

which may be sent to the White House...

Visitors Are Again Denied. It was thought by some at the White House...

Visitors again were denied to the President to-day, with the exception of the members of his immediate family...

Messages from all parts of the United States and also foreign countries continued to arrive at the White House...

I beg to express my heartfelt sympathy for the President in his hour of illness and will pray for his early recovery.

CONCERN IN EUROPE AT WILSON'S ILLNESS

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.

Paris, Oct. 4.—The news that President Wilson is ill has caused throughout Europe by the bulletins showing the gravity of President Wilson's illness...

There appears to be no leading world figure with enough real confidence in himself and in the practicability of the league to take the President's place as his chief promoter...

Committed to President Wilson's plan and waiting his demonstration that it could and would do for the war world what he said it would do...

The Marais calls attention to the constitutional provision that the Vice-President shall succeed the President...

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STAKE & ELDREDGE FURS COATS. Established 1894. 9 East 45th Street. Of approved models in Hudson Seal, Karakul, Beaver, Mink, etc.

Gentleman's town house, perfect in every detail, located on most exclusive block on The Heights, Brooklyn, can be purchased by one who is financially able to own a large, perfectly appointed home...

House 30 feet wide by 80 feet in depth. Lot 30 by 200. Four stories and basement. Brownstone front. Unobstructed view of river. Every modern improvement and device for comfort and luxury.

Those really interested may address Healy, Room 600, Tribune Building, New York.

the city of London. The King of Italy presented the President with two gold coins and the King of Great Britain gave him a book.

RISKS LIFE TO MAIL MEDICINE TO WILSON

Boston Despatcher Leaps Before Train and Halts It.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—John Purcell, mail despatcher at the South Post Station, risked possible injury and the displeasure of his superiors when he held up the Federal Express to Washington to expedite the delivery of a package of medicine for President Wilson last night.

Standing between the tracks and waving his arms he brought the train to a sudden stop just as it was leaving New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad yards.

The parcel was addressed to Admiral Grayson and marked "Urgent, special delivery."

WILSON'S BROTHER HOPEFUL

Believes Recuperative Powers Will Bring President Through.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Joseph R. Wilson, President Wilson's only brother, expressed himself to-day as feeling that there is "no immediate cause for alarm concerning the President's condition."

Mr. Wilson was in Washington yesterday. He was not summoned to the President's bedside, Mr. Wilson said.

Prayers in the Synagogues. All Jews in Pittsburgh District Appeal for President.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—Prayers for the recovery of the health of President Wilson were offered to-day at the services held in Jewish synagogues in Pittsburgh in observance of Atonement Day.

To Pray for Wilson's Recovery. Prayers for the speedy recovery of President Wilson will be offered to-day at church services throughout the New York Episcopal diocese.

GERMANS RAZE RHINE FORTS. French Overseas Dismantling of Works About Mayence.

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ORIENTAL FOOTWEAR. To our new importations of Oriental footwear, now on display, we have added a most interesting variety of exclusive designs, made in America, from brocades, silks and satins imported by us direct from China and Japan.

MEDIATORS EXPECT SETTLEMENT TO-DAY

Continued from First Page.

The fourteen members of the Trade Union Conciliation Committee are: Chairman, Harry Gosling, and Robert Williams and Ernest Davies of the Transport Workers' Federation; John R. Clynes and James O'Grady, Labor Members of Parliament, representing the general workers; Arthur Henderson, M. P., secretary of the Labor party; J. T. Brownlie of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers; G. H. Stuart Bonnington and W. Bowen of the Postmen's Federation; J. Muir, electricians; Thomas Naylor, printers; Charles W. Bowerman and R. B. Walker, parliamentary convenors of the trade unions, and Frank Hodges of the miners.

The nature of the conference was not divulged, but the newspaper men waiting outside the Premier's residence noted that the members of the committee seemed more cheerful when they left. Apparently progress was made by Mr. Bonar Law and the committee, as the visit of the railway delegates to-morrow would seem to be dependent upon some new angle which has arisen.

