

WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers to-day; to-morrow fair and cooler; fresh south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 22.

++++

NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SHOTS FIRED AS STEEL STRIKERS AND STATE POLICE CLASH; TWENTY MEN HELD WITHOUT BALL IN RIOTS NEAR PITTSBURG; JUGO-SLAVS ARE WILLING TO YIELD FUME TO THE ITALIANS

PLANS BUSINESS MACHINE TO RUN STATE AFFAIRS

Elkus Commission's Report Cuts 133 Departments and Boards to 16.

GOVERNOR RESPONSIBLE

Economic Reforms Adopted in Many Other States Basis for Reconstruction.

The Reconstruction Commission, of which Abram L. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey, is the head, recommends a complete reorganization of the State Government of New York.

The proposed plan, in the form of a report to Gov. Smith prepared by the commission's committee on retrenchment, the chairman of which is Albert E. Marling, president of Horace S. Ely & Co., real estate brokers, will be presented for consideration at a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The commission's recommendations provide in brief for the consolidation of 133 administrative departments, commissions, offices, boards and other agencies into a total of sixteen departments. The principle is adopted that the Governor, as the responsible head of the Government, shall have the power to choose the department heads. The number of elective administrative officers under the plan is reduced to two, the Governor and the State Comptroller, who will act as independent financial officers.

Confirmation of gubernatorial nominations by the State Senate is retained under the proposed new scheme.

The Governor's term of office, the commission advises, should be extended from two to four years, and a budget system be inaugurated whereby the Legislature must also be approved by the Legislature of 1921 and must then be approved by a majority of the voters at the election in November, 1921.

Need for retrenchment is emphasized by the commission. It indicates that the general budget appropriation in the State for the next fiscal year is for all purposes amounted to over \$95,000,000. The commission says that the total required to meet this amount, between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000 had to be provided by new legislation, not including provisions for increasing local revenues which brought the total required up to about \$50,000,000. This made the passage of the new income tax law necessary.

"One of the possible benefits of an income tax," the commission says, "will be the development among the citizens of the State generally of a more vital interest in State organization and expenditures."

Example Set by Other States.
The commission declares common sense dictates that New York should first of all study carefully the steps which have been taken by other States in retrenchment and economy in administration. In making its inquiry the commission found that in nearly every State public attention has been focused on the reduction of expenditures or on the lowest point possible. It concluded that the movement for economy and efficiency "has passed beyond the stage of protest and discussion."

"The budget recommendations," the report says, "have passed beyond the theoretical stage, for thirty-eight States have enacted legislation for a consolidated budget system with varying provisions as to methods of preparation, legislative review and enactment in law. Half of these States have placed the responsibility for initiating the budget squarely upon the Governor."

As for the principle of consolidating and reorganizing boards, the commission continues, the State of Illinois, comparable to New York in wealth and population, by an act of 1916 swept away 103 offices and agencies and consolidated the Government into nine great departments. Nebraska in 1919 reduced eighty-two departments and agencies to six administrative departments, six constitutional boards, and four constitutional officers. Idaho by the act of February 10, 1919, abolished a long list of offices, boards and commissions and created instead nine departments of civil administration.

Continued on Eighth Page.

American Marines Land Near Fiume, Milan Hears

LONDON, Sept. 21.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Milan, dated Friday, quotes the *Corriere della Sera* as saying that a party of American marines has landed at Buocari, five miles east of Fiume.

A Reuter despatch from Rome says the Trieste correspondent of the *Corriere d'Italia* announces that Italian torpedo boat destroyers stopped the steamship formerly known as the Prince von Hohenlohe, which was carrying 500 volunteers to Fiume for Gabriel d'Annunzio.

ANCONA, Italy, Sept. 19 (delayed).—During last night a score of volunteers succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police and the navy and sailed toward Fiume on board a motorboat, while other volunteers departed in sailing boats for the same destination. In the latter party were fifteen officers.

