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CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION AND EXECUTIONS IN GREECE

General Mazarakis Narrates Deception and Intrigue That Has Left the Greek Nation in Woeful Plight—Entente Warning of Withdawal of Financial Support Was Hidden From the Grecian People—Declares That the Grecian Ministers Were Put to Death Because of Criminal Betrayal of the Grecian Nation.

Lausanne, Dec. 1 (By the A. P.)—M. Venizelos, the former Greek premier, receiving the correspondent of The Associated Press today, declined to comment on the Athenian executions, but General Mazarakis, who represented Greece at the Mudania armistice conference, declared in an interview that the Grecian ministers were put to death because they were found guilty, after a fair trial, of criminal betrayal of the Grecian nation.

General Mazarakis was recently summoned from Athens by Venizelos as a military expert, to advise him on technical subjects at the Lausanne conference. He is chief of staff of the Greek army in Thrace and may be said to represent the opinions of the Grecian revolution, if not those of Venizelos himself.

When asked for his views, M. Venizelos said: "I am finally and definitely out of Grecian politics. I am doing what I can to help my country abroad in this great crisis in which we are plunged, but it is not for me to meddle in home affairs, nor express an opinion either approving or disapproving the recent incidents at Athens. It would only lead to misunderstandings."

The British government, it is learned here, is exerting every possible effort to prevent any serious punishment being imposed upon Prince Andrew, brother of former King Constantine.

Prince Andrew commanded a division of the Greek army in recent campaign and is to be tried by court martial on a charge of disobeying an order to advance and support the right wing, which, being unsupported, was obliged to give way, thus leading to the failure of the whole campaign before the Sangarius river.

General Mazarakis expressed the opinion that Prince Andrew would not be executed, or punished; he believed also that Greece would not at this time raise upon the question of establishing a republic.

"We are in a terrible national crisis," he said, "and we are devoting ourselves entirely to reorganizing and purifying our national life and our economic existence. Now, a revolution is always an abnormal movement; it does unusual, sometimes harsh, things. World history shows that, and the Grecian revolution shows the same attributes. Our national revolution was driven logically and relentlessly towards the imposition of death sentences because an impartial and searching investigation demonstrated the guilt of several ministers of state who were seeking only to keep Constantine on the throne and perpetuate Constantism, and treasonably betrayed the army and the people.

"These men and the military leaders, who, knowing full well the real condition of the Greek army, refused to insist upon discontinuance of the campaign in Asia-Minor, were responsible for the present Grecian disaster, which has entailed the loss of half of our national life, brought economic ruin and driven a million homeless refugees to our doors. Happily the American people came to the succor of these refugees, and it is largely because of that wonderful American charity and sympathy that the Grecian revolution does not wish to have itself misunderstood in the United States.

"The recent court martial of our statesmen was imposed by the will of the people as a whole, through the voice of the army. But the army, excited by the ambitious designs of the statesmen at Athens went in for bigger things and dreamed of dashing even to the Caucasus and the borders of Persia.

"Later," continued the general, "Constantine was returned to Greece by a plebiscite, which was not at all the will of the people, who were intimidated and deceived at the elections. Gradually the great powers saw the folly of the Asia-Minor campaign. They told us to retire our troops and that the Smyrna district would be made autonomous under a Greek governor.

"They warned us that they would withdraw all economic and financial support. Gounaris and the others took no heed of this warning and for a year and a half this entente warning was hidden from the Grecian people. The entente nations urged us to send away Constantine because he was pro-German and had delivered important military works in Macedonia over to Bulgaria, which was the ally of Germany.

"The people and rank and file of the army knew nothing of this. We went on blindly to our fate; we were checked at the Sangarius river with the loss of 30,000 men.

"For a year we rested on our arms there, while the great Turkish army splendidly equipped formed in front of us. Still we were not recalled; we had been fighting for eight years and our condition was pitiful, our equipment miserable. At home the statesmen kept silent, telling us nothing of the real situation, seeking only to keep Constantine on the throne and feather their own nests.

"Then came the great Turkish offensive and the Grecian army was swept back, incapable of any resistance. The world knows what happened eventually in Asia-Minor. Not content with this disaster, the politicians arranged a campaign against Constantinople, which actually meant fighting the soldiers of England and France. Is it any wonder that the revolution has taken the situation into its own hands and exacted that an example should be made of the men responsible for our grave national situation?

"These accusations were all proved at the court martial, and if the death sentences had not been carried out 1,500 officers threatened to invade the prisons and themselves see that justice was accomplished. A majority of the officers who sat in the court martial were former prominent anti-Venizellists, and the death decision, however harsh, was based on irrefutable evidence."