After the meeting between the railwaymen's executive and the conciliation committee, Arthur Henderson admitted to the reporters that the committee had come from Downing street to "report progress to the union."

Mr. Thomas announced that he and the railway delegates would see the Premier to-morrow forenoon.

Pressed for a further statement regarding the likelihood of settlement, Mr. Thomas simply said: "You must wait."

Another Sign of Early Peace. Another factor which gives the promise of quick peace is the announcement of Secretary Thomas that the members of the executive board of the National Union of Railwaymen have abandoned their intention of going to the various provincial cities to plead the cause of the railway men over the week end.

The Government communication to-night said that officials were satisfied that all necessary measures had been taken to deal with any situation that might arise. The Government, it was said, was confident that it would be able to safeguard the interests of the community entirely with the voluntary cooperation of the civil population.

Arrangements for the protection of property were made earlier in the day at the headquarters of the Police Commission, where all special deputies were required to report at once.

Reports from the London suburbs and also from the country districts show that the organization of civilian guards, Great numbers of volunteers are presenting themselves.

The King and Queen came to London to-night by automobile from Balmoral, having begun their long trip yesterday, and there has been much speculation as to whether the sovereign would be advised to summon Parliament to discuss the situation.

The week and found traffic conditions easier, due to a general cessation of work for over Sunday. Downtown London was practically deserted this afternoon, in strong contrast to the unprecedented congestion throughout the week.

The train service has been steadily increasing with the assistance of volunteers, until to-day nearly 4,500 trains were running, exclusive of the underground. More than 400 freight trains are running daily.

The Government is commended by the States for withholding information which would enable the public to form a correct judgment of the position, and believes "a good deal may be said on both sides."

"It is extremely regrettable," says the newspaper, "that bitter feelings have been stirred up. The Premier himself uses language which ought not to come from the head of the Government, and the example has set is being followed by every wretched writer who wishes to curry favour with the powers. Much has been written in the reactionary press that is not merely without judgment but actually wicked."

Contending that the strikers are exercising a legal constitutional right, and in view of the fact that the strike entails suffering to themselves and families, the States says it is impossible to say "one is striking for fun," and asks "it is reasonable to accuse trade unionists of acting in utter disregard of the nation and of individuals composing it."

"If we give way to temper and accuse men as good as ourselves of all sorts of criminal intentions," it says in conclusion, "we are guilty of a great wrong and run the risk of bringing about a most serious condition in things."

The most sensational feature of official statements which have been issued was that calling for a "citizens' army." This was issued too late for any general comment in this morning's newspapers, but sufficient prominence is given it in the news columns. Editorials in the strike express regret over the failure to bring about negotiations and the opening of a new, doubtful and possibly dangerous phase of the situation. Comment is colored according to the attitude each paper has taken throughout the strike.

The Daily News, which has advocated a settlement and regrets the Government's "bridge to the Government," commends Premier Lloyd George for making a France toward the men yesterday and says: "If the official account of what happened is correct, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the strikers acted with great wisdom in rejecting the terms."

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food situation generally is satisfactory. Stocks in the retail shops compare favorably with those on September 1, and in some cases show distinct improvement. Canned meats and fish, which are available in considerable quantities, will be held as a reserve.

Much fresh meat is being provided in many districts, and the stores of refrigerated meat are being well maintained. Margarine is being distributed throughout the country and the distribution of butter and cheese is good. Potatoes are coming into London in heavy quantities by rail and by sea.

Supplies of fish are above normal and are being distributed not only here but in the provincial towns. The milk delivery in London to-day amounted to 75 per cent of normal and two-thirds of this came by rail.

The executive committee of the North-western railway adopted a resolution to-day declaring that the railroad men were in the right and that the time for the neutrality of other unions was past.

