

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy with mild temperature to-day; to-morrow, fair and colder. Highest temperature yesterday, 50; lowest, 36. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

BIG PLANTS REOPEN, WORKERS OF NATION TAKING WAGE CUTS

Business Revival Forecast in Return of Tens of Thousands of Men in Many Lines of Industry—Few Strikes Threaten.

TEXTILE AND MOTOR WORKS RUNNING

One Mill Reduces Wages 25 Per Cent. and Then Makes Similar Slash in Prices of Merchandise in Employees' Store—Buffalo Union Fights Closed Shop.

HUNDREDS of industrial plants are reopening throughout the country after long periods of idleness. From Maine to the Carolinas and from the manufacturing centers of the West despatches have come to THE NEW YORK HERALD telling of a revival in industry that has ushered in the New Year.

Two factors are outstanding in this move to get back to normality—first, reduced wages, with labor accepting readily in some cases, and in others taking them under protest; secondly, a feeling of optimism among the manufacturers that 1921 will mark a perceptible return to the orderly times before the war.

Save in a few isolated instances there have been no strikes and no disturbances. Here and there the transition has taken on odd and interesting turns, as in the case of the brick masons of a fire city company in Salt Lake City. These men, several hundred in number, asked the company yesterday to reduce their wages from \$10 to \$8 a day. In Greensboro, N. C., a syndicate controlling a group of cotton mills was compelled to make a 25 per cent. cut in wages, and to even matters up it slashed prices 25 per cent. in the stores which it runs for its 3,000 employees.

A 20 per cent. reduction has been accepted by the 9,000 employees of the Pullman Company in its shops in Illinois. This means that the men lost but one-fifth of the increases they have received in the last three years.

Tens of thousands of workers are back on the job in the New England textile mills under reductions of 22 1/2 per cent. in pay.

The situation in the different areas is told in these despatches:

HARVESTER ADDS MEN; MOTOR PLANTS BUSY

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4.—L. G. Brooks of the International Harvester Company says within the next ten days, which would bring its working force up to the maximum number, Mr. Brooks said that if business continued to improve the extra hands would be put on. The company now has 4,000 workers, and it usually runs with 4,500.

The Nash Motor Company at Kenosha will be reopened within a fortnight, giving work to about 1,000 men, and the Federal Rubber Company will resume work in ten days. This concern also employs about 1,000.

Among other large industries in this city it is estimated that some 1,500 men will be employed this week, with the Chain Belt Company taking back 350.

UNIONISTS FOR OPEN SHOP TO AVOID CUT

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—In order that they may strive to maintain the present wage scale by increased production, a "unionists for open shop" union here has come out against the closed shop and has resolved to break from the American Federation of Labor and from the International Steamfitters' Union. This became known to-day when officers of Local No. 685 gave out a resolution to that effect which they have adopted.

There are about 200 men in the union and they are employed largely in the industrial plants. Their action does not involve the building trades men, who have another union.

No. 685 is confident that it can by increased production stave off a reduction in wages and at the same time keep the present hours. On this point the resolution says:

"Freedom from outside dictation will enable us to deliver increased production, which will result in the reduction in costs our employers can fairly ask."

FALL RIVER WORKERS BACK DESPITE CUT

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. FALL RIVER, MASS., Jan. 4.—Resumption of operations yesterday by the American Printing Company, its immense printing plant and the seven mills of the textile division that feed it with the gray cloth, enabled about 5,000 persons to go to work after a protracted period of idleness. A number of other textile factories that have been running two and three days a week for the last two months started in on a four day programme until further notice.

Operations were undertaken under the 22 1/2 per cent. cut in wages. Judging by the number of workers waiting for places, but turned away, Fall River mill hands are perfectly content to labor under the reduced schedule.

Their temper is best shown by the action of the last union to vote on the cut down proposition, the Stationary Firemen's Association, which announced for participation in party conferences under protest and that a committee had been appointed to confer with the executive committee of the Cotton Manufacturers Association for the purpose of drawing up an agreement, which the union is to insist shall contain this clause:

"That as soon as conditions improve and business warrants it the union reserves the right to seek an advance in wages."

Mayor James H. Kay, inaugurated for

Continued on Fifth Page.

BALLOONISTS TELL OF FIGHT FOR LIFE; DEVoured PIGEONS

Hope Almost Gone After Wandering 2 Days, When Tracks of Indian Were Seen in the Snow.

LOST WAY IN CLOUDS

Thought They Were Still in New York State on Second Day When They Descended.

FOOD SOON WAS ALL GONE

Had Difficulty in Getting Native Indian, Who Was Suspicious, to Lead Them to Safety.

