

End of Printing Trades Dispute Likely To-day

Adjustment Believed Near Following Conference Between International Representatives and "Big 6"

To Vote on New Proposals Outlawed Unions Consider Reaffiliation; Bagley Is Renominated by Feeders

Possibility of an adjustment of the printing trades trouble seemed near last night following a conference of representatives of the International Typographical Union and Typographical Union No. 6—"Big Six"—at the Hotel Imperial, headquarters of the international delegation. Those who took part in the conference were J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer; W. W. Barrett, first vice president, and James J. Hogan, second vice president of the International, and Leon H. Rouse, president; John S. O'Connell, secretary, and Theodore Douglas, organizer, of "Big Six."

While no statement was issued following the five-hour conference, Mr. Hays declared that he was optimistic as to the possibility of an adjustment. He said the international officials will make recommendations to be presented to the general meeting of "Big Six" this afternoon in New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Place, which, if accepted, will result in the return to work of the 2,000 "vacationist" members of "Big Six" and the reopening of negotiations between "Big Six" and the Printers' League.

Spirit of Compromise Seen

Mr. Hays said that none of the international officials will appear at today's meeting of "Big Six." Mr. Hays declared also that the revocation of the charter of "Big Six" by the International was unlikely, indicating a spirit of compromise.

The committee representing the International will confer to-morrow with the labor committee of the Printers' League, of which William Green is chairman.

Coincident with negotiations between the International and "Big Six" committees representing Franklin Union, No. 23, outlawed feeders' organization, and Pressmen's Union, No. 51, outlawed pressmen's body, held a joint session at 31 Union Square to discuss the advisability of the pressmen reaffiliating with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. The pressmen had previously voted to rejoin the International, but subsequently reconsidered. The meeting of the committees of the two unions followed a general meeting of the membership of Franklin Union, No. 23, at Cooper Union, at which James Bagley, president, was renominated without opposition. Others nominated, however, have opposition.

Only 354 Members Absent

Admission to the meeting was by member card only. This was invoked for the purpose of denying the claims of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union that 1,200 members of the Franklin Union had deserted the organization and gone over to the International. The total number of membership cards counted at the Cooper Union meeting was 2,645, while the total membership of the organization is 3,000. Mr. Bagley pointed out that the 354 members missing can, in the main, be accounted for and are still loyal. He said that the total who have left the organization is not more than one hundred. Mr. Bagley was repeatedly cheered. Other speakers were Joseph D. Cannon, of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

The Allied Printing Trades Council, composed of the five-unions in the printing industry—printers, pressmen, bookbinders, photo-engravers and stereotypers and electrotypers—yesterday took steps to restrain the Martin B. Brown Printing and Binding Company, 49 Chambers Street, one of the biggest printing establishments of the city, and a plant which does the greater part of the official printing of the city from further use of the Allied Printing Trades label on its printing. The council has retained former Supreme Court Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney as counsel and will apply for an injunction to-morrow. The Martin B. Brown Company has made settlement

with the outlawed pressmen and feeders, as well as with the "vacationist" composers, granting their demands for the forty-four-hour week and a \$14 increase in wages. The Allied Printing Trades Council considers this action as an affront to the bona fide unions of the printing trades, and for this reason seeks to enjoin the company from use of the council label.

Federico A. Pezet, New Ambassador From Peru, Arrives

Mrs. da Gama, Wife of Brazil's Envoy at London, Returns to Spend Winter on Coast; 4 Steamers Leave

Federico A. Pezet, the newly appointed Ambassador from Peru to Washington, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Santa Luisa, thoroughly recovered from an attack of bronchial pneumonia with which he was stricken soon after embarking at Callao. The greater part of the long journey on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts was spent in bed by the Ambassador. He was able to leave the vessel on its arrival yesterday, but will recuperate in this city before going to Washington.

"I have many friends in Washington," he said, "and I am looking forward with pleasure to the duties of my new post. I bring with me the sincerest expressions of good will from my country to America. The Legua government has the confidence of the people, and we anticipate a great era of prosperity. I look forward to a great trade expansion between this country and my own."