Seeking Way Out of Crisis. J. T. Brownlie, representative of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Stuart Dunning, secretary of the Postmen's Federation, and other of the labor leaders active in the present railway strike emergency declared that the negotiators were still trying to find a way out of the crisis and that the efforts of the intermediaries were being welcomed by both sides.

"There is too much involved to admit of our losing our grip," said one of the mediators. "We will continue to work for peace on reasonable terms."

The Government in its own communication on the situation reported continued improvement in the transport situation. The statement read:

Plans are actively being prepared to meet the situation caused by the refusal of the strike leaders to accept arbitration. The railroad services are still growing. Freight trains are increasing in number. The coal situation is unchanged. The stocks are well distributed and are more plentiful than at the first day of the strike. The response of the railway volunteers shows the public determination.

Following the outcome of Tuesday's meeting of the trades union conference the executive committee of the Vehicle Workers' Federation will not call a strike of motor and taxi drivers.

An official of one of the railroads in England states that from 15 to 20 per cent of the trains normally operated are running. Another road claims that 40 per cent are in operation. This strengthens the opinion that the strike will not be decided on the food question considering the efficiency of the lorry system for collection of the coal.

Railroad officials believe sufficient coal can be moved to keep the railroad power plants in operation on an emergency basis.

Two of the principal financial weeklies, the Standard and the Economist, both writing great influence, make notable pleas for a great extent of compromise, advocating justice to the strikers and a cessation of the bitter language indulged in by some newspapers.

"It is clear that the Government ought never to have happened," says the Economist, "but it is by no means clear, as is too generally assumed by the well to do, that the responsible lies with the workers and their leaders. The whole position is marked by an extraordinary lack of clearness, for which the Government is to a great extent responsible."

It is determined not to return to its pre-war position, and it is perfectly right to say nothing on other considerations. The Government is to be commended for its determination to do all possible to meet the situation the railways' cause is generally unpopular. Their method of springing the strike suddenly is almost universally condemned, but the desire for a better distribution of wealth is one of the most popular sentiments prevalent.

The cause of the underpaid workers has many champions among those who have worked hardest to defeat the strike.

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Miss Ryan, the American lawn tennis player, functions as a ticket collector. Undeterred by infuriated pickets and threatening crowds, food, merchandise and passenger traffic is almost expertly despatched by these otherwise leisurely aristocrats. The morning mails were loaded by the famous guardsmen, Major-General Stuart Wortley and a squad of young officers from the King's household troops.

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PREMIER OF JAPAN FOR OPEN DIPLOMACY

Hara Asserts Day of Machiavellianism Has Passed.

By the Associated Press. TOKYO, Sept. 27 (Special).—The day of Machiavellian diplomacy is past and a new era of open diplomacy is arrived, with international affairs managed, cooperation of the powers, whether old school diplomats of Japan like it or not, said Premier Hara to-day at a luncheon given in honor of Baron Makino, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one of Japan's delegates to the Peace Conference.

In view of the struggle going on between the militarists and liberals of Japan, considerable interest has been aroused by the Premier's words.

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The Premier said the new post-war era means that "militarism has been absolutely discarded and that the Powers will work conjointly for world peace."

"In every country are men who find it hard to abandon old ideas," he said. "They remain blind to the general current of the world and strive for the acquisition of rights and interests. In the diplomacy of the future Machiavellianism, although thought by some to be an indispensable requisite of successful diplomacy, will have no place. Sincerity and straightforwardness will be the guiding principle, though this will be a new phenomenon to certain publicists, who regard international cooperation as being tantamount to national humiliation."

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In replying, Baron Makino said Japan must "fall in with the new order of things if she wishes to maintain its position as one of the five great Powers."

Marston Delegate for Bankers. Edgar L. Marston of Blair & Co., bankers, 24 Broad street, has accepted appointment as one of the two members of the National Industrial Conference Board to serve as representatives of the investment banking interests at the industrial conference which meets at Washington to-morrow. He was a close friend of the late John Mitchell and was one of the bearers at the funeral.

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