General Mazarakis sketched the entire history of the ill-fated Asia-Minor campaign, showing how the allied supreme council had given the Grecian army a mandate to occupy strategic points after the armistice signed at Mudania. He expressed the opinion that foreign interference had irritated the revolutionary committee by over-insistence and constant protests, and that the committee had decided there was too much intervention in internal Grecian affairs.

"There was no intervention in internal Grecian affairs in 1920 to prevent Constantine from returning and doing harm," he said in conclusion, "but now there is intervention to prevent the harm done from being remedied. Greece herself must decide her own destiny. The ministers were executed not because they committed political errors, but because they were found guilty of high treason in acts which brought national woe and national ruin."

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL THEATRE TO BE ESTABLISHED

New York, Dec. 1.—Establishment of an American National Theatre, long the dream of lovers of the dream, has been undertaken by the Producing Managers' association with the co-operation of an initial committee of seventeen educators, publicists, dramatists and actors, Augustus Thomas announced tonight. Universities specializing in dramatic courses have been asked to join the movement.

Mr. Thomas, who is executive chairman of the Producing Managers' association, stated that articles of incorporation are being prepared with the aim of holding up the national theatre as "a lofty standard before all other theatrical enterprises."

Other ambitions he said were "to stimulate the study of the drama of the present and of the past in our universities, our colleges and our schools, and to organizt throughout the United States subsidiary groups to further these aims and purposes."

To encourage the production of the best plays, interpreted by the best actors is another of the incorporators' purposes.

The seventeen men outside of the association who have consented to be incorporators, are George Pierce, banker; David Belasco, Nicholas Murray Butler, Samuel Harden Church, Owen Davis, John Drew, James W. Gerard, William Gillette, Otto H. Kahn, Brander Matthews, William Lyon Phelps, Channing Pollock, Arthur Hobson Quinn, Franklin Haven Sargent, Otis Skinner, Booth Tarkington and Whitney Warren.

"The Producing Managers' association will be substantially represented among incorporators and directors," Mr. Thomas said. "It is possible that some plan of selection will be arrived at whereby the burden will not fall continuously upon the same group of managers. As the enterprise is not commercial, but is entirely social and altruistic, there is an element of fairness in changing the group of managers whose professional experiences will be not only helped out but necessary."

The directorate will be limited to forty.

FIRE RAGING IN VILLAGE 23 MILES NORTH OF MONTREAL

Montreal, Dec. 1.—A fire, visible from Motreal, was raging tonight in the village of Terrebonne, 25 miles from this city.

Due to the lack of direct communication between the village and Montreal the nature and extent of the fire has not been learned. Fire apparatus was held in readiness to be sent to Terrebonne if a request for aid was received. The village has a population of about 10,000.

Two hours after the reflection of the flames became visible in the sky here, it was reported that the conflagration threatened to destroy the town. A high wind was said to be scattering the flames beyond control of the villagers.

Juvena College for Youths, conducted by the Fathers of the Very Holy Sacrament, was reported to be near the center of the fire zone. The college has about 150 scholars and is the third Catholic in attitution in Canada to figure in serious fires within the last week. Thus far no loss of life has been reported.

MOTHER DROWNED DAUGHTER, THEN COMMITTED SUICIDE

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 1.—After holding her 11 year old daughter under the water in a bathtub in her home here until she was dead, Mrs. Rose Geiser tonight committed suicide by swallowing a tumbler full of poison and then turning on the gas. The bodies were found by the woman's husband, Christian Geiser, a mill worker, when he returned from his work.

Geiser informed the police that his wife had told him that when she died she would take her little girl, Evelyn, with her and that she often discussed the suicides of other people. He said that whenever she read of a suicide she would declare that the victim did the right thing.

Medical Examiner Victor A. Reed, who viewed the bodies, declared they had been dead some hours before they were discovered.

A son, Raymond Geiser, attempted suicide a year ago and is now in the Danvers state hospital.

RAPID-FIRE TEST OF ABILITY OF YALE STUDENTS

New Haven, Dec. 1.—A rapid-fire method of testing Yale students, mentally, has been introduced at the university. Forty questions requiring a "Yes" or "No" answer are given in ten minutes. Prof. J. E. Anderson of the psychology department says the new examination is working well and a man's knowledge can be sounded in ten minutes better than in the old way, which required at least a half hour. The new type of questions comes closer to a man's real ability, the professor said, and if he does not know an answer it is better for him to say so than to make a guess.

