

Italian Socialists Plan Supreme Act of Rebellion and to Insult and Attack King in Parliament

RUMORS OF VERY SERIOUS CRISIS STIRRING ITALY

Revolutionary Sentiments of Wildest Character, Involving Both Cabinet and Reigning House of Italy, Being Circulated—Socialists Favor Extreme Policy, Which Will Eventually Lead to Bolshevism.

ROME, Friday, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Rumors of the wildest character regarding the possibility of a very serious crisis, involving not only the cabinet but also the reigning house of Italy, are in circulation as the opening of parliament, set for December 1, approaches.

The Socialists, proud of their recent victory, are eager to continue what they call their "march forward." The more authoritative members of the party, however, such as Deputy Tarditi, leader of the Intransigents, Deputy Trever and Signor Madiglania, are against any excesses.

The new elements which have entered the Socialist parliamentary group are declared to be animated by revolutionary sentiments and to favor an extreme policy which, in their opinion, will inevitably lead to the advent of Bolshevism in Italy. This section now has the most important one, if not the most important one, in that it will certainly assume command of the party because of the audacity and determination of its members to attain control by whatever means seems best to them.

Plan a Rebellion.
Members of this section are quoted as declaring that, comprising as they do more than 150 "live wires" among the 350 deputies, the remainder will not dare oppose them and that they will be able to accomplish "some supreme act of rebellion which will overthrow the tottering government of the bourgeoisie."

Formerly the Socialists never attended the opening of parliament abandoning themselves so that they might avoid being present when the king delivered his speech from the throne and to escape taking the prescribed oath to the king's presence. The newly elected members, however, insist that the entire group should attend the ceremony, but the king, in his moment he appeared and prevented him from speaking. They have gone so far as to threaten that they would be attacked on his way to the chamber, or upon his return.

All this, it is pointed out, may be much more than is possible of accomplishment. Nevertheless it has had the effect of making the responsible authorities restless and anxious. It has been conceded among them that there is no measure which it would be possible to take to prevent one hundred and fifty members whistling and shouting and making it impossible for the king to be heard.

The rules of the Italian parliament do not provide for any such contingency, as is thus threatened for it is stipulated that no police or armed force can be employed in the hall where the senators and deputies meet. There would be no means of applying coercion, as the meeting Monday, December 1, will be the first gathering of the new parliamentary body, and the rules of the new chamber for maintaining order will not then have been formulated.

The council of ministers has been meeting almost daily to discuss this situation as well as the Adriatic complications.

Recent Rome dispatches have hinted at a possible demonstration against King Victor Emmanuel on the part of anti-constitutional deputies on the occasion of the delivery of the speech from the throne and reports were circulated that a speech might be delivered by President Nitti or some other official instead of the king, who left Rome last week.

In a dispatch from Rome dated Saturday and received here Sunday, however, the Giornale d'Italia was quoted as denying that the king would not be present at the opening of parliament and adding that all the constitutionalist deputies would be ready to make an enthusiastic demonstration for the sovereign.

It may be noted that the Rome dispatch received today bearing Friday's date and bringing out clearly the seriousness of the crisis as it then appeared, has been preceded in arrival by dispatches of later dates. Delays in transmission, of course, may entirely account for the failure of this important dispatch to reach this country at an earlier date.

Withdrawal of Troops
PARIS, Nov. 24.—The withdrawal of the American troops from Coblenz, in occupied Germany, is not considered in American peace circles as necessary in consequence of the failure of the United States senate to ratify the German peace treaty. It is contended that the United States is still one of the allied and associated powers, and that the postponement of final action on the treaty does not change its relation to either the reported powers, or to Germany.

SUICIDE CLUB RETURNS FROM PERILOUS TRIP
NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The United States navy's "suicide club"—3,600 officers and men of 59 mine sweepers just returned from the perilous task of clearing the North sea of mines—was honored today by the navy.

Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, commander of the fleet, reviewed the craft in the Hudson. Submarine tenders, submarine chasers and trawlers removed 50,000 mines planted in an area of 250 square miles in the North sea. During the operations some of the craft were damaged by explosives and many men were injured.

TWENTY-FIVE LOSE LIVES IN FIRE AT DANCE
VILLA PLATTE, La., Nov. 24.—With all persons in the building at the time accounted for, the complete list today of those who lost their lives in the dance hall fire here Saturday night was announced as 28. About 300 persons were guests at a dance on the second floor of a frame building and in addition to the heavy death toll, scores were badly burned or seriously hurt in the mad rush to escape through the one narrow exit.

Of the dead 14 were crushed when the terror-stricken crowd rushed for the stairway leading to the street and which collapsed, cutting off the escape of others. The remaining 14 were caught on the second floor and many of their bodies were so badly burned as to make identification difficult.

The fire was said to have started from the explosion of an oil stove on which a 12-year-old boy was making coffee in the storeroom beneath the dancers.

VILLE PLATTE, La., Nov. 23.—Twenty-five persons, most of them women and girls, lost their lives here last night in a fire which quickly destroyed a frame building in which 300 of the village folk were making merry at a dance. Fifteen others were se-

BANDIT HEADED EAST

Bill Carlisle Announces Arrival at Buffalo, New York.

CARD TO CHIEF

Rawlins Officials Believe Messages Are a Hoax.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Bill Carlisle, escaped convict bandit, is headed east, according to a dispatch to the Evening News from Erie, Pa., where he is said to have been last night.

Carlisle followed his usual spectacular methods of calling at a newspaper office and leaving a message announcing his arrival.

The note read: "To some editor: Just dropped in for something to eat. How is the search coming? I've got them hunting this time. Wishing myself lots of luck."
(Signed) "BILL CARLISLE, Former Convict Number 2383"

Carlisle in Atlanta.
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—Chief of Police Beavers today received a postcard, mailed in Atlanta at 7:30 o'clock last night and signed "William Carlisle." It said:

"Just hit this town. I like it very much. Think I will stick around here for a while and see what I can get out of the Southern railroad. Regards to the entire force."

Prison Number of Carlisle.
RAWLINS, Wyo., Nov. 24.—The prison number of William Carlisle, escaped convict and train robber, as shown by records at the Wyoming state penitentiary is 2354.

Officials said the reconsidered the Erie, Pa., letter signed by Carlisle a hoax.

Persons leaving the auditorium spread the report over town and services at several churches were abruptly ended. Meanwhile Mr. Marshall communicated with The Associated Press and learned that the report of the president's death was without foundation.

Supreme Council to Send Note to the Germans
PARIS, Nov. 24.—The supreme council today decided to send the German delegation here a note in reply to the one submitted by the Germans informing the council of the departure for Berlin of the plenipotentiaries sent in connection with the protocol guaranteeing the carrying out of the armistice terms, which Germany has been informed she will have to sign before the peace treaty is put into effect.

The note's contents, it was announced, will be made public tomorrow.

The council received advices from Sir George Clerk, its representative in the negotiations with Hungary, that he would leave Budapest this evening for Paris.

It was announced that the German and Polish plenipotentiaries discussing the question of Danzig would hold meetings in Paris.

When is Santa Claus Sam going to start for Bolshevikia with his pack full of little Red?

TACKLES COAL STRIKE



WASHINGTON—Dr. Harry A. Garfield knows more about the problems of coal rationing than any other man in the country, for he was America's fuel administrator during the war. Now he has been called back to Washington, and may be given the handling of the coal situation during the miners' strike.

ATLANTA OFFERS REWARD

Officials Seeking Man Who Announced Death of the President.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—State and city officials today were investigating the hoax perpetrated here last night by an unidentified man who telephoned to the city auditorium, where Vice President Marshall was speaking, that President Wilson was dead and that Washington was calling Mr. Marshall on the long distance telephone.

