

TROOPS FIRE ON BELFAST RIOTERS

Crown Forces Turn Machine Guns on Mobs—One Killed and Six Wounded.

DAIL, DELAYS TREATY VOTE

Final Decision on the Irish Peace Treaty Expected on Wednesday, Says Report From Sinn Fein Officials at Dublin.

Belfast, Dec. 19.—Fierce firing broke out in the Newtonards road section and East Belfast.

The firing was so intense that tram-car service was suspended. Lewis guns were used against the rioters by the crown forces. An employee of the city tram service was shot dead and at least six persons are known to have been wounded.

Final Vote Wednesday.

Dublin, Dec. 19.—Final decision on the Irish peace treaty by the Dail Eireann can be expected on Wednesday, but not before, according to information obtained from authoritative Sinn Fein circles.

A statement signed by Eamonn de Valera and Arthur Griffith announced a public session of the Dail for Monday, at which a motion for ratification of the treaty will be made. Debate on the motion to allow full publicity to the views of the conflicting sections of opinion in the Dail will, it is thought, occupy the session Monday and Tuesday, with final action on Wednesday.

All Eyes on Dublin.

London, Dec. 19.—With ratification of the Irish peace treaty completed in the Imperial parliament, all eyes were turned on Dublin, where the Dail Eireann continued its deliberations. The consensus of opinion of the Irish correspondents of the morning newspapers is that Friday's discussions in the Dail added strength to the supporters of the treaty, although it is recognized that the opposition continued to be formidable.

Some writers see confirmation of the opinion that the treaty adherents are winning in the fact that the attempt issued in Dublin calling for a public session of the Dail is signed by both Eamon Valera and Arthur Griffith, instead of by De Valera alone, as such announcements have been signed heretofore. They think that this circumstance implies that Griffith's following in the dail now considerably outnumbers De Valera's.

DRY RAIDS IN MINE STRIKE

Federal Agents Seize Women as Bootleggers While Troops Patrol Kansas Area.

Pittsburgh, Kans., Dec. 19.—National guardsmen continued to patrol the Kansas coal fields, while federal agents were making an effort to stamp out alleged traffic in liquor here. Ten persons, among them several women arrested in raids at Frontenac, were in jail, charged with making and selling liquor. Four women, arrested on charges of unlawful assemblage in connection with demonstrations of woman strike sympathizers earlier in the week, also are in jail. No request for additional troops has been made but word from Topeka said that women had been mobilized and that should additional disturbances occur they will be ordered here at once.

SWEAR TO YANK ATROCITIES

Santo Domingo Natives Tell of Alleged Cruelties by American Troops.

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, Dec. 19.—Testimony of alleged atrocities during the American military occupation of Santo Domingo and Hayti, such as cutting off ears of prisoners and pouring salt into their wounds, was given by witnesses before the United States senate committee. Other instances of alleged cruelty include the allegation by a witness that a prisoner had been slashed with a knife from his throat to his abdomen. The military authorities here claimed that such a case had never been called to their attention before, and said a full investigation of this charge would be conducted by them.

ANOTHER SHE MAN-KILLER

Arizona Woman Declares She is Cousin of Clara Smith Haman, Who Killed Oklahoma Politician.

Globe, Ariz., Dec. 19.—Miss Alma Smith, who shot and killed H. L. Christensen, an automobile dealer, in her room here, told officials she was a cousin of Clara Smith Haman, who shot and killed Jake Haman at Ardmore, Okla. The statement was made to Undersheriff Gus Williams, Dr. R. D. Kennedy and Dr. S. O. Gunter at the hospital, where she was taken, seriously wounded.

DEXTER S. KIMBALL



Dean Dexter S. Kimball of the college of engineering, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., who has assumed office as president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the largest engineering society in the country.

INJURED GOBS LANDED

Seven of Crew of U. S. Destroyer Graham Hurt in Crash.

Confusion of Signals Caused Collision Between Panama Steamer and Warcraft Off Seagirt.

New York, Dec. 19.—Seven seamen, injured in the collision between the liner Panama and the United States destroyer Graham, off Seagirt, at night arrived here and were taken to the naval hospital in Brooklyn.

The men, all of whom were of the crew of the Graham, are: W. H. Kelly, Raymond A. Smith, F. W. Thompson, J. T. Wright, Benjamin Meggison, F. A. Reed and J. B. Rogers.

Kelly was most seriously injured, having suffered concussion of the brain and scalds from a broken steam pipe. The others had received severe bruises and lacerations, but none of them was dangerously injured.

