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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials Advertisements

Vol. LXXIX No. 26,617 [Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1919 * * * * TWO CENTS In Greater New York and within commuting distance | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

WEATHER
Local rains to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate to fresh northeast winds
Full Report on Page 15

U. S. Marines Land in Spalato as Rival Races Clash; Steel Mills Gaining, Make Americanism Chief Issue

Book and Job Printers Lock Pressmen Out

Notices Posted in 250 Offices That Men Not in Good Standing With International Can't Work

New Local Unions Being Organized

Radical Leaders and Immediate Followers Told They Can't Come Back

More than 5,000 pressmen and press feeders employed in 250 of the biggest book and job printing plants in this city, including plants printing 150 big magazines, will find the doors of the plants closed should they report for work this morning. The pressmen and feeders, however, said last night they are going to stay away.

This situation is the upshot of the protracted controversy between the Printers' League, affiliated with the Association of Employing Printers, and the International Typographical Union on one side, and the so-called outlaw pressmen's and press feeders' unions in New York on the other. The outlaw unions are Pressmen's Union, No. 51; Franklin Union, No. 23; Job Press Feeders' Union, No. 1, and Paper Handlers' Union, No. 1.

The closing of the shops to the members of these unions, whose ultimatum for the introduction of the forty-four-hour week expires to-day, was ordered yesterday at a meeting of the Printers' League in the Hotel Astor, when specific instructions to all employers were issued.

The outlawed unions met at Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-fifth Street, last night and voted in reply to the "lockout" ordered by the employers not to go to work. The employers, however, do not regard their action as a lockout, saying the closing of the press rooms simply means that the employers will not deal with any unions not in good standing with their international, and that as soon as the members of these unions permit themselves to be reorganized into new unions under the direction of the internationals—a process already under way—they will enter into negotiations with them.

Notice of "Lockout"

Notice of the "lockout" was posted in all the shops affiliated with the Printers' League yesterday. The text of the notice follows:

"In pursuance of the policy adopted by the Printers' League section of the Association of Employing Printers of New York City, of which this firm is a member, on and after October 1, 1919, we will employ none but members of local unions in good standing with their respective internationals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We will employ no members of unions heretofore known as follows:

"Pressmen's Union, No. 51, Bernard Nolan president.

"Franklin Union, No. 23, James Bagle president.

"Paperhandlers' Union, No. 1, Vincent J. Ferris president.

"Job Feeders' Union, No. 1, Andrew Sypos president.

"In order to be employed in our pressroom employes must produce satisfactory evidence of their international union affiliations and must display cards properly countersigned by their international officials."

Instructions to Employers

Following is the text of the instructions issued to the employers by the Printers' League on the basis of which the notice was posted:

"1. Post notices not later than Tuesday afternoon.

"2. Close all pressrooms, beginning Wednesday morning, October 1, irrespective of any and all developments.

"3. Refer all members of pressroom and paper-handling forces who express a desire to continue work to the office of the new local unions affiliated with the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Room 903, No. 150 Nassau Street.

"4. No applicant for work, even when presenting an international card should be put to work until you have called 'Information' at the Printers' League headquarters, Room 51, Flatiron Building, Gramercy 4383, and had his standing confirmed.

"5. Keep employes in composing rooms, foundries, binderies and mailing rooms at work so long as you have anything for them to do.

"6. All present conditions of wages, hours and shop practices apply until negotiations now pending are completed.

"7. For inquiries covering any point telephone headquarters and ask for information."

One Immediate Walkout

The instructions were signed by William Green, chairman of the labor committee of the Printers' League, and Charles Francis, president of the league.

The posting of the notice at the plant of the Federal Printing Company, 209-215 West Thirty-ninth Street, resulted in the immediate walkout of 200 pressmen and feeders.

A walkout also occurred at the plant of the Casey Printing Company, Tenth Avenue near Thirty-ninth Street, an organization which prints "Vogue," "Vanity Fair" and "The Century" magazines.