Also on the Santa Luisa was Robert Marian of the Chilean legation in China. He was accompanied by his wife, who was Miss Mabelle Swallow, of Brooklyn. The couple met a year ago through an automobile accident in which Mr. Marian's car was smashed while attempting to cross a bridge by a party of Miss Swallow's friends.

On the French liner La Savoie, which arrived yesterday from Havre, came Mrs. Da Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who is on her way to California for the winter. Before starting West Mrs. Da Gama will be the guest of Mrs. Elbert H. Gary in this city.

Alfonse Mucha, the Bohemian mural painter, who lived in Prague throughout the European war, returned on the Savoie, accompanied by his wife and son. He said he and his family were overjoyed to return to America and meet their American friends. Thoroughly out of the war, he said, he was constantly under session of the Austrian military authorities. He brought with him twenty mural paintings 18 ft. x 24 ft. in size.

Giuseppe de Luca, the baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was a belated traveler on the vessel. He said he had already missed several performances in which he had been cast at the Metropolitan. Strikes of steamship workers abroad, he said, had caused him to lose much money.

Among others on the Savoie was Justice E. F. Peabody, of Cuba, the republic's first Minister to France, who had been in Paris visiting friends.

The Cunard liner Panonia left port yesterday for the Piraeus with 1,600 passengers. In the cabin was a party of thirteen persons sent out by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, headed by the Rev. F. W. McCallum, of Toronto, who has spent many years in Constantinople.

The party included Miss Mary Van Andross of this city, who won the D. S. M. for war work in the field, and Captain George T. Pomeroy, who served in France as a medical officer.

The steamship Celtic, for Liverpool, the Lafayette, for Havre, and the Lig Olav, for Copenhagen, also left port yesterday with large stowage and cabin passenger complements.

The Charlybirds, from Bermuda brought to port the crew of the American steamship Braeburn, which was on pieces on the rocks off Bermuda November 10.

First Book Without Printers Is Produced

The first attempt in the history of book publishing to produce a cloth-bound volume without the aid of compositors, pressmen or feeders, has just been made by D. Appleton and Company, of this city. The move was made because of the strike of the printing trades and to prove that it "could be done," the publishers said yesterday.

"Piggie," a new book from the pen of Eleanor Gates, author of "The Poor Little Rich Girl," is this newest contribution to literature, and it was produced by a different process from that used in the publication of several magazines, which have been run off the press without the aid of the printing trades. The Appleton Company describes the operation as follows:

"The first step in the printing process is 'setting up.' Usually this is done on a linotype machine, but in the new Appleton process it was done by hand on a typewriter. An expert typist, writing on a machine which allowed her to use a variety of type faces for purposes of emphasis, typewrote every page, allowing space for wide margins and for the black and white drawings, which were to be scattered throughout the book. The pages were then proof-read, and the illustrations were pasted into place. The pages were then photographed on glass negatives.

"Unlike those New York magazines which have come out during the printers' strike in typewritten form, the photographic page plates of 'Piggie' were not cast into regular printing plates and then run off on a regular press. Instead, the page photographs were transferred to zinc plates which could be stamped onto a special rubber roll. From this rubber roll and by the use of an art press, not a regular printing press, the book pages were printed on regular book paper. The pages were then cut and bound with the usual cloth covers and 'Piggie'—the first typewritten book ever printed without the aid of a single regular printing press or pressman—was ready for the public."

Russian Soviets Reported Convoking National Assembly

According to a cable received yesterday by the Jewish "Daily Forward" from its Copenhagen correspondent the Russian Congress of Soviets has given up its radical program and has agreed to convoke a constituent assembly to decide on the form of government. The report said power had been given over to the more conservative Right Social Revolutionaries and Mensheviks.

St. Louis Gets 2.75 Beer by Court Decree

300 Saloons Open With a Rush as Judge Pollock Signs Order Against Enforcement of Prohibition

Revenue Stamps Issued Brewers Rush Deliveries; Federal Attorney Acts to Jam the Lid Down Again

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—The ban on beer was formally removed in St. Louis and the eastern district of Missouri at noon today.

At that hour United States District Judge Pollock, sitting in Kansas City, Kans., signed the formal restraining order which was granted St. Louis brewers yesterday.

