

GERMANY ACCEPTS NEW ALLIED TERMS FOR THE ARMISTICE

Various Parties Are Said to Have Been Present at the Meeting at Weimar at Which the Acceptance Was Decided Upon Sunday Night, Just Before the Expatriation of Old Armistice.

SPARTACAN UPRISING OCCURS IN NUREMBERG

The People Were Protesting Against the Regulation of the Bavarian Army, and Government Forces Interfered—Mob Then Seized Telephone and Telegraph.

Copenhagen, Feb. 17.—The German government on Sunday night accepted the allies' terms for the extension of the armistice, according to a dispatch to the Politiken from Weimar.

The meeting at which the acceptance was decided upon, the Politiken's correspondent says, was attended by leaders of the various parties.

London, Feb. 17.—The German cabinet discussed the armistice terms from 10:30 Sunday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when an effort was made to summon the national assembly to decide upon the answer, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. It was found impossible to summon the assembly, it is added, and after a conference with the party leaders, it was decided to accept the terms unconditionally.

Copenhagen, Feb. 17.—Replying to a request by Matthias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission, for a delay in the signing of the armistice terms until Monday noon, Marshal Foch declared that the armistice expired at 5 o'clock Monday morning and that the last hour for signing would be 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon in order to be able to issue the necessary orders to the troops. If not signed then, Marshal Foch said he would be obliged to leave Tress and the armistice would no longer be in force. Answering Erzberger's counter demands, Marshal Foch said the new armistice terms had been fixed by the heads of the associated governments and that he was unable to alter them.

GERMANS ASTOUNDED AT COST OF WAR

They Were Told by Minister of Finance Schiffer That the Cost to Germany Had Been 161,000,000,000 Marks.

Weimar, Saturday, Feb. 15 (By the Associated Press).—The German people generally do not yet understand clearly the financial situation in which the war has left them and they are too optimistic, declared Dr. Schiffer, the minister of finance, in an address to the German national assembly to-day. He apparently astonished the house when he gave the statistics to show that the war had cost 161,000,000,000 marks.

Dr. Schiffer then asked the assembly to vote a credit in the form of a loan for 25,000,000,000 marks, the greatest loan the German people ever have been asked to raise. He explained that last October the government stood on the verge of financial exhaustion. It asked for a credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, but when this was refused raised it by means of bank note issues. The speaker was applauded when he remarked that truth and openness should be the basis of all politics and finance.

The finance committee said the expenditures were divided as follows: 7,600,000,000 marks in 1914; 23,000,000,000 in 1915; 29,000,000,000 in 1916; 39,500,000,000 in 1917; 48,000,000,000 in 1918. In addition 6,000,000,000 marks in treasury bonds was issued and there were credits of 9,500,000,000 marks to allies of Germany, making a total of nearly 161,000,000,000 marks, which exceeded by 14,000,000,000 the credits which had been granted. Credits made available by loans totaled 58,000,000,000 marks.

The daily expenditure during the war, Dr. Schiffer added, ranged from 49,000,000 marks in 1914 to 135,000,000 in 1918. The minister explained that there had been a steady decrease in expenditures since the signing of the armistice. The minister condemned the waste throughout the war and characterized the war finances as "a program of desecration." He said that the soldiers and workmen's councils since the war had at times been accused unjustly, but unfortunately too many councils were not advantageous to the government financially.

Dr. Schiffer emphasized the imperative need of economy and said the German people must look upon expenditures in an entirely different manner than formerly. He said the government would need 10,000,000,000 marks during the current year to cover interest payments alone.

GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER Is Said to Have Resigned, But There Is No Confirmation.

Baale, Feb. 17.—Count Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German foreign minister, has resigned, according to a Weimar dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. There is no confirmation from other sources.

MOB TAKES CONTROL IN BAVARIAN CITY

Provoked by Action of the Government Forces in Trying to Break Up Procession, Spartacans Seized Various Offices.

Copenhagen, Feb. 17.—The telephone, telegraph and newspaper offices at Nuremberg, Bavaria, have been occupied by Spartacans, according to reports received here. The outbreak in Nuremberg followed an attempt by the government forces to disperse a procession of Spartacans who were protesting against the regulation of the Bavarian army. Shots were said to have been fired from the barracks into the crowd, which took matters into its own hands and stormed the army headquarters and seized the telephone, telegraph and newspaper offices.

