senate April 20 of the long delayed $23,000,000 Colombian treaty.

Of domestic interest, fiscal legislation was prominent, with passages of the tax revision bill the most important achievement. The permanent tariff revision bill was taken up first and passed by the house but was laid aside by the senate until the next session in order that the tax measure could be enacted.

Besides passing appropriation bills aggregating nearly $900,000,000, including the regular army and navy supply measures, some of the more important measures passed during the extra session were:

The temporary immigration restriction bill.

Establishment of the federal budget system.

The Capper-Tincher bill for regulating grain markets.

The Edge export corporation bill.

The law for federal regulation of the meat packing and other livestock industries.

Providing for re-organization soldier relief agencies, establishing the veterans' bureau, increasing benefits of privileges of wounded veterans and other reforms of the Sweet bill.

The Sheppard-Towner maternity bill for federal aid to mothers and infants.

The agricultural credits measure, providing a billion dollar revolving credit fund for the war dance corporation.

The Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill, prohibiting "medical" beer and reducing wine and whiskey prescriptions.

The federal good roads aid bill, appropriating $75,000000 for state aid.

Numerous other measures were enacted partially being passed by either the senate or house. These included the Borah bill to restore free Panama tolls to American vessels, which was passed by the senate and now is awaiting action in the house. The house also passed the allied debt refunding and the $500,000,000 railroad debt bills which are scheduled for early senate action probably next month. The house also passed the bill authorizing co-operative marketing by farmers' organization, but it was not reached in the senate. Revision of congressional reapportionment and for a new codification of federal statutes, the first since 1878, also were begun.

Of the many hard fought controversies of the extra session, that over the soldiers' bonus bill stands out. The bill, reported favorably by the senate finance committee, was recommitted after president Harding, on July 12, recommended temporary postponement. Democrats and some republicans opposed delay and republican leaders have promised action in the next session.

Numerous investigations also were conducted during the extra session, prominent among them being the general inquiry into agricultural conditions by a joint commission. Others were the senate investigation into West Virginia mine field disorders, a senate investigation of treatment of disabled former service men, the senate inquiry into American occupation of Haiti and the Dominican republic and the general railroad inquiry of the senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Several of these investigations are to continue during the next session.

When the regular session convenes December 5, appropriation bills for the next fiscal year and possibly the soldiers' bonus measure are to head the house calendar will include the tariff devision measure, the railroad debt funding bill, the allied debt refunding measure, amendment of the transportation act and the Newberry case.

All of the bills which were introduced or failed of enactment during the extra session remain "alive" for consideration in the new session which is expected to last well into the summer.

REVIEW OF SPECIAL SESSION BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE

Washington, Nov. 23.—The record of the special session of congress was in turn praised and decried in the house today during the closing hours.

Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, republican leader, declared that judged either by volume of importance of business transacted the special session, "so far at least as the house of representatives is concerned, may be properly classed as one of the most diligent and important sessions in the history of the American congress."

Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, acting democratic leader, replying to Mr. Mondell, expressed the belief that in a million American homes tomorrow a prayer of Thanksgiving would be offered that it had been put in the hearts of republican leaders in congress to quit and go home.

"In no congress in our history," Mr. Mondell asserted, "has better progress been made in the consideration of the important questions of taxation and revenue. In no congress has the house of representatives in the same period of time considered and passed so much legislation of commanding importance."

The house, Mr. Mondell said, was in actual session about six months and in that period 136 bills and resolutions have become laws while 125 additional measures were passed by the house and are now before the senate.

Admitting that there has been considerable impatience and criticism voiced in the country, because the tax bill was not enacted into law more speedily, the republican leader asserted that the measure's consideration covered less time than the consideration of any general tax revision legislation in many years.

Representative Garrett declared that although congress had been called into special session primarily to revise the tariff and internal revenue schedules, only a makeshift tax bill had been rushed through the house under whip and spur, while the tariff still was to be disposed of.

Taking issue with a statement by Mr. Garrett that the tariff bill, as approved by the house, was not designed by its promoters to become a law, Mr. Mondell predicted that when finally enacted it would in the main resemble the house draft. The tax bill discussion, Mr. Garrett said, had resulted in splitting the republican party.

