

UKRAINE CHAOTIC, SAYS PADEREWSKI

Polish Premier Charges That 10,000 Jews Have Been Massacred There.

ACCLAIMED BY THE DIET Will Not Make Peace With the Bolsheviks, Despite Heavy Sacrifice Involved.

WARSAW, Nov. 13 (Delayed).—Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish Premier, in a long statement in the Diet to-day on the external and internal situation of Poland described conditions in the Ukraine as chaotic. He declared that murder and pillage raged there and asserted that 10,000 Jews had been massacred pitilessly. The Ukrainian authorities had kept silence about the massacres, he charged.

100,000 JEWS KILLED IN UKRAINE POGROMS Committee Makes Charge—Day of Sorrow Next Monday.

Details of massacres and excesses perpetrated upon Jews in the Ukraine during the last few months, exceeding in horror and extent any reports which have been received previously in this country were made public yesterday by the committee in protest against the massacres of Jews in Ukraine and other lands, which has in charge plans for a monster protest demonstration in this city on November 24. From the information gathered by the committee authentic figures were on hand to show that more than 100,000 Jews had been murdered, thousands wounded and Jewish homes and synagogues pillaged during the early part of this year. The committee declared that these pogroms had been for the most part carried out by soldiers in the service of the various Ukrainian governments, and are according to all reports thoroughly organized.

"Because of chaotic conditions prevailing in the Ukraine and the outside world," the committee's statement said, "the first detailed information regarding pogroms has just reached us. Our leading sources of information are the reports of A. M. Grynstein, formerly a Deputy of the Ukrainian National Assembly and a writer and editor of note, and his associates, M. Grossman and Dr. A. Karalnik. From the Ukrainian Jewish Central Committee to this country, who are eyewitnesses of pogroms; the reports of A. Rubinsky, formerly Minister of Jewish Affairs in the Ukrainian Government; the reports of Russian newspapers published in Ukraine and the cables of information of press correspondents.

"The pogroms commenced at Obruchin in September, 1918, and spread throughout Ukraine until their death toll is more than 100,000 and the damage to property cannot be counted. Because most of the massacres were perpetrated by the Government we were asked to interfere. The authorities replied: 'Do you wish to create animosity between the Government and its troops?' We have found among the reports submitted to us details of a pogrom at Belski, a Jewish agricultural colony, which was so dreadful that only one woman and five children survived. At Beldichev a military pogrom lasted three days, and Jews were beaten and flogged by soldiers, their houses and synagogues pillaged. When the Hetman Kosh-Zizko came to the town of Obruchin he invited the most prominent local Jews to meet him at the railroad station. When thirty-two persons came they were surrounded by the Hetman's soldiers and instantly killed. Many victims were found with their ears cut off, eyes gouged out and noses missing. The victims included several leading rabbis. A month elapsed before this outrage could be reported.

"The Olessa News published in the city of Olessa, outside of the town of Olessa, in the Ukraine, recently published an account of a pogrom in Bilia, made by regular Ukrainian troops, under command of the regimental commander, Col. Stupkevitch, who directed the pogromists, invaded Jewish homes and captured all persons whom they could lay hands on. Their captives were led to a bridge with beams and moved down with rifle and machine guns, and the women killed with bayonets and sabres. Col. Stupkevitch then demanded, on threat of further massacres, that 400,000 rubles be paid by the town of Olessa. Two Cossack detachments, riding in motor cars, conducted the pogrom in Beldichev. These marauders did their work systematically, and did not skip a single house in the Jewish quarter. They beat their victims with fists and iron bars.

"The cause of the slain were found with terrific wounds. In annihilating the family they began with the children, returning them before the eyes of their parents, and later murdering the parents. This pogrom lasted six days, and the commander forbade taking the wounded to hospitals or the dead to cemeteries. However, Commander Stomashenko announced that the pogrom had been conducted in an orderly manner. "Word was received from the town of Proskurev that 3,864 inhabitants had been killed and 2,000 wounded. Among the slain were 1,500 school children. "There has been a carnival of murder in Ukraine. No page of history records happenings so horrible as those which have befallen the Jews of this country. "Recently American Jewry, which is so proud in its power to add these suffering innocents, has declared a 'day of sorrow' on November 24 to raise its voice against the slaughter of so many of its coreligionists."

