Norwich Bulletin

1796 — 1921

VOL. LXIII—NO. 303 | POPULATION 29,685 | NORWICH, CONN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1921 | 18 PAGES—130 COLUMNS | PRICE TWO CENTS

DAIL STILL AT VARIANCE ON TREATY SIGNED BY ENVOYS

Second Private Session of the Dail Eireann Adjourned Without Reaching a Decision—Belief Prevails That the Public Session at Which a Vote on Ratification Will Be Taken May Not Be Held Until Saturday—Heated Discussions Were Indulged in Prior to the Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

Dublin, Dec. 15.—(By the A. P.)—The second private session of the Dail Eireann today having under consideration the Anglo-Irish treaty lasted until nearly eight o'clock this evening and adjourned without reaching a decision. It will reassemble in private session tomorrow at eleven o'clock to continue its deliberations.

The most that can be said tonight is that there is a strong possibility that the public session, at which it is hoped to take a vote on ratification of the treaty, may not be held until Saturday. If matters should progress more further tomorrow, however, than they have today, it was thought likely that even Saturday's sitting would be private and that the public session, therefore would be postponed until next week.

The interpretation placed on all this is that it is felt to be undesirable to debate the controversial points in detail in the presence of the newspaper men, and that public sessions of course will be arranged before hand. The delegates to the London negotiations and some of their supporters are said to be determined to afford themselves an opportunity of stating in public to the Dail Eireann, and through the Dail to the country, the reason why they recommend acceptance of the treaty.

The opponents of the agreement are equally anxious to explain their objections to it. Some of them object to inclusion of Ireland in the British empire and some to the privy council as the supreme court of appeal, and there are numerous objections to assuming a share of Great Britain's war debt.

Dr. Ada English, one of the women members of the Dail, commenting on the situation this evening said:

"We need a strong man to get our leaders together. We must have this treaty."

Heated discussions were indulged in before the afternoon's meeting was called, various members of the Dail gathering in groups about the corridors of the University college. They were so engrossed in their discussions that the meeting which was scheduled to assemble at four o'clock was not actually called to order until more than an hour later. Even then the members had to be reminded by the officers of the Irish republican army that the speaker had called the assembly to order.

EVENTS IN CONNECTION WITH IRISH SETTLEMENT

London, Dec. 15.—(By The A. P.)—The event of the day in connection with the Irish settlement was the decision of Andrew Bonar Law, unionist, former government leader in the house of commons and one of the strong men on the Ulster side, to accept the treaty, and, if not to invite Ulster to come into the settlement at all events to counsel acceptance of the boundary commission, which the Marquis of Londonderry, in the house of lords, hinted Ulster might reject.

Mr. Bonar Law had been confidently relied upon by the "die hards," if he spoke at all, to support Lord Carson in opposing the treaty, or, at the worst, to remain neutral. His speech has taken much of the force out of the Carsonite attack, and is considered to have insured ratification of the treaty by an overwhelming majority in the house of commons.

Had he opposed the treaty there would likely have been an acquisition to the force of the "die hards" estimated at from 40 to 50, who expected to vote against ratification.

The vote is expected to be taken in both houses of parliament tomorrow afternoon, and the most important incident in tomorrow's debates is likely to be Lord Birkenhead's reply to Lord Carson, the two men having been closely associated in Ulster's anti-home rule campaign.

Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for the colonies, and Herbert H. Asquith in the house of commons warmly defended the treaty, the former premier, however, with possibly a remembrance of his own fate in his efforts to settle the Irish question, uttering a warning to beware of "the malignant genius hovering over all Irish affairs."

Viscount Bryce, in the house of lords, made a striking contribution to the debate. He admitted that the treaty was imperfect in form, but contended that England was great enough to try the experiment of throwing the responsibility on Ireland.

When the commons adjourned tonight, Austin Chamberlain, the government leader, in reply to various questions, admitted that it was undesirable that parliament should be prorouged before the result of the discussions at Dublin was known; therefore it might be necessary that the sessions be carried into the next week. But, amid cheers, he declined to admit that the house ought to wait for the Dublin decision before voting on the question of ratification. On the contrary, he thought the house ought to express its views without waiting for the Dail Eireann; therefore the house would sit tomorrow evening as long as might be necessary.

The Dail Eireann is making little progress at Dublin; it again spent the day in secret sessions, discussing controversial points and details, and the discussions will be continued tomorrow. There is no indication when a decision will be taken.

Sir James Craig's official rejection of the treaty has now been published. In his letter the Ulster premier declares that all the government's pledges to Ulster have been violated, and that it seems that Ulster will not be able to ever enter the Irish Free State. Sir James, however, is coming to London, probably to consult the prime minister again, and it is possible that he had knowledge of Mr. Bonar Law's attitude, which may have an important sequel.