By the Associated Press. COCHRANE, Ont., Jan. 4.—First details of the experiences of the three American naval balloonists who suffered unusual hardships while wandering for four days in the dense Canadian woods and were forced to eat their carrier pigeons to subsist, were received here to-night from the Anglican minister at Moose Factory, the Hudson Bay Company's trading post where they found shelter.

The minister reported that the balloonists, who left the Rockaway, N. Y., Naval Air Station at 12:15 P. M. December 13, landed sixteen miles northwest of Moose Factory in the afternoon of the next day. They thought they were still in New York State, having been in the clouds most of the time since leaving Rockaway.

They came down, the minister said, because they thought they heard a dog barking. They were lost in the deep undergrowth of the region for the next two days and had about given up hope of ever reaching civilization.

Fortunately on December 17 they came to the Moose River and found tracks of human feet through the deeply packed snow. Later they caught up with an Indian, Tom Marks, who was out hunting. One of the three aviators was using a suit of underwear as an outer garment and the others were in uniform. Marks, taken by surprise by such a meeting in that desolate section of the country, is reported to have at first resisted their efforts to fraternize with them. Eventually they succeeded in convincing him that they mean no harm, and he guided them to the Moose Factory trading post.

Absence of severe frost during the time of their wandering in the forest undoubtedly saved them from perishing. They had eaten two of their three pigeons when they arrived at Moose Factory, where they were cared for by the inhabitants of the trading post and soon recovered from the privations and hardships.

The minister, the department spokesman, explains the mystery of why the men had not communicated with the outside world after leaving Rockaway. A trip was made to recover the balloon in an effort to salvage its contents, but it was unsuccessful. Another trip to the point of descent was planned, but it was not made.

The aeronauts had on December 26 or 27, barring unfavorable weather conditions, they are due here the end of the month since they first were organized by Alexander Hamilton. Through piecemeal legislation the departments have grown to overlap one another. There is need of a careful reorganization of Government to bring it up to business conditions and the methods of the present time.

To-morrow Senator Harding will go to Columbus to take the Scottish Rite degrees of Masonry. After a banquet to-morrow night he will be initiated in the various higher degrees up to and including the thirty-second. Presidents Garfield and McKinley were members of the Columbus consistory.

NEW HONOR FOR HARDINGS.

Los Angeles Union League Club Makes Them Life Members.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4.—President-elect and Mrs. Harding have been elected to honorary life memberships in the Los Angeles Union League Club. It was announced to-day by officers of that organization.

Mrs. Harding is the first woman to be accorded membership in the club.

ASSERTS U. S. TORTURES ITS RUSSIAN WORKERS

Moscow Reports 200,000 Reds in New York Alone.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A Moscow wireless message yesterday gave declarations by Russians formerly residing in America to the effect that Russian workers in the United States are objects of ill-treatment. The message says:

"Russian workers at the Sarnovo works who have returned from America report the position of Russian workers there very severe. They are arrested and tortured during their examination. The workers state that Russian captives are recruiting soldiers in America for white guards, and that several times dockers have refused to load ships with war supplies."

"The workers say that the work of the American Bolshevik party is proceeding successfully and that in New York alone there are 200,000 members in the party."

Continued on Second Page.

Extra Session Call May Break Precedent

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—New York Herald Bureau.

IF Senator Harding follows the recommendation of certain members of the Senate and House for calling the extra session of Congress in March he will break a precedent that has stood since the institution of the Government.

It has been customary to give a month's notice for a special session. In the days before railroads it required that long for members to be notified and get to the Capitol.

Representative Mondell, House leader, just back from Marion, said to-day he expected Senator Harding would call the extra session for either March 21 or 28, approximately half a month after the inauguration.

Dr. Escherich, Commander of Civic Guards, Involves Berlin With Powers.

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Munich Hopes More Time Will Be Granted by Entente for Compliance.

PRESS ATTACKS CABINET

Government Opposed by Papers for Yielding Earlier to Allies' Demands.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Jan. 4.

Dr. George Escherich, organizer and commander of the Bavarian Civic guards and head of the Bavarian Forestry Department, defies the Allies in so far as yielding to the demand by France for the disarmament of his forces. The French Government holds that the disbanding of these guards constitutes the very crux of the present disarmament situation in Germany, and that by not disarming them the German Government has violated the provisions of the Spa agreement.

The strength of the Bavarian civic guards has been estimated at about 200,000 officers and men. According to the French interpretation of the terms of the Spa protocol, they should have been included in the German military organizations that were to disarm by midnight on December 31 last.