The men were brought to this city on board the Panama, which proceeded under her own steam after the accident. With them were brought 50 seamen, who were being taken to Charleston on board the Graham for distribution among various naval stations in the southern states. The Graham, attended by the coast guard boats Seneca and Gresham and the tender Sand Piper, came into port several hours after the Panama arrived.

Confusion of signals was said by the Graham's crew to have caused the collision. They appeared to be misunderstanding between the helmsmen of the two craft when they met off Seagirt shortly after dark, and as a result, the Graham laid her course across the bow of the Panama, which was on her way to this city from Cristobal.

The Panama was not seriously damaged, but the Graham had a large hole torn in her port side.

For a time after the crash the vessels clung together, and it was in this period that the injured men and 50 shipmates were transferred to the liner. The 70 other men on the destroyer remained with the officers and worked the boat into the harbor.

EMMA GOLDMAN IS HOMELESS

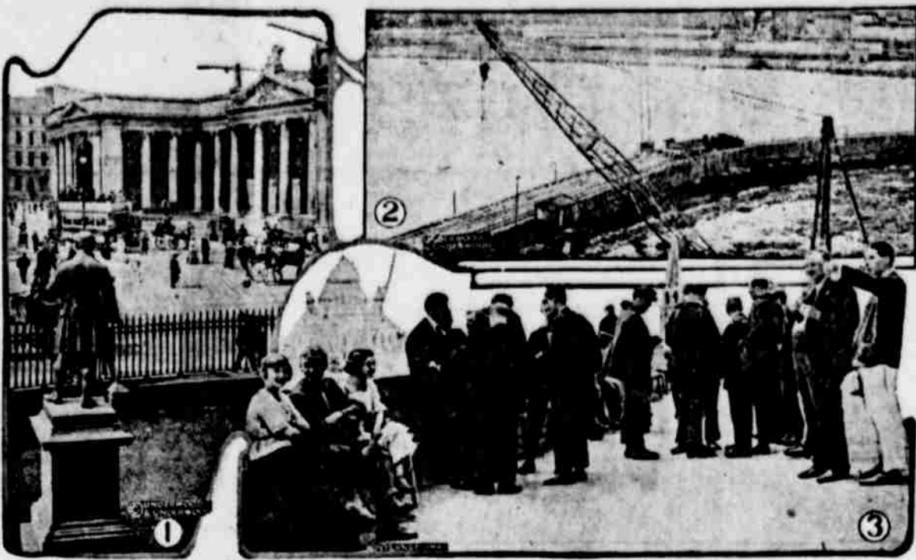
Permit to Stay in Latvia Expires and She is Without Pass to Go to Any Other Country.

Riga, Latvia, Dec. 19.—Mollie Steimer, Jacob Abrams, Hyman Lachowsky and Samuel Lipman, deported from the United States after being pardoned for seditious activities, have entered soviet Russia. Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman are still here. They are without German visas or permission to go to any other country and their permit to stay in Latvia has expired. Alexander Shapiro, another American anarchist, who has left Russia, is also here.

7 HELD FOR MINE KILLING

West Virginia Troops Capture Suspects in Connection With Death of Deputy Sheriff.

Charleston, W. Va., Dec. 19.—Seven men have been arrested at Dry Branch on Cabin creek, Kanawha county, by state troopers in connection with the death of John Gorn, deputy sheriff of Logan county, who was killed on Blair mountain during the march of armed men from Marmet to the Logan-Boone county line last summer.



1—The Irish House of Parliament in Dublin, formerly the Bank of Ireland. 2—Unfinished dam at Muscle Shoals, the great power plant which Henry Ford wishes to buy from the government. 3—American Communist delegates on the balcony of the former czar's palace in Moscow.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Pacific Peace Treaty Signed and Agreement on Navy Plan Is Announced.

CHINA PROBLEM IS HARDER

Irish Pact Before British Parliament and Dail Eireann for Ratification—War Between Chile and Peru Threatened Over Tacna-Arica.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

STEADILY and sanely the Washington conference is performing the great task which President Harding set for it. Such was the progress made last week that it seemed likely the major problems would be solved before the holidays and that the conference would adjourn, leaving details to be settled by experts and certain of the questions to be handled by future conferences.

The way was cleared effectively by the quadruple agreement for stabilization of peace in the Pacific. This, in the form of a treaty, was signed on Tuesday by the delegates of the four powers and now awaits formal ratification by the legislative bodies of those nations. That it will be ratified in Great Britain, France and Japan is beyond doubt, and there are few who think that the American senate will not also accept it. Senator Borah of course has announced his opposition to the treaty, and Senators Reed and LaFollette stand with him. They profess to find in its second article commitments similar to those in Article 10 of the League of Nations covenant, and even worse than the latter. So far no one else worth mentioning has discovered the terrible danger in Article 2. Those who approve of the treaty—and they appear to be decidedly in the majority both in the senate and in the country generally—agree with Premier Takahashi of Japan, who says the pact is "the grandest contribution to the cause of peace ever recorded in history."