BELGIAN-DUTCH BREACH WIDENS

Holland Withdraws Ambassador Following Similar Action by Brussels.

USE OF SCHELDT SOUGHT
Netherlands Refuses to Give Up River Bank—Allies Consider Situation.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—An official wireless despatch from Berlin, dated Saturday, says that the Belgian Ambassador at The Hague having been withdrawn the Dutch Ambassador at Brussels also has been recalled.

Several times recently there have been reports that diplomatic relations between Belgium and Holland were badly strained as a result of the demands of Belgium for a revision of the treaty of 1839 between Belgium and Holland under which Holland annexed the southern bank of the Scheldt River and an elongated strip of Dutch Limburg, lying between Belgium and Germany.

CARDINAL MERCIER SURPRISED AT BREAK

Had No Reason to Expect Action So Soon.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Upon learning of the reported break of relations between Belgium and Holland Cardinal Mercier exhibited only mild surprise, saying: "I knew there were difficulties but had no reason to suppose a break was imminent."

Several members of the Cardinal's entourage were not only not perturbed but were apparently amused. Asked whether Belgium anticipated war, neither Cardinal Mercier nor his secretary would deny its possibility.

"Many Belgians would welcome it," volunteered M. Francols Dessain, who acts as spokesman for the Cardinal. M. Dessain let it be inferred that Belgium would be the aggressor in any war that might be taken following the break, since the two issues dividing the opinions of the respective Governments are perhaps more vital to the future of Belgium than to the Netherlands, though both are at present under Dutch control.

Continued on Eighth Page.

ADRIATIC PLAN, O. K. IN PARIS, SENT TO WILSON

Understanding Gives Fiume to Italy, Concessions to Jugo-Slavs.

HOPE FOR U. S. APPROVAL

Diplomats See Way Out of Troublesome Dispute if President Accepts.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—An agreement has been reached between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians which seems to pave the way for an immediate settlement of the Fiume controversy, unless President Wilson insists upon maintaining his position in opposition notwithstanding that the two parties to the dispute are in accord.

The Jugo-Slavs, it is understood, have agreed that Fiume virtually shall be annexed to Italy in return for concessions elsewhere. This understanding has been reached in the last two days by representatives here of Italy and Serbia and has the hearty support of Great Britain and France; that it was reached is due largely, it is believed, to pressure put upon the Jugo-Slavs by France, which has been the special protector of the new nation.

It is now up to President Wilson to withdraw his opposition or be isolated in his views, assuming the entire responsibility for a situation which, in the view of his former associates in the Council of Four, has become intolerable for Europe. Opinion here virtually is unanimous that the President with the eyes of all Europe now upon him cannot and will not take that position.

If President Wilson consents to this settlement d'Annunzio will be vindicated and his friends will hail it as a personal triumph for him, as unquestionably his personal rival sided the negotiations with the Jugo-Slavs, and moves leading up to the present situation.

First—At a meeting of the Supreme Council last Monday Premier Lloyd George suddenly expressed the view that after all Fiume ought to be annexed to Italy, although he had joined recently in the presentation to President Wilson of a plan to make it a free city.

Second—As a result of this Foreign Minister Tittoni informed Under Secretary Polk that Italy had made too many concessions to the Jugo-Slavs.

Third—Italy at the suggestion of France then opened direct negotiations with the Jugo-Slavs, the Allies agreeing that if the Jugo-Slavs approve the Adriatic question is settled as between Serbia and Italy and only his formal consent is needed to incorporate this settlement in the Humirian treaty.

Fourth—As a result of these negotiations the Adriatic question is settled as between Serbia and Italy and only his formal consent is needed to incorporate this settlement in the Humirian treaty.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Allies Soon to Demand Kaiser, Holland Hears

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Dutch Minister in Paris has been advised, according to the *Libre Belgique* of Brussels, that Holland within two weeks will receive a demand for the extradition of former Emperor William in behalf of the Allies.

