

# RAID ON ORGAN OF SINN FEIN CLOSES PLANT

## 'Young Ireland' Office Is Searched, Publisher Arrested, Machines Broken.

### RAILWAYS SLOWING UP Midland Gives Notice to Employees and Stops Carrying Live Stock.

### NEWSPAPER MAN'S PERIL Correspondent Learns He'll Be Shot Unless He Submits Despatches to Police.

DUBLIN, Nov. 6.—Numerous raids were carried out in Dublin this morning. The printing establishment of Patrick Mahon, where the Sinn Fein organ, *Young Ireland*, is published, was searched and documents removed. Mahon was arrested. His associates dismantled the machinery and ordered the plant closed.

The District Hall at Gorvagh, County Leitrim, was burned at dawn to-day by a band of uniformed men. Yesterday morning vacant police barracks in the town of Gorvagh were burned.

The Midland Railway has given a fortnight's notice of termination of service to its 3,000 employees and announces that it will not carry livestock after Monday. The Midland Railway's difficulties, arising from the dispute regarding the hauling of munitions, have been complicated by a strike of engineers, but all the railway companies except the Great Northern are gradually being strangled by the suspension of guards and drivers refusing to take part in military traffic.

Many districts, notably Limerick, are practically isolated and a complete stoppage of railway service outside Ulster apparently is inevitable.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tralee, Ireland, reports he has received written warning that he will be shot if he transmits any despatches without first submitting them to the police.

Official denial is made of last night's Central News despatch that 200 Sinn Feiners were arrested near Macroom after soldiers' police had surrounded an assembly of Sinn Feiners.

Sr Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was questioned in the House of Commons last Wednesday regarding a story from a staff correspondent in Ireland of the *Daily News* to the effect that the correspondent's life was in danger from "Black and Tans" because he wrote the "truth." The Government, said Sr Hamar, had not been informed of the threat, but he had instructed the district inspector at Tralee, where the threat was alleged to have been made, to give protection to all newspaper correspondents.

# ARMISTICE CROWDS CELEBRATE IN ITALY

## Fiume Coup Acclaimed; Adriatic Claims Upheld.

ROME, Nov. 6.—Demonstrations in celebration of the second anniversary of the armistice with Austria-Hungary continued throughout to-day with undiminished enthusiasm. An imposing procession, composed of former soldiers, carrying flags and led by bands, marched to the Quirinal Palace, where King Victor Emmanuel was repeatedly called out on the balcony to acknowledge its greetings.

From the palace the paraders proceeded through the main thoroughfares to the residence of Gen. Diaz, Commander in Chief of the army, and gave him an ovation which was intensified by his short, patriotic speech of response, in which he referred to Italy's Adriatic claims. A torchlight procession was later organized to visit the Garibaldi monument.

The demonstrations displayed a strong nationalist character. D'Annunzio's coup at Fiume was acclaimed and Italy's claims to the Adriatic upheld.

# YUCATAN SOCIALISTS CLASH WITH LIBERALS

## Many Killed in Pitched Battle Following Election.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—Further clashes between Socialists and Liberals in Yucatan, arising out of the State election campaign there, were reported yesterday in despatches from Merida. It was stated several persons were dead and scores wounded as a result of the pitched battle on Thursday night.

Declaration of a sixty day armistice between working men and their employers at Vera Cruz yesterday relieved that port, which has been tied up by a strike of the stevedores and dock workers for several weeks. The agreement was reached, it is declared, following personal mediation by provisional President de la Huerta.

# UPPER SILESIA STRIKE PARALYZES INDUSTRY

## Electrical Plant Managers Ejected by Workers.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Reports from Upper Silesia state that the industrial life in the region is virtually paralyzed through a strike of electrical works employees at Chorzow, Zabrze and Gleiwitz.

Advices to the *Vossische Zeitung* say the managers of the works at Chorzow were ejected and replaced by a strike committee. Allied authorities are declared to have made fruitless efforts at mediation.

The employees of the power and light works at Beuthen, in Silesia, also struck. The strike forced the newspapers of Beuthen to suspend publication.

# SPANIARD, UNDER FIRE, TO QUIT

MADRID, Nov. 6.—The Civil Governor of Barcelona, it is learned here, has decided to come to Madrid to tender his resignation in consequence of protests of leading citizens against his inactivity in dealing with criminal outrages.