Saloons have re-opened and the thirty are at ease once more. The order enjoins Federal authorities from enforcing sections of the Volstead war-time prohibition enforcement law relating to the sale and manufacture of beer containing one-half of one per cent or more alcohol.

While the order does not specify the amount of alcohol to be contained in beer sold by virtue of the injunction, brewers will limit the alcoholic contents to 2.75 per cent.

News that Judge Pollock's signature had been affixed to the order—which Attorney Charles M. Hunt, representing the brewers, took to Kansas City, Kans., to-day—was contained in a telegram from Judge Pollock, received at 1 p. m. by Collector of Internal Revenue Moore.

The telegram follows: "I have this morning signed the order in the so-called beer cases and same is now effective."

Collector Moore immediately gave instructions to his deputies to issue revenue stamps to brewers applying for them. Moore also directed that brewers be notified that the order had been

Moonshiners Cache Huge Stocks of Sugar for Stills

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Quantities of sugar that would go a long way in relieving the present famine are cached in the mountains of East Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina, where it is being used in the distillation of illicit whisky, according to internal revenue officers at work in those districts.

Two deputy collectors, T. B. Irvine and W. T. Crew, operating in the mountains east of Chattanooga, recently confiscated more than one thousand barrels of granulated sugar from one still in the Smoky Mountains. The deputies explain that it requires ten pounds of sugar to make one gallon of whisky under the moonshiner's recipe. The stills from which this sugar was taken are in a mountainous country more than thirty miles from a railroad. How it was transported without detection is a mystery the deputies are trying to unravel.

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German Assembly Plans General Labor Statutes

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Seventeen committees have been created by the government to work out the details of a national labor law that it is planned to pass either by the present National Assembly or through the coming Reichstag.

The committee will be so divided up as to deal with every kind of labor and every phase of the problem. The German government hopes to have an ideal system, with countless improvements over the past.

While brewers, saloonkeepers and customers are rejoicing in the lifting of the ban, Assistant District Attorney White is preparing to frustrate the provisions of the restraining order and again clamp the lid on St. Louis. White announced that the government would plead no further in the present case, but just as soon as Judge Pollock made the decree final, it would file an appeal and ask for a writ of superdeceas. A writ of superdeceas would make the temporary injunction inoperative until final adjudication of the case. Should the District Attorney fail to obtain a superdeceas from Judge Pollock, he will apply direct to the United States

Influenza Epidemic Is Killing Cats of London

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The outbreak of a disease, which has many symptoms common to influenza, is causing the death of cats by the hundred here.

The disease is not thought to be communicable to human beings, but distinguished surgeons are unable to confirm the exact nature. It spreads with amazing rapidity and the symptoms are said to resemble closely that of poisoning, except that death usually takes place within two days.

Prepare for Epidemic

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Medical opinion seems to be divided here as to whether English people will experience another outbreak of influenza, but the Ministry of Health has taken active steps in preparation for a possible recurrence of the plague.

English Hospital Will Honor American Heroes

DARTFORD, England, Oct. 18.—Plans are under way for the building of a chapel as an annex to Christ Church here to serve as a memorial to those fighting men of the United States who died in the American Hospital at Dartford.

The vicar, the Rev. Rowland Warrnell, in announcing the project stated that "the name of every American who died in Dartford would be inscribed upon the walls of the chapel, so that all who enter may be reminded of the gallant sacrifices made in the cause of civilization."

German Forts at Mayence Dismantled, To Be Factories

MAYENCE, Oct. 25.—Apartments, houses, private homes and in some instances factories and other institutions of a commercial nature are planned for the future on the ground in and near Mayence, occupied at present by German fortifications.

The task of dismantling and removing the works in the vicinity of Mayence began several weeks ago, the work being done by Germans under supervision of the French army of occupation. The work will require a year or more.



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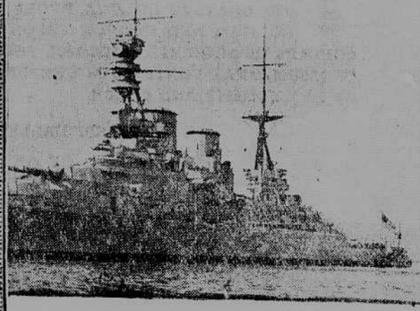
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