The action of the employers yesterday clears the atmosphere of the controversy. It is now certain that unless the outlawed unions are able to effect

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Wilson Continues to Gain; Takes Up Routine Duties

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Wilson, whose illness took a turn for the better yesterday, continued to improve to-day under the rest cure prescribed by his physician.

After the first good night's rest he has had since he was taken ill the President was up most of the day and was permitted by Dr. Grayson to give his attention for a short while to pressing executive matters. He signed several minor bills and resolutions, sent some nominations to the Senate and dictated a few letters.

During the afternoon he took another automobile ride and seemed to enjoy it. Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and his daughter Margaret, he was away from the White House nearly two hours, driving far out into the country.

As long as good weather continues, it is understood, the automobile ride will be a daily feature on the President's rest programme.

Dr. Grayson would make no prediction to-day whether the President would be able to take any part in the labor and industrial conference which meets here Monday. The physician's bulletin merely said: "The President had a good night's rest, and is improving."

A bulletin issued to-night at 10:30 o'clock at the White House stated: "The President spent a fairly comfortable day and is improving."

Hylan Changes Mind on Police Meeting To-day

Permits Leaders of Patrolmen and Firemen to Attend After Telling Commissioners to Prevent It

Mayor Hylan's attempt to prohibit patrolmen and firemen from meeting to-day in City Hall Park to present wage increase demands to the Board of Estimate, brought criticism in such vehemence yesterday that the Mayor quickly reversed his attitude after a conference with Frank J. Prial, president of the Civil Service Forum.

The Mayor had written to Police Commissioner Enright and Fire Commissioner Drennan, directing them to inform members of their departments that they would not be permitted to assemble at the meeting. The Mayor referred to certain of the uniformed men as "agitators, who were endeavoring to create disorder." Immediately on receipt of his letter the commissioners issued direct orders forbidding the men to take part in any public demonstration or to appear before the Board of Estimate, without permission. This was at four o'clock.

Heated Interview Results

A few minutes later Prial sought an interview with the Mayor. He explained that the men on the force were entitled to representation through accredited delegates. Prial's interview developed into a heated argument, it was said, but ended in the Mayor giving his assent to the delegates being present.

Prial announced at a meeting of the Forum held last night at 145 Riverside Drive that Albert Guinness, president of the Uniformed Firemen's Association, and Joseph P. Moran, president of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, would attend the City Hall meeting as representatives of their respective bodies.

The Mayor's letter follows:

"I note that a few agitators in the Police and Fire departments, as well as a few agitators outside of the departments, are endeavoring to place the police and firemen of the city in an embarrassing position by making it appear that they are not satisfied with the treatment of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in giving them a $400 increase in salary in two years.

"Saturday and Sunday last I spoke to over fifty policemen on post in various sections of the city. Some recognized me and others did not. Out of fifty-one police officers spoken to, they were all pleased with the treatment of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment except two. Of the several firemen I spoke to not one seemed to be dissatisfied. They said the $400 raise the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was giving them in two years and the two platoon system was more than they expected.

"The time has come when agitators and trouble makers in the Police and Fire departments should receive the same treatment that agitators in the other departments of the city will receive.

"I am creditibly informed that agitators are endeavoring to create disorder by attempting to call a meeting in the City Hall plaza to-morrow. See to it that there will be no disorderly gathering at the City Hall plaza to-morrow or any other day."

Drennan Issues Instructions

Fire Commissioner Drennan issued the following instructions to Chief Kenlon. They were sent out as "Special Order No. 176" and posted in all firehouses:

"It would seem that during the last few days agitation by some members of the uniformed force and by others not connected with the department has been created, subversive of the discipline of this department.

"Since the beginning of the present administration the salary of the first grade firemen has been increased from $1,500 to $1,650, and the Board of Estimate has given evidence of its intention to further increase their salary to the sum of $1,900.

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Jersey Posse Smokes Negro Out of Swamp

Alleged Assailant of White Woman Caught on Edge of Stream Near Camden After a Two-Day Search

Smoked out of his hiding place in a swamp, nineteen miles east of Camden, N. J., between Mount Holly and Hainesport, by burning brush wood and oil, James Whiting, a negro, surrendered last night to James Parker, a Burlington County, N. J., detective. The negro had been sought by a posse since early Monday in connection with an attack on Mrs. Mary Motsey, the wife of a Camden shipbuilder.