# Berlin Reds to Observe Soviets Anniversary

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 6.—COMMUNIST newspapers here to-day publish a proclamation calling on all workers to lay down their tools to-morrow (November 7), which is the third anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia, while Socialist newspapers call on all workers to quit work on November 9, the second anniversary of the abdication of the Kaiser. Neither day is recognized as a legal holiday in Germany.

# WON'T SEIZE ALL GERMAN COWS

## Gross Exaggeration in Report That Allies Were Demanding 821,000.

By RAYMOND SWING. SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 6.—The French complaint that the Germans are going to extreme lengths to make enforcement of the Versailles treaty difficult is born out by the German behavior in the matter of delivery of cows under the treaty. Three weeks ago the sensational report in the German press that the Entente had demanded 81,000 milk cows furnished a text for a volley of lamentations and invectives.

The number subsequently rose to 821,000 by receipt of the Italian claim. To-day the average German believes this demand has been made and must be met unless the Government has the courage to refuse. The facts, however, are entirely different, though have not been accurately stated in the German newspapers.

Under Annex 4 of the treaty individual States are authorized to communicate to the Reparations Commission a list of the animals and machinery seized and destroyed by the Germans during the war. But before the reparations is enacted the treaty specifies that German capacity to surrender the things claimed must be considered and German representatives heard.

So far no demand by the Reparations Commission for cattle has been put on Germany beyond the monthly instalments on account, which had been surrendered under Annex 4, paragraph 6, to a total of 200,000. What has happened is to finally complete the lists submitted to the Reparations Commission by France, Belgium, Italy and Serbia of cattle these governments claim to have lost through German depredations.

Negotiations now are going on with the German Government with the lists as a basis, through the communications of the lists to Germany is heralded in the press as a "demand from the Allies" for that number of cattle. The German press ignored the fact that the lists were merely a basis for negotiation with German experts and German capacity to pay considered.

In consequence articles of importance to publicists, premature appeals to the humanitarianism of the world and letters appearing in the home newspapers from distinguished allied liberals visiting Germany which could not have been written had the German press stated the candid facts first. The result is that German feeling is worked up to a high pitch of bitterness and hostility.

A German official negotiating in Paris regarding the cows declared personally that he believed there was a chance of other cattle being substituted for milk cows and the number already delivered deducted from the total. There is a likelihood now that the farmers will strike, as the German Government is represented as yielding to these demands.

# PROSPECTS GOOD FOR TREATY WITH JAPAN

## Morris on Vacation After Talks With Shidehara.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Announcement to-day by the State Department that Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador to Japan, had got a sixty day leave of absence was taken as an indication that the negotiations with Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador, regarding the anti-alien land legislation in California virtually had been completed.

Mr. Morris, who returned from Tokio in June, has been carrying on the discussions with the Japanese Ambassador and it is believed that details of the new treaty with Japan based on the California law adopted in Tuesday's election had been agreed upon. When put in final form the treaty will be referred for approval by the two Governments.

State Department officials would not say whether the negotiations had been ended.

# ITALIAN ENVOY NAMED

ROME, Nov. 6.—Appointment of Rolando Ricci as Italian Ambassador to the United States, which was recently reported by newspapers here, has been officially confirmed.

# GERMANS EXPORTING TO SOUTH AMERICA

## Advancing Prices No Bar, Says C. Bernard Otto.

Although prices are high and going still higher in Germany, Germans already are exporting a considerable quantity of manufactured goods, and half of these are being shipped to South America, according to C. Bernard Otto, European freight manager of the Red Star line.

Mr. Otto reached port yesterday on the Red Star liner *Zeeeland*. This is his first visit to this country since the beginning of the war. His office at present is at Nuremberg, Bavaria, and in studying the freight situation in Germany he has been able to keep an eye on that country's industrial rehabilitation. Although she is exporting goods there are more ships than cargoes in German ports.

McDonnell O'Brien, O. B. E., formerly of the Royal Engineers, in liaison with the French at Arras during four years of the war, also arrived. He plans to lecture here on the Arras fighting. Mr. O'Brien delivered many lectures on this topic in England in aid of the destitute in the Arras battle zone. He plans to urge greater friendship between this country and France.

# WRANGLER REPULSE COSTLY TO SOVIETS

## South Russian Army Taken Thousands; Many Prisoners Reported Shot.

### ORDERLY RETREAT MADE Warships of Great Britain and France Inquire if They Are to Give Aid.

By the Associated Press. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4 (delayed).—French and British representatives here have asked their Governments if their warships in Black Sea waters should support Gen. Wrangel at Perekop and Salkova, where the Soviet forces are pressing upon the Crimean peninsula.