PRESIDENT HARDING HAS SIGNED THE ANTI-BEER BILL

Washington, Nov. 23.—The anti-medical beer bill was signed today by President Harding. Signature of the bill on which congressional action was completed last Friday automatically closed the gap in the national prohibition laws revealed last March by Attorney General Palmer in an opinion that there was nothing in the Volstead act to preclude the prescription of beer as a medicine.

The bill signed today in addition to outlawing medical beer provides that not more than 1-4 of a gallon of vinous liquor or vinous or spiritous separately, or in the aggregate containing more than 1-2 pint of alcohol may be prescribed in 10 days. It also provides that private residences may not be searched without a search warrant.

Passage of the anti-beer bill "marks a new step forward in the enforcement of prohibition," Commissioner Haynes said tonight in a formal statement.

The act, he said, strengthens the hands of the prohibition forces in dealing with the alleged medicinal preparations sold on the open market and used for beverage purposes and also limits the activities of "the few physicians" who were issuing prescriptions for liquor to people not actually requiring it.

HUSBAND DEAD, WIFE WOUNDED IN WATERBURY SHOOTING AFFRAY

Waterbury, Nov. 23.—John Conavan, aged 27, is dead and his wife Minnie, is in a local hospital as the result of a shooting affray and attempted suicide at their home here tonight.

Following a telephone call that there had been a shooting affray at the Canavan home, police officials found Canavan's body lying beside he bed in his chamber. Death had been caused by the discharge of a 1 2gauge shot gun. Mrs. Canavan was found in another chamber, unconscious from the effects of illuminating gas. When the police attempted to administer restoratives, she cried out: "I don't want to live, Let me die."

Hospital authorities said tonight that Mrs. Canavan will recover, physically, but that her mental condition is serious. Mrs. Canavan has been suffering from a nervous breakdown for a year.

Lying in the bed beside which Canavan's body was found was a two year old girl, the baby of the family. Another child, a boy aged eight years, also survives.

CABLED PARAGRAPHS

American Minister to Denmark

Copenhagen, Nov. 23— John D. Prince, the new American minister to Denmark, presented his credentials today, and was received by the king in an hour's audience with King Christian. He was later presented to Queen Alexandrina.

TO PRESS ATTACKS ON MEMBERS BUILDING TRUST

New York, Nov. 25 (By The A. P.)—Fortified by the jail dealing sentence imposed today by Federal Judge Van Fleet upon members of the Tile Combine, government prosecutors were preparing tonight to press their attack upon other alleged members of the building trust whose indictment followed searching inquiry by the Lockwood legislative committee.

United States Attorney Hayward expressed elation at the bit of trust-smashing history written by Judge Van Fleet, who she ordered to the Essex county jail in New Jersey four of the seventy defendants who pleaded guilty recently to violating the Sherman Act. Having pleaded guilty, Mr. Hayward announced, the quartet could not appeal their sentences, so that it seemed to be their fate to be the first violators of the Sherman law actually to be put behind bars since the measure was enacted in 1890.

STATEMENT OF JAPAN'S POLICY IN SIBERIA

New York, Nov. 23.—Nicholas D. Avksentiev and Prof. Paul N. Milliukov, who came to this country in connection with the Washington conference as representatives of the conference of the all Russian constituent assembly, today issued a statement regarding Japan's policy in Siberia.

"The continued Japanese occupation can have no other purpose but the Japanification of the Russian Far East," said the statement. "Promises of evacuation were repeatedly given by the Japanese government, but actual evacuation was delayed for one or another specious reason."

It added: "We cannot but repeat our demand for immediate and unconditional evacuation of Siberia and the Russian Far East.

"The Japanese request for 'the recognition of the principle of peaceful penetration of the Japanese into Siberia' will also meet with the opposition of the entire Russian people."

PREMIER BRIAND IS SATISFIED WITH RESULTS

Washington, Nov. 23 (By the A. P.)—Premier Briand of France said tonight he was leaving Washington "quite satisfied with the results of the conference so far, and especially as respects France."