LINCOLN, SPY, SEES KAISER

Asserts in Departure That He Regrets He Has Nothing to Say.

By the Associated Press.

BIG EVENTS EXPECTED

Dutch Town Gets Impression That Restoration of Monarchy Is Contemplated.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.—The ex-German Emperor has refused to break his long silence so far as the public is concerned, even at the behest of the monarchist leaders of Germany.

Ignatius T. Lincoln, the German agent, who was at one time a member of the British Parliament and was interned during the greatest part of the war, returned hastily to Berlin today with his guest, "Herr Anderson," after a conference at Bentinck Castle this morning.

It was believed that Lincoln came to Amsterdam to obtain direct word from the former Emperor which he could deliver to the Hohenzollern supporters. But if he did the nature of it is not disclosed. Last night Lincoln informed the Associated Press that he expected to have a startling statement to make Sunday afternoon before heading by automobile to Utrecht, immediately after the conference, he said he had not been authorized to talk, and gave the Associated Press the following written statement:

"I am sorry that I am unable to make a statement to you before my departure from Amsterdam. The fact is there is nothing to say. I came here in a private capacity and return to Berlin in a private capacity."

"If in any place I would not telegraph anything that could put official construction on my sojourn in Amsterdam, as such statements would most likely be refuted by the persons with whom I have had a few pleasant chats of a purely personal and private nature."

Monarchists Impatient.
Lincoln apparently based high hopes on the conference today. It is known that he has been in the Netherlands since his deportation from England and his arrival in Berlin Lincoln has identified himself with the German faction favoring the return of the Hohenzollerns.

When addressed as Lincoln at the hotel near Bentinck castle he appeared surprised.

Continued on Eighth Page.

WEST REGARDS WILSON TOUR AS THIRD TERM BID

People Convinced That He Seeks Leadership of New Third Party.

HIS LEAGUE APPEAL FAILS

Impression Grows That He and Hiram Johnson Will Be Opposing Candidates.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21.—President Wilson turned for home to-night after almost three weeks of ingenious appeal for his private and particular cause. He is much too shrewd an observer not to comprehend the futility of the effort. That he does comprehend this is obvious. The method and material of his addresses reflect the attitude of a proud man galled by unfamiliar defeat.

He came into the West expecting that the people would rise to him with a vast shout. He believed that the voice of the people would silence the slightest antagonism to Americanizing the League of Nations covenant. He assumed that he could arouse the people to a demand for immediate and unqualified ratification of the peace treaty. He was mistaken. The people did not rise, did not shout, did not demand. They did not get worked up at all. That is to say, they didn't get excited about the League of Nations.

What they want, as has been made most definitely clear to Mr. Wilson, is an end to all the posturing and altercation; an end to war talk and war thoughts; a return to the calm consideration of the things that press upon every man's daily life. What they want, as President Wilson has had opportunity to judge in a dozen States, is a chance for business to get going full sweep. They are insistent that the peace treaty be ratified at once, but they are not ordering the Senate to jam it through blindly.

Biggest Defeat of Career.
They have let Mr. Wilson thoroughly understand necessary reservations should be incorporated into the treaty at once and that the whole job should be finished and done with by the end of this month. If Mr. Wilson's real purpose in undertaking the Western excursion was to stir the people to demand of the Senate the kind of world agreement he bargained for at Paris, then he has suffered the biggest defeat of his career.

Has the tour to the Pacific coast been, in part at least, a preliminary survey of the road which leads to a third term race in 1920? Does Mr. Wilson intend to run again? This question is upon the lips of every man one meets in this part of the country. And the answer they give to themselves is, Yes. They are absolutely convinced that the man whose pride it has been to smash precedents and traditions set up by such old fashioned and out of date men as Washington, Monroe and Lincoln intends to have a try at smashing the most celebrated tradition of American politics, that no man should have three terms of the Presidency.