Meanwhile fresh supplies of rifles and cartridges are being hurried to Sebastopol.

SEBASTOPOL, Nov. 4 (delayed).—Eight divisions of infantry and Gen. Budenny's cavalry made up the Soviet army, the attack of which broke the strength of Gen. Wrangel's forces in Taurida. These troops, advancing from Nikolop on October 31, advanced both wings of the anti-Bolshevik army. Ten thousand of Gen. Budenny's men swept southward as far as Salkovo, where Gen. Wrangel's counter attack resulted in their surrender. Five columns of superior Soviet forces, however, continued to advance in all directions along the 500 mile front, and Gen. Wrangel was forced to retreat. He was successful in withdrawing his men, horses and supplies into the Crimean peninsula.

Gen. Wrangel's troops, after their victories on November 1 and November 2 and before their withdrawal, are said to have sorted from the prisoners and shot hundreds of Jewish Bolshevik commissaries, as well as Hungarians, Rumanians, Chinese and Germans.

Following the total rout of the Bolsheviks on November 3, Gen. Wrangel slowly withdrew his line toward the Salkovo railway, where it united with units which had been holding the Soviet forces below Melitopol. These units took flight to the Bolshevik twenty cannon, a large number of machine guns and many prisoners. In explaining his retirement, Gen. Wrangel said: "In view of the absolute superiority of the enemy's numbers, which allowed the Bolsheviks to replace their losses, it was decided to withdraw to Crimea. Our troops are tired, but their spirits are good. The retreat was conducted without pressure from the enemy."

# GERMAN MERGER LINKS ELECTRICITY AND COAL

## Herr Stinnes Back of Big Industrial Combination.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 6.—The process of industrial concentration made notable progress this week through the formation of a new merger, which is regarded as of the greatest significance. The Sieman-Halske Company amalgamated with the so-called Rhine-Elbe Union—in other words with Herr Hugh Stinnes.

Linking the second largest electric company with coal and iron gives one organization control of the raw material from the mine to the finished product and saves the waste of administration expense and eliminates the keeping up of large reserve supplies. The Rhine-Elbe Union also enables the export of highly specialized machinery, representing a great labor investment, in place of raw and half finished product.

It is reported that a similar merger between Germany's largest electric concern, the General Electric Company, and the Silesian lines is pending. The mergers are new evidence that Herr Stinnes is a far more powerful figure in Germany, not only as the country's wealthiest man but as a creative leader. The mergers are a beginning in the direction of the reorganization of German industries proposed by the Employers National Economy Parliament as a substitute for socialization.

# PRIVATE IN U. S. ARMY IS PLUTOCRAT IN GERMANY

## Rush to Enlist Reveals Advantages of Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Service in the American Army of Occupation is popular with young Americans, the army recruiting service found to-day in checking up its November 1 records. There were 256 vacancies in the forces in Germany for which recruits were accepted on that date, and Adjutant-General Harris' office sent out telegrams discommending the opportunity elsewhere after the day began, only to find that 428 men had completed their enlistment for regiments overseas.

Letters from soldiers there indicate that an American private is able to change his army pay for so many German marks that he ranks as a plutocrat among civilians, which in some part accounts for the popularity of service there, officers believe.

# GERMAN COLLEGES TO CLOSE

## Economy Hits Universities of Marburg, Halle and Griefswald.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Consideration is being given by the German Government of the advisability of closing the German universities of Halle, Griefswald and Marburg, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quoting Berlin advices.

It is said this step would be taken for reasons of economy, and that it would be possible to support financially the universities of Cologne, Bonn, Heidelberg and Karlsruhe.

# SWISS TO ADMIT SOCIALISTS

## International Congress Free to Meet at Berne on Dec. 5.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 6.—The Swiss Government has decided to grant free entrance into Switzerland to members of the International Socialist Congress which will meet in Berne December 5.

The delegates will be pledged to abstain from any political activities while in the country and to leave Switzerland immediately upon adjournment of the congress. The congress will be composed of representatives of the groups that have refused to accept the twenty-one conditions for adherence to the Third International at Moscow as laid down by Nikolai Lenin, Russian Soviet Premier.

# GERMAN COMMUNISTS HAVE 48 FIGHTING UNITS

## Berlin Hears Soviets Plan Truce With Poland.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 6.—According to the *Fan-German Deutsche Zeitung*, the German Communists have an army of eight corps of forty-eight fighting units and can count upon armament including nearly 500,000 rifles, 1,500 machine guns, over 200 pieces of light and heavy artillery, eight tanks and thirteen armored cars.