SIR JAMES CRAIG ALARMED ABOUT BOUNDARY LINE

Belfast, Dec. 15.—(By The A. P.)—Premier Sir James Craig left Belfast for London this afternoon. The official reason given for his sudden departure was that a grave situation was created by Prime Minister Lloyd George's references to Irish boundaries in his speech to the house of common in London yesterday.

Sir James in a letter to Mr. Lloyd George says that in a statement Mr. Lloyd George gave him November 25 the premier promised Ulster's rights would be in no way sacrificed nor compromised until new proposals had been placed before the cabinet of northern Ireland.

"Therefore," the letter continues, "it was with grave concern that we noticed that an agreement which materially involved Ulster's interests had been signed by His Majesty's government without being consulted. A question vitally affecting our interests in the decision to establish a commission to review the boundaries between northern and southern Ireland.

"There is, I believe, no precedent in the history of the British Empire for taking any territory from an established government without its sanction. Moreover, this is a breach of the government of Ireland act of 1920, which was put in operation only last June.

"At our meeting December 9 you complained that it was only contended to make a slight readjustment in our boundary line, so as to bring into northern Ireland loyalists who are just outside our area and transfer a correspondingly equivalent number of those having Sinn Fein sympathies to the area of the Irish Free State."

Sir James says he reserved to the Ulster government the right of dissenting from the appointment of the boundary commission, and he protests against "the declared intention of your government to place northern Ireland automatically in the Irish Free State."

"Not only is this opposed to your pledge', the letter continues, "but it is also antagonistic to the general principles of the British Empire, with regard to the liberties of her peoples."

The Ulster premier says it is true that Ulster is given the right to contract out of the agreement, but only after her automatic inclusion in the Irish Free State.

"The action of the British cabinet in this matter, the letter goes on to say, "is a complete reversal of their policy as declared in the king's speech at the opening of the northern parliament, and also in the published correspondence between you and Mr. De Valera. This policy was that Ulster should remain out until she choose of her own free will to enter an all-Ireland parliament.

"Neither explanation nor justification of this astounding change has been attempted. We can only conjecture it is a surrender to the claims of the Sinn Fein that her delegates must be recognized as representatives of the whole of Ireland, which we cannot for a moment admit."

"What right," the letter demands, "has the Sinn Fein to be recognized as party to any agreement concerning the defenses of Belfast lough, which touches only the loyal counties of Antrim and Down?"

Sir James asserts that the government of Ireland act gave equal rights to the north and south of Ireland but says "this principle is completely violated by the agreement made with the Sinn Fein, whereby the free state is relieved of many of her responsibilities with regard to the British Empire and is to be granted financial advantages which you made it clear are expected to relieve her considerably from the burden of taxation which must be borne by us."

The letter declares that the British government in abandoning stipulations that there should be levied no tariffs or restrictions upon industry and trade and commerce has opened the way for friction and tariff wars in which the kingdom, especially Ulster, must be gravely involved.

Regarding the question of allegiance the letter says the concession to the Sinn Fein of a different oath than the other dominions take "would seem to make it impossible for Ulster ever to enter the free state." It add that further adverse criticism against the treaty might be made regarding the concil of Ireland and the judiciary, but that this will be withheld for the present.

"In spite of the inducements held out to Ulster under your arrangement with the Sinn Fein," says Sir James, "we are convinced that it is not in the interests of Great Britain or the empire that Ulster should become subordinate to the Sinn Fein government."

IRISH TREATY OPPOSED BY LORD LONDONDERRY

London, Dec. 5.—(By the A. P.)—Lord Londonderry, speaking in the house of lords today in opposition to the treaty with Ireland, declared he listened to Lord Curzon's speech yesterday in favor of the pact with the greatest astonishment.

He declared the foreign secretary's remarks were not original, adding that their substance had ben delivered on many occasions by John Redmond "and statesmen of that type." Lord Londonderry proceded to declare that Lord Chancellor Birkenhead, one of the negotiators of the treaty, had embarked on a gamble, the consequence of which, if it failed, as he believed it would, nobody could predict.

Lord Londonderry argued that the Union of South Africa offered no analogy whatever to the Irish situation, and declared this treaty was only a temporary palliative and not a permanent solution. He declared the government which had failed to suppress rebellion would not be able to prevent secession.

Lord Londonderry, who is a member of the Ulster government, hinted that Ulster might refuse to nominate a representative of the proposed boundary commission.