"I rest the case of France insofar as land forces are concerned," he added, "on the warm, friendly, comprehending declarations of the heads of the various delegations on Monday. I am satisfied."

Asked if he expected the conference to adopt a declaration with respete to the French army, he said:

"I do not know. It may be that toward the end of the conference something of the sort may be done, but I am not asking anything. I am content with what took place Monday."

RAILROAD SHOP CRAFTS TO DEMAND WAGE INCREASES

Chicago, Nov. 23.—While the railroads in every part of the United States were calling conferences with their employes to propose a reduction of wages, international officials of the six shop crafts affiliated with the railway employes' department of the American Federation of Labor were preparing their demands for wage increases of five cents an hour over the rates established by the railroad labor board's $600,000,000 wage award of July 20, 1920.

These demands will be presented at a series of conferences requested of the roads to be held on Dec. 20. General chairmen of the six crafts expect to meet representatives of the roads individually for the negotiations.

The new rates of pay asked by the shopmen represent a flat increase of 13 cents an hour over the railroad labor board's wage reduction decision of July 1, 1921.

CITY OF BRIDGEPORT FACES $1,000,00 DEFICIT THIS YEAR

Bridgeport, Nov. 23.—The municipal authorities facing a deficit of more than a million dollars in the running expenses for the current year levied today a special tax of six mills on a grand list of approximately $240,000,000. The special levy is the first in the history of the city, which added to the annual tax rate makes the rate for the year 34.5 mills, settinga new mark in high tax rates for the city. The deficit is a legacy left by the former republican administration.

The special tax was levied by the board of apportionment at the instance of Mayor Fred Atwater, the first democratic mayor of the city in ten years. The larger part of the deficit was occasioned by huge outlays made by the charities department to relieve the distress of the needy unemployed of the city.

SCORES LARGE DIVIDENDS IN FORMER YEARS OF I. R. T.

New York, Nov. 23.—The 3,000,000 persons who travel in New York daily on the Interborough Rapid Transit company lines would not suffer such deplorable service as exists today had not the directors declared large dividends a few years ago, Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the company, testified today before the state transit commission.

He endorsed, with reservations, the commission's plan to take from private control the eighty-odd traction companies in New York, unify them into one or three great systems, and eventually municipalize the whole net of subway, elevated and surface lines. He also said he had given up all hope of obtaining more than a five cent fare for many years to come.

DOUBTS CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ANTI-BEER BILL

New York, Nov. 23.—Belief that the anti-beer bill just signed by President Harding could be attacked as unconstitutional was expressed tonight by W. H. Hirst, general counsel for New York brewers.

One ground for attack, h easserted, was that the law discriminated against beer and in favor of other alcoholic liquors for medicinal purposes.

Moreover, he asserted, the eighteenth amendment could not be legally interprete das permitting congress to "interfere" other than with liquors intended for beverage purposes.

BRIAND BIDS FAREWELL TO PRESIDENT HARDING

Washington, Nov. 23.—Premier Briand, head of the French armament delegation, accompanied by Ambassador Jusserand, paid a farewell call upon President Harding today as did Admiral Earl Beatty of the British delegation.

Death Toll 18 in Belfast Disorders

Number Wounded 75—Streets Almost Impassable in the York Street Area.

Belfast, Nov. 23 (By the A. P.)—When darkness fell tonight the death roll as a result of the disorders of the past few days had reached a total of 18. The wounded numbered 75.

Five persons were killed during the day in the sniping and sporadic outbursts of shooting which took place in various parts of the city. Order had been restored at 8.30 o'clock this evening. The curfew was due to take effect in some parts of the city at nine o'clock.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, a man standing in Royal avenue, the city's main artery, was shot. He was watching shooting which was taking place in York street. During the afternoon a woman was killed and two men and two women were wounded and taken to hospitals. Some of those now in hospitals are said to be in a serious condition.

When the disorder broke out in the York street area this afternoon the streets were almost impassable. Tram car service had been suspended.