The information is from a letter alleged to have been addressed from Communist fighting headquarters to Moscow reporting German revolutionary preparedness. A second letter, according to the same newspaper, allegedly written to German Communists by Zinovieff from Riga before coming to the Halle convention, frankly admits the Soviets are making peace at any price with the Poles to avoid a winter campaign and will resume the war in the spring.

Both letters are dated during the end of September and are not reliable, as similar disclosures often proved during the last year.

# GERMAN PROFESSORS WOULD FORGET WAR

## Accept Oxford Overtures for 'Friendly Intercourse.'

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—German university professors and members of the Reichstag have drawn up a reply to the appeal for reestablishment of the "friendly intercourse" which existed before the world war, which the professors and world labor of all, regardless of national boundaries," says the German reply.

"Science knows only one aim—the search after truth—and it requires for the performance of this task the common labor of all, regardless of national boundaries," says the German reply.

"The world war interrupted this joint labor and dissolved many personal ties. We are ready to resume in Siberia and by common labor to obliterate everything offensive spoken or written in both camps."

# JAPAN COMMENTS ON VANDERLIP CONCESSION

## 'In No Way Bound to Recognize Private Agreement.'

TOKYO, Nov. 6.—In connection with the reports that Washington D. Vanderlip, representing an American syndicate, had obtained concessions from the Russian Soviet Government, the Japanese Foreign Office to-day gave out the following statement:

"In view of the fact that the Soviet Government has not been recognized by the Powers, it is unnecessary to point out that the Japanese Government is in no way bound to take cognizance of any private agreement, nor prepared to enter into an act or agreement which infringes upon Japanese treaty rights with relation to Russia or affects her vital interests arising from geographic or other considerations."

# D'ANNUNZIO SEIZES CAPE OF SAN MARCO

## His Troops Now Face the Jugo-Slav Frontier.

By the Associated Press. TRIESTE, Nov. 6.—D'Annunzio, the Italian insurgent commander at Fiume, has occupied the promontory of San Marco, south of Buccari, with 500 troops as a protest against the alleged firing by Serbian coast guards on the Italian steamship *Isorota*, from Buccari. D'Annunzio troops are now facing the Jugo-Slav frontier.

# WOMEN'S EFFICIENCY MARKED IN OLD EGYPT

## Bookkeepers Receive More Pay Than Men, Lecturer Finds.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Women bookkeepers were far more efficient than their male coworkers and received twice as much pay during the Egyptian age, according to Col. J. P. Avera, explorer and historian, who addressed the principals and first assistants of Chicago public schools to-day in the Art Institute.

Col. Avera, who has conducted extensive researches in Egypt and China, traced the various periods in the world's history from the Garden of Eden through the stone and Egyptian ages to the days of Babylon and Queen Elizabeth.

Specimens of Egyptian love letters were thrown on the screen, followed by pictures of Chinese court trials, where, according to data, death penalties were issued at the rate of about 150 a month.

In discussing Babylon the speaker declared it to be one of the greatest business cities in history. He said the shops and stores reached a high degree of efficiency. In spite of their commercial prowess, however, the Babylonians never saw a pen.

# POLISH DIET ENDS IN SOCIALIST ROW

## Radicals Tear Up Ballots in Fight Against Creation of Senate.

### OFFICIALS SEE OUTBREAK Warsaw Not to Join Little Entente Formed by Balkan Nations.

By the Associated Press. WARSAW, Nov. 6.—The Diet broke up in an uproar to-night after two hours of wild scenes created by Socialists who were seeking to obstruct a vote on articles of the constitution creating a Senate.

The Socialists and radicals blew trumpets, sounded sirens and employed other noisemakers. The speaker nevertheless ordered a ballot, but the Socialists and radicals rushed on the tellers, scattered the ballot cards, tossed the baskets into the crowd and hung others on the walls and chandeliers.

The meeting finally was adjourned, while Premier Witos, Foreign Minister Sapieha and other Government officials watched silently.

Djafar Seldamet, Speaker of the National Parliament of the Crimea Tartars, has submitted to President Pilsudski a copy of a memorandum addressed to the League of Nations requesting the admission of the Crimea into the league as a Tartar state under a Polish mandate. The memorandum opposes the continuation of any enforced connection of the Crimea with Russia.