BONAR LAW FAVORS THE IRISH AGREEMENT

London, Dec. 15.—(By the A. P.)—During the debate in the house of commons on the Irish agreement today Andrew Bonar Law, unionist leaders, announced himself in favor of the agreement.

Mr. Bonar Law's acceptance of the treaty is considered to be of the greatest importance as taking the sting out of the opposition from Lard Carson and other Ulsterites. His speech came as a complete surprise to the house, no hint having previously leaked out that he intended to support the agreement. The Ulsterites, it is known, had counted with certainty upon Mr. Bonar Law's neutrality, if not his active opposition to the treaty. Mr. Bonar Law in continuing the presentation of his views treated as nonsense the idea that Ulster would be economically coerced ito entering an all-Ireland parliament. He predicted that, owing to inexperience in administration, Ireland's taxation at first would be higher than England's.

POLICE SEIZE COUNCIL BUILDING AT FERMANAGH

Belfast, Dec. 15 (By the A. P.)—Following a decision today by a majority of the county council of Fermanagh, an Ulster county, to recognize the authority of the Dail Eireann, the police seized the council building and all its books and documents.

SHOOTING AND BOMB THROWING IN BELFAST

Belfast, Dec. 15.—There was considerable shooting and two bombs were thrown this evening in the Newtownards and Old Park districts in which three persons were wounded. The firing became so intense at one time that the soldiers and police replied to it.

SPLIT REPORTED AMONG FACTIONS IN BELFAST

Dublin, Dec. 15.—(By The A. P.)—Reports were in circulation here in unusually authoritative quarters tonight that a split is taking place among the factions in Belfast and that this will be made manifest should the Dail Eireann ultimately ratify the peace treaty with Great Britain.

According to the reports several of the biggest business men in Belfast are understood to be in close touch with friends of the treaty in the Dail Eireann and it is said an inside organization is being built up in the highest circles of the unionist party in Belfast.

CABLED PARAGRAPHS

Polish Refugees Dying From Hardship

Warsaw, Dec. 15 (By the A. P.)—Reports have reached the Polish government that Polish refugees from Russia are dying by scores fro mexposure in the extremely cold weather, among the victims are said to be many women and children frozen to death on their way from Russia in unheated cars.

KANSAS UNION MINERS ORDERED BACK TO WORK

Pittsburgh, Kansas, Dec. 15.—Van A. Bittner, international representative of the United Mine Workers, late today issued a formal call for union miners in Kansas to return to work tomorrow morning. His call set forth that protection against disorders has been provided by the state and that the mine whistles will be blown as usual.

Operations in the north field have been halted for the past two days because of the mob activities of women adherents of Alexander Howat, deposed and jailed district president. The women stormed the mines and forcibly prevented the men from working.

The mines at the southern end of the field were not visited by the women and work there continued undisturbed.

With the arrival today of national guardsmen, quiet was restored throughout the district and a general resumption of work is expected tomorrow.

The troops are stationed at the coal camps adjacent to the mines but they can be rushed to the shafts within a few minutes in the event of hostilities.

County Attorney C. A. Burnett announced late today that he had begun preparation of complaints against persons who have participated in the recent riots. Many arrests are expected to be made tomorrow.

DEATH OF ADMIRER OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH

Mongtomery, Ala., Dec. 15.—Known as the man who set up a statue to John Wilkes Booth, assassin of President Lincoln, Pink Carter was buried yesterday at his home in Troy, Ala.

Soon after the Civil war Carter bought the monument and attempted to erect it in the town square at Troy, but his plans were frustrated by village authorities. Not to be outdone, he put up the shaft in the yard adjoining his home and it stood there until a few months ago, when it was removed by persons whose identity was never established. The shaft bore the inscription:

"To the Memory of John Wilkes Booth. For the Killing of Old Lincoln."

LIGHTER TO ASSIST IN SALVAGE OF SUBMARINE

Bridgeport, Dec. 15.—One of the largest wrecking lighters on the Atlantic coast arrived off here today to assist in the salvage of the submarine S-48. Divers have bored a hole in the flooded compartments through which the water is to be pumped out. Officials were said to be fearful lest the outside pressure of the water crush the walls of the sub when pumped out.

Authorities on the construction of the under water boats said that the chance of salvage and re-equipping would be very near the cost of building a new boat.

PROSECUTION RESTS IN BURCH MURDER TRIAL

Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 15. — The trial of Arthur C. Burch for the alleged murder of J. Belton Kennedy was adjourned late today until Monday morning, after the prosecution had rested, and defense attorneys announced that that they had several motions to make and wished time to prepare them.