MUTILATED BODY THAT OF CHRISTINE HERVISH

East Rutherford, N. J., Dec. 1.—The blonde girl whose mutilated body was found near Julius Roehr's greenhouses in Wallington today was identified tonight as that of Christine Hervish, of Wallington. Identification was made by the girl's sister, Mrs. Marie Kingsley, of Wallington.

CABLED PARAGRAPHS

China and Japan Reach Agreement.

Tokio Dec. 1 (By [illegible]).—The foreign office announced this morning that signing at 8 o'clock this morning of the agreement between China and Japan concerning Shantung. The transfer of all Japanese interests in the province of Shantung will take place at noon Dec. 5, when all the Japanese troops will be evacuated. Some matters, however, will be left for settlement after the evacuation.

Germans Praise U. S. Troops.

Berlin, Dec. 1 (By the A. P.).—Commenting on assurances that the United States will still maintain its military force in the occupied area of Germany, the Boersen Zeitung today says the Rhinelanders undoubtedly will rejoice, as certain minor incidents had indicated that the Americans on the Rhine have acted as a restraint on the French "passion for military encroachments and useless prodigality with German property."

PICTURE STAR VALENTINO IS FIGHTING INJUNCTION

New York, Dec. 1.—Rodolph Valentino, moving picture star, appeared today in the appellate division of supreme court to appeal from an injunction which restrains him from acting for anyone save the Famous Players-Lasky corporation.

"Your honors," said Louis Marshall, attorney for the corporation, "this man may enjoy a larger income under his contract than nine supreme court justices."

"Yes, yes," Justice John Proctor Clark, interrupted, "but you needn't rub that in."

Attorney Marshall contended that Valentino is to receive under his contract, a total of $325,000 as salary for three years. His present salary, the corporation's counsel stated, is $1,250 weekly.

Valentino's own attorney described him as a "young man who was unable to speak English when he arrived here eight months prior to making the present contract." The attorney added that the actor was "wholly unfamiliar with the salaries paid to moving picture stars and with business affairs."

Counsel for the corporation classified Valentino as "a college graduate, a man of intelligence, and familiar with contracts," who would have known the contents of the contracts he signed.

Decision upon Valentino's appeal was reserved.

LETTER BY CHILDERS ON EVE OF EXECUTION

Dublin, Dec. 1.—(By The A. P.)—Extracts from letters written by Erskine Childers to his wife on the eve of his execution indicate that he awaited the end calm and composed, convinced of the rectitude of his action on behalf of Ireland, for which he expressed intense love. He said he hoped some day his name would be cleared in England.

Referring to the assertion of Winston Spencer Churchill, the famous British secretary for the colonies, that he was "filled with hatred and malice for England," Childers said: "How well we and passionately praying that she will know it is untrue. I die loving England change completely toward Ireland."

Childers expressed regret at the postponement of his execution, saying he wished the sentence to be effected without delay. "It is such a simple thing, a soldier's death—what million risk and incur, what so many in our cause face and suffer daily. It is like lying down after a long day's work."

SAYS PROTESTANTS WILL CRUSH THE KU KLUX KLAN

New York, Dec. 1.—Jewish organizations need take no action against the Ku Klux Klan, but may leave the task of combatting the body to Protestants, James W. Gerard, former ambasador to Germany, told members of the Congregation of B'nai Jeshurun in a Thanksgiving day address.

"I have been informed that a Jewish organization, Brith Abraham, has said it will crush the Klan," Mr. Gerard said. "I will say to you that no Jewish organization need take any action. Leave it to the Protestants."

The principal reason for thanksgiving, he said, was that there still is Liberty in America. "But," he added, "organizations like the Klan are its enemies. Religion, morality and Americanism do not need masks."

PRESIDENT NOT SATISFIED WITH THE SHIPPING BILL

Washington, Dec. 1.—President Harding was not entirely satisfied with the shipping as it was passed by the house, it was declared at the White House today, but at this time will not make known his objections, as to do so, it is felt, would only confuse the issues which are to be met when the measure is taken up in the senate.

The executive, it was declared, had never recommended anything to congress in which he had a more sincere interest, and he felt it to be inconceivable that congress would fail to give "the needed aid" to the American merchant marine when there was such an economic loss involved in the destruction of the great fleet built up during the war.

The executive was said to feel that there would be "no hard sledding for the bill, except the rules of the upper house" and that it would be enacted into law.

BELIEVE TROOPS ON RHINE SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN

Washington, Dec. 1.—The administration was said by a White House spokesman today to be in harmony with the view of those who believe the American troops on the Rhine should be withdrawn, but it was explained that this step had not been taken because of possible interpretations which might be given it in reference to the attitude of the American government in world affairs when such far-reaching and vital question are uppermost in Europe.