IRISH SITUATION IS BECOMING CRITICAL

London, Nov. 23 (By the A. P.)—After today's meeting between the Sinn Fein representatives and the cabinet committee, the Irish situation was described in government circles as "critical, but not hopeless." Premier Lloyd George explained to the Sinn Feiners that the government was willing to apply strong moral pressure to Ulster and to offer Sir James Craig, premier of Ulster, attractive financial inducements to persuade him to agree to the only possible settlement—an all Ireland parliament.

But if these proposals were rejected, either by the Sinn Fein or Ulster, he declared, the government would not introduce any act in parliament which would include Ulster against her will. The government explained that to force Ulster to accept would require the sending of troops in defiance of the pledges of all parties against physical coercion.

Mr. Lloyd George will discuss the question further with the Ulster premier on Friday, after which Sir James will return to Belfast for the formal reopening of the northern parliament.

ULSTER PREMIER ORDERS CIRCULAR WITHDRAWN

London., Nov. 23.—Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, has ordered the withdrawal of what has been described as a secret circular, issued recently from the divisional commission of the royal Irish constabulary at Belfast, which, according to Dublin dispatches, said the government was considering the desirability of forming the unauthorized loyalist defense forces into regular military units only to be called out in grave emergency.

The Ulster premier declared today that he approved recruiting for special constabulary in event of the truce being terminated, but not for the formation of recruits into regular military units.

SECRET CIRCULAR IS DESCRIBED AS TREACHERY

Dublin, Nov. 23.—Commenting on what he calls the official explanation of the "secret circular" relative to the formation of loyalist defense forces in Ireland into military units, Prof. John MacNeill in a letter to Eamonn De Valera and the Irish Bulletin, denounces the circular as "the work of British statesmanship, intended to prepare the worst kind of civil war in Ireland."

"Those who talk of an Orange minority dictating the British policy in Ireland either are foo's or humbugs," Prof. MacNeill writes. "Nothing of the kind ever happened. If Mr. Lloyd George's civil war or Winston Churchill's civil war ever comes to pass, all doubts of its real authorship and purpose will have been forever removed by the secret circular. It will be a treacherous British war upon Ireland."

$100,000 FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD SLATER COTTON MILL

Pawtucket, R. I., Nov. 23.—The old Slater Mill Association today considered a proposal made by Mrs. Horatio Slater and family of Readville, Mass., to give $100,000 toward the purchase of the old Slater mill here, the first cotton mill to be erected in America, and its conversion into a textile museum. The offer stipulated that $100,000 additional must be secured from other sources.

The association decided to take no definite action until a formal offer is made by Mrs. Slater or her family. That already made was by telegram and has not been confirmed. The association indicated that it looks with favor on the proposal and appointed Henry C. Dexter and Howard W. Fitz to consult with Mrs. Slater. It was stated that in any event the old Slater mill would be purchased for museum purposes.

THANKSGIVING PRAISE

For summer's bloom and autumn's blight,
For bending wheat and blasted maize,
For health and sickness, Lord of light,
And Lord of darkness, hear our praise !

We trace to thee our joys and woes—
To three of causes still the cause—
We thank thee that thy hand bestows;
We bless thee that thy love withdraws.

We bring no sorrow to thy throne;
We come to thee with no complaint,
In providence thy will be done,
And that is sacred to the saint.

Here, on this blest Thanksgiving night,
We raise to thee our grateful voice;
For what thou doest, Lord, is right;
And, thus believing, we rejoice.

New High Records For Liberty Bonds

Evidently the Result of Demand From High Financial Quarters.

New York, Nov. 23.—Most of the Liberty bonds issued by the United States government to meet expenses of the world war mounted to new high records for the year on the stock exchange today, while Victory 4 3-4 notes duplicated their recent record of par for odd lots.

Transactions in these issues approximated $10,000,000, par value, or about half the day's large turnover. The demand evidently proceeded from high financial quarters, including banks, insurance companies and other large corporations and was reminiscent of the upward movement of last August and September, when those issues first responded to relaxed monetary conditions.

Liberty 3 1-2's made the greatest gain at a net advance of 75 cents per 100 to 96.00. The first 4 1-4's rose 30 cents to 95.40, the second 4 1-4's, 24 cents to 95.24 and the fourth 4 1-4's, 36 cents to 95.54.