It was semi-officially announced to-day that Poland had decided not to join the "Little Entente" formed by Czechoslovakia, Serbia and Rumania for their protection against Russia or enemies in the Balkans. For the present because of the Teshov dispute with Czechoslovakia, Take Jonsescu, Minister without portfolio in the Rumanian Cabinet, who had come to Warsaw seeking Poland's adherence, said he hoped Poland would join the "Little Entente" later.

# POLAND BUYS ARMY CLOTHING AND SHOES

## U. S. Gives Credit of \$3,250,000 to Make Purchase.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Washington, D. C., Nov. 6.—Credit of \$3,250,000 has been given to Poland to purchase a large quantity of salvaged uniforms, shoes and underwear from the War Department. Much of this salvaged material will be used to clothe the destitute civil population of Poland during the coming winter.

The original value of the material is estimated at about \$13,000,000. The fact that it is salvaged, however, makes it worth considerably less than this, and officials here believe they have received a good price for it. This practically

# U. S. MISSION HELD BY REDS, IS REPORT

## Moscow Claims Capture of Group in South Russia With Wrangel Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An American mission in South Russia has fallen into the hands of the Soviet forces, according to the Moscow newspaper *Pravda*, as quoted in a wireless despatch to-day from the Soviet capital. The mission, says the newspaper, was headed by "Gen. Morel."

The *Pravda* reported the incident in recording details of the Bolshevik attack upon the forces of Gen. Baron Wrangel. The paragraph concerning the mission reads: "At Alexievka station, which was

taken without a shot, an American mission fell into our hands, at the head of which was Gen. Morel, who had the task of combating bandits in the White Army."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—State and War Department officials said to-day they had no knowledge of any official American mission being within the war zone in southern Russia. Neither had any report been received by the two departments of a mission falling into the hands of the Soviet forces.

The only official American mission in Russia is that at Sebastopol. Various American relief commissions are operating on the frontier.

No "Gen. Morel" is known to be in Russia.

# MEXICAN GETS TREATY POST

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Francisco de la Barra, former Provisional President of Mexico, was to-day offered and has accepted the post of President of the mixed Franco-Austrian Arbitration Commission established by the Treaty of St. Germain. A similar post on the Franco-Bulgarian commission has been offered Senor de la Barra.

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# REDUCTIONS for Monday

Misses' 59.00 to 125.00 Dresses 48.00

THINK of it! Less than half price for many of them. Some of our very prettiest frocks, but there are not many of a kind or size, so we've grouped all the "odd" ones at this price. Street and afternoon models of Poiret twill, tricotine, satin or Georgette—the best quality, of course. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years, but not every size in every style. Second floor.

Misses' 95.00 to 110.00 Wraps 75.00

A GROUP of the best liked models in lustrola, veldyne, bolivia or duvet de laine—all materials desirable for their wearing quality as well as for their appearance. Many fur trimmed. Not all sizes in all styles. Second floor.

Women's 35.00 to 75.00 Dresses 25.00

SATIN, Georgette, taffeta, tricotee, and mignonette—with trimmings of embroidery beads, etc. Because the size ranges and color assortments are incomplete after the season's selling, we have taken these big reductions. Early selection advised as the quantity is limited. Third floor.

Women's 55.00 to 75.00 Dresses 48.00

DO you look best in the straightline mode? Are blouse effects becoming? Have you a penchant for tunics? They are all here—in most attractive versions. Your favorite fabric—satin tricotine, duvety, tricotee, Georgette, and taffeta. Navy, brown and black chiefly—lighter shades in the Georgette. Not every size in every model. Third floor.

Women's 65.00 to 85.00 Suits 50.00

NICELY tailored suits of duvet de laine, silvertone, tricotine, winterknit, and mixtures, a few with nutria or French seal collars. Third floor.

Women's 79.50 to 98.00 Suits 68.00

A GROUP of suits, the majority of them with smart fur trimmings. Mole, nutria, ringtail opossum or skunk lend distinction to velour, duvet de laine, tricotine, silvertone, or oxford cloth models. Third floor.

Little Children's Winter Coats 12.75

SIZES 1 to 3 years. Box coats double-breasted coats, and a few raglan models, typical of the Liliputian Bazaar in their high quality. Heather mixtures, chevots, and broadcloth. Fourth floor.

Little Children's Polo Coats 19.75

SIZES 1 to 3 years. The smart tan polo, belted all round, with large patch pockets that really keep little hands warm. Bone buttons. Some of the models are fur trimmed. Lined with satin and warmly interlined. Fourth floor.

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