

### British Threaten to Renew War Unless Captives Are Spared

#### Berlin Asserts Everything Is Being Done to Assure Orderly Return

### Transports Provided Germans Stole or Rifled Parcels Sent to French Prisoners

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30.—In response to a threat by the British armistice commissioners that hostilities would be resumed unless the conditions under which prisoners were arriving in the Allied lines was remedied, a Berlin telegram declares that everything is being done by Germany to assure the orderly return of prisoners.

The German response adds that the regular transport of returning prisoners is now assured and that such transport already has been effected to a considerable extent.

#### Treatment Still Bad

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The French government through Marshal Foch will send a vigorous protest to Berlin concerning the treatment of war prisoners, Edouard Ignace, Under Secretary for Military Justice and Pensions, announced in the Chamber of Deputies today. He said the new government in Germany treated the prisoners no better than the old regime.

The brutality of the Germans could not be surpassed, he added, and the reports of the Spanish and Swiss missions which investigated the condition of prisoners will show clearly how deep into barbarism Germany had sunk. Parcels sent to French prisoners were stolen or rifled, and for that reason the sending of parcels was suspended after the signing of the armistice.

#### Captives To Be Returned

Plans had been fully made for the repatriation of the prisoners, Mr. Ignace concluded, and all precautions would be taken to see that all prisoners are returned to Germany.

Fifteen thousand Allied soldiers who have been prisoners of war in Germany are pouring through Metz and an equal number is passing through Verdun, according to Y. M. C. A. headquarters here. Americans and British are being received at Verdun by the Y. M. C. A. and are given food and tobacco, as well as any other aid that may be necessary. A large number of American officers were to enter Switzerland on Friday, according to the Y. M. C. A. These men were concentrated at Villengen, Germany, for transfer over the Swiss frontier.

### Sweden Drops U. S. Suit

#### Dismisses Action Charging Newspaper Insulted Wilson

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 29.—The suit initiated by the American Legation against the "Aftonbladet," of this city, in which it was charged that the newspaper had insulted President Wilson, has been dismissed on technical grounds.

The suit was ordered brought against the newspaper by the Swedish Minister of Justice at the request of Ira Nelson Morris, the American Minister at Stockholm. It was begun in August. The basis for the action, according to the complaint, was that the newspaper had "insulted" a foreign power and made an attempt to interfere with the amicable relations existing between Sweden and the United States. The "Aftonbladet" had printed a series of articles regarding America's action in entering the war and containing personal reflections upon President Wilson.

## Harness War Strength To Trade, Says Hughes

#### Perils of Industry All Can Be Bridge by Common Cooperation and Modified Federal Regulation, He Informs Columbia Institute of Arts

Charles E. Hughes outlined some of the peace perils confronting the country last night in an address before the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University and declared his faith in the ability of the nation to meet them. But in order to meet and conquer them, he said, the great lesson of the war, that justice was supreme, must not be forgotten.

The nation must recede from centralized government to a balanced, harmonized government based on this principle, he said. As to the ownership and operation of railroads, politics and efficiency constituted the touchstone of solution of that problem, he declared. He added that the government of this country never had been noted for the efficiency of its enterprises. Mr. Hughes said in part:

#### War Has Turned Men's Heads

"Some anxiously ask, 'What has become of our form of government?' In saying the world have lost our republic. The astounding spectacle of centralized control which we have witnessed has confused many and turned the heads of some. But this for the most part has been the manifestation of the republic in arms, fighting as a unit, with powers essential to self-preservation, which the Constitution not only did not deny but itself conferred.

"So far as we have harnessed our strength for war we were acting under the Constitution and not in violation of it. But wherever in the desire to take advantage of the situation for the purpose of fastening some new policy upon the country there has been resort to arbitrary power through acts unjustified by real or substantial relation to a state of actual war, such acts will receive the condemnation they deserve when they are brought to the determination of the proper tribunals.

"With the ending of the war we find ourselves with the familiar constitutional privileges and restrictions, and it behooves officers of government to realize that to make a pretense of military exigency for ulterior purposes, when military necessity has ceased, is simply an abuse of power which will not be permitted to escape censure.

"It is undoubtedly true that whenever, during the war, extraordinary powers were fittingly exercised and governmental control was assumed for war purposes, the readjustment to conditions of peace must, of course, be effected gradually and with the circumspection essential to the protection of all the public and private interests involved. But the immediate purpose, when military necessity has ceased, may be, not to use war powers to control peace conditions, a proceeding essentially vicious and constituting the most serious offense against our institutions.