Dr. Escherich was asked by THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent what would be his attitude in the event the Entente Powers presented to Germany an ultimatum threatening the occupation of the Ruhr district unless these guards were disbanded.

"My view on the question of the civic guards are too well known to make it necessary to repeat them," Dr. Escherich replied.

This statement can be read as confirming the popular belief here that the commander of the Bavarian civic guards will be unyielding in the face of such a demand by the allied Powers.

Munich to Consult Berlin.

Premier von Kaab of Bavaria is coming to Berlin soon for personal negotiations regarding the disarming of these civic guards. Meanwhile Munich dispatches show that Bavarian opinion is that an extension of time for disarming will yet be granted by the Entente. This Bavarian optimism is felt in Berlin to be borne out to-day in a Reuter despatch in which it is stated that the German failure to live up to the strict terms of the Spa agreement regarding the occupation of the Ruhr district, notes which began to arrive here before Christmas are now ascribed to French initiative and in preparation for eventual and important action in the event England could be moved to consent to it. However, the Reuter report to-day is read here as meaning that the consent by Great Britain will not be given.

The German Cabinet has sent a supplementary note to the president of the military commission, in reply to the charge that the "ordnungs police" (police to keep order) were nothing but security police reinforced and notes which assert that the force increased beyond the limit permitted by the peace treaty. It denies the allegation and insists "the German Government kept loyalty to the provisions of the peace treaty and the notes of June 22 and August 12."

The days of the disarmament crisis, however, worked a marked change in the tone of the German press. The extreme radical newspapers have undermined what credit the present Cabinet possessed with the Left Wing and Labor, and Dr. Walter Simons, Foreign Minister, who has been spared as a white raven in exceptionally black company, has lost many Labor friends by signing the notes pending for the re-creation of the Bavarian guards. Meanwhile the Conservative newspapers, opposed signing the Spa agreement, now are reading favorable lectures to the Cabinet for having insisted that the agreement could not be fulfilled, and they are trumpeting in a national zeal hardly equalled since the war.

Helpless but Defiant.

"We are disarmed and helpless, as the German note dryly admits," the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* writes. "One day the pages of history will brand these official admissions as pronouncements of profoundest shame, for now France can step into new adventures without the slightest risk she can send her troops into the Ruhr and she can sever our vital arteries. We are impotent. But no, we are not impotent. So long as we have the will to survive, the German people will not go down. Let the Moroccan march through the Brandenburg Gate. We shall yet live to be free if only we desire it. Bring this spirit in unmistakable expression to France and behold us ready and we can be sure of the results."

"The key is the French policy is the Clemenceau dictum that the Germans are unable to understand anything but force," writes the *Post*, "and intimidation."

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BAVARIA, DEFIANT, WILL NOT DISARM AT ALLIES' ORDER

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Continued on Sixth Page.

MARTIAL LAW AREA IN IRELAND EXTENDED TO 4 MORE COUNTIES

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—An official proclamation extends the martial law area from to-day to Counties Clare, Waterford, Wexford and Kilkenny and to the city of Waterford.

Martial law was proclaimed by Dublin Castle over the city and county of Cork, the city and county of Limerick and the counties of Tipperary and Kerry on December 10. Dublin city and the county of Dublin were not included in the martial law district.

In an announcement to the House of Commons the same day Premier Lloyd George, declaring the intention of the British Government to put down lawlessness in Ireland, said that if conditions should warrant it the interdicted area would be extended.

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Continued on Sixth Page.

LEGISLATURE PUTS AIDS OF MILLER IN FOUR CHIEF POSTS

Harmony on Programme of Economy as Outlined by New Governor of Empire State.

N. Y. CITY IS OFF MAP

Swann Criticised by Members of Both Houses for Crime Subpoenas to Official Accusers.

SOCIALISTS UNDER FIRE

Up-State Legislators Exhibit Hatred of Men Who Ignore Old Parties and Policies.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, Jan. 4.

The Legislature of 1921 was organized to-night by Republican majorities of both the Senate and Assembly in party caucuses. Gov. Miller did not attempt to dictate election of leaders in the two branches of the Government, but it is understood that his wishes were followed down to the smallest details.

The men who will steer the majority through this important session are Clayton R. Lusk of Cortland, chosen for majority leader of the Senate; Charles J. Hewitt of Cayuga, chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, the work of which this year becomes more important than ever under the new policy of economy; H. Edmund Machold of Jefferson, Speaker of the Assembly, to succeed Thaddeus C. Sweet; Simon L. Miller of Monroe, majority leader of the Assembly.

The organization programme went through in the caucuses without any opposition. The four men who now become the real leaders of the new Legislature have been in conference with the stand his programme and his wishes. They are in complete harmony. It appears on the surface that the executive and legislative branches are prepared to cooperate in carrying out the sweeping reforms which the new Republican administration is about to undertake.