The swamp is about two miles long and a mile wide, formed by the backwaters of a creek. It is heavily overgrown with trees and a scrub growth, the dead leaves of which burned furiously after they had been drenched with crude oil. Detective Parker was given permission to fire the swamp after persons living in that region told him they had seen Whiting.

Wind Drives Flames

Members of the posse, which was armed for the most part with shotguns, set the fire in the wind so that a wide band of smoke began to sweep down the length of the swamp. It was nearly dark when Detective Parker espied the fugitive creeping through the heavy undergrowth toward the river. The man was within a few rods of the stream, evidently preparing to swim away when darkness settled. Parker called on him to surrender.

"I'll quit if you'll protect me," bargained Whiting.

Promises Protection

The detective assured the man that he was to be protected, and a few moments later Whiting was in an automobile speeding toward the Burlington County jail. He was locked up there without attracting the attention of residents in the vicinity.

To make doubly sure against an effort to take the man from the authorities it was planned to start him for the Camden jail at midnight.

During the time the posse has been hunting Whiting the man said he had been without food.

Savings Bank Suspends; Pays $1.70 on the Dollar

Advance in New York Stocks Bought at Par Made Assets Valuable

Special Correspondence

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 30.—The Higganum Savings Bank of Higganum, Conn., announced to-day it would suspend all business as a savings institution and close out depositors acounts at aproximbately $1.70 on the dollar. The bank was the only one in the state paying 6 per cent interest. The directors say lack of business has caused the bank to close.

Eugene C. Burr, secretary, explained the institution had been fortunate in disposing of its securities, and that stocks in New York banks that had been purchased at par had been sold at several times the original price. In the report to the bank commissioners these had been carried at par value, with the result that the bank itself had a surplus 20 per cent over its deposits. All the stock has been disposed of by the directors and the money obtained has been invested in Liberty bonds. These bonds will be figured in the settlement of depositors accounts.

British Troops Occupy Odessa, Budapest Hears

VIENNA, Sept. 30.—Troops from the British fleet in the Black Sea have been landed in Odessa and have occupied the city, according to advices received in Budapest.

The reason for landing British troops in Odessa is not clear, unless it was desired to release the Russian troops under General Denikine for active operations against the Bolsheviki. General Denikine has held Odessa for several months.

REDS vs. WHITE SOX

GRANTLAND RICE and BILL McGEEHAN

are out on the World Series firing line for Tribune readers. Keep in touch with Chicago and Cincinnati by reading their clever wires—daily on The Tribune's sports pages.

100,000 Ship Men Due to Strike To-day

Fight for 44-Hour Week and 25 Per Cent Pay Increase Involves 110 Yards in This District

Question of Hours Made Chief Issue

Workers Want Saturday Half Holiday of Summer Made Permanent

Nearly 100,000 workers in the shipyards in and near New York probably will be called out on strike to-day to back up their demands for a forty-four-hour week and a 25 per cent increase in wages, according to a labor leader in close touch with the Metal Trades Council.

After several conferences with H. H. Gunder, district representative of the United States Shipping Board and head of the local labor adjustment board, a committee of the council withdrew to its office at 82 Duane Street last night and made a report to the executive council. At the request of the Shipping Board no statement was issued, but the men said they would stand pat on their demands. At the Shipping Board offices it was said the matter is now in the hands of the Washington authorities.

It is not expected the strike will be general. Two of the largest yards in the city are members of the Atlantic Coast Shipyards Association, which has entered into a contract with the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor to settle all questions of hours and wages by arbitration. The contract becomes operative this morning. Both the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation, of Staten Island, and the Standard Corporation, of Shooters Island, the New York yards affected by the agreement, have been allowing their employes to work the forty-four-hour week.

Wage Now 80 Cents an Hour

Boilermakers, pipe fitters, plumbers, machinists, caulkers, pattern makers and the entire force of the shipyards are expected to go out. The average wage of the machinists is 80 cents an hour, which is below the rate paid to men doing similar work in other industries, according to one of the union leaders. This the employers deny. But the main fight of the men will be centred around the forty-four-hour week.