The court granted a request that the prosecution be granted the privilege of re-opening its case later to examine a witness who has been ill. This witness, Mr. Keyes said, is Mrs. James W. Warren, of Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Warren was a passenger on the train in which Burch is alleged to have traveled from Chicago to Los Angeles last July, about two weeks before Kennedy was shot.

GOING TO JAPAN TO GIVE BIRTH CONTROL LECTURES

Boston, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Margaret Sanger, one of the organizers of the American Birth Control League, announced here tonight that she planned to spend the month of March, 1922, in Japan, in response to a cabled invitation from a Japanese publication asking her to give lectures on birth control in that country. Mrs. Sanger said she expected to sail in February.

N. H. ROAD LOST $31,824,000 IN SALE OF R. I. TROLLEYS

Hartford, Dec. 15.—The annual report of the public utilities commission of Connecticut, made public tonight, says that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad sustained a loss of $31,824,000 in 1920 as a result of the sale of the Rhode Island trolley lines which it owned.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS WERE NOT SURPRISED

Washington, Dec. 15.—Announcement of the German government's inability to meet in full the reparation payments due to the allies in January and February was received today by government officials without surprise.

While officials were not inclined to comment on the situation, taking the position that it was a matter which did not directly concern this country, government economists have advanced the view for some time that Germany would be unable to do more than meet the next two reparations payments, under the version of indemnity terms.

While hesitating to speak publicly, officials in close touch with European developments maintained that some rearrangement of the reparations plan is necessary and point to the conference in Paris and London as evidences of the realization of this fact by the allies.

Failure of Germany to meet the next payments in full isnot expected by some officials to have any particular effect upon conditions in this country as it was asserted that the disorganization of foreign exchange and the resultant depression on overseas trade have had to be faced for months previous. Upon the question of the effect of lessened reparations payments on payment of the allied war debt to this country, officials were non-committal.

TO ARREST LEADERS OF MOBS IN THE KANSAS COAL FIELDS

Topeka, Kans., Dec. 15.—Arrest of the leaders of mobs of women in the Kansas coal fields and of all radical agitators in the district, including many foreigners against whom deportation proceedings as undesirable aliens may be started will begin at once, it was announced late today following a conference at the office of Governor Henry J. Allen.

Germany Willing, But Not Able to Pay

Does Not Ask For a Moratorium—Leaves Matter in the Hands of Reparation Commission.

Paris, Dec. 15.—(By The A. P.)—Germany will not be able to meet in full her reparations payments of 1,000,000,000 gold marks falling due January 15 and February 15 and has so informed the allied reparations commission.

A moratorium is not asked for by the German government in its note, which merely lays Germany's financial situation as existing at present before the reparations commission as evidence of Germany's inability to meet the forthcoming installments of each of 500,000,000 gold marks.

Neither is any release from her obligations requested by Germany, which apparently has left the matter entirely in the hands of the reparations commission.

The concluding paragraph of the brief note, however, gives a strong intimation that Germany sees no way out of her financial difficulties, except through the so-called "reparations holiday" or a delay of two or three years.

The text of the note, which is signed by Dr. Wirth, the Germany chancellor, and adrressed to the chairman of the reparations commission, follows:

"As I had the honor to explain to the reparations commission during its visit to Berlin, the German government has made every effort to insure the payment of the two installments shortly due under the terms of the schedule of payments of May 5, 1921.

"In view of the fact that the success of these efforts depended on a foreign loan, and that in transactions of this nature the active collaboration of British financiers was absolutely necessary, the German government opened negotiations in England with regard to this loan.

"From a competent authority it has received a reply to the effect that in view of the claims now advanced for the coming year, that is the financial obligations of the German government to the reparations commission, such a loan could not be obtained in England, either in the form of a long dated loan or in the form of a short dated bank credit.

"Under these circumstances the government cannot anticipate the possibility of procuring the sums necessary for the total payment of the installments of January 15 and February 15, 1922.

"Even by exerting every effort, and without considering the requirements of her own budget, the government cannot procure for these installments, apart from deliveries in kind and credit derived from recovery acts, a sum more than 150,000,000 or 200,000,000 gold marks.

"The government therefore is obliged to request the commission to extend the time limit for payment of a portion of the installments of January 15 and February 15, which it cannot pay on those dates.

"The government confines itself to this request, although it realizes that similar difficulties will arise in connection with subsequent payments."

The reparations commission will meet tomorrow morning, and in reparations circles tonight the belief was expressed that it would be decided by the commission to defer discussion on the note and refer it to the allied governments. The note is expected to form the chief topic of discussion at the approaching conference between Premier Briand and Premier Lloyd George. No reply to Germany is expected to be forwarded until after the premiers' discussion.