"What changes we shall desire to make in order to suit new conditions which follow the war we must make deliberately after discussion and with proper authorization.

"There is just as much danger to our prosperity in undue decentralization as in overcentralization. Take our railroads as an example. If we are not to have government ownership we must have a sensible plan of regulation. We must have a plan of regulation which will permit sound credit and growth, which will stabilize securities and offer inducements for investment, while insuring adequate service at reasonable rates.

#### Regulation Is a Crying Need

"The democracy saved by a world war ought to be able to supervise great undertakings in a fashion which will really serve the common interest. Regulation which does not promote efficiency is self-condemned, and with respect to interstate carriers state

lines are not economic lines. Congress should provide, as it has power to provide—aside from war powers—a comprehensive plan of regulation with relation to districts corresponding to the broad divisions of actual operations, and the entire field of the activities of interstate carriers should be covered appropriately by recognition of the interdependence of through and local rates and of the intermingling of operations in the conduct of interstate and local business, so that in the exercise of the dominant power of Congress for the protection of interstate commerce all conflicting regulations would be avoided and the basis of efficiency secured.

"The question of government ownership and operation is, after all, a severely practical one. Of course, there are those whose interests lie simply in extending the activities of government so as to embrace all industry and who are endeavoring to proceed along what they conceive to be the line of the most resistance in trying to keep in government hands in time of peace what has been taken temporarily by reason of the exigencies of war.

#### Banks an American Instinct

"The instinct of the American people I believe can be trusted to thwart the insidious plans of those enemies of liberty who, if given their way, would not stop short of a tyranny which whatever name it might bear, would leave little room for preference as compared with Prussianism.

"Passing the ambitious—which are not to be ignored—of these pseudo-democrats, the question of the government ownership and operation of railroads and other instrumentalities of communication is really one of efficiency and political control. So far as investment is concerned, it will exist in either case. Whether corporate bonds and stocks, or the fair value of the properties in government hands with guaranteed returns, are the better, makes little difference from the standpoint of investment. Perhaps the latter might be preferred by many. The important question is not that of the service to the public and the soundness of our political life.

"It is regrettable, but it is true, that governmental enterprise tends constantly to inefficiency. It would, from any point of view, be unsafe to take the experience of the last year as a guide. The splendid stimulus of the war spirit put us at our best. The general disposition to serve and to be content made conditions exceptionally advantageous for governmental enterprise.

#### War Precluded a Fair Test

"Again, the situation in the past year with respect to the movement of traffic has been abnormal. But, apart from these considerations, the experiment would not appear to afford a basis for expecting a net balance of benefits in government ownership and management. I do not mean to imply that the record of private enterprise is an agreeable one, but on a fair examination of conditions where governmental management has been maintained, I believe that from the standpoint of efficiency the comparison favors private enterprise and that in this country we cannot afford to ignore the fact that inefficiency is the blight upon our public undertakings. It cannot fail to be observed that even in connection with the war, despite the endeavor and patriotic impulse of countless workers, inefficiency in important fields of activity has been notorious.

"The notion that the conduct of business by government tends to be efficient is a superstition cherished by those who either know nothing of government or who know nothing of business. The tendency is strongly the other way.

"But in endeavoring to escape the

evils which are likely to attend upon government ownership and management, it is folly to go to the other extreme and sacrifice the advantages and economy which cooperation in these activities may afford. Reasonable opportunity for concert under government supervision is necessary to afford the best service and prevent waste, and if we have learned this lesson from recent experiences it will be a great gain.

#### Nation Should Avoid Extremes

"We are not left to the choice of extremes—that is, either government ownership and management or a law-compelled absence of helpful cooperation among those directing public service enterprises. The future calls for expertness in business and good sense in government, by which we can obtain the advantages of cooperative effort, wherever this is managed, without giving play to the special evils which would attend governmental operations.

"And again, if we are to look forward to the common prosperity and lay the foundation for the individual betterment of men, women and children which cannot be secured except by success in production and exchange, we must give a freer course to cooperation in industry.

"We need progress in standardization, the elimination of unnecessary waste, opportunities for trade agreements which are helpful alike to the manufacturer, the consumer and the laborer by providing stable conditions. The war has compelled cooperation, and the government, under this compulsion, has fostered what it previously denounced as criminal.

"It is not entirely possible to maintain governmental supervision which will give reasonable opportunity for doing reasonable things instead of seeking to maintain rules of conduct which shackle American enterprise. Neither labor nor the general public gains anything from denying free scope to honest business, and to secure this legitimate freedom it should be the function of government to provide intelligent supervision which will aim at the detection and punishment of abuses and not at the crippling of opportunities rightly used.