The up-State Republicans are in the saddle. New York city practically is off the legislative map. Three of the leaders hail from central New York, which is Gov. Miller's home State, and the fourth, Mr. Machold, is the old Republican stronghold of the northern tier. Although the New York delegation in the Assembly is large enough to exercise much influence, none of the metropolitan representatives gets a commanding position, although they will get some committee chairmanships.

Government Friction Ends.

The division of the State government ended to-day when the Republicans stepped into complete control of all branches. The old friction between the executive and legislative branches, which was a source of endless conflict and political log rolling for the last two years, no longer exists. The Republican party is charged fully with the responsibility for the entire State administration, and it assumed that responsibility to-night without any reservations.

Not in several years, leaders of the Republican administration at the beginning of the year. Another respect in which the Legislature is notable is the absence of several Republicans who have been prominent in State affairs for nearly a score of years. Among those whose seats are taken by new members in the Senate are J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, Henry M. Sage of Albany, George E. Thompson of Niagara and Walter Law of Westchester, and in the Assembly Thaddeus C. Sweet, Martin G. McCusker and George E. Pearson. The two latter are now in the Senate.

While waiting for Gov. Miller's message to be read in both branches to-morrow the Senate and Assembly leaders deferred discussion of all questions of policy. They will adjourn after hearing the message read and nearly a week of ten days considering the Executive's recommendations. During the recess the chairmanships of the committees will be assigned.

Two questions discussed informally by the members to-night after the conference concerned the proposed investigation of New York city and the demand from a little band of up-State Assemblymen that the Socialist members be ousted from their seats for the third time.

May Ignore Swann's Order.

Both Senators and Assemblymen were outspoken in their criticism of Discretionary Attorney General Swann's subpoena for Senator Robinson and Assemblyman Steinberg to appear before a New York city Grand Jury and tell what they know of crime conditions. Messrs. Robinson and Steinberg are authors of a resolution, which they will present to-morrow, calling for a New York city inquiry. They were advised by their associates to ignore Swann's subpoena.

The lawbreakers said that Swann was playing a bold politics in trying to intimidate members of the Legislature. The general belief is that the Robinson-Steinberg resolution will be side tracked.

Continued on Sixth Page.

Carson Decides to Quit His Ulster Leadership

LONDON, Jan. 5 (Wednesday).

Sir Edward Carson has decided to relinquish the political leadership of the Ulster Unionists and also not to take office in a new Ulster administration, according to the London Times, which adds: "He considers his work as Ulster leader ended with the passing of a home rule act acceptable to his followers and will make way now for younger men."

Nonfolk, Va., Jan. 4.—Daniel O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, arrived at Newport News to-night a stowaway on the American steamship West Cannon. He was accompanied by Peter J. MacSwiney, brother of Terence MacSwiney, the late Lord Mayor of Cork, who starved himself to death in Brixton prison.

To the Lord Mayor was denied a passport to America by the British authorities, but MacSwiney succeeded in having him stowed away on the West Cannon. His presence on the ship was not discovered until the vessel was a day out of port and was safe from interference from British authorities.

O'Callaghan declined to make an extended statement to-night, declaring he thought it best to wait until his status had been established by the American Government. Being a foreign subject, he might be liable to provisions of the immigration laws which prohibited a subject of another country from landing in America without a passport. He did say, however, that he came to America principally to testify before the self-constituted committee of 100 now investigating alleged British cruelties in Ireland.

"You will hear from me later," he said.

MacSwiney, who is an American citizen, and who went to Ireland with an official passport, declared when the West Cannon left Cork the heart of the once beautiful Irish city was in flames. "We saw it burning," he said, "while we were steaming to sea. It was a sight I shall never forget."

MacSwiney said also that men, women and children are being murdered by the British authorities every day. "And they are robbing them, too," he added.

MacSwiney after satisfying the immigration authorities that his passport was all right received his freedom. O'Callaghan was detained until the State Department decides whether he can be admitted to the country. MacSwiney, however, declared that O'Callaghan was not at liberty declined to leave the Lord Mayor.

Both men were accompanied to the Warwick Hotel, where they are quartered, by the British Immigration Department. MacSwiney stated that when officers and crew of the ship learned the Lord Mayor was on board they did everything possible to make him stay in the ship. He got the freedom of the ship and ate his meals with the captain and other officers.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Neither Peter J. MacSwiney nor Daniel O'Callaghan has been requested to appear before the commission on the committee of one hundred, investigating the Irish question, Dr. Freder