THE TUBERCULOSIS CHRISTMAS SEAL

By THEODOSIA GARRISON

Oh happy folk, contented folk, and ye that go with gold,
To seek within the noisy mart the gifts to mark the day,
Jolly Toys and gems and lace and trinkets manifold.
Here be better wares to buy along the crowded way.

Buy a pair of red cheeks to give a little lad again,
Buy a pallid woman's face the bright eyes of health.
Buy a broken man a hope, buy the strength he had again,
Here are bargains wonderful awaiting on your wealth.

Oh happy folk and careless folk, the world's bazaar is piled
With lovely gifts and lasting gifts to [illegible] today.
You who seek the fairest thing for lover, friend and child,
Surely ye shall pause awhile and buy the while ye stay.

Buy a mother back her bairn, buy a man his wife again,
Buy a lad the right to love, a child the right to play,
Buy a wistful kindred all, home and health and life again,
And God be with you gentlefolk who purchase these today.

Railroad Executives Oppose Lower Rates

Claim That Earnings, Past or Present, Do Not Justify a General Decrease of Freight Rates.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Railroad earnings, past and present, fail to justify general decreases of rates, George M. Shriver, vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio; Benjamin Campbell, vice president of the Baltimore and Ohio; Benjamin Campbell, vice president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, and Thomas C. Powell, vice president of the Erie, testified today at the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation into the reasonableness of the present level of all transportation rates.

Mr. Shriver, however, speaking for all the roads as chairman of the accounting committee of the railway executives' association, in concluding his testimony, declared that decreases might take place "in the not far distant future." Under the commission's rulings, cross examination of the three witnesses was deferred until January, when states, municipalities and shippers will be heard.

Mr. Shriver based his conclusions on statistical presentations, to the effect that in the twelve months ending September 30, 1921, earnings of class one roads amounted to $542,409,000, which, he declared to be but 2.75 per cent. on estimated property investment as compared with the transportation act clause providing for a six per cent. return. In spite of lower costs for wages and materials, he said, roads in the eastern district, if given during the next year the same traffic they enjoyed during the last, would earn but 5.4 per cent.

Mr. Campbell, concurred to a degree with Mr. Shriver, but declared particularly that New England roads must secure a complete new rate structure in advance of any rate alterations to secure larger divisions on joint rates. He advocated higher rates on less than carload shipments, upon first class passenger fares and upon express shipments and added that losses were encountered in transporting mail.

"There is no justification for the theory that rail rates have adversely affected business," Mr. Powell testified, "or that business can be relieved or increased by reductions."

Rates, although reasonable now, he said, failed to give a fair return and should not be generally lowered at present. State railroad commissions have organized to present their case in the investigation, and have selected a managing committee composed of Fred W. Putham, Minnesota, Fred M. Woodruff, Iowa, and Clyde M. Reed, Kansas.

FUNERAL SERVICES TODAY FOR MRS. H. E. TALCOTT

New York, Dec. 15.—Funeral services for Mrs. Henrietta Elizabeth Talcott, aged philanthropist and church worker, who died at her home here last night, will be held tomorrow. The body will be sent to Hartford, Conn., for interment in the family vault.

Mrs. Talcott, who was 79 years old, was one of the founders of Barnard College to which she gave $100,000 several years ago. She was a founder of the Young Women's Christian Association, as well as of the Ladies' Christian Union, whose five homes for working girls she aided in endowing. She is survived by four children, ten grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

U. S. SOLDIERS AT COBLENZ SUFFER FROM INFLUENZA

Coblenz, Dec. 15 (By the A. P.)—Many of the American soldiers are in the hospital suffering from influenza, which is epidemic. There are at present 150 cases of the disease, which is of a moderate type. There is little pneumonia, and no deaths have occurred thus far.

The moving picture houses have been placed out of bounds by the army authorities.

GOOD KICK IN "HOOCH" MADE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Dec. 15.—The average person in this state making intoxicating liquors turns out a distilled product with an alcoholic content of 31.56 or about 63 proof. This was the report today of Herman C. Lythgoe, a director of the state division of food and drugs, upon a year's analysis of intoxicants.

CHILD DIES FROM BURNS OF RIALTO THEATER FIRE

New Haven, Dec. 15.—Marie L. Kelly, six years old died in the New Haven hospital tonight from burns received in the Rialto Theatre fire here on the night of November 27. Her death brings the total loss of life from the fire to nine. The child's mother, Mrs. Mary Kelly of West Haven, died last week from the injuries she received in the fire.

BARGE FOUNDERED OFF THATCHER'S ISLAND

Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 15.—The barge Mary C. Hughes, Rockport for New York with rubble stone, foundered last night off Thatcher's Island. The tug Col. John F. Gaynor, which had the Mary C. Hughes and the barge James Barton, in tow, brought the latter here today, with the only man who was aboard the foundered craft. He escaped in a dory.