"The Webb bill is but a slight advance. It needs the background of large undertakings and wide experience. Moreover, if conduct is essentially wrong, it is not enough to give it fruition on foreign soil; and if conduct is not wrong but beneficial, it ought to be encouraged in the industry of industry and trade wherever undertaken.

#### Expert Knowledge at Premium

"And here let me say I hope that one lesson of the war will be increased respect for expert knowledge on the part of those to whom is entrusted the difficult matter of supervising the activities of industry and commerce.

"There are no difficulties in the field of industry which cannot be solved if we insist on methods of justice.

"It is regrettable, but it is true, that struggles in futile opposition to the right of collective bargaining on the part of employees. The recognition of the right of representation and the prompt hearing of grievances provide the open doors to reasonable and just settlements. And in returning to peace conditions there should be the utmost care to preserve every possible means which has been found helpful during the war for the investigation of the complaints of labor and for the adjustment of demands.

"The indications are that we are facing serious labor conditions—it would be idle to ignore this—and every effort should be made to meet them. It has seemed to me that at this time it would be well to have a quick survey of all the important public work in the various states and municipalities which has been held up during the war, and that intelligent effort should be made to set it going as rapidly as possible all over the country to take up the labor slack. I assume that this is receiving the attention of officers of the government. Certainly, we should not wait idly for critical conditions to arise.

"I have been talking of needs at home, but our thoughts are perhaps more engrossed with the coming conference across the sea. It is to be expected that provision will be made for judicial determination by an appropriate international tribunal of all questions thus arising and very likely of other questions which may arise between the contracting powers. Furthermore, all needed rules will not be adopted and all questions will not be settled at the coming conference."

### Nine Socialists In Finland Given Severe Sentences

#### Swedish Liberals Assert Recent Finnish Regime Is "White Terror"

### Guilt of Nine Denied Condemned Men Are Said To Be Innocent of Bloody Deeds Charged

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 29 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Socialist and liberal members of the Swedish Riksdag, numbering 153, have signed a petition for mercy for nine

Finnish Socialists who have been condemned to death or imprisonment by the White Guard for alleged rebellion. They assert there is good reason for calling the recent regime in Finland a "White terror."

The nine were among the best representatives of Finnish Social Democracy. Some of them were on their way to the opening of the Diet when they were arrested. No one here is convinced they were responsible for the bloody deeds laid at their door, seven out of the nine convicted having against their own convictions, and most unwillingly, served as officers of the Red government.

Yrjö Maekelä, a veteran advocate of freedom, is alleged to have written agitating articles. Eetu Salin, who, against his will, was made editor of the Red official gazette, signed a proclamation calling on the Reds to lay down their arms. Paavo Leppänen did not agree with the insurrection, and went to Viborg, where he acted as an editor, and for the articles he then wrote was condemned to die by the White Guard. Nestor Aronen and five others were convicted on the same sort, or even weaker, testimony.

After careful examination of the rest of the cases, whose sentences of from twelve to three years at hard labor were imposed, there is a most lively impression here that the recent regime in Finland tried to rid the country of the Socialist party.

Established 1894

## STAKE & ELDREDGE

9 East 45th Street

### SALE EXTRAORDINARY

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

## FURS NOTED FOR QUALITY

AT

### 20% Reduction

# Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets



## Annual Sale—Women's Silk Hosiery

Exceptional Gift Buying Opportunity

WE GUARANTEE THE WEAR OF ALL SILK HOSE

### Pure Thread Silk Hose

Of superior quality in black, white or shades to match shoes, lisle garter top. 3 pairs for \$2.75 .95

### Openwork Clox Silk Hose

Pure thread silk in black or white, Paris openwork clox; lisle top, 3 pairs for \$4.25 1.45

### Embroidered Clox Silk Hose

Black with self or white also white with self or black hand embroidered, plain or novelty clox; silk garter top. 3 pairs for \$5.75 1.95

### Hand Emb'd Novelty Clox Silk Hose

Pure thread silk, black with white or white with black hand emb'd clox; silk garter top. 3 pairs for \$7.25 2.45

### Openwork Silk Hose

Pure thread silk in black, white, bronze, or gray; double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pairs for \$8.00 2.75

### French Lace Inserted Silk Hose

Pure thread silk in black or white, French lace insertion, double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pairs for \$11.75 3.95

### Exceptional Quality Silk Hose

Of pure thread black silk, heavy weight; also white in medium weight; lisle garter top. 3 pairs for \$3.65 1.25