FRANCE'S FINANCIAL CONDITION WORRIES

The Matter Is Expected to Be Brought Before the Chamber of Deputies for a Discussion.

Paris, Sunday, Feb. 16.—The financial situation in France is being given serious attention by various committees and groups of the Chamber of Deputies where it will be the subject of an interpellation soon.

France's war expenses are expected to total 182,000,000,000 francs, with a requirement of 158,000,000,000 francs, showing a deficit of 24,000,000,000 francs. These resources comprise 18,000,000,000 francs from taxation, 54,000,000,000 from four war loans, 20,000,000,000 advanced by the Bank of France, the product of short-time treasury bonds, together with advances made by allies and credits opened in foreign countries.

In addition to the 24,000,000,000 deficit there are exceptional expenses, such as compensation to civilians for war damage, which is moderately estimated at 10,000,000,000 francs; the cost of exchanging the German mark currency of Alsace-Lorraine, 2,500,000,000 francs; the payment of bonds issued in liberated regions, 1,500,000,000; demobilization bonuses, estimated at between 2,000,000,000 and 6,000,000,000 francs, together with other exceptional expenses which will bring the estimated total to 26,000,000,000, and make the total deficit 50,000,000,000 francs.

It is reckoned that the expenses for 1920 will be 18,500,000,000 francs, of which the existing budget can supply only 8,000,000,000. The question is, therefore, being discussed in French quarters whether, apart from Germany's war contribution, a new division of war expenses ought not to be considered by the allies in order to distribute more equitably the burden, which, it is contended, weighs more heavily on France than on the others.

FRENCH AVIATION MISSION COMING

Will Demonstrate to Americans the Efficiency of French Airplanes.

Paris, Sunday, Feb. 16.—On March 8 a French aviation mission will leave for the United States with the object of demonstrating the degree of efficiency French airplanes have attained. The mission will take with it five of the fastest machines that have been turned out, of various makes. One of the planes is fitted with a closed cabin for the use of the Americans who have been invited to accompany the mission, which will have five of the noted French ace pilots for the machines.

The itinerary of the mission covers New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and New Orleans, with a return to New York, the various stages being covered by air. The mission will take with it a collection of paintings and photographs illustrating air episodes of the war. These pictures will be put on exhibition.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS WON IN GERMAN-AUSTRIA

Elections Were Held Without Disorder, According to Reports Coming to London from Vienna.

London, Feb. 17.—The elections Sunday in German-Austria were favorable to the Social Democrats, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Vienna. The elections were held without disorder. The Social Democrats, the dispatch adds, elected all their leaders in Vienna. Most of the other cities gave a large Socialist vote, including Innsbruck and other strongholds of the Germans. The Tyrol was carried by the Social Democrats, while the other agrarian districts remain Christian Socialist.

The result of the elections probably will be the formation of a coalition government, no party having secured an absolute majority.

Copenhagen, Feb. 17.—Advices received here from Vienna regarding the elections held yesterday in German-Austria state that 100 members were elected to the national assembly by the Socialists, 80 by the Christian Socialists, and 70 by the Liberals.

WELL-KNOWN INVENTOR.

Louis Edward Levy Died on Street in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—Louis Edward Levy, inventor and scientist, died suddenly on the street here to-day. He was a pioneer in the engraving industry and was the inventor of a process of photochemical engraving whereby newspapers were enabled to print half-tone pictures direct from the stereotype plate. Mr. Levy received medals from the Franklin Institute for the invention of the "Levy line screen" and the "Levy acid blast."

WILL HOLD UP 5-YEAR PLAN

Congress to Take No Action on Extension of Ownership

DURING THIS SESSION WAS DECIDED TO-DAY

House Interstate Commerce Committee Voted to Abandon Plans

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—All plans for considering railroad legislation at this session of Congress were abandoned to-day by the House interstate commerce committee.

NAME \$750,000,000 TO RUN RAILROADS

House Appropriation Committee Made Recommendation for That Amount To-day.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—An appropriation of \$750,000,000 for the operation of railroads under government control was approved to-day by the House appropriations committee. Former Director General McAdoo asked for that amount to be added to the \$600,000,000 revolving fund provided for in the original railroad control act.

NATION IN "DIRE PERIL" ASSERTED NEARING

Still He Didn't Care for the Prosperity of the Country if "Gag Rule" Is to Prevail.