After Mr. Marshall had announced the message to the audience, women began to weep and at the request of Governor Dorey, who was present, a minister offered prayer. As the audience filed out the organist played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Persons leaving the auditorium spread the report over town and services at several churches were abruptly ended. Meanwhile Mr. Marshall communicated with The Associated Press and learned that the report of the president's death was without foundation.

Governor Dorey offered a reward of \$100 for the arrest of the man who telephoned the report.

SUPREME COUNCIL TO SEND NOTE TO THE GERMANS

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PLANTS CLOSING DOWN

Fuel Shortage Causing a Curtailment of All Industries.

24TH DAY OF STRIKE

Miners Determined to Remain Idle in Great Coal Fields.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.—The union miners of the Pittsburgh district will not return to work until their leaders and the coal operators' committee have signed a new wage agreement in Washington, was the opinion expressed at the United Mine Workers' headquarters here today.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Industrial plants all over the middle west continued to close down today. Fuel supplies to public utilities were curtailed further and regional coal committees advised individuals to save coal as the nation-wide strike of bituminous miners entered its 24th day.

The only large producing center reporting an improvement during the last twenty-four hours was West Virginia, where the output in the non-union fields of the southern part of the state was said to be normal. The operators also asserted that additional mines in the New River and Kanawha districts were expected to open today.

In the great bituminous fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois the miners apparently were determined to remain idle until a controversy over wages and hours is reached by the conference at Washington of operators and miners.

At Indianapolis agreed to close their factories three days in a week, beginning today, until the coal shortage is relieved. In Chicago heat was shut off in street cars.

Governor to Head Troops.
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—No further trouble at St. Charles, where a mining town near the Kentucky border, had been reported at the executive offices here early today. Governor Davis was expected to reach the town some time today to take personal charge of the 500 militiamen who were ordered there following appeals from local coal miners for protection against radicals who, they said, had mounted high powered guns on the hills commanding the entrance to the mines and had opened fire on those miners who had attempted to enter the shafts to begin work. The radicals are also said to have declared their intention to dynamite the mines should operations be resumed and the little town was reported to be an armed camp with the possibility of serious trouble at any minute.

Governor Davis expected to make a personal appeal to the strikers to return to work. Should this fail the troops were expected to take over control of the community. As several of the mines extend under the state line into Kentucky, where there also are entrances, troops from that state probably will be called out to assist, it was said.

Climax Is Expected.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Wage negotiations promised to move today to a climax, as coal mine operators, miners and government officials resumed consideration of the deadlock in the industry. Though the flat rejection of three separate proposals for increasing the compensation of miners, which were presented in turn by the operators, the miners and finally by Secretary of Labor Wilson, left the conference facing a possible break, hopes were held out that Fuel Administrator Garfield would settle the controversy by fixing a definite limit on the advance he will allow in bituminous coal prices.

Operators have challenged sharply the correctness of Secretary Wilson's compromise suggestion for a 31 per-

HUNGER STRIKE NOTICE

Official Warning That No More Liberations Will Be Allowed.

SERIOUS MATTER

Bank Clerks Through-out Ireland to Strike December 31.

DUBLIN, Sunday, Nov. 23.—Official notice was given today that no more prisoners would be liberated for hunger striking and that hunger strikers must themselves be responsible for consequences of their acts.

This notice is regarded seriously in Irish political circles and it is expected that hunger strikes will become numerous and that deaths in prison will follow. The effect would revive the bitterness evoked by the death of Thomas Ashe, Sinn Fein leader, who died in May, 1916, as the result of a hunger strike.

DUBLIN, Sunday, Nov. 23.—Bank clerks throughout Ireland will strike December 31 unless the directors of banks recognize their union. This was decided at a conference of the bank clerks' union today. The proposed strike would affect 3,000 out of a total of 3,700 bank clerks in Ireland.

COAL CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON MARKING TIME
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Operators and miners of the central competitive bituminous coal field marked time today in their negotiations for a new wage scale while awaiting a decision by Fuel Administrator Garfield as to what of any wage advance should be passed on to the public.