### Superior Quality Silk Hose

In black, white, silver, gold, taupe, bronze, gray or pink; silk garter top. 3 pairs for \$4.85 1.65

### Hand Emb'd Irstep Silk Hose

Pure thread silk in black or white, hand embroidered in self; double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pairs for \$5.75 1.95

### Openwork Clox Silk Hose

Pure thread silk in black or white with broad openwork clox; double heel, toe and silk garter top. 3 pairs for \$7.35 2.50

### Openwork High Instep Silk Hose

Pure thread silk in black, white, silver, bronze, brown or gray with openwork designs; silk garter top. 3 pairs for \$11.75 3.95

### French Openwork Silk Hose

Openwork high instep pure thread silk hose in black or white; also openwork and embroidered combined. 3 pairs for \$17.50 5.95

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENT

## NEW AND USED PIANOS

Guaranteed New PLAYER \$425

\$10 Monthly Bench, Cover, Music and Cartage

### NEW UPRIGHT \$200

80 Monthly Until Paid

INCLUDING Stool, Music, Cover, Cartage This Week With Each Upright Piano

### Used Player Pianos

\$300 Mendelssohn	10 Monthly
325 Behning	10 Monthly
385 Lohmann	10 Monthly
395 Goetz & Co.	10 Monthly

INCLUDING 12 rolls, bench, stool and cover.

### Used Upright Bargains

\$65 Stodart	3 Monthly
75 Ouvrier	3 Monthly
95 Pease & Co.	4 Monthly
135 E. Gabler	4 Monthly
140 Anderson	4 Monthly
140 Kelso	4 Monthly
145 Weser Bros.	5 Monthly
150 Goetz & Co.	5 Monthly
155 Beethoven	5 Monthly
165 Chickering	5 Monthly
170 Hardman	5 Monthly
175 Geo. Steck	5 Monthly
185 Sterling	5 Monthly
190 Weber	5 Monthly

VICTROLAS \$22.50 Up \$3 Monthly and UP PIANO

## 1,800 ROLLS 3 for 49c

### GOETZ & CO.

81-87 Court St., Brooklyn

# Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets



## Tuesday, December Third

# ANNUAL FUR SALE

### For WOMEN and MISSES

Our annual fur sale is always held the first Tuesday in December.

### An unusual opportunity to buy

## Fur Coats, Coatees, Capes, Stoles, Collarettes, Scarfs and Muffs

Made from high-grade well matched pelts.

### The best values we have ever offered

Furs for our annual sale are taken from our regular stock and not bought for sale purposes.

Prices and particulars in Monday's Morning and Evening Papers.

## Women's Winter Suits

At Reduced Prices

### Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Also suits without fur

Suits of plain or novelty wool velour, silver-tone wool velour or Oxford suitings in the most desirable Winter colorings; belted or semi-fitted coats, straightline skirts.

32.00

Heretofore \$45.00 to \$59.50

### Women's High-Class Suits

Fur trimmed or strictly tailored

Suits of duvet de laine, wool velour, silver-tone wool velour, or rayonner in the most wanted colors; trimmed with nutria or Hudson seal fur, or suits without fur. Also long line suits for full figures.

42.00

Heretofore \$59.50 to \$89.50

### Exclusive Model Suits

Mostly one or two of a style

Suits of various soft wool fabrics, richly trimmed with Hudson seal, nutria or real skunk fur; also high-class mannish tailored suits to wear with separate furs; new model straightline skirts.

58.00

Heretofore \$69.50 to \$125.00

WOMEN'S SUIT SHOP—Balcony Floor

## Women's Winter Coats

Entirely New Models

### Nutria Fur Collared Coat

Of suede wool velour coating

With shawl collar of natural or taupe nutria or French seal fur; also ten other distinctive models of various wool fabrics, fur trimmed or without fur; silk lined, interlined.

Unusual at 45.00

### Fur Trimmed Coats

Also Dolman Wraps

"Worumbo" Kashmir Wool Velour Coating of which these high-class coats are made, is very soft and warm; straightline coats or dolman wraps, trimmed with nutria or French seal fur; silk lined, interlined.

Unusual at 50.00

### Fur Trimmed Wrap-Coat

Of suede wool velour coating

Wrap-coat for daytime or semi-dress wear, in smart Winter colorings; large collar and banded cuffs of French seal fur; also ten other new coats or wrap-coats, fur trimmed or without fur; silk lined, interlined.

Unusual at 69.50

WOMEN'S COAT SHOP—Fourth Floor