A Hint for Every Fish.
This opinion, which is sweeping through the West, is founded solidly upon Mr. Wilson's recent courses—upon the things he has been saying and doing, the methods he has employed. The West notes that Mr. Wilson is all things to all men. He has a bait for every fish. He coaxes business by guaranteeing wonderful trade in the new world he assumes to set up. He angles and dangles for doctor, lawyer, merchant, banker, and farmer with the same ingenuously that he has "a good many friends I know to be crooks."

Every kind and class of men that produce votes in considerable quantities has praise and flattery from Mr. Wilson. The one class that has comparatively few votes receives his contempt and scorn, the employers—capital.

Continued on Fourth Page.

Pittsburg Merchants Take Out \$100,000,000 Insurance Against "Riot and Commotion"

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—Merchants and others in this city and district have taken out "riot and commotion" policies for more than \$100,000,000 in the last ten days. The lowest policy is for \$50,000 and the highest for \$1,000,000. Most of the business men in this city began to fear only within the last week or so that the steel strike might assume serious proportions, while in the insurance and business policies they carried were no clauses protecting them for damages following "riot and commotion."

Inquiry was immediately begun to have the defect remedied, but it was ascertained that none of the big local companies encouraged such insurance. Negotiations were opened immediately with brokers in William street, New York, and with others in Philadelphia and Chicago, with the result that insurance commissioners have picked up sufficient in fees to pay all expenses incurred for their summer vacations, while many have banked snug sums for their outings next year. In addition to this city such towns as McKeesport, Monessen, Donora, Charleroi, Monongahela City, Sharon, Youngstown, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va., are now partly protected by riot insurance.

BOSTON UNIONS OPPOSE STRIKE

Central Labor Union Decides Present Time Is Not Opportune.

HINTS AT ACTION LATER

Assistance for Policemen Is Voted by a Weekly Assessment.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The Boston Central Labor Union at a meeting to-day for the purpose of determining its attitude toward the police strike in this city decided against calling a general strike at this time.

The report of President Michael J. O'Donnell, on behalf of the committee of 17, which has been in charge of the situation for the Central Labor Union, "that the time is not now opportune for the ordering of a general strike," was unanimously accepted. No roll call of unions for reports on their individual strike votes was held.

"The members of the committee," President O'Donnell said, "find it advisable not to announce the organizations that have voted to participate in a general strike movement. We also wish to give a large number of other big unions, which will meet within a few days, a chance to record themselves in favor of this action."

"We will go along slowly, coolly, calmly and collected, and when the time comes for organized labor to make a protest the public will know that nobody will be to blame but the authorities who refuse to make a move to avert it."

U. S. PEACE MISSION GETS NEW \$750,000 BILL

Answers Hotel Crillon With Charge for Advertising.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.

Continued on Eighth Page.

FEEL HELPLESS IN STEEL CRISIS

Washington Officials Watch Strike Situation With Serious Concern.

DOUBT ABOUT GOMPERS

Federation's Head Prompted Wilson's Unsuccessful Plea for Labor Armistice.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—With the nation on the eve of what promises to be the greatest steel strike in history official Washington is in a helpless attitude and is watching the situation with serious concern.

So far as can be learned, with the President, who undertook to obtain adjustment or delay on the Pacific coast, there is no hope of any compromise at this late hour. The Department of Labor is still offering its good offices. Hugh L. Kerwin, head of the division of mediation, has a standing offer of mediation with the companies and the men involved.

The Department is not letting those at interest forget that its good offices are available, but no one apparently wants them. It seems plain that all hope of peaceable settlement vanished when Gary finally told Bernard M. Baruch, who was acting for the President, that he would not meet representatives of the union.

Officials were silent tonight on the probable extent of the strike or its effect. There is no disguising the fact, however, that it is expected to deal a serious blow to the Administration plan to stop further industrial strife and wage demands until the industrial conference called by the President had an opportunity to meet.