Only yesterday it was declared informally by other officials that no orders were under contemplation for the withdrawal of the small American force at present, and today the executive was said to feel that the troops had a harmonizing, mollifying, helpful influence when many conflicting interests were at work there.

CONFESSED HE TORTURED WIFE OF POLICEMAN

New York, Dec. 1.—Confessing he had tied the wife of a policeman several months ago and burned her flesh with matches in an effort to force her to divulge the hiding place of her jewels, and to additional charges of robbery and grand larceny, 16 year old Alfred Kruger today was sentenced to thirty-nine years in state's prison. He will begin sentence at Sing Sing tomorrow.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION OF JOHN WANAMAKER

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—Improvement in the condition of John Wanamaker, ill at his home with a heavy cold, was reported tonight by his physicians, who, however, declined to say whether Mr Wanamaker was out of danger.

Progressives Form "Bloc" in Congress

To Drive Special Privileges Out of Control of Government — No Third Party Contemplated.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Another unofficial "bloc" in congress was born today when progressives, republicans and democrats, called into session by Senator Lafollette, republican, Wisconsin, and Representative Huddleston, democrat, Alabama, formed a progressive group for promotion of progressive legislation during the present and the next congress.

About forty senators, representatives and members-elect, meeting behind closed doors, adopted resolutions declaring their purpose "to drive special privilege out of control of government," and outlining a general program of liberal legislation.

Politics were declared to be banned and it was announced officially that no third party movement was contemplated. Republicans, democrats and a farmer-laborite joined in the conference which was declared to be bi-partisan and legislative.

Organization of the new bloc, which is similar to the unofficial senate farm bloc, and includes many of the latter's members, is to be followed by two open meetings tomorrow of progressives from all parts of the country.

Between 100 and 200 are expected for a morning meeting and the progressive conference will close tomorrow night with a dinner, for which accommodations for 300 have been made. The speakers at the dinner, it is announced, will include Samuel Untermyer, New York attorney; Senator Lafollette and former Senator Brstow of Kansas.

The morning meeting will be an "open forum" for exposition of progressive opinion, and the speakers will be President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Governor Blaine of Wisconsin and Senator aafollette.

The congressional bloc's resolutions today pledged members to co-operate in behalf of progressive legislation to be brought forth by committees of the bloc during the present and next congress. A general program announced includes these subjects: Agriculture, labor, railroads, taxation, shipping, natural resources, direct primaries, corrupt practices act and constitutional amendments to abolish the electoral college and obtain earlier meetings of congresses.

Senator Norris, republican, Nebraska, presided over, today's conference, but election of permanent officers was deferred.

Legislative purposes of the bloc were emphasized by speakers today. Senator Lafollette said that politics or a third party movement were not included, while Senator Borah, republican, Idaho, expressed his "complete sympathy" with the movement if designed to obtain progressive legislation. He declared, however, against dealing with "political subjects or presidential possibilities."

Organization of the new bloc included appointment of a committee on committees to specialize on the various legislative subjects. An advisory committee composed of two members of each party from the senate and house also was decided upon. The question of holding weekly or monthly regular meetings was discussed but no decision was reached on this question.

FUNERAL OF REPRESENTATIVE MANN THIS AFTERNOON

Washington, Dec. 1.—Funeral services for Representative James R. Mann, Illinois, who died at his home here last night will be held tomorrow afternoon in the hall of the house of representatives where he served, in peaceful and stormy days, for more than a quarter of a century.

There will be no eulogies by his associates. The rites will be conducted by the Rev. James E. Freeman, rector of Epiphany Episcopal church, Washington, which Mr. Mann attended and Dr. J. S. Montgomery, the house chaplain. Late in the day the body, in charge of a congressional escort of honor will be taken to his old home at Chicago for burial Monday.

The president, the cabinet, the supreme court, the diplomatic corps and the senate and house have been invited. President Harding said he hoped to attend because of the "very great reverence, personal and official" he had for the Illinois veteran. Knowing Mr. Mann's service, the president feels the country has sustained a great loss.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Chicago Dec. 1.—The International Harvester company today after declaring the regular quarterly cash dividend of 1 1-4 per cent. and a stock dividend of two per cent. on the common stock announced that further semi-annual stock dividends would be discontinued for the time being.

The reason given was unsatisfactory conditions affecting the earnings of the company during the last two years.

Review of Business in New Mexico

Manufacturing Production at Average Rate of Nearly 90 Per Cent. of Full Time Capacity.

Boston, Dec. 1.—Although there is considerable difference of opinion as to the significance of many current changes, there has seemed to be at least a temper seasonal slowing down in the rate of improvement in business during the past few weeks, it is stated in the monthly review of industrial and financial conditions in New England made public today by the Federal Reserve bank, of Boston.