Under the Macy award the men were working forty-four hours during the summer months. There were times when the union leaders charged that this clause was violated by employers, who forced their men to work forty-five hours. They took the case to the Shipping Board, and it was finally ordered that the forty-four-hour week must be enforced for the summer months. Toward the end of the summer period the union leaders served notice on the employers that they would demand that the forty-four-hour week be continued.

Lockout in Several Plants

Early in September the men decided to force the issue. They quit work at noon Saturday. When they returned to their yards Monday many of them found they had been discharged. Five yards locked them out. The next week several other yards did the same.

But the two yards in Staten Island which were members of the Atlantic Coast Shipyards Association allowed the men to work but half a day on Saturday. Conferences meanwhile were being arranged between the Shipping Board representatives and the Metal Tradea Council. Mr. Gunder went to Washington several times in an attempt to avoid a strike, but the union leaders refused to give up their stand for the forty-four-hour week.

There are about 110 yards within the New York district. It is expected the district organizers of the several unions will visit these yards early this morning and inform the men that they are to stand by their early demands. The Metal Trades Council will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon, when it will make public announcement of its position.

Truce Reached to Halt Ship Strike on Pacific; San Francisco Defiant

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A strike of Pacific Coast shipyard workers, threatened to-morrow, was believed here to-night to have been averted by an agreement reached after an all-day conference, by which representatives of the Shipping Board and the Navy Department agreed to permit acceptance by the men of wage increases offered by the shipyards on the Western Coast, provided the government would share no part of the additional expense.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The action of the United States Shipping Board in deciding to permit Pacific Coast shipyards to increase wages comes too late to prevent a walk-out in the San Francisco Bay district at midnight to-night, according to members of the conference committee of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council.

Luxemburg Prefers France To Belgium as Trade Ally

LUXEMBURG, Sept. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Grand Duchess Charlotte continues to receive four votes to one in the count of the balloting on the question of her retention as ruler of the state. In a total of more than 29,000 ballots 25,455 were recorded in her favor, the republic receiving 5,562.

On the question of an economic alliance the vote for France was 19,894 and for Belgium 9,006.

Bars Against Aliens Up in Some Plants

Fight Settles Down to War of 'Industrial Sniping,' Both Sides Making House-to-House Canvass

Bethlehem Claims Nearly Full Crews

Strikers Being Evicted From Homes; Companies Hiring New Men

By Theodore M. Knappen

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 30.—The steel strike throughout the country has settled down to a relentless fight on both sides to "pick off" the opposition forces. The mass attacks are over and now it is a case of winning men one by one.

The Bethlehem plants weathered their second strike day with no evidence of serious injury. Leaders claimed 80 per cent of the men were out at Bethlehem, but the mills continued to operate and no employer would admit a loss of more than 15 per cent. Operators at other plants of the Schwab corporation contended that their output showed virtually no decrease.

Here in the Pittsburgh region loyal employes are being besieged by pickets and labored with in their homes in a systematic attempt to win them over. At the same time strikers are receiving visits from their bosses who are using the personal appeal and the man-to-man argument.

More and more the line is drawn by the employers between Americans and aliens, and the unions realizing the disastrous results of cleavage now are doing their utmost to keep the Americans they have and gain more. The old union leaders view with dismay a possible future of their unions almost completely given over to a horde of undisciplined foreigners taken in during the rush of the organization movement.

Strikers Being Evicted

Some companies, notably the West Penn and Allegheny companies in the Allegheny Valley, have publicly announced that hereafter only American citizens or those with first papers will be employed. There also is a tendency to fix definite time limits within which strikers must return to work or be discharged, and for the first time today the mills began to take on new men, notably in the case of the Edgar Thomson plant of the Carnegie Company at Braddock.

As a result of these policies the tendency of foreigners to migrate is becoming more pronounced. Another move that will cut deep was reported at strike headquarters to-day to the effect that at Brackenridge, where the West Penn Company is situated, and at Sharesville, strikers living in company houses are being served with notices of eviction.