Many officials in Washington are deeply concerned and are watching every move made. There has been much frank discussion here of the possibilities of disorder and its effect in the present situation of unrest with radicals everywhere ready to start a revolution.

O'RYAN ORDERS GUARD RECRUITING

Impression Out That Labor Troubles Are Anticipated.

An order issued by Major-Gen. O'Ryan directing the Twelfth Regiment, New York Guard, to recruit to full strength of 1,200 men was considered significant in guard circles yesterday.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Cots and Provisions Rushed to Mills Where Battles Are Probable.

EACH CLAIMS A VICTORY

Tin Plate Manufacturer Locks Out 3,800 Men and Closes His Works.

BRICK PLANTS MAY SHUT
Twenty to 40 Per Cent. of Workers Likely to Go Out This Morning.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—No one here knows to-night how far the steel strike, called now for 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, will go. Publicly, both sides are making extravagant claims. Privately, each admits certain strength in the other side. Both declare that they will give or take no quarter.

There is a possibility that the mills and blast furnaces will open on reduced schedule with the men who remain loyal. The leaders of the strikers predict a complete shutdown and point to credible figures in their possession to sustain their claim.

Already the first skirmishes have been fought. In McKeesport and in Clairton strikers' meetings were broken up by State police, shots were fired and arrests were made. Generally and with apparent sincerity the strike leaders are counselling caution and avoidance of trouble. They are advising their men to "go fishing."

At Rankin and Braddock huge meetings of strikers were held with the approval of the local authorities. William Z. Foster, moving spirit of the strike in this pivotal district, and other leaders addressed the men and perfect order was maintained.

Troopers Ride Into Crowd.
At Clairton and McKeesport, where attempts were made to hold meetings in defiance of the local authorities, the State troopers rode through the crowd as State troopers only can ride and the meetings ended in a sheep scramble for cover. The first shots were fired at Clairton—into the air—and twenty union agitators are in jail without bail.

To-night the first lockout by an operator occurred. E. R. Crawford, president of the McKeesport Tin Plate Company, told a gathering of citizens at Port Vue that his mill, employing 3,800 men, would close. It was the tieup of the hot mill by a strike of several hundred men that the strikers hailed as their first victory on last Friday.

I. R. Reilly, organizer for the American Federation of Labor in the Homestead district, predicted last night that 7 o'clock in the morning would see strikes in the works of the Harblson-Walker Refractories Company, the large makers of fire-brick; in the Keystone Car Wheel Company and in the Mesta Machine Company.

If this is true it marks the portentous extension of the strike outside of the ranks of the steel industry itself. Reilly predicted also that 95 per cent. of the employees of the Carnegie Steel Company would strike.

Tense Air About Pittsburgh.

The air of tensely outside the city of Pittsburgh itself cannot be exaggerated. Every man, woman and child, of course, is affected by the strike. But almost every able bodied man, in addition to his general interest in the situation, went to bed to-night to wake up to-morrow morning either a striker or a special deputy.

Except at the points mentioned the valleys of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers were as quiet as usual on Sunday. The great chimneys whence the flow of smoke and flame never ceases in normal times continued to belch. Women and children in their Sunday frocks sat on the steps of the workmen's cottages. The streets for the most part were deserted.

Pittsburg itself presents a curious anomaly. The Pittsburg papers, as a matter of reasonable safety, have consistently played down the story. Not a single paper has so far printed it on the front page. To the usual run of Pittsburgers the strike will come as a big surprise to-morrow. But the men in the offices of the steel companies and of the strike headquarters are suffering from no such delusion. Most of them took sleeping equipment to their offices to-night, with the expectation of staying there indefinitely.

Both sides recognize in this strike not only one of the most far reaching industrial struggles of modern times, so far as the numbers of persons and the size of the interests concerned are