TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 6@30c; pesos, old, 34c; new, 45c; Mexican gold, 50c; nacionales, 30c; bar silver, H. & H. quotation, $1.18¾; copper, 22½@24c; grains, lower; livestock, strong; stocks, higher.

# EL PASO HERALD

HOME EDITION

WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and west Texas, generally fair; New Mexico and Arizona, fair, not much change in temperature.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS EL PASO, TEXAS, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1919. DELIVERED ANYWHERE, 75c MONTH 20 PAGES, TWO SECTIONS, TODAY

# DEMOCRATS TO ADVISE RESERVATIONS

## WILSON, ILL, CANCELS TOUR AT WICHITA AND RETURNS TO CAPITAL

### DESIRES TO CONTINUE SPEECHES DESPITE PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION

**Executive's Condition Not Critical, But He Suffers From Nervous Reaction Affecting Digestive Organs; Has Made Nearly 40 Addresses Since Sept. 3; Will Get Back to Washington Next Sunday.**

WICHITA, Kans., Sept. 26.—President Wilson today canceled the remainder of his tour under orders from admiral Cary T. Grayson, the president's physician, and will return to Washington direct from Wichita. Admiral Grayson gave illness and physical exhaustion as the reason for his action.

Although outwardly the president had appeared to be standing well the hard ordeal of more than three weeks of travel and speech making, it became known today that for some days he had suffered from headache. He also has been much fatigued by the confinement of his special train, interrupted only by brief stops which have been spent mostly in riding through crowds and speaking to audiences so large as to require all his exertion to make his voice heard.

**Abandons Only Five Speeches.**

Mr. Wilson has made nearly 40 speeches since he left Washington on September 3, and has spent all but about half a dozen nights on the train. Five addresses remained on his uncompleted schedule. After the two days, he was to have spoken in Little Rock and Memphis tomorrow and in Louisville Monday morning, returning to Washington on Tuesday.

It was declared by members of the president's party that one of the ordeals which seemed to be most trying on his nerves has been the automobile parades through the cities he has visited. He has traveled many miles standing in his car and waving his hat in response to the cheers of welcome. This feature of the trip also apparently has been very tiring to Mrs. Wilson also, who has accompanied him wherever he went, and who during the last few days has shown evidences of being anxious for the strain to end.

**Tries to Avoid Crowds.**

In order to avoid the crowds, the president has made several minor shifts in his schedule. At San Diego, Calif., last Friday he went aboard his train immediately after the informal dinner given in his honor instead of remaining for the night, and when he reached Los Angeles the next day, he tried in vain to slip quietly to his hotel for a Sunday's rest.

Later in the day at Los Angeles, he arranged to take exercise in a brief automobile ride by sending out personally and hiring a taxicab instead of using the conspicuous flag draped car that had been provided for his use.

In a number of other cases since then, the president has tried to curtail his program and has seized every opportunity to get a moment's relaxation. His train was stopped for more than an hour yesterday after leaving Pueblo, Colo., while Mr. and Mrs. Wilson took a long walk down a dusty country road to the Arkansas river.

**Absolute Rest Required.**

The details of the president's indisposition was not revealed, but it was indicated that he had a slight touch of indigestion. Dr. Grayson thought it would pass away quickly

(Continued on page 2, column 5.)

## *Colorado Apathetic Toward Wilson And The Peace Treaty, Like Ohio; Wilson Lets 'Em Know He's Boss*

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

EN ROUTE to Oklahoma City, Okla., Sept. 26.—President Wilson struck in Colorado practically the same kind of apathy he found in Ohio. Possibly there is today a revived interest in Ohio, but it is nevertheless true that until the president or his leading opponent, senator Johnson, of California, started making a tour of the country most people had taken only a casual interest in the league of nations and peace treaty. Colorado, for instance, has not been touched by Mr. Johnson at all and until Mr. Wilson came the only utterance of importance was one by senator Thomas, who indicated that he would not support the covenant without reservations.

But the president did enliven the debate and awaken interest in the league of nations by his speeches at Denver and Pueblo. The demonstration he received at the auditorium at Denver, when he ventured the belief that he was speaking for the American people and had their support, was a very impressive one.

**People are Behind Him.**

It is interesting to note that even in cities where scattering applause is given Mr. Wilson's arguments, largely because the subject matter of world politics is still academic and remote to most of his hearers, there is always an outburst of enthusiasm as the president makes a general statement expressing confidence that the people are behind him.