Other war bonds, especially French municipals of the cities of Bordeaux, Lyons and Marseilles, showed marked strength as did also the issues of some of the neutral European countries, notably those of Denmark and Switzerland.

Domestic railroad bonds were firm to strong, but the buying of those issues was attributed to conditions quite apart from those applying to war flotations. Recent railroad re-organizations and better earnings have stimulated speculative purchases of low priced bonds in expectation of resumption of dividend payments.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENSE IN THE ARBUCKLE CASE

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Fred Fishback, who said he invited Virginia Rappe to the party in the rooms of Roscoe Arbuckle at the Hotel St. Francis where, it is charged she received fatal injuries at Arbuckle's hands, was a witness in the film comedian's trial today.

Fishback was Arbuckle's room mate during the period referred to in the trial. He denied that Miss Rappe complained of pain after suffering the injuries and said he had been misquoted in a statement he made to the district attorney, in which he was quoted as saying "Miss Rappe appeared to be in agony."

Fishback said he was out on an automobile drive during the period the party was in progress and found Miss Rappe on a bed in Arbuckle's room on his return.

Dr. Asa W. Collins testified regarding bladder ruptures. It was an injury of this order that caused Miss Rappe's death, and the prosecution contends that Arbuckle caused it by external force. Dr. Collins cited a number of causes which might produce a rupture of the bladder without any external force being applied but said they all were rare.

Dr. Olav Kaarboe, calld by the defense, testified that he attended Miss Rappe after the party and found her suffering no pain.

SELECTED DEPORTATION RATHER THAN JAIL

New York, Nov. 23.—Mollie Steimer, Jacob Abrams, Hyman Lachowsky and Samuel Lipman, all sentenced to the federal penitentiary for seeking to obstruct the draft, sailed today for Libau on the Estonia, having elected deportation in place of serving their terms. Accompanying the quartet was Mrs. Abrams, who chose to leave the country with her husband. The party will be met at Libau by representatives of the Russian Soviet government, who will escort them to Moscow.

Just before the ship sailed an immigration official presented to each of the quartet a commutation notice, signed by President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty and stating that sentence had been commuted on condition that they leave the country "never to return."

PRESIDENT ORDER OF OWLS VIOLATED THE MANN ACT

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 23.—John W. Talbot of South Bend, Indiana, supreme president of the Order of Owls, a fraternal organization, was found guilty today by a federal court jury of violating the Mann act. The jury deliberated an hour before reaching its verdict.

15 CHINESE STOWAWAYS SMOKED OUT OF FREIGHTER

New York, Nov. 23.—Fifteen Chinese stowaways, hiding in the forward hold of the Esther Dollar ever since the freighter picked them up in Calcutta early last August, were smoked out today when the captain ordered the hold fumigated. They were promptly taken off the ship at Staten Island by custom officials and King Ah Mai, a fireman, arrested on a charge of smuggling them into into the country.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

At annual meeting of Baltimore & Ohio railroad directors were reelected.

Henry Mayers Hyndmna, aged 80 years, founder of the Social Democritic federation, died in London.

Stock exchange of Vienna was closed as a result of government tax of 100 gold kronen monthly on brokers.

The former kaiser's picture at the German embassy in Washington has been scrapped.

New York Central passenger car repair shops at West Albany were reopened with 200 employes.

President Harding will be unable to attend the army-navy football game in New York Saturday.

Lord Mount Stephen, former president of the Canadian Pacific railroad Co., is seriously ill in Scotland, according to report at Montreal.

Marshal Foch has delivered his 244th speech since his arrival in the United States. He will deliver his 245 speech today in Richmond.

A new American speed record was established at Curtiss Field, Mineola, when Bert Acosta in a Curtiss navy plane flew 184.87 miles an hour.

William Francis Dougherty, an American engineer, died of injuries in a Bombay battle, according to a dispatch from that city.

Standard Oil companies of New York and New Jersey advanced its price of gasoline one cent a gallon. The price in Greater New York is now 27 cents.

At the office of the French Line in New York, it was announced Marshal Foch will sail on the liner Paris for France on Dec. 14.

The Chicago police department received its first instruction in the use of a new tear gas bomb developed by Professor W. Lee Lewis, of Northwestern university.