There were rumors in Washington that former President Wilson was advising the Democratic senators to fight the treaty, but more reliable reports were to the effect that he had urged them not to commit themselves until the conference had completed its work and the pact could be studied in its relations to the other agreements reached. Of course Senator Underwood, the Democratic leader in the senate, cannot oppose the treaty for he signed it as one of the delegates. When President Harding will send it in for ratification is not known. It may not be until after the holiday recess.

WITH that treaty out of its way, the conference resumed consideration of the naval reduction and limitation plan. The Japanese pleaded earnestly to be permitted to retain their new pet dreadnaught, the Mutsu. For several days the Americans held out against this, but finally it was agreed to, with the understanding that, to maintain the 5-5-3 ratio, the American navy should retain the super-dreadnaughts Colorado and Washington in place of the Delaware and the North Dakota, and that Great Britain should retain two of the new Hood type battleships already designed. But those Hood vessels as designed would be more powerful than either the Colorado or the Mutsu class, so it was suggested that they should not be built any larger than the Colorado. This plan was accepted by all and the naval agreement was formally announced to the conference. The pact

includes the provision that there shall be no increases in fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific region, including the British case and fortifications at Hongkong and Kowloon. This restriction does not apply to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan proper, nor to the coasts of the United States and Canada.

China's delegation stepped forward again on Wednesday with formal plea to the Far Eastern committee for the abrogation of the treaties growing out of the twenty-one demands of Japan in 1915, which China says she was forced to accept. By these treaties Japan retains her hold on Shantung and Manchuria. The Japanese delegates quickly and sharply objected to the Chinese proposal and the committee adjourned sine die. Meanwhile the negotiations between the Japanese and Chinese outside the conference are continuing, the latter putting forward a plan by which Chinese bankers propose to purchase from Japan the ownership and control of the Shantung railroad—the nub of the whole controversy over that province. It was said the Japanese had so far receded from their original claims for retention of half ownership that they were now willing to give up the road, with certain reservations concerning the methods and security for payment, and also preferential rights of investment. These rights might result in giving the Japanese actual control of the management, but China realizes that she cannot get all she asks.

The members of the conference evidently feel that the best they can do for China now is to adopt a new "bill of rights" for her which will enable her to organize a stable functioning government, and that to such a government may be left many of the country's problems and troubles.

To further complicate the Chinese problem came from the soviet government of Russia a protest against discussion of the Chinese Eastern railway by the conference. The road, which is of immense strategic and economic importance to Russia, China and Japan, was built by Russia and legally speaking belongs to Russia. For several years it has been managed by an interlarded board whose chairman is John F. Stevens of America. Both the United States and Japan have spent large sums on the upkeep of the line.

Secretary Hughes made public the main points of the agreement entered into between the United States and Japan concerning Yap and the other islands north of the equator assigned to Japan by the treaty of Versailles. It confers upon the United States equal privileges with Japan in all those islands but imposes on it no obligations or responsibilities.

BRITISH and French statesmen and financiers have not yet been able to come to anything like agreement concerning the German reparations, and from both countries come unofficial but insistent calls to America to take part in the discussions. The hope is expressed daily that President Harding will call another conference to handle this problem and that of world finances generally. Meantime the senate finance committee is fussing with the administration's foreign loan refunding bill and trying to do things to it which Secretary of the Treasury Mellon does not like. He especially objected to a proposed provision requiring foreign nations to make payments of interest on their indebtedness to the United States semi-annually. He said this would seriously handicap negotiations for refunding the loans.

BOTH the British parliament and the Dail Eireann, the "peasant parliament" of Ireland, met last week to receive the reports of the peace delegates and to act on the treaty, they

PROF. OF GEOLOGY IN BEREA RETURNS FROM CLEVELAND

Gave Testimony Relative to Ohio Gas Supply

Prof. W. G. Burroughs has recently returned to his work as professor of Geology in Berea College, after a stay of some length in Cleveland, O., where he was called to be consulting geologist for the city of Cleveland in an investigation which was being carried on relative to the natural gas resources of the field supplying Cleveland with gas. The investigation was brought about as a result of an attempt to raise the price of gas on the city by the various branches of the Standard Oil Company upon which Cleveland has depended for its supply of this fuel.