Schooner Towed to Boston. Boston, Nov. 15.—The schooner Palmetto, from San Francisco for Copenhagen by way of Balboa, which she left about September 29, was towed into port early to-day with five feet of water in the hold by the United States Coast Guard cutter Acushnet.

FLOODS DO DAMAGE IN SPAIN.

Town Near Madrid Suffers, While Other Places Are Menaced. MADRID, Nov. 15.—A heavy fall of snow and rain has caused floods in many parts of Spain. No serious damage has as yet been reported, but Seville, Cadix and Huelva are threatened. A change for better weather, however, probably will save them from serious damage. The floods inundated the town of Alcalá de Henares, seventeen miles east northeast of Madrid. Some houses were destroyed, but there was no loss of life.

CAPITAL AND LABOR GET EQUAL BLAME

Merchants Association Plays No Favorites in Report on Economic Unrest.

The economic evils that contribute to the industrial unrest throughout the country are pretty well divided in origin between the employer and the employee, according to a report of the Industrial committee of the Merchants Association of New York. The report has been adopted by the board of directors of the association and was made public yesterday. It attributes much of the existing dissatisfaction to greed and blindness, saddling the major portion on neither the employer nor the employee. Distortion of the basic economic law of supply and demand and a total disregard of the observance of the welfare of the community are cited as the main springs of economic warfare within America. The report is comprehensive with the exception of its avoidance of that theory of collective bargaining which caused the dissolution of the Industrial Conference in Washington. The committee admits its unwillingness to delve into this matter. It insists that the employer should treat with his employees direct, and avoid the question of who shall and who shall not represent the employees in such conferences.

Three Serious Obstacles. Three serious obstacles to a successful, mutually satisfactory and imperatively necessary "evolution" of our industrial system prevail, the report has it, and the remedies are specified thus: "1. The recognition by both employers and employees that the determination to achieve national prosperity rather than to enforce maximum selfish returns should be the controlling motive in industry.

"2. The establishment of a recognized and permanent method of conference between the employer and his employees. "Your committee has no recommendation to make concerning the plan of conferences which should be established, but it believes that whenever plans of conferences are inaugurated they should be worked out jointly by employer and employee, and not prescribed by the employer. Conditions vary so in different industries and plants that no one plan of conference can be adopted by all. The plan must be developed and adapted in each plant in the light of existing conditions.

"3. The limitation of the economic law of supply and demand as a basis of labor policy by the utilization of a more human doctrine.

Living Wage Imperative. "All wage earners, skilled and unskilled in return for a fair day's work, have a right to a living wage sufficient to insure the workers and their families the opportunity to live in health and comfort in accord with the concepts and standards of American life. "Continuity of employment at normal wages should be maintained up to a point where permanent prosperity and stability of the business rather than immediate profits would be endangered thereby. "Recently much interest has been shown in plans of sharing in profits and participation in management. Many of these plans are undoubtedly valuable if properly developed and given their proper place. They deserve the careful attention of employers. However, your committee desires to point out that they are merely aids, not remedies. Any plan, the introduction, continuation and final interpretation of which rests solely upon the will of the employer will not entirely eliminate dissatisfaction because it lacks the elements of certainty and permanence and there is no power of enforcement on the part of the employee. "Any plan of profit sharing or participation in management to be of permanent value must receive the unequalled approval of both employer and employees."

PRINTERS VOTE TO CONTINUE VACATION

Book and Job Workers Hold Out for \$50 Pay and a Week of 44 Hours.

DECIDE BY 1,549 TO 1,096

Late Balloting Prevents Morning Newspaper Employees From Taking Part.

Typographical Union No. 6 voted yesterday against a proposition submitted by the executive committee to call off the "vacationists" of the workers in book and job offices and return at the employers' terms. The ballot was taken in secret at a meeting in the Lexington Theatre. The result was 1,096 in favor of returning to work and 1,549 opposed.

Leon H. Rouse, president of "Big Six," said after the vote had been counted: "This decision conclusively proves that the men will stick until their demands are granted."

They are holding out for a forty-four hour week and a \$50 wage. The employers have offered \$43 a week and arbitration of the other demands, but they will not arbitrate until the men go back to work.

A statement given out from the office of the union last night pointed out that rumors frequently heard that the men did not have a fair chance to express their opinions at the "Big Six" meetings were definitely set aside as a result of the secret ballot.

Denial by Newspaper Printers.