Revocation of scores of brewers' permits for the manufacture of near beer was was said by officials to be under consideration by the prohibition unit.

Formal nomination of parliamentary candidates took place in every electoral division throughout Canada. The general election will be held December 6.

Salvage operations started to raise the steamship Tamamo which was partially sunk at her pier in New York to extinguish the fire in her forward holds.

Fire in the Copley square hotel, Boston early yesterday, caused 440 guests to be roused from their beds and assembled in reception roms.

Johannes Gennadius, the new Greek minister to this country, arrived at New York. He hopes to promote better trade conditions between this country and Greece.

The runs on the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China have subsided, according to report from Trade Commissioner Rhea at Pekin to the department of commerce.

The New York federal reserve bank requested member banks to report the rate of interest or discount received by them upon each note or bill offered to the New York federal reserve bank for rediscount.

Sir John Cadman, former chairman of inter-allied petroleum council during the war, arrived at New York on the Celtic. He will study oil and mining conditions in this country.

Break of two cents in New York silver market and 1 1-4 penny in London caused sharp reaction in Honk Kong, Calcutta, Manila, Shanghai and other ar Eastern exchange rates.

During the two weeks ended Nov. 17, 344 building permits, with valuation of $5,954,500, were issued in Chicago, compared with 128, valued at $1,785,800 in 1920.

Fireboats New Yorkers and W. J. Gaynor extinguished fire on the freighter Son Francisco which arrived Saturday from Lisbon, Nov. 3, with cargo of cork, leather and skins.

Expectation that negotiations will be attempted looking to an agreement between the United States and Japan for the limitation of future construction of fortifications in the Pacific was expressed.

District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier notified the supreme court in Boston that he was ready for an immediate hearing on Attorney General J. Weston Allen's latest petitio nfor his removal.

The Thanksgiving turkey was still a high-priced bird in Boston yesterday notwithstanding the campaign of the state commission on necessaries of life to bring it down.

Strength in the British cotton market was attributed to the fact that the Indian boycott on British goods is failing and outlook for a revival in demand from the Far East for Manchester goods is much brighter.

Expenditures for advertising and publicity in the Interborough Rapid Transit company's campaign for higher fares were charged to operating expenses, it was brought out at a hearing of the New York state transit commission.

The New York stock exchange issued a general notice of the existence of forged temporary certificates of J. P. Morgan and company for the French republic 7 1-2 per cent. twenty-year external loan bonds, due 1941.

Alfred Le Blanc, noted balloonist, and aviator, died in Paris after a long illness. He was prominent in international balloon races as early as 1907, when he finished second in the James Gordon Bennett cup race at St. Louis, Mo.

The statement of Admiral Kato at the Washington conference that Japan approves in principle the Chinese proposal for the open door in China is declared here to coincide with the views of the Japanese foreign office.

The conference of representatives of Central European States created out of the old Austro-Hungarian empire, has adopted final recommendations for removal of restrictions on imports and exports among the states parties to the conference.

Hearing in the cases of Burt Chapman and Charles Solomon of Boston, charged with receiving and concealing stolen securities alleged to have been part of the $400,000 lot stolen in a mail robbery in Los Angeles last March were continued for a week by a federal commissioner.

AIRCRAFT AND POISON GASES CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE

In Connection With New Agencies of Warfare and of Rules For the Conduct of War—Experts Are to Conduct Inquiries and Report For Discussion of Full Committee—Land Armament Problem Was Debated Behind Closed Doors by Delegates of the Big Five Powers.

Washington, Nov. 23 (By the A. P.).—The following communique was issued after the meeting today of the sub-committee on limitation of armament:

"The sub-committee, composed of the heads of the delegations of the five powers represented on the committee on limitation of armament, held a meeting this afternoon, Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 5 p m., for the purpose of considering the order of procedure in connection with new agencies of warfare and of rules for the conduct of the war. The sub-committee decided to create three boards of experts, each member of the sub-committee to nominate the members of these boards as follows:

"One. With respect to aircraft, their quantity, character and use.

"Two. With respect to poison gases.

"Three. With respect to appropriate rules for the conduct of war.