New York, Feb. 17.—Scott Nearing, former university professor, on trial for alleged seditious writings in the early days of the war, summed up his own case before a jury in the federal court here to-day. The espionage act, under which he was indicted, he said, violated the first amendment to the constitution, guaranteeing free speech and a free press, and he asserted that he cared not for the prosperity of the country "if we are to have 'gag rule' in this nation."

NATION MUST GO INTO CATALEPSY STATE

Declared Senator Gore in Commenting on Wilson's Request That Congress Refrain from Discussing Plans for Society of Nations.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Senate leaders to-day knew of no addresses planned immediately on the proposed constitution for the league of nations but they reiterated their doubts whether Senate debate could be restrained as requested by Pres. Wilson until after Feb. 26, when the members of the foreign affairs committee of both houses are to dine with the president. There was much informal talk at the capital about the situation. Senator Gore of Oklahoma said: "Apparently the nation, except cabinet officers and ex-presidents, is to go into a state of catalepsy on the question for at least ten days."

WAR HEROES DECORATED.

One Medal Was Received by Father of Dead Soldier.

Boston, Feb. 17.—A congressional medal of honor, awarded post-humously, and two distinguished service order crosses were presented with military ceremonies on Boston common to-day by Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., commanding the northeastern department. The medal of honor was given to Antone Dilley of Somerville, father of Private George Dilley, company H, 103d infantry, who was killed in action near Belleau Wood, France.

The recipients of the distinguished service crosses were Lieutenant Paul H. Hines, a former newspaper man of this city, who was decorated in France with the croix de guerre, and Sergeant Benjamin James of the 101st field artillery. Governor Coolidge and staff, the staff of the northeastern department, and a battalion of regulars participated in the ceremonies.

HOBOKEN AS EFFECTS BUREAU.

That City Will Be Distribution Point for Property of Deceased Soldiers.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Establishment at Hoboken, N. J., of an effects bureau, to receive from overseas the personal effects of deceased officers and men and distribute them to the proper relatives, was announced to-day by the war department. Inquiries regarding the personal effects of deceased soldiers should be addressed to "The Effect Bureau, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J."

BREST NOT FIT FOR CATTLE

Declared U. S. Senator Robert L. Owen on Return to United States

MANY SOLDIERS HAVE MELANCHOLIA

Will Recommend That They Be Brought Home as Soon as Possible

New York, Feb. 17.—United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, who for the past two months has been studying the reconstruction program of the American army in France, upon his arrival here to-day on the steamship Rotterdam, said: "Brest is not fit for cattle to live in."

Many of the soldiers there are suffering from melancholia, he said, adding that he would recommend to the Senate military affairs committee "that they be brought home as soon as possible and that every care be given them when they return."

There are "too many men and too few ships" at the debarkation camp, according to Senator Owen, who said that "despondency and homesickness are evident wherever one goes. Officers are doing their best, he added, 'to cope with the many difficulties. One major committed suicide while I was there. The government must organize employment bureaus and get these soldiers back into civil life as quickly as possible.'"

Senator Owen, who is chairman of the Senate committee on banking and currency, and his wife, who accompanied him, attributed much of the trouble to "the climatic conditions" in Brest. They said they saw American soldiers standing in rain and mud for hours waiting to get their food. Personally they could not themselves find even a place to sleep.

Senator Owen said the first thing he intended doing was to inform Secretary Baker of the conditions and the attitude of the soldiers on coming home from what he called "a horrible hole." He declared that "anyone who advocates a correction of conditions is doing a charitable and Christian work. They told us over there Brest is better than it was. If that is so, God help those who were there when it was worse." Mrs. Owen confirmed all her husband's statements.

The senator and Mrs. Owen, who had visited London, Paris and Madrid, and who contemplated remaining longer abroad, cut their visit short, they said, in order that they might "report to Washington the deplorable conditions existing at Brest."

BIG ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

Steamer Rotterdam Brought 2,736 to New York To-day.

New York, Feb. 17.—The steamship Rotterdam arrived here from Brest to-day with 2,736 troops, including 13 French enlisted men. Among the units were the field and staff, headquarters company, medical department, and companies G, I, K, L and M of the 367th infantry (negro), national army of the 92d division; headquarters staff of the 92d division; a detachment of Company D of the 162d infantry of the 41st division; and casuals.