As factors pointing to this conclusion, Chairman Frederick H. Curtiss mentions a recent upward trend in money rates, the motivating causes for which he says are in doubt; the fact that the movement of wholesale commodity prices during November was not as strongly upward as during October and the further fact that except in Boston stores department stores sales in New England cities in October were less than in the same month in 1920 and 1921. In none of the group of reporting stores was the gain between September and October as large as usual, it is added as a factor of special importance.

Discussing manufacturing activity, the review says:

"The average rate of manufacturing activity in New England during October was higher than at any time since the beginning of the business depression in 1920. Production was at the average rate of nearly 90 per cent. of full time capacity.

"Most of the larger industries of New England participated in the increased activity experienced between September and October and the improvement was widespread. The textile industry, however, which is perhaps more noteworthy than any other because it is the largest in this district, is operating at a higher rate than its normal average. Worsted spinning spindles ran at 94 per cent. of their single shift capacity during October and wide loom at 79 per cent. Production in the cotton textile industry, while not quite as high as a per cent. of maximum as in the woolen and worsted sections, nevertheless shows an improvement."

In another section of the review, it is stated:

"There was a marked increase in activity in the cotton industry, not only in New England, but in the country as a whole during the month of October. The activity of the New England mills average close to eighty per cent. of capacity during November, and a few were running overtime in certain departments.

"Conditions in the paper industry are relatively good—prices were firm during the past month. Paper production during September was 27.4 per cent. larger than in the same month last year. Manufacturers stocks are lower than last year, while shipments are larger.

"There was little change in the activity of the metal trades industry between September and October and in fact, dealers reported during November that their sales had fallen off. The metal trades, however, are nevertheless operating at a higher rate than they did in the fall of 1921, or in fact at any time since the business depression started.

"Manufacturers of jewelry and silverware report that while their sales during the spring months of the year were lower than in the preceding year, a marked improvement started in the middle of the summer which has continued throughout the fall."

K. OF C. WILLING TO FILE ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP

New Haven, Dec. 1.—A willingness on the part of the Knights of Columbus to file a complete roster of its membership with the civil authorities whenever required by law was declared tonight by Supreme Knights James A. Flaherty in a statement touching on the question of the Ku Klux Klan.

The statement was issued to make clear the attitude of the knights on the movement being made in New York state and elsewhere to have all secret societies file rosters of their membership with the civil authorities. This movement is believed to be an effort to regulate the Ku Klux Klan. The statement follows:

"The Knights of Columbus, whenever required by law to do so, will readily file with the constituted authorities their membership rolls. Fortunately, every Knight of Columbus has reason to be proud of his membership in an organization that has done and is doing welfare an educational work for men of all classes and creeds—even for members of the Ku Klux Klan if they can show service in the army or navy during the war, which is doubtful.

"Personally, I have always been of the opinion that there are laws sufficient to prevent masquerading by the Ku Klux or any organization. Certainly, if at this late date hooliganism must be cured through new laws, the sooner the laws are made the better."

Lessons In Household Economics

Real economy consists of spending your money where you'll get the greatest satisfaction and service it is possible to get for the amount you spend.

It consists of weighing and choosing the things you would like to buy—selecting the ones that will give you the most enjoyment—then seeing that you get full dollar for dollar value.

Every day simply by reading the advertisements in The Bulletin, you can take a lesson in household economics.

The advertisements teach efficiency in buying. They show you the best markets. They lighten your housework by telling you about the newest conveniences and labor saving devices. They give you a line on a thousand and one things that will help you materially.

If you want a real lesson in economics—every day—read the advertisements in The Bulletin.

During the past week the following news matter has appeared in The Bulletin's columns:

Bulletin		Telegraph	Local	General	Total
Saturday,	Nov. 25	94	169	362	625
Monday,	Nov. 27	129	105	342	576
Tuesday,	Nov. 28	88	159	215	462
Wednesday,	Nov. 29	100	95	304	499
Thursday,	Nov. 30	83	96	372	551
Friday,	Dec. 1	127	95	356	578
Totals		621	719	1951	3291

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

Fire forced 17 girls to flee to the street from the fourth floor of an Atlantic avenue building in Boston.

During the past few years there has been a distinct national movement in Australia towards the growth of an Australian school of art.

Fire in the Oak hotel in Portland, Ore., was known to have resulted in the death of one man. Several persons were reported tropped in the burning building.

That Christianity has been making steady progress in Burma was indicated at a conference of about 150 American missionaries recently held in Rangoon.