**It is evident, too, that the women are especially interested and the the president never fails to get a response when he describes the terrible weapons of the last war and even more destructive instruments that would be used in the next war.**

The desire to be rid of all war in the future is the angle of the argument that comes close to home and usually makes of the league of nations discussion something concrete. And president Wilson is now hammering away at his opponents, charging some of them with being anxious to destroy the treaty and league by the indirect means of attaching jokers and "reservations" that are really amendments.

**Respects Mild Reservations.**

The president talks respectfully and courteously of the socalled "mild reservations" and it was only when a new draft of article 10 of the covenant was reported as agreed upon by senator Lodge and the mild reservationists that the president thought he detected signs of defeating the treaty by indirection. He decided it was time for him to make the issue clear. After declaring that "hyphens are the knives that are stuck into this document," the president issued a challenge at Denver to his opponents to give the real reason for delay and defined his own future course in unmistakable language.

"It is time that we knew," he said, "where we shall stand, for observe, my fellow citizens, the neotiation of treaties rests with the executive of

(Continued on page 2, column 4.)

## *No American Wavered In Fight, Says Clemenceau; Trusts U. S. Even Without A Written Treaty*

PARIS, France, Sept. 26.—Premier Clemenceau's remarkable address in the chamber of deputies yesterday, in which he asked for the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, was made on his birthday anniversary. If there was an impression that his words on the previous day during his colloquy with M. Barthou were a slight on America, the way he spoke of the "admirable impetuosity" with which America flung men into the battlefields showed that no slight was intended.

Applause rang through the chamber when the premier said:

**"Would you know my complete thoughts? Should there be no written treaty, I would count on America all the same. I can say we are firmly counting on the adoption of the treaty over there."**

"I have seen young Americans at the front," he continued, "and not one of them, whether his origin was German, Italian or Pole, wavered in the fight. When asked why they were there they replied, 'for liberty.'"

The premier recalled how at one crisis the allies had to decide whether to defend Calais or Paris.

**"A few days later," he continued, "premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, asked me what I had decided. I replied: 'France made Paris; Paris made France. I would burn Paris to save France.'"**

Commenting on premier Clemenceau's speech in the chamber of deputies, says a Havas summary, newspapers here generally remark the address was a clear presentation of the situation, full of good sense and capable of giving the French confidence in the destinies of France, inducing them to place the public welfare above all in order to gain the maximum benefits of the treaty.

Several newspapers note that M. Clemenceau gave an impression of extreme fatigue and spoke in poor form from an oratorical point of view. Others observed that the problem raised Wednesday by M. Barthou, who asked what the position of France might be if the United States should not ratify the treaty, was not solved by the premier's address.

### *Can't Leave U. S. Until You've Paid Your Income Tax*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—Persons desiring to leave the United States were warned today by the bureau of internal revenue that they must comply with the income tax laws before they would ber permitted to depart.

Aliens must satisfy all income tax obligations up to and including the month preceding their departure. Citizens must have paid all instalments of the tax due up to the time of sailing and have made arrangements for the payment of future instalments as they fall due.

## MEN BRUTALLY DENIED RIGHTS SAYS GOMPERS

*Voice In Determining Conditions Of Work Main Steel Strike Issue.*

*SAYS DETECTIVES HOUND EMPLOYES*

*Charges Systematic Campaign To Put Foreign Gangs In Big Mills.*

**WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—After hearing Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, for more than three hours, the senate committee investigating the steel strike today abandoned its plans to examine tomorrow William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel workers' committee, who has been attacked in the house of representatives as a radical and an I. W. W.**

Chairman Kenyon announced that the inquiry would not be resumed until next Wednesday when judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, will be heard. He gave no reason for not hearing Foster tomorrow, but other members of the committee said later Foster would be called before the committee at some future time.

The right of the employes to have some voice in determining the conditions under which they work is the paramount issue in the strike of steel workers, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the senate investigating committee today. Appearing as the second witness for labor, Mr. Gompers was first asked by chairman Kenyon to define the issue in the controversy.

**"The right to be heard is what the steel workers are asking above all else," Gompers said. "The right to speak with their employers through their own representatives, to have some voice in determining conditions under which they work.**

"The right of workers to associate has been denied—denied with all the power and influence and wealth of the steel corporation— denied by brutal and unwarrantable means.