The steamship Dante Alleghieri arrived with 1,588 troops, including the 61st regiment coast artillery corps companies G, I, K, L and M of the 367th infantry (negro), who were at Constantinople during the war, and a number of civilians, including V. M. C. A. workers. This vessel sailed from Marseilles on Jan. 30.

The Sixaola brought 47 casual officers and men, 19 of whom were sick or wounded. The vessel left Bordeaux on Feb. 5.

The troops on the Rotterdam came home under command of Brigadier General James B. Erwin. Civilian passengers included United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma.

26TH MAY SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Perishing Cables Congressman Fuller Concerning New England Division.

Boston, Feb. 17.—"The 26th division will start for home about Feb. 20," Gen. Pershing called Congressman Alva T. Fuller of Malden.

This is the most definite word yet received regarding the time for the homecoming of the New England division. Letters and cablegrams from officers and men of the division have indicated that they were expecting an early return to this country, and Secretary Baker, when in Boston recently, promised to do whatever lay in his power to expedite the embarkation of the division.

WESTPHALIAN TOWN RAIDED BY SPARTACANS

Much Plunder Was Secured, Although the Banks, Warned in Time, Saved Their Funds.

Berlin, Sunday, Feb. 16 (By the Associated Press).—Spartacan troops from nearby towns marched into Geisenkirchen, in Westphalia, early this morning and overpowered the local military and police forces, a portion of which went over to the Spartacans. The plundering of the city followed. The doors of houses were blown in with grenades and a cash booty was secured by the Spartacans. The Geisenkirchen banks and the city treasury had been warned in time and saved their funds. The raiding Spartacans came from Rattungen and Wattenscheid. Geisenkirchen is in the Westphalian grain belt, six miles east of Bielefeld. It has a population of about 40,000.

GRANITE PLANTS MAY BE TIED UP MARCH 1 BY MANUFACTURERS

BIG SHIPYARDS ARE TO RE-OPEN

And Pay the Same Scale of Wages as Before the Strike

EMPLOYERS DENY "OPEN SHOP" BASIS

About 30,000 Men Have Been Out in Seattle and Tacoma

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 17.—Steel and wooden ship yards in Seattle and Tacoma will reopen their gates Wednesday morning, re-employing men who apply at the gates, and paying the Macy scale of wages that prevailed prior to the strike of more than 30,000 metal trades workers in the two cities on Jan. 1. Approximately 50 contract shops, also closed by the strike, officially announced that they would resume work at the same time.

The employers' statement denied an attempt would be made to run the yards on the "open shop" basis.

PATERSON STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Claim the Action Is Only a Temporary Move Pending Investigation of Working Conditions by National War Labor Board.

Pateron, N. J., Feb. 17.—Fourteen thousand of the silk workers who went on strike here early this month in an attempt to enforce a 47-hour week, returned to their looms to-day. Ten thousand dyers called their strike off last week and only about 3,000 workers are now idle. These, it was expected, would report at the mills to-morrow.

The returned strikers included many members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who demanded a 44-hour week, refusing to join the United Textile Workers in their stand for a 47-hour week. The resumption of activities was declared to be temporary, pending an investigation of local working conditions by the national war labor board.

LAWRENCE PICKETS ARRESTED.

Because They Were So Persistent in Attempted Interference.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 17.—The strike of the textile operatives here entered on its week to-day with no definite indication of an immediate general change in conditions. Mill agents said the number of operatives reporting for work was great as on any previous day. Leaders of the strike to obtain 34 hours' pay for 48 hours' work insisted, however, that their ranks were unbroken.

The Pemberton mill, which has been closed since the strike began, was reopened to-day. Pickets were so persistent in their efforts to induce workers to remain out that the police arrested nine of them on charges of intimidation or attempted interference with working operatives.

As a result of reports that strike sympathizers might attempt to cripple mill machinery, special police officers were placed on guard in some of the mills.

GIVEN MORE WAGES.

Packing House Employees Get to Per Cent Increase.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Packing house employees were given 10 per cent advance by the decision of the arbitrator, Judge Alshuter, who announced the award to-day. The advance is retroactive to Nov. 10. In addition, the award grants two and one-half cents an hour raise to all workers under 21 years of age whose earnings are less than 42½ cents an hour.