A man never realizes what a sponge he is until he falls into a puddle of water and mops it all up.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

Cuban sugar finance commission reduced the price of Cuban raws to 2 1-4 cents, c. & f.

Samuel Vauclain, head of Baldwin Locomotive Works, sailed from New York on the French liner Paris for Havre.

Commercial Cable Co. announced telegraphic communication with Cilicia, Asia Minor, is suspended.

It was announced at Topeka, Kan., that 1,000 state troops will be sent into the coal strike district.

Mayor Thomas J. Scully, of South Amboy, N. J., a former congressman, died at his home from heart disease.

Chicago board of trade directors decided there will be no extra holidays on the days preceding Christmas and New Years.

Gov. Miller of New York issued a proclamation designating Dec. 17 as "Forget-Me-Not" Day for the benefit of disabled war veterans.

Spanish government has appointed a commission to investigate newly discovered documents purporting to show that Columbus was a Jew.

The steamer Western Hero is short of fuel and needs immediate assistance, according to a wireless received at Charleston (S. C.) navy yard.

Daniel Willard was re-elected president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at a meeting of the board of directors. All the executives were re-elected.

President Harding gave full approval to plans of the fine arts commission for beautification of American military cemeteries abroad.

Asaf Ali, Indian barrister, arrested with 53 other non-co-operationists at Delhi, India, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Discharge of men from the vessels of the Atlantic fleet will be limited to ten per cent. of the number of men on board each vessel.

Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the Austrian surgeon who has been holding public clinics for New orks crippled, will be unable to give treatments elsewhere, he said in a letter to Mayor Peters of Boston.

Urbain Ledoux, the "Mr. Zero" of the recent unemployment crisis, began a one-man picketing campaign against the armament conference.

William Caryl Ely, prominently identified with the organization and development of public service corporations in New York state died suddenly.

Report that Fritz Kreisler, noted violinist, and composer, had been appointed Austrian minister to the United States was officially denied at the Austrian foreign office.

Coroner Phelan at Bridgeport definitely disposed of the case of Dr. Elizabeth L. Radom, whose body was found on a road in Fairfield recently. His finding is that deceased "came to her death by suicide from narcotic poison."

Communication with Hungary is again normal as the result of the restoration of direct communication between Berlin and Budapest, the Western Union Telegraph Co. announced.

Laden with 46,000 sacks of coffee, the steamer Liberty Glo arrived at Boston from Santos, Brazil, the first arrival in the service recently established between Boston and the Brazilian port by

Board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange voted down a proposal to close the exchange on Dec. 24 and Dec. 31, the days preceding Christmas and New Year's.

According to a statement issued by the Philippines press bureau, the four-power treaty will remove the Japanese bugaboo as a factor against Philippine independence.

The steamer Sialola, of the United Fruit Co., which left New York on Tuesday for the West Indies, was towed back to port. The engine broke down and a tug was sent to the ship's assistance.

For the first time on record a negro, Rene Maran, born in Martinique of African parents, was awarded the important Goncourt prize of France for the most noteworthy book of the year.

Arbitration by the United States of the difficulties between Peru and Chile over the provinces of Tacna and Arica was suggested by La Presna, the Peruvian government organ.

Edward B. Wright, of Pittsfield, Mass., with a bullet wound in a leg, was arrested in Boston as a fugitive from justice and that city, sought for alleged larceny of an automobile.

According to Berlin dispatch received in Paris, the German government has decided on the appointment of O. Andreas Hermes, minister of food, to be ambassador to Washington.

Charles Schultz, convicted of conspiracy in connection with the Toledo $1,400,000 post office robbery, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 40 years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

The nomination of Elmer Dover of Tacoma, Wash., to be an assistant secretary of the treasury was understood to have been recommended to President Harding by Secretary Mellon.

Equipped with "dust" shooting pistols to bring down high-flying insects that cannot be netted, Jesse H. Williamson and John W. Strom, a retired army captain, will sail today on the steamship Polycarp for the jungles of Brazil in behalf of science.

Ephram Catlin, aged 81, former president of the American Exchange bank and the Merchants American National bank died yesterday in St. Louis. He was born in Litchfield, Conn. His widow, a daughter and two sons survive.

Attorney General Daugherty announced architects are at work on plans for a modern building to house all of the federal departments in New York city, with a view of meeting demands of increased population.

Senator Medill McCormack, a member of the American congressional committee in Haiti investigating American military occupation of Haiti and San Domingo, favorode the withdrawal of United States marines from San Domingi.