When the wage scale committee met this morning the operators obtained an adjournment until tomorrow at which time they expect Dr. Garfield will be prepared to make a statement based on further investigation of facts connected with the coal industry.

Two separate proposals are before the committee. One is the offer of the operators for an increase of 20 per cent for day work and 15 cents a ton for machine mining and the other is the demands of the miners for a wage increase of 40 per cent and a seven hour day.

cent advance in wages as necessary to meet cost of living conditions. However, the miners have accepted it, providing their working day can be shortened to seven hours instead of eight, the present standard.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 24.—Union coal mines of the Pittsburgh district remained idle today and the miners displayed no inclination to return to work until some agreement had been reached by the Washington conference between representatives of the men and the operators. Fear of a possible coal shortage here has subsided somewhat, but members of the fuel distribution committee, continued to urge that consumers practice every economy to prevent a coal famine.

No Mines Operating
PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 24.—Reports to Pittsburgh this morning from Weir and Seaman, centers of the region in which scores of small mines are located, some of which were expected to resume production of coal today, showed that no mines were in operation.

TREATY A PARTY MATTER

Germans Consider Action of U. S. Senate Partisan Politics.

PURPOSE ANALYZED

Believe Republicans Desire to Discredit Democratic President.

BERLIN, Sunday, Nov. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—Failure by the United States senate to ratify the treaty between the allied powers and Germany is considered the result of partisan politics by Die Zeit.

"We must accustom ourselves to the fact that the peace treaty upon which, for us, life and future depend, is treated in America largely as a political party matter," says the newspaper. "Not because the treaty displeases the Republicans, who were more inimical to Germany than the Democrats, nor because they find the conditions too hard for Germany do they condemn it, but because the Democratic leader signed the treaty and they wish to discredit him and his party in the coming elections."

"It is plain now that President Wilson had no right to act as the protagonist of the league of nations nor to make promises to the European peoples for the fulfillment of which he was unable to rely, even on his own people."

Americans to Sign.
PARIS, Nov. 24.—The American delegates to the peace conference not having received instructions to the contrary, will sign the Bulgarian peace treaty, which will be much simpler than those at Versailles and St. Germain, will take place in the mayor's office at Neuilly.

Frank L. Polk, American under secretary of state, probably will sign for the United States; Cecil B. Harmsworth, British under secretary for foreign affairs, for Great Britain; Sir George H. Perley for Canada, Andrew Fisher for Australia; Andrey Blandin for South Africa; Thomas Mackenzie for New Zealand; Dr. Eduard Benes for Czechoslovakia; Baron van den Heuvel for Belgium; Victor Antonesco, Rumanian minister to France, and General Coanda, former Rumanian premier, for Rumania, and M. Trumbitch, Juco-Slav foreign minister, Nikola P. Pachitch, former Serbian premier, and M. Zeller, for Jugoslavia.

M. Stambulivsky, the Bulgarian premier, whose credentials were verified today at the foreign office, will sign for Bulgaria.

View of Supreme Council
PARIS, Nov. 24.—The sudden departure of the commission head by Herr von Simson, delegated by the German government to sign for Germany, the protocol guaranteeing enforcement of the peace treaty and to change ratifications of the document, is regarded in American peace delegation circles as having close connection with the news of the adjournment of the United States senate without ratifying the treaty.

The American opinion, however, does not agree with the majority of French criticisms that the Germans are using the failure of the senate to ratify the treaty as a pretext for avoiding fulfillment of the peace terms. It is suggested that the Germans are hesitating because they are confronted with a situation in which the absence of American members from the commissions charged with supervision of execution of the treaty deprives them of what that are supposed to consider as a counter-poise to the points of view of their former European enemies.

The supreme council's note to the German delegation is understood to be a sort of summons to the Germans to make known whether they want to sign the protocol and make the treaty effective or not. It is not understood to be couched as an ultimatum.