"These experts are to conduct their inquiries under the direct supervision of the sub-committee composed of the heads of the five delegations. As each subject is prepared for the discussion of the full committee, it will be reported to it.

"M. Briand took leave of his colleagues, expressing his regret at being obliged to depart. The other members of the sub-committee expressed their regret that he was obliged to leave them and their appreciation of the great part he had taken in the proceedings.

"The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chair."

POINTS OF INTEREST BEFORE THE ARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Washington, Nov. 23 (By the A. P.).—When the arms delegates quit work for the Thanksgiving day recess these considerations embraced the central points of interest in their discussions:

Whether the effort to apply generally accepted principles to specific cases in the Far East would bring definite accomplishments or only lead to futile debate.

Whether, in view of the position of France and the general situation in Europe, any serious attempt should be made to agree on a limitation of land armament.

Whether a way can be found to hasten consideration of details of the naval limitation plan, which is proceeding smoothly, but too slowly to satisfy some of the delegates.

Of these questions the first was brought sharply to the fore tonight by several direct clashes of opinion regarding elements of the Far Eastern negotiations. At today's eexcutive session of the nine delegations, the right of the Chinese delegates to speak for the whole of China was reported to have been questioned by France, and later a British interpretation of the general principles already adopted was challenged by some of the Chinese.

Earlier in the day the land armament problem had been debated behind closed doors by the delegates of the big five powers, without further result than the appointment of a sub-committee to consider collateral subjects like the use of airplanes and poison gases. Premier Briand of France, making his farewell speech to the conference, pressed his argument that his country dared not disarm unless she had guarantees from the other powers and although the general discussion drew renewed expressions of sympathy from every other national group, no one proposed any formal joint declaration of policy.

On the side of the naval reduction program, developments were so completely out of the picture that some of the delegates showed impatience and pointed out the possible danger that the negotiations might become confused by too exhaustive a discussion of details. It is possible the naval experts will be asked to simplify their methods so as to expedite action.

Tomorrow will be a day of rest so far as meetings of the conference and its sub-divisions are concerned, although it may see some real progress through consultations among the various individuals and groups.

EXCHANGE OF OPINIONS ON LIMITATION OF ARMIES

Washington, Nov. 23.—(By The A. P.)—Facing each other in the confidential atmosphere of a nexecutive session, the delegates of the great powers exchanged frank opinions today on the limitation of armies as it touches the situation in Europe, but adjourned without making a joint declarations of policy either as to the European problem or the general principles of land armament.

Premier Briand of France, making his last appearance in the conference before his departure for home, reiterated the reasons that move his country to maintain the largest army in the world and suggested that the only alternative would be a pledge by the powers to the aid of France, should Germany or any other nation again threaten civilization.

To this the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Italy and Japan replied with renewed expressions of regard and sympathy for the position of France, declaring their governments firmly committed to the defense of free institutions and giving assurances that the French people had the moral support of all the powers in facing their problems.

But no one came forward with a proposal to write such a pledge into a public and joint declaration of policy such as M. Briand indicated would be asked to induce the French government to reduce its land forces beyond the point already contemplated. Neither was there a move to formulate a comprehensive programme for land armament reduction like that under consideration for naval forces, and the meeting ended after designating sub-committees to handle the collateral subjects of aircraft, poison gases, and the rules of warfare.

Tonight M. Briand declared himself well satisfied to take home with him the oral expressions of moral support voiced by the representatives of the powers today and in Monday's open session.

In any case, the "strong man of France" apparently is leaving the conference confident that his principal object in coming to America has been accomplished, and that if any attempt is made to take up in detail the question of land armament limitation the negotiations never will take a trend inimical to the army of France.

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF CHINA WERE DISCUSSED

Washington, Nov. 23.—(By The A. P.)—A communique issued today on the meeting of the committee on Pacific and Far Eastern questions said the topic of discussion was the customs revenues of China. Mr. Koo, on behalf of the Chinese delegation emphasized that the Chinese government had no desire to interfere with the present administration of maritime customs or with devotion of the proceeds of the customs revenue to the liquidation of various foreign loans secured thereon. He reviewed briefly the origin and history of Chinese tariff treaties.