The Ben Johnson dyke along the Skagit river (Wash.) burst eight miles above Stanwood, floodin gthat town and an area three to five miles wide and ten miles long in the valley of the Stillaguamish river. The entire population of Conway, near Stanwood, has taken refuge in the railroad station.

AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED ON THE 5-5-3 NAVAL RATIO PLAN

Fact Officially Made Public at the State Department—Japan is to Retain the Super-Dreadnought Mutsu—United States Will Keep Two Additional Ships of the Maryland Class—Great Britain Will Build Two Super-Dreadnoughts Similar to the Maryland and Mutsu Types, But of Greater Tonnage—Agreement Includes a Pact on Fortifications of the Pacific Islands—Settlement is "Dependent on a Suitable Agreement With France and Italy" as to Their Naval Ratios.

Washington, Dec. 15 (By the A. P.)—Agreement of the "Big Three" naval powers on the "5-5-3" naval ratio plan was officially announced late today at the state department.

Under the plan, Japan retains the super-dreadnought Mutsu instead of the old battleship Setsu and the United States retains two additional ships of the Maryland class instead of the Delaware and North Dakota.

Great Britain as an equivalent will build two super-dreadnaughts similar to the Maryland and Mutsu types but of greater tonnage, scrapping four old battleships of the original retained list suggested by the American plan.

The agreement includes a status quo undertaking on fortifications of the Pacific islands in open water and exclusive of Hawaii and islands off the Japanese, Australian and New Zealand coasts.

With these exceptions the agreement coincides with the original American plan of limitations but questions as to submarines, possible modification of the ten-year naval holiday and tonnage allowance in aircraft carriers and other auxiliary types are reserved for consideration by the new naval committee of fifteen which held its first session today.

The agreement also provides for a maximum limit in tonnage of capital ships to be built in replacement at 27,000 tons, American measurement and for an ultimate tonnage ratio between the three powers at the end of the ten year holiday as follows:

Great Britain 525,000 tons; the United States 525,000 tons; Japan 315,000 tons.

The original American proposal fixed a maximum limit of 35,000 tons and provided for 500,000 tons each for the United States and Great Britain and 300 tons for Japan.

The ships of the Maryland class to be retained by the United States will be the Colorado and Washington. The ships to be scrapped by Great Britain to compensate for her two new battleships will be the King George V, the Erin, the Centurion and the Ajax.

Under the agreement during the ten years the United States will have 18 capital ships aggregating 582,650 and Japan ten ships aggregating 312,800 tons. This represents a total of 56,200 tons for Great Britain, more than the United States which was allowed, the announcement said, because of the age of the older British battleships.

The official announcement said the agreement was "dependent on a suitable agreement with France and Italy," as to their naval ratios but that the ratio as before the three big powers was not to be affected by the French and Italian negotiations.

Under the final arrangement the United States will scrap the same number of capital ships as proposed in the original proposal had a tonnage of 835,000 and those to be scrapped under the present plan have a tonnage of 829,000.

Japan will scrap the same number as under the original plan but the amended list substituting the old Setsu for the new Mutsu makes the total tonnage to be scrapped by Japan 345,000 tons in place of 448,000 tons in the original plan.

Great Britain which was to have scrapped 19 capital ships under the original plan is to give up 23 under the revised arrangement but will build two new ships. The British tonnage to have been scrapped under the original proposal was 583,000 and under the revised proposal will be 605,000.

The total number of capital ships by the three powers under the first American figures was 66 and under the revised figures will be 68. The total tonnage to be scrapped was 1,878,043 tons in the original plan and is 1,861,643 tons in the revised plan.

It was indicated in the official announcement that no further modifications will be made in the American ten year naval holiday plan except as may be necessitated in arranging the relative position of the French and Italian navies in the reduction plan.

It was announced that the naval agreement, including that on naval bases and fortifications probably would be incorporated in a treaty to be signed by the five powers. No plenary session of the conference it was stated would be held to consider the naval agreement until the entire subject, including that of auxiliary ships, was settled.

Under the agreement, it was officially estimated that the United States would save from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 over the original proposal of the American government.

REPRESENTATIVE ELSTON OF CALIFORNIA A SUICIDE

Washington, Dec. 15.—The body of Representative John A. Elston of California, was found floating in the Potomac river late today. A note found in the congressman's coat said he was caught in "a chain of circumstances which spelled ruin."

Mr. Elston, it was said tonight, disappeared Tuesday morning, but was found by detectives that evening. Within a few hours, however, he again disappeared and that was the last seen of him. He apparently had been suffering under mental depression, although he had given no evidence of it until he disappeared Tuesday. Upon being found that evening he was given medical attention.