The steel companies are in deadly earnest, and unless there is some sort of government interference they intend to fight to an uncompromised peace by victory. They intend to win at any cost such a victory that it will be at least another decade before another Foster will be able to tie up the American steel industry.

Strike Done at Some Points

Despite all denials of the strikers' committee, it is no longer to be doubted that in the Shenango Valley, embracing such towns as Newcastle, Sharon, Farrell and Sharpsville, the strike is nearly "done," and one prominent labor leader conceded to-day that the situation was desperate there, though Secretary Foster continued to claim that the men were standing firm and that all the activity reported from these towns was only camouflage, consisting mostly of smoke screens thrown out by a few men with the aid of tar and other combustibles.

At Newcastle out of 4,500 only 1,500 still are out; the Carnegie plant is rapidly approaching normal and fifty-five of sixty shot mills of the American sheet and tin plate company are operating. At Farrell 4,000 men are back at work, and the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company plant there is almost normal.

It is notable that in these districts the resumption of operations is coincident with the complete restoration of order. Fifty citizens of Sharon have united in an affidavit for the benefit of the Senate committee that is to come here the latter part of the week to the effect that the work of the constabulary in restoring order was necessary and praiseworthy.

Pittsburgh Situation Tense.

In Pittsburgh and in the Monongahela Valley the struggle is still tense, and while the mills are making some gains there also ate some defections; and plants like the Jones & Laughlin that have stood up throughout the storm are having to fight desperately to maintain their positions intact, and those that were crippled are gaining only inch by inch. It is said that it would not be surprising if there were something of a reaction following this strain, during which the managers would recuperate for a new forward shove of the slow and steady variety.

Reports from Johnstown indicate that the strikers are getting restive, although as yet there have been no notable defections. The strikers still tightly grip the situation in the Mahoning Valley and Youngstown districts, but the companies say that signs of disintegration are beginning to appear and the closed mills of the Carnegie Steel Company at Youngstown

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Blockade of Germany Is Ordered Enforced

Failure of Berlin to Recall Soldiers of von der Goltz From the Baltic Region Moves Allies to Carry Out Threat

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—(By The Associated Press).—The State Department to-night made public the text of the note of the supreme council at Paris calling on the German government to comply immediately with the order of General Foch requiring evacuation of all German troops now in the Baltic provinces under the penalty of an immediate restoration of the German blockade. According to a Paris report the blockade was to be enforced to-day. The note follows:

"Under date of August 27, Marshal Foch, Commander in Chief of the Allied and Associated Armies, made known the time had come for Germany to evacuate the said territories and summoned the German government to proceed thereto immediately.

"By its note of September 3, the German government endeavored to evade the engagement above referred to by alleging pretexts which the Allied and associated powers were unable to consider.

"The Allied and Associated Governments refuse particularly to admit the German Government can, in order to avoid responsibility incumbent upon it, shield itself behind alleged inability to enforce obedience of its orders by troops in the Baltic regions.

"They, therefore, request the German government to proceed without delay to the evacuation of all German troops, staffs, and services included in the Baltic provinces. The German government will immediately take the necessary steps to withdraw within aforesaid boundaries all German officers and soldiers who have enlisted since the demobilization in Russian corps organized in the said Baltic provinces and will withhold authorization for and strictly forbid enlistment in said corps.

"The evacuation must be started immediately and must continue without interruption.

"The Allied and Associated Governments hereby notify that unless they are satisfied their demands are being effectively executed they will not entertain any of applications put forward by the German government for the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials. They have consequently given instructions not to proceed with the examination of any of these applications.

"Furthermore the Allied and Associated Goverments will refuse all financial facilities which the German Government is enjoying at the present time or for which it is seeking from the Allied and Associated Governments or their nationals.

"In the event of non-compliance on the part of the German Government the Allied and Associated Powers will take such measures as they shall judge necessary to enforce the aforesaid terms of the Armistice."