Mr. Koo proposed to restore to China the right to fix and to differentiate the import tariff rates, but as it appeared hardly possible to establish a new regime all at once, he said that full autonomy should be restored to China after a certain period to be agreed upon. In the meanwhile, China would impose a maximum rate and would like to enjoy and have full freedom within that maximum, such as the right of differentiation among the different classes of commodities. But as the present financial condition of the Chinese government was such as to require some immediate relief, it was proposed that on and after January 1, 1922, the Chinese import tariff be raised to 12½ per cent., as it was stipulated for in the treaty with the United States, Great Britain and Japan.

The subject was transferred to the sub-committee agreed upon at the meeting held November 22, of which Senator Underwood is chairman.

PRINCIPLES TO GOVERN RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Washington, Nov. 23.—(By the A. P.)—Incident to the adoption by the Far East committee of the Root declaration of principles that should govern relations of other nations with China it developed today that there was exceedingly interesting and important discussion among the delegates as to just what these principles mean. There may be a difference of understanding between the delegations on this subject, but the British viewpoint, as explained today, was that so far as the "open door" was concerned that term hereafter will have a very specific application.

It will mean, it was said, equal opportunity for all foreign enterprises in the development of China and the general opening of China to foreign enterprise. The policy of "spheres of influence," it was added, has been superseded by one of international co-operation. Under the formula that all nations are to be entitled to the same tariff rates on their goods imported into China, it is held by the British that it would be reasonable to expect that foreign goods entering China by sea would pay the same duties as those entering by land.

JAPAN WOULD CONTEND FOR ITS TREATY WITH CHINA

Washington, Nov. 23.—(By the A. P.)—Any attempt at the Washington conference to attack the validity of Japan's 1915 treaty with China, often called the 21 demands, would be opposed by Japan, it was said today in responsible circles, but Japan would not oppose an examination of the treaty which would be based on allegations that the agreement is in conflict with the principle of the open door or equal opportunity in China. In other words, it was intimated that Japan would be ready to discuss any charge that the equal rights of other nationals were being interfered with under the 1915 agreement.

ITALY IS INTERESTED IN CHINESE FISCAL AFFAIRS

Washington, Nov. 23.—(By the A. P.)—The desire of Italy to participate in the consortium dealing with Chinese fiscal affairs was made known today during an interview accorded the press by Senator Albertini and Ambassador Ricci, at the Italian embassy. Addition of Italy to those now included, Senator Albertini said, might remove some of the objection indicated by China to the plan as a whole. Italian views in the matter have been discussed privately with some delegates, he added, but have not yet come up in the conference formally.

WET PAVEMENTS CAUSED TWO FATAL AUTO ACCIDENTS

Hartford, Nov. 23.—Two fatal automobile accidents here tonight were attributed by the police to wet pavements causing two machines to skid. Mrs. Kate Hooker Marsh, a widow, died in a hospital a few minutes after she was struck by an automobile driven by Dr. Julius P. Karp of this city. She was crossing the street near her home when the accident occurred. Virginia Gagne, aged 6, was hit by an automobile driven by J. M. Brancherry of this city, and died a few minutes after reaching the hospital.

GARMENT WORKERS REJECT OFFER FOR CONFERENCE

New York, Nov. 23.—An invitation issued by the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' association asking more than $0,000 striking clothing workers of New York to participate in a joint conference was rejected tonight by Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. The rejection was contained in a letter to H. L. Kerwin, director of conciliation of the department of labor in Washington.

VIVIANI PREDICTS END OF CONFERENCE IN DECEMBER

Washington, Nov. 23 (By the A. P.).—M. Viviani, who will become head of the French delegation to the conference on the departure of Premier Briand, expressed the opinion today that the conference would complete its work soon after the middle of December, so that the French delegation could sail Dec. 19 from New York on the steamer Paris.

BREWERS TO TEST LEGALITY OF THE ANTI-BEER BILL

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—Test of the constitutionality of the anti-beer bill signed by President Harding will be begun shortly by the National Brewers' association, it was stated today by H. A. Poth, secretary of the Pennsylvania Brewers' association.