Failure of the government to undertake extensive development of the Alameda, California, naval base project, was understood to have been a cause of great concern to him, as he had from the first given close attention to this proposed development.

Mr. Elston's hat and overcoat were found on the bank of the river about the time the body was recovered. The note found on the body said:

"I am in a chain of circumstances that spell ruin although my offense was innocently made in the beginning. I hope all the facts come out. My stay means embarrassment to my district and to a worthy people clean and generous."

Mr. Elston was elected to congress as a republican from Sixth California district and had been a member of the house since the sixty-fourth congress. He was born at Woodland, California, February 10, 1875. In 1889 he admitted to the California bar and practiced law in Berkeley until 1903 he became secretary to Governor Pardee. Later he was selected as attorney for the California state board of health, and was a trustee of the California Institute for Deaf and Blind.

He is survived by a widow and four children.

USING TEAR GAS TO DRIVE FUGITIVES FROM CAVE

Jackson, Ky., Dec. 15.—While national guardsmen today were endeavoring to drive "Bud" Noble and his two sons who participated in an attack on the Breathitt county jail last Saturday out of a cave on Little Creek, five alleged members of the gang now under arrest, were taken to Lexington for safe keeping. The men were indicted by the Breathitt county grand jury and their cases set for trial next Tuesday. Whether the Nobles still were in the cave when the troops made their expected attack today with tear gas could not be learned here tonight.

OBITUARY.

Charles T. Peach.

Waterbury, Dec. 15.—Charles T. Peach 58, socialist candidate for governor at the last state election, died here this morning after a long illness. He was prominent in the socialist party for many years. He was a printer by trade and had worked in newspaper offices in New York city, Norwalk, Danbury and this city. He leaves his wife and three children.

Robert Mallory.

Greenwich, Dec. 15.—Robert Mallory, aged 65, formerly connected with a firm of stock brokers in New York city, and for many years executive manager of the Mallory Steamship lines founded by his father, the late Charles Mallory, died at his home on Byram Shore, last night.

25,000 MINE WORKERS IDLE IN DISTRICT No. 1

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 15.—There are 25,000 idle mine workers in District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers and unless the coal business improves promptly in the neighborhood of 25,000 will be added to this number within a few days.

President W. W. Inglis, of the Glen Alden Coal Company tonight said that unless an unexpected demand for coal appears the mines of his company would have to shut down. They employ about 10,000 men.

Vice President C. C. Dorrance, of the Hudson Coal Company, said the situation as to his company was about the same. Its employes approximated 10,000 men. The Scranton Coal Company, with about 5,000 employes, is also confronted with the necessity of a shutdown, it was stated. The company has been storing coal awaiting a turn in the market and has about reached the limit of its storage capacity.

There are 5,000 miners of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company on strike. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, Hillside Coal and Iron Company, Jermyn Coal Company of Old Forge and the Temple Coal Company have a total of 15,000 men idle because of lack of orders for coal.

President William Brennan of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, tonight denied the statement made by the Lehigh Valley Miners that he had authorized their strike. He said the statement is a "misstatement of fact."

50 PER CENT. DECLINE IN FISH CANNERIES IN NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Dec. 15.—A decline of 50 per cent. in the number of fish canneries operating in New England and a large decrease in the value of fish experts is shown in the report of the bureau of fisheries issued today. Wahling and menhaden plants in New England were comparatively idle during the first six months of the year showing a decline, as compared with 1920, of 15 per cent. in quantity and more than 21 per cent. in value.

The value of fish experts, and canned salmon in quantity fell off during the first ten months. The high cost of transportation was assigned as a contributing factor in the present condition of the industry.

BRIDGEPORT ALDERMAN GUILTY ATTEMPTED BRIBERY

Bridgeport, Dec. 15.—Alderman Edward T. Hamilton, republican was sentenced this afternoon to pay a fine of $400 and serve two months in the county prison when he entered a plea of guilty to the charge of attempted bribery. Prior to the organization of council December 5 Hamilton was detected passing a fifty dollar bill to a democratic alderman. John T. Cornell, chairman of the democratic town committee charged at the meeting that the fifty dollars had been a first payment on a promised sum of $250 to be given the democrat for his vote in the election of council president.

USE NEW THRIFT BONDS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Washington, Dec. 15.—Use of the treasury's new thrift bonds for Christmas presents was advocated today by secretary Mellon.

The new series of treasury saving certificates placed on sale today for the first time, Mr. Mellon said, would make it possible to give a $25 Christmas present for $20 as the new certificates are being sold at a discount from their redemption value at the end of five years.