Michael Nichols of New Haven was arrested on the Berlin turnpike by State Policeman Linehan, who claimed that he had 75 gallons of alcohol in his automobile.

London markets have been flooded recently by large shipments of champagnes and wines from France and Spain which however, find no ready sale.

All Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Moors, including General Araujo and General Navarro, are now employed at carrying stones for road making.

The Boston and Maine Railroad was authorized by the public utilities commission to issue six per cent. refunding mortgage bonds for $3,891,000.

Judge L. P. Waldo Marvin of the superior court in Bridgeport signed the application of Charles H. Welles of Stratford for a hearing on a petition for a recount of the vote cast in Stratford Nov. 7.

Word was received in Bridgeport of the death in New York of George Auger, 36, circus giant with Barnum & Bailey and Ringling Brothers' shows for a number of years.

Harold C. Cuthill, "flying parson," of the amateur running tracks, was announced as the winner of a scholarship in the Harvard Theological school.

The commission appointed by the Irish government to inquire into the working of Irish railways has just reported, with one dissenting vote, in favor of the nationalization of the railways by the state.

The Australian legislative assembly passed an amendment to the liquor licensing bill providing for a country-wide poll after a stated period instead of local option. The vote was 62 to 19.

Dean Emeritus Charles F. Emerson of Dartmouth college, who had given 45 years of continued service before his retirement nine years ago, died at his home in Hanover, N. H.

One car of an early morning train on the Boston & Maine railroad went into the Mascoma river west of the station at Patten, N. H., and part of the bridge went with it. No one was hurt.

The cost of building has increased nearly 27 per cent. in Boston since January 1 the division of statistics of the department of labor and industries announced.

Charles L. Lorenzini of Bristol, whose body was found in shallow water in the Connecticut river, on the East Hartford shore, Tuesday afternoon was murdered, in the opinion of Medical Examiner Dr. H. J. Onderdonk.

Palestinians are temperamentally afraid of the census. II the days of Abdul Hamid and other Ottoman rulers a census was taken only in order to increase taxation or to conscript the men for military service.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the famous American woman suffrage leader who may visit Rio de Janeiro to assist the local organizations in their fight for the vote will find the campaign well under way upon her arrival.

The appointment of Major Edwin P. Parker, Jr., Captain Robert W. Daniels, and Captain Basil H. Perry, oll of the regular army, as assistant professors of military science at Harvard were announced recently.

Railroad police reported at the offices of the New Haven road in New Haven the arrest of three 9 near old boys at Bridgeport charged with breaking into cars of the American Express company and taking $2,500 worth of goods.

Arrangements for the funeral of William G. Rockfeller, nephew of John D. Rockefeller, who died in New York as the result of a cold contracted at the Yale-Harvard football game, were delayed pending receipt of word from his wife, who has been touring Europe.

Endorsement of President Harding's stand for stringent enforcement of the prohibition laws as long as they remain on the statute books was given by W. H. Stayton, founder and national executive head of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Efforts in behalf of working girls and child welfare is the one issue upon which the first three women ever to represent Hennepin county (Minnepalis) in the Minnesota legislature are united, and for which they will work when the sessions begins next January.

H. K. Powers, excavation contractor of Los Angeles, had three and a half cases of dynamite in his automobile, officials said, when he was arrested at Santa Monica, Ca., for speeding at 37 miles an hour.

Receipts of deer at the Bangor inspection station during the season which closed Thursday have reached a total of 1983 which it is expected will be considerably increased by tropies of hunters who will come out during the next few days.

A young woman, unidentified, committed suicide by shooting in the main waiting room at the North Station in Boston. Except for the initials "M. F. S." on a pair of gold cuff links, all possible marks of identification has been removed.

Attorney General Allen of Massachusetts announced that he would communicate with the attorneys general of the other New England states and of New York regarding action to be taken on the export tax imposed by th estate of Pennsylvania.

John A. Temple, the past six years treasurer and secretary of the Brotherhood of Trainmen on the New Haven announced his retirement to become a member of the staff of the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Trainmen at Cleveland, Ohio.

Charging that her husband, Eugene V. Brewster, wealthy publisher of motion picture magazines, had maintained a screen actress in their home at Roslyn, L. I., and then moved to a house in Morristown, N. J., with her, Mrs. Eleanor Brewster began a suit for separations in Brooklyn supreme court.

WITNESSES MENTIONED FOR DAUGHERTY IMPEACHMENT

Representative Keller Would Have Chief Justice Taft Called in Support of Demand for Removal of the Attorney General—George W. Wickersham and Samuel Gompers Also Mentioned—Mr. Keller Charges That Attorney General Daugherty Has Practiced "Fraud and Deceit" —Sets Forth 14 Specific Grounds For Impeachment.