Time and a half is given for overtime, with double time in certain instances. Overtime begins after eight hours, and there is compensation also for men who are required to be at work before 5 o'clock in the morning. The overtime scale becomes effective March 2. The award applies to the plants of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Co., throughout the country.

The advance is based on the advance in the cost of living. The award also deals with a number of minor complaints.

MORE HOLD-UPS.

Are Keeping the Police of New York Busy.

New York, Feb. 17.—Two more hold-ups were added to-day to the long series of crimes which have kept the police of this and nearby cities busy in recent days. Robert Owen, a member of the crew of the U. S. revenue cutter Chester at Newport News, was held up and robbed of \$110 by four men on the Bowery. Four arrests were made.

FLEET DRAWN INTO THRESHING MACHINE

Charles Rowell Severely Injured To-day, But It Is Not Thought That He Will Lose Either Foot.

Charles Rowell, aged about 35 years and employed by Ralph Adams of the Richardson road, was brought to the City hospital at noon to-day because of severe injuries sustained to both feet and legs when drawn into a threshing machine. It is said that the man was standing on the feeding board of the machine when his feet slipped. The physicians who examined the man at the hospital and attended to his injuries expressed the opinion that both feet would be saved, although the right foot was badly lacerated.

The accident happened when the threshing machine was being operated at Joseph Cano's place. Rowell's mother is said to live in Montpelier.

SIZE OF STATE BOND ISSUE DISCUSSED

Vermont Legislators Are Considering the Situation Which Confronts the State.

Just how large a bond issue the state of Vermont will have to make to meet the situation is being quite generally discussed by the members of the legislature. The commissioner of taxes refers to the matter of taxes and bonds on page 21 of his report, and says:

"In the last analysis there are but two ways to raise the money to meet our obligations, present and prospective, namely, by taxation, and the issue of bonds. As has been well said, there is no magical proportion covering the use of the two sources of revenue. We must raise as much as we can by taxation, and then borrow the rest. It follows that the more we can raise by taxation the less we will have to use our credit and the stronger will be our financial condition."

"In my judgment this is no time for reckless experiments in taxation, or radical or sweeping changes with resultant confusion in tax laws. When we ascertain how much money will be necessary for us to raise, we can determine as a matter of governmental policy and sound judgment how much of the necessary amount can be raised by taxation without seriously interfering with or strangling essential and normal business, or disturbing or jeopardizing the sources of revenue or the financing of the state's business for future years. With the grand list of the state and the amount of revenue heretofore derived from the taxation of corporations, inheritance taxes, and other sources all before us as a base, we can establish a rate which will produce such an amount of revenue as we determine an equity and wisely be produced by taxation. We must borrow the rest."

PLANS TO ENTERTAIN WILSON IN BOSTON

Gov. Coolidge Will Call on the President and Invite Him to Visit the State House.

Boston, Feb. 17.—Tentative plans for the entertainment of President Wilson on his return from France next week, were made by Governor Coolidge and Mayor Peters at a conference at the State House to-day.

If the George Washington docks early in the day, as is anticipated, the president immediately upon landing will be escorted to his hotel by committees representing the city and state. Governor Coolidge later will make an official call at the hotel and invite the president to the State House. Should the president desire to speak to the legislature, a joint session will be called.

A small official lunch and a similar dinner will be arranged on the assumption that the president will wish to deliver his principal address in the evening. Either Faneuil hall, the opera house or Mechanics' building will be available for the meeting.

DEATH OF EDWARD REYNOLDS.

Had Been a Minister in Bellows Falls Many Years.

Bellows Falls, Feb. 17.—Rev. Edward Reynolds, formerly rector of St. Charles' Roman Catholic church, died yesterday morning at his home here after several years' illness. He was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and was in the 67th year of his age. He came direct from college to Bellows Falls in January, 1882, and filled the position of curate of St. Charles' church for one year, later becoming rector, which position he held for over 31 years or until November, 1913, when he resigned on account of failing health.

He was chaplain of the Catholic orphanage at Burlington, but was compelled to give up his duties there after brief services. He leaves a sister, Miss Ann Reynolds, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; another sister and two brothers in Ireland; a niece, Mrs. Patrick McHugh, and a nephew, Capt. Edward McCallan, both of Brooklyn, now in service in France, and Reynolds, who kept house for him here, two cousins, the Misses Kate and Mary.

WAS EX-MAYOR OF SPRINGFIELD.