Britain Claims Battle Is Won In Rail Strike

Engineers Decide Against Sympathetic Walkout; the Transit Situation in London Much Improved

New York Tribune European Bureau
(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The government and the forces opposed to the railway strike were exultant over to-day's developments. Although there is comparatively little increase in the number of "volunteer" trains, two underground lines started a skeleton service. The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers decided against a sympathetic strike. The transportation facilities for the London workers are improving steadily and the government, backed by public support, seems to be winning the fight.

The Railwaymen's Union will not admit weakening, and Secretary J. H. Thomas to-day declared the methods employed by the government had made him decide not to refuse any offers of sympathetic strikes. This means that the decision, which will be reached in regard to the stoppage of tramcars, buses and taxis, will be accepted by the railwaymen, who hitherto had urged these workers to stay at their posts.

The first important acts of sabotage in connection with the strike took place to-day when attempts were made to derail trains in various parts of the country. In one instance the signal lights were changed from red to green, but no loss of life occurred.

In most of the cases where violence was used it was clearly the fault of unruly mobs rather than of the organized strike pickets. However, the government stationed additional troops at danger points this afternoon.

"Thomas is thoroughly frightened and is calling up his reserves," a government supporter declared to-night. "When the British public woke up this morning and found its milk supply delivered it signified the breaking of the strike."

The disorganization of industry due to the stoppage of the trains continues, despite the fact that the newspapers to-night claim that the strikers are beaten.

America's action in stopping sailings to England has helped to bring home the seriousness of the situation to the public.

J. H. Bromley, president of the locomotive engineers, declared to The Tribune correspondent to-night, "We have won the fight already." So the strike passed into the fifth day with both sides professing unabated confidence and predicting victory.

LONDON, Sept. 30 (By The Associated Press).—The employment of soldiers as armed guards on the trains is bitterly resented by the strikers in some places, who apparently fear the troops may be used as strikebreakers.

The men of the Severn Tunnel branch of the National Union of Railwaymen, have given the government forty-eight hours' notice to withdraw the troops guarding the tunnel. Unless the troops are withdrawn, the pumpmen are to be called out.

The government's intention to keep open at all costs the main railroad arteries of the country upon which food trains run and to which passenger coaches are attached was announced. These routes comprise those between London and Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Hull, Bristol, Southampton, Plymouth and Dover.

Passengers arriving at Southampton yesterday from New York on board the White Star steamer Adriatic have been sent by special train to London.

Two hydroniplanes left Southampton for Havre yesterday with passengers and mail.

Liberty Bonds—$50, $100, $500, $1,000— can be bought and sold instantly. **John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway.—Advt.**

Liquor Dealers Storm Officials For Licenses

Confident War-Time Prohibition Will Be Lifted; Baker Says Army Order Has No Bearing on Ban

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—"The War Department has not reached either positively or negatively any decision on the question of demobilization," Secretary of War Baker said to-day, in asserting that an erroneous interpretation was placed on the War Department's announcement yesterday concerning the commissioned personnel of the army.

The Attorney General repeatedly has been quoted as ruling that war-time prohibition would continue until the peace treaty had been ratified and the President had officially proclaimed the ending of the war.

Nearly all saloon and café proprietors of Manhattan believe they will have at least three months to sell all varieties of liquor before the constitutional prohibition amendment takes effect on January 1, 1920. They obtained licenses yesterday to resume business.

This estimate was made by John T. McNeil, deputy state excise commissioner, who announced that 2,975 certificates had been issued up to 9 p. m., about the same number issued at this time last year.

Virtually the same percentage of renewals was recorded in The Bronx, where 500 licenses were issued by Deputy Commissioner William F. Germain, as against 514 for the previous year.

There was a falling off of applicants, however, in the other boroughs. In Brooklyn 1,300 licenses were issued, as compared with 1,865 in 1918. The number taken out in the Borough of Richmond totained 206, as against 320 for the year before, while Queens recorded 650 licenses issued, 150 less than for 1918.

Feeling there would be an early lifting of war-time prohibition, the saloon men made a last-minute rush to the excise offices in the five boroughs, requiring some of the offices to keep open until midnight, when the time limit for filing an application for a license expired. The certificates were issued for four months, the period between October 1, 1919, and February 1, 1920, and cost 5500.