"It has been said that most of the men taking part in this strike are of foreign birth and not naturalized citizens. That may be and no doubt is true. The largest proportion of steel corporation employes are of foreign birth, but these men were brought here by the companies.

**"There was for years a systematic effort to bring in these gangs from Europe. There was a systematic effort to eliminate Americans. They have a harvest to reap now. These steel companies brought about the state of which they now complain.**

"Under the efforts of the steel corporation, the hours of labor were always abnormally long. They never seemed satisfied until they had their man toiling seven days a week, 365 days a year. When the shifts changed, from day to night, they got them working 24 hours a day.

"The right of association, the attempt to organize met with sternest opposition by the steel corporation.

**Sleuths Block Men's Efforts.**

"The appeals coming to us from their employes were for help in organizing. But most of the efforts were slaughtered by the detectives and the agencies in the company pay. More than 60 percent of all the private detective agency effort in this country has been devoted to spying on employes, in mines and mills. They have been used as agent provocateurs to induce men to some overt act, to get them to strike too soon."

**As he described the "dogging" of employes by detectives, Gompers emphasized his words by pounding frequently on the table.**

"In the steel industry," he continued, "men were discharged for merely talking of organization, or for grumbling.

"There have been numbers of men watched so closely that when they rented a hall, the proprietor was told to lock the doors against them. Their meetings on rented ground have been broken up, the men were run down, dispersed, and some assaulted."

**Gives Instance of Practice.**

"Can you give instances of that last practice?" asked senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota.

"Yes, at McKeesport," Gompers responded. "Since this strike the offices of the iron and steel workers there have been closed against them.

"I suppose that has been done on the theory that collection of crowds would create disorder," senator Sterling remarked.

"I don't know the theory," Mr. Gompers said. "But I do know the purpose. It was to prevent the leaders

(Continued on page 5, column 4.)

## STRIKING OHIO MEN THREATEN INVASION

**If They Cross Into West Virginia and Seek To Force Workers There To Leave Jobs, It Will Be Considered Attack On State's Sovereignty, Gov. Cornwell Warns; Ohio Executive Moves to Avert Clash.**

**COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 26.—Upon receipt of a telegram today from Gov. Cornwell, of West Virginia, to the effect that 5000 men from Steubenville and other Ohio towns nearby are reported to be planning to cross the Ohio line into Hancock county, West Virginia, for the purpose of compelling workers to quit their pieces, Gov. Cox today wired W. G. Baker, sheriff of Jefferson county, to use his best offices in order to prevent any possibility of conflict between citizens of Ohio and West Virginia.**

**In his telegram to Gov. Cox, Gov. Cornwell said such an invasion of West Virginia by Ohio strikers "will be regarded as an attack upon the sovereignty of West Virginia."**

**Hold Meeting Tonight.**

Steubenville, O., Sept. 26.—Local steel strikers will hold a mass meeting at the court house here tonight at which workmen from the Weirton Steel company mills at Weirton, W. Va., near here, have been invited to attend. Union leaders have announced that if Weirton men did not turn out at this meeting, local strikers will parade to Weirton the first of the week to hold a meeting.

### *Auto Thought To Carry Returning Strikers Stoned*

Little Change In Steel Tie-up Shown; Gary Not For Arbitration.

Gary, Ind., Sept. 26.—Two men were arrested here today charged with throwing stones at an automobile believed to be loaded with strikers to work at the plant of the United States Steel corporation.

Mayor W. F. Hodges denied a report that a committee representing 500 strikers, anxious to return to work, had called on him last night to demand protection. He said a committee of strikers visited him last Tuesday and inquired about protection, but he did not think they represented 500 men.

**Men Assured Protection.**

"The men who talked to me were employed as rollers at the mills," said the mayor. "They did not say how many men desired to return. I told them that the city would provide protection to all who wanted to go back. I have not heard from them since and do not know whether they returned to work."

There appeared to be little change in the strike situation. It was said that the strikers were returning to work in small groups, although this was denied by union officials. An unofficial estimate placed the num-

(Continued on page 5, column 2.)

### *Unions Dispute On Conference Representation*

Rail Workers Other Than 4 Brotherhoods Want Voice in Selection.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—Dispute has arisen between the four railroad brotherhoods and the 14 other unions of railroad employes as to representation in the industrial conference called by president Wilson for October 6.

The president instructed director general Hines to have the railroad unions represented