Frank E. Stacy, Aged 47, Died After a Week's Illness With Pneumonia.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 17.—Former Mayor Frank E. Stacy died to-day after a week's illness of pneumonia, aged 47. He retired from the office of mayor Jan. 1, after serving four years. He was a former president of the New England Hardware Dealers' association and prominent in the affairs of the national association. He served as president of the Mayor's Club of Massachusetts during his last year as mayor.

Barre Association at Meeting Saturday Afternoon

Ratified Action of National Executive Committee in Demanding That Men Out at Quincy and at Other Places Resume Work.

VIOLATION OF AGREEMENT, ALLEGES ASSO.

The Local Union Officials Say That the Matter Is Something Which the International Association of Granite Cutters Will Be Called Upon to Handle.

If the Granite Cutters' International association fails to order back to work its men now on strike at Quincy and other points of lesser consequence on or before Thursday, Feb. 20, the manufacturers of the Barre district, and all other granite manufacturing points, will suspend operations on March 1 until such time as a way may be found to make agreements binding on both union and manufacturers.

This proposed action is brought about by the alleged breaking of a five-year wage agreement by the cutters at Quincy and the unsuccessful attempt on the part of employers there to induce them to return to work.

Failure of the men to return to work at Quincy by Feb. 20 will not only close all the granite manufacturing plants in Barre, Montpelier, Northfield, Waterbury and other places in the Barre granite belt, but will automatically close the quarries through lack of orders for stock.

The manufacturers' association this morning gave out the following statement, which includes a copy of the notice sent to all unions having agreements with the Barre association:

"Granite manufacturers of the Barre district, in a largely attended association meeting Saturday afternoon, took a decided stand against what they term agreement violation on the part of the union branches. In a statement presented before the meeting and adopted, the developments leading up to the meeting are reviewed, and the reasons sets forth for the action taken. While the dates, with reference to the presentation of requests for a \$6 minimum, vary somewhat in different sections of the Barre district, the substance of the reply of the granite manufacturers is the same in each instance. For instance, the Northfield branch was the first to ask for the \$6 minimum, while the Barre branch of granite cutters made its request Jan. 10, the local polishers' branch and other trade union organizations in the district following. In the meeting Saturday afternoon, the manufacturers, on the vote taken, were unanimously committed to the stand outlined in the following statement, copies of which have been placed in the hands of the several branches:

"The Communication to the Unions. 'We believe that the present labor situation is filled with danger to the granite industry of the United States. That there may be no misunderstanding between the employers and the employees in the Barre granite district, we think it advisable briefly to outline our position.

"Our present agreement was signed May 15, 1915, to continue until March 1, 1920, and fixed the minimum wage at 50 cents an hour from March 1, 1916, to March 1, 1920. Because of war conditions, a supplementary agreement was voluntarily and mutually entered into, adding 10 cents an hour from April 1, 1918. A second supplementary agreement, also a war measure, was made in the fall of 1918 to take effect Jan. 1, 1919, increasing the minimum to 60 cents an hour, to remain in effect until March 1, 1920. At the time of this second supplementary agreement it was clearly stated and understood that no more raises should be asked or granted during the life of the agreement, that is, during the period between Jan. 1, 1919, and March 1, 1920; and the signed second supplementary agreement says that this minimum of 60 cents an hour is to remain in force until March 1, 1920. These agreements have been carried out by us in letter and spirit and we have been paying the last new minimum since Jan. 1, 1919.

"In the meantime, however, your body voted for an amendment to your constitution, that is, the constitution of the Granite Cutters' International association, of which you are member and branch. This amendment provided for a \$8 a day minimum effective April 1, 1919; and the branches in the different granite centers in the face of their wage agreements with employers adopted that amendment.

"On Jan. 10, 1919, just 10 days after the new minimum of 60 cents was in force, your branch sent us a written communication in which you say that you expect to receive a \$8 a day or 75 cents an hour minimum from and after April 1, 1919. Shortly thereafter your and our committees met, and our committee took the stand, since unanimously ratified by our members, that you should live up to your agreement and wait until March 1, 1920, or three months prior thereto, as the agreement calls for, before making any further demands. Your committee's attention was called to the fact that in December, 1918, your Quincy branch had 'walked out' contrary to their agreement, because the manufacturers there had declined to pay this

(Continued on eighth page.)