Commissioner McNeil said some proprietors seemed unusually optimistic regarding the early lifting of the ban, explaining that, while rebates would be granted with the surrender of licenses before the first of each month, none seemed to fear any losses through failure of the ban-lifting to materialize.

It was stated in official quarters that the letter of the law would not be enforced in the case of elapsed licenses where a saloonkeeper could show that his application is held up by a bonding company.

The optimism regarding the rescinding of the war-time measure, Deputy Excise Commissioner Ralston, of Brooklyn, said, was not shared by the liquor dealers catering to "family trade," who accounted for the greatest majority of those refraining from taking out new licenses. In Brooklyn only forty certificates for such trade were issued this year against 113 of last year. The same proportion prevailed, said the commissioner, in other boroughs.

A feeling of assurance, too, was found among the numerous brewers all of whose plants, with the exception of one or two, were declared to be busy manufacturing the 2.75 per cent beer. Of fifteen plants canvassed by a reporter for The Tribune yesterday, only one, Moerlein's, at 525 West Twenty-ninth Street, was found dismantled.

D'Annunzio Declares War Upon Serbia

Troops Ready to Meet All Attacks, Poet Asserts; Volunteers Are Rushed to Hold Armistice Line

New Balkan Crisis Is Feared in Paris

U. S. Senate Calls on Wilson to Explain Why Sailors Occupied Trau

United States marines have been landed at Spalato, Dalmatia, ten miles east of Trau, where an American police force debarked September 23, and have intervened between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs, according to Rome dispatches. The situation is said to be acute.

Speaking in the Municipal Palace at Fiume Monday, Gabriele d'Annunzio proclaimed a state of war to exist with Jugo-Slavia, and declared his followers were ready to meet any attack.

Senator New's resolution calling on the President to submit a report of the Trau landing was adopted by the United States Senate yesterday, despite bitter opposition of Administration Senators, who accused the Republicans of heckling Mr. Wilson and filibustering on the peace treaty.

D'Annunzio troops have been sent to guard the Jugo-Slav armistice line, following a conference between the chief of staff of the Fiume army and the leader of the Italian regulars at Abbazia, Rome dispatches say.

Possibility of war any day was foreseen in Paris Conference circles, where the inflamed conditions in the Adriatic are causing increased concern.

The Fiume controversy has brought an "irremediable break" between Premier Nitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni, of the Italian government, the Rome "Epoca" states.

D'Annunzio's Men Hold Serbian Line

Regular Troops Said To Be Co-operating With Poet in the Campaign

ROME, Sept. 30.—American marines or bluejackets are maintaining order in the city of Spalato, Dalmatia, where Rear Admiral Philip Andrews is stationed with his flagship Pittsburgh, according to reports reaching this city. It is indicated in reports that feeling is running high in Spalato and that the Americans have been forced to intervene between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs.

The Italians at Trau, Dalmatia, have requested the Italian government to send a ship to Trau for their protection, and also to obtain the release of prominent Italians arrested by the Serbians. The government has replied that it cannot interfere for the maintenance of order in sections of Dalmatia entrusted to care of the Americans, but that it will convey the appeal to the American commander, Rear Admiral Andrews.

The Fiume issue will be voted before the Italian people on November 16, together with other matters on which the government wishes to obtain a mandate. The Parliament will reassemble on December 1.

An order closing the Jugo-Slav frontier has led the chief of staff of the 26th Italian regular army corps at Abbazia to interview Captain d'Annunzio's chief of staff and discuss measures to be taken. This has resulted in sending some of Captain d'Annunzio's volunteers to hold the armistice line, according to the "Epoca," which adds "the event shows the cordial collaboration between the d'Annunzio troops and the regulars."

"The Ministerial crisis has opened a break between Premier Nitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni, which is apparently irremediable," the newspaper adds.

The Ministers differ widely on decisions to be reached.

Senate Demands Facts on Trau

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Senate to-day, after a sharp debate, adopted the New resolution calling upon President Wilson for a statement of the facts about the landing of American marines at Trau on the Dal-