Printers employed on newspapers, who supported resolutions adopted unanimously by several newspaper chapters last week in which the book and job printers were urged to return to work, contradicted the foregoing statement of the officials. They said that opportunities to vote were denied to at least 2,000 printers employed on morning newspapers. The understanding was that the vote would be taken before 5 o'clock, but the morning newspaper men had been compelled to leave in order to get to their work on time. When a member suggested at the meeting that the resolution should be submitted to a referendum, Theodore Douglas, organizer for "Big Six," said that while he did not object to the ballot being secret in the meeting, he did object to the matter being referred to a referendum in which all of the members of the organization, including those who are paying a 10 per cent assessment for the assistance of the strikers, "could get a crack at it."

Newspaper printers said, after they had been compelled to leave the meeting before the balloting, that the statement of Douglas was evidence that he and other officers of the union who have been supporting the stand taken by the "vacationists" against returning to work were unwilling to give the full membership of the organization a chance to vote on the proposal. "The 'secret' ballots were printed in advance. After a long discussion the question whether the vote should be open or secret was decided by 1,377 to 1,112 in favor of the secret ballot.

The following notice to the members of "Big Six" was printed on each ballot: "The executive committee in meeting assembled on Friday, November 14, and Saturday, November 15, and Sunday, November 16, take the following action: "In view of the ultimatum submitted by the Employing Printers' Association that these plans will not be resumed until the men on vacation return to work; and also in view of the fact that it has been intimated that it was impossible to obtain an absolutely fair expression of opinion in open meetings, the executive committee recommends that at this meeting a secret vote be taken on the following proposition: "Are you willing to return to work because it lacks the elements of certainty and permanence and there is no power of enforcement on the part of the employee?"

WETS HEAR THE DRY SPELL ENDS TO-DAY

Ban Will Be Lifted by Some Mysterious Power by Tomorrow Night.

U. S. OFFICIAL GIVES TIP Louisville and Pittsburg Liquor Dealers Prepare to Resume Business.

Mysterious rumors passed among liquor interests in New York yesterday that the war time ban will be lifted not later than to-morrow night. The rumor was rightly more precise than former guesses along the same line which appeared, like the rumor of yesterday, to be based on nothing more than the wish being father to the thought.

The story fitting around town was that distilling interests have received "positive assurance" from "well informed" persons in Louisville and Pittsburg that word has been received in those cities from a Government official "who is in a position to know against the embargo against the distribution and sale of spirituous liquors and beer will be taken off within forty-eight hours. So-called corroboration for the story was offered in the fact that the telegrams referred to mentioned unusual activity among distillers and wholesale liquor dealers in the Louisville and Pittsburg districts as preparatory to complete resumption of business. An official of the Hamburger Distilling Company in Pittsburg and a Louisville distiller were mentioned as sources for the prediction.

In this city the rumor was eagerly discussed and obtained credence partly because of the desire to credit it and partly because the same sort of tip was sent to New York two days before President Wilson vetoed the Volstead act. Forty-eight hours before the President tried to kill the enforcement measure wholesale liquor dealers and the brewers were getting ready to distribute on a large scale, not believing that Congress would repeal the Volstead act over the President's veto, and there was no doubt at the time that advance information of some kind had trickled to the city. This explains, in a degree, the interest and excitement aroused yesterday when the ban lifting yarn began to spread.

U. S. Officials Sceptical.

Federal officials who could be reached last evening were inclined to doubt the truth of the story, though they said they had no more idea than anybody else could have as to what would happen and did not desire, as officials, to express any opinion. Their point of view was that the President was not likely to issue a proclamation of the character required until the peace treaty expresses any opinion. Their point of view was that the President was not likely to issue a proclamation of the character required until the peace treaty expresses any opinion.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is counting upon the public to insist on observance of the prohibition law. He is most optimistic over the situation and announces the following report from a collector in one of the most important districts as indicative of the way the law has been received:

"On October 29 I issued a statement appealing to all moral agencies of this district to cooperate with us in the proper administration of the laws. The statement appeared in the press of October 30. A number of saloonkeepers of the district immediately surrendered their State licenses and discontinued entirely their retail liquor dealers' business. "For a few days after the national prohibition act became effective there were, as usual, a number of arrests on account of public intoxication. The Chief of Police and myself were in agreement that the interest and excitement over the prohibition law was not the result of public sales, but came from private supplies. For a great many years this city has maintained a degree, the interest and excitement over the prohibition law was not the result of public sales, but came from private supplies.