The fact that Professor Burroughs was called to give testimony in this important investigation is evidence of his work and ability in the field of geology, and Berea College is thus honored. Prof. W. G. Burroughs specialized in Geology while at Oberlin College, where he received the A.B. degree and the Phi Beta Kappa key for high scholarship and A.M. degree in 1911. During 1912 and 1913, as Geologist on the Ohio State Geological Survey, he made the Geological map for the Government, across most of northern Ohio, and also carried on scientific work in Economic Geology for the State Geological Survey. His private work for investors and companies has been conducted in the States of Ohio, New York, Oklahoma and Virginia. Mr. Burroughs has written over eighty magazine and book articles on this subject which have appeared in the following publications: The New International Encyclopedia, 1917 edition, Building Stones of Ohio, Coal Industry, Coal Age, Colliery Engineer, Mines and Mining, Engineering and Mining Journal, American Boy, Mining Magazine of London, England, Ohio Archaeological, A Historical Quarterly, Popular Mechanics and some others. Mr. Burroughs has lectured at Chautauqua, New York, summer schools for ten years.

Under the leadership of Mr. Burroughs the department of geology in Berea College during the last year and a half has grown rapidly and is one of the best geology departments in the State of Kentucky. It is now the second largest, surpassed by none except that of the State University. The department of geology is fully equipped with maps and minerals and other necessary apparatus so that the student secures a thorough training in the science of geology. This is of inestimable value to the student from the mountains, as a knowledge of the field of geology in the mountains of Kentucky is becoming more and more urgent, if the mountain student is to take advantage of the great wealth in mineral resources which lie in the regions that properly belong to him. It ought not to be necessary for the mountain regions to depend upon outside knowledge for the exploitation of their own natural resources, and there is no reason why mountain students should not handle the course that will equip them to handle the resources that are the future of this part of the

mountains. They should never make bad use of the resources they see, and feel it, and use them modestly. The more they know of them, they know their own dependence on them.

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The agreement in regard to Ireland is still under consideration by the Dail Eiran. Thus far the question has not come to a vote and both sides are being set forth by the strongest speakers. In the English Parliament, on the contrary, the agreement was ratified by a majority of 166 to 47 in the House of Lords and 401 to 58 in the House of Commons. The meeting was one of the best attended in many years. The Colonies, particularly Australia, Canada, and South Africa, are making demonstrations of approval and are anxious to welcome Ireland into the number of free states attached to the British Empire. In India the concession to Ireland seems to encourage the slow but strong movement that has been going on ever since the war for Home Rule. The province of Ulster is still unreconciled. England in the meantime is confident that the problem is settled.

Germany has finally given notice that she cannot pay the reparation bill that comes due in January. All kinds of suggestions have been made in regard to a way of meeting the situation. The latest one that is being considered by the Allies would provide for a status of bankruptcy in Germany. This would allow the Allies to take charge of the custom houses and other sources of taxation and appropriate a certain proportion toward the indemnity. It would throw upon the Allies also the responsibility and duty of providing means to improve the currency of Germany. It is a rather heroic treatment that might not satisfy either side. It is a possible solution, however, and one that might be more generally applied to other countries in Europe that are in financial trouble.

The conference at Washington has its periods of ups and downs. The past week is noted for the discordant attitude of France and China. France has made an unexpected demand for an increase in her navy beyond that allotted in the plan of Secretary Hughes. China has shown displeasure at the arrangement with Japan and feels that her interests have been sacrificed. In the late reports, however, a settlement seems to be in sight on the basis of an abandonment of Shantung by the Japanese and a payment by China for the railroad given up. China is likewise to have control of the tariff at her ports and thus will be able to provide a revenue, on condition that it be a tariff for revenue only. The twenty-one demands made by Japan on China during the war have not been adjusted.

A revolution in Guatemala, in Central America, has deposed the president, Herrera. It is supposed to be the work of his predecessor, Cabrera, who was himself deposed. These revolutions are accomplished without much bloodshed, but they are disturbing. It has been reported that the revolution may be the means of bringing about a Pan-American Congress in Washington under the leadership of the United States to seek a means of stopping revolutionary disturbance in the Latin-American countries to the south of us. Several congresses of that kind have already been held since the plan was started by James G. Blaine, forty years ago. The Pan-American Building in Washington is a permanent memorial to the idea. The meetings have been of much benefit.

The famous Austrian surgeon, Dr. Lorenz, who came to this country to give his services to our crippled children as an expression of gratitude for our aid to those of his own country has been meeting opposition from the medical profession. The great crowd of patients that are drawn by the hope of cure is an impressive witness to the need of such service. It is urged that a large part of these are hopeless cases and that false hopes are awakened. Moreover, the treatment requires a long period of attention which is thrown on our own doctors. It is creditable to the profession, however, that enough sentiment has been created to make it possible for the Austrian surgeon to remain and continue his services.

The influence of one country on (Continued on Page 5)

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