Washington, Dec. 1.—Chief Justice Taft was named today in a statement to the house judiciary committee by Representative Keller, republican, Minnesota, as a witness to be called in support of his demand for the impeachment of Attorney General Daugherty.

The chief justice was desired to testify, Mr. Keller wrote, in connection with his charge, formally filed, that Attorney General Daugherty had appointed "untrustworthy, corrupt and dangerous men" to high office, knowing at the time that they were men of such character.

George W. Wickersham, former attorney general, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Guy Oyster, Mr. Gompers' secretary, also were mentioned by Mr. Keller as other witnesses he would ask the committee to summon as to this particular allegation.

Regarding the committee request that he gave the names of all persons who could testify as to any of the charges on which he based a demand for impeachment, Mr. Keller whote that he would not comply except in certain particulars as he and his advisers regard as safe.

Setting forth 14 specific grounds for impeachment Mr. Keller alleged that Mr. Daugherty had practiced "fraud and deceit" on Mr. Taft while president to obtain the release from prison of Charles W. Morse and that on Morse's failure to pay Daugherty's associates in the pardon proceedings an agreed fee he "prostituted" the office of attorney general for "personal revenge" by securing an indictment of Morse.

In his letter to Chairman Volstead, of the judiciary committee, Mr. Keller said the specifications he enclosed "set out and I am prepared to prove that the said Daugherty is guilty of serious misconduct in office, highly prejudicial to the public interest; of grave abuse of his discretionary powers; of wilwul and repeated violations of his oath of office and of high crimes and misdemeanors in 14 particulars, each one of which is supported by numerous instances."

"If any of these 14 specifications against the said Harry M. Daugherty can be said to be more important than any other," said Mr. Keller, "it is that group of specifications that relates to the refusal and neglect of the said Harry M. Daugherty to enforce the anti-trust laws of the United States of America."

Briefly summarized, the "14 particulars" are as follows:

"One—A wilful and deliberate attempt to paralyze and destroy the efforts and activities of the federal trade commission in its attempts to suppress and prosecute violations of the anti-trust laws; by continued and deliberate refusal to prosecute such violations. * *

"Two—A wilful and deliberate refusal to prosecute the violations of the anti-trust laws that were called to his attention supported by testimony taken under oath by the New York state joint legislative committee on housing. * *

"Three—A wilful and deliberate refusal to prosecute the violations of the anti-trust laws that were called to his attention, supported by testimony and evidence by the United States Senate committee on reconstruction and housing. * * *

"Four—A wilful and deliberate failure and refusal to enforce the statutes of the United States passed by congress for the protection of life and limb of citizens engaged in travel. * * *

"Five—The dismissal from service in the department of justice of a faithful and efficient employe who had been engaged in investigating war fraud cases. * * *

"Six—Allowing persons to remain in the employ of the department of justice after it had been proven that such persons are guilty of having accepted fees to represent those charged by the department of justice with violations of the federal statutes in cases upon which the said employes had been engaged.

"Seven—The perversion of the legal process of the United States for the purpose of instituting action for which there was no justification at the time of its presentation and the demanding from the courts as against private individuals processes of court subversive of those rights of freedom of speech, freedom of the press and peaceable assembly assured by the constitution and laws of the United States.

"Eight—Flagrant and bold favoritism in the administration of justice, on behalf of corporations, companies and individuals owned or controlled by or affiliated with the banking house of J. P. Morgan and Company. * * *

"Nne—The use of fraud and deceit practiced upon former President William Howard Taft in order to obtain the release from a federal penitentiary of C. W. Morse under the pretext that Morse was ill: upon the failure of the said Morse to pay to Daugherty's associate in the pardon proceedings an agreed fee, and after the said Daugherty became attorney general of the United States, the prostitution of his high office to purposes of personal revenge by securing an indictment of the said Morse and other directors of a corporation and of attorneys for the corporation on a charge of violating federal laws and by failing to seek the indictment of other directors of the said corporation equally guilty with Morse of the alleged offense, if any, and by failing to seek the indictment of another attorney equally guilty with the attorneys indicted which other attorney is in the employ of the department of justice. * * *

"Ten—The wilful diversion of public funds for an illegal purpose through the employment of agents in the bureau of investigation of the department of justice to shadow members of the house and senate who had criticised his conduct on the floor of congress. * * *

"Eleven—The perversion of the processes of justice and the administration of the department of justice through the undue influence exercised upon the attorney general by one Thomas B. Felder, former legal associate of the said Harry M. Daugherty in the Morse case and others. * * *

"Twelve—Continuing submission to the influence of corporations and individuals of great wealth and power in the administration of justice and the deliberate conniving at the looting of one of the naval oil reserves of the United States of America by refusing, at the behest and demand of the Standard Oil Company, of California to institute suits on the to recover for the people of the United States title to lands illegally and fraudulently obtained by the said company; and the recommendation of the presidential and the securing of secret pardons for wealthy persons immediately after their conviction of violations of the anti-trust laws and of shocking crimes against childhood innocence, involving the greatest moral turpitude.