"The offenders principally tried in this court were persons charged with public intoxication. The business of this court has greatly dwindled since the prohibition act became effective. Heretofore Sunday was the court's busiest day. Last Sunday there were but five persons arraigned before the court charged with intoxication. The number of such delinquents has become so small that the court has made announcement that the 'morning' or 'surprise' session will be discontinued. "The liquor dealers' organization in the two largest cities of this district have adopted resolutions pledging themselves to respect and obey the law. On November 1 I received a telegraph message from a prominent citizen stating that two saloon keepers were selling whiskey. We visited their places but were unable to procure any evidence against them. We are informed that these saloon keepers had been selling whiskey, but that the local liquor dealers' association had warned them that the prosecution of the Supreme Court of the United States would prosecute if they continued to make sales and that thereupon sales of spirits were discontinued. "Rumors reached this office that several illicit stills are operating in this county. We located one, the owner of which was arrested, arraigned and held to await the action of the Grand Jury. "The situation in this district may be summarized as follows: The law generally is being obeyed and respected. The press which always has supported me again is rendering me every assistance."

No Prohibitive Taxes. "I attended last week in Washington," he said, "a meeting of the national legis-

EXPECTS PUBLIC AID IN KEEPING U. S. DRY

Internal Revenue Commissioner Relies on Force of National Sentiment.

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Mr. Hurley won his sobriquet of "Silk Hat" because of his invariable custom of wearing a high hat. He has been a prominent figure in parades of veteran dragoons, bowing and waving the hat in salutation.

Denies Purloining Gallon of Whiskey and Roll of Silk.

William White, 39, a special officer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was said in Tombs court yesterday to have a covetous eye which led him to detect the presence of alcoholic beverage in a consignment of goods on Pier 10, North River, and at the same time to discern the potential retail worth of a case packed with rolls of silk. White was charged with taking one of such a gallon of whiskey and a roll of silk from the pier and hastening home. Charles E. Fellingner, captain of the New Jersey Central detectives, White denied having purloined either the whiskey or the silk, and asked for an adjournment to obtain counsel. His bail was fixed at \$1,500.

For 13th Time Seeks Mayorship of Salem—Served Five Terms.

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WARNS PROHIBITION IS NOT YET ASSURED

Head of Epworth League Sees Delay in Ohio Vote.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—Warning that permanent prohibition was not absolutely assured in the United States was sounded by the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Boston in an address to-night before the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, in convention here. "So long as Ohio can vote herself out of the Union by seeking to nullify the Constitution of the United States," he declared, "there is yet work to be done." Dr. Poling, who is president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor of the World, asserted it "took a league of nations to win a great war and it will take such a league to win a great peace."

Denying the W. C. T. U. had destroyed the saloon, Dr. Poling said the latter had committed suicide "by sinning itself to death."

World prohibition by 1925 was predicted by Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York.

OFFICER ACCUSED OF THEFT.

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The Round Peg in The Round Hole

The U. S. S. Dreadnought Idaho would be as great an economic failure in ferry boat service as she is a success as the greatest fighting ship in our navy.

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Bethlehem Motor Trucks are neither underbuilt to meet a price nor overbuilt to justify a price. In them price and quality combine in greatest value. They are round pegs in round holes. Buy your Motor Truck on Facts.

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in this week's horse show or just in the park on a Sunday morning, one must exhibit that easy-going poise of the saddle-born horseman or horsewoman. But first one must use a little good old horse-sense in the selection of the horse's harness. That means a visit to our Harness Department on the Fifth Floor, where there are dependable saddles, sets of harness in everything. Then the horsewoman gives a thought to "how she'll look" in the saddle and then—she gives another thought to the same thing! And then, if she wants to be sure she'll be smart later, she'll look at our riding habits. They are tailored along swagger lines. Every detail, every seam, every button-hole is trimly finished—every habit presents snap, chic and trig perfection. And all riding breeches are chamouis-lined and reinforced with leather.

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A riding habit of corduroy has a Norfolk coat of narrow wale corduroy. In beaver shades principally. \$37.75.

Then there is a habit of Oxford or chevrons with a semi-belted coat. \$39.75.

And a collection of exclusive and excellently styled habits in meltons, imported worsteds and tweeds from \$49.75 to \$89.75.

Third Floor, Rear.

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Women's brown or black calfkin boots are made over a swag last. \$23.08. And for men there are brown calfkin boots at \$26.48.

And riding puttees for men and women are \$6.94 to \$14.89.

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