"Thirteen—The appointing to positions of great importance and large financial and moral responsibility of men who are untrustworthy, corrupt and dangerous to the liberties of the people of the United States, knowing at the time of such appointments that they were men of such character.

"Fourteen—Gross favoritism, deliberate refusal to prosecute war grafters, failure to recover moneys stolen from the treasury of the United States in connection with war funds."

ST. LOUIS DOING HONOR TO GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

St. Louis, Dec. 1.—(By The A. P.)—St. Louis was gayly decked out in French and American flags tonight to do honor to Georges Clemenceau, Tiger of France, who arrived here this morning on his good-will-for-France tour of America.

Five miles through the business section, where he will ride in a parade in the morning prior to his address at two o'clock every trolley wire support had been draped from sidewalk to sidewalk with the red, white and blue of the two republics he hopes to weld closer.

But Clemenceau, resting at the country home of Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, was under heavy guard. Uniformed policemen with riot guns on their shoulders walked post about the house. Inside two plain clothes men kept virgil.

Chief of Police O'Brien insisted the precautions were merely the usual ones. He declared he did not even know of four letters threatening the Tiger which have been received by Mayor Kiel. The almost secretive manner in which Clemenceau was escorted from his train to the Pulitzer home also had no significance, the chief said. It was merely so as to relieve the aged war premier of the strain of a big reception.

Elaborate police arrangements are being made for tomorrow's parade.

ANOTHER'S ECHO OF THE WALL STREET EXPLOSION

New York, Dec. 1.—Wolfe Lindenfeld who was arrested by Department of Justice agents in Warsaw because he said he knew who was responsible for the Wall street explosion in 1920, but who later was released has been brought back to this country, it was learned today.

The exact time or his arrival, how he was brought here and his present whereabouts constitute a mystery, as far as any official announcement from the department of justice is concerned.

Officials admitted that he came in recently but volunteered no further information. Detective Sergent Clinton Wood, however, who for several years prior to the explosion worked with Lindenfeld and knew him and his methods, returned yesterday on the steamship Litvania from Poland.

Wood who first visited Lindenfeld in a Polish prison went at once to Washington. According to the local federal officials he went alone to make a special report to William J. Burns, director of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice.

NOTHING FOR CREDITORS OF JAMES H. HAVENS

Bridgeport, Dec. 1.—Creditors of James H. Havens, missing stock broker, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of over $100,000, and for whom a warrant of arrest on the charge of embezzlement has been issued, will receive virtually nothing, it was disclosed in bankruptcy court today.

Stocks and bonds held by the City National bank as security for notes due it by the broker will not be obtainable by the trustee in bankruptcy. An injunction has been issued against the transfer of them by the bank to the trustee on petition of a former client who alleges wrongful hypothecation by the broker and seeks their return on payment of the obligation due thereon.

IRISH NATIONAL TROOPS BATTLE WITH IRREGULARS

Dublin, Dec. 1.—National troops engaged a party of irregulars at Leixlip Kildare county, today, capturing 22 of them besides arms and ammunitions. There were a few casualties on both sides.

The irregulars apparently were marching on Dublin. All the chief approaches to the city were patrolled today by national troops, part of the plan to prevent any sudden republican blow before the Fre State is legally established.

OBITUARY.

Miss Lilly W. Sheridan.

New Haven, Dec. 1.—Miss Lilly W. Sheridan, for nearly half a century a teacher in mathematics in the schools of New Haven, and for the greater part of the time in the high school, died during last night. She had specialized in commercial mathematics and taught the freshman class. For the past fourteen years she had neither been absent from nor late in her class until taken ill a fortnight ago. With her sister, Dr. Susan Sheridan, of the high school, Miss Sheridan lived in the house in Orange street in which she was born. Pupils who sat under her for their "math" numbered thousands.

William Raymond Sill.

New York, Dec. 1.—William Raymond Sill, former war correspondent, and one of the founders of The Friars club, died tonight at Flushing, N. Y., after an illness of two years. He was fifty-three years old, and came to New York twenty-five years ago from Hartford, his native city. He began newspaper work on the Hartford Courant and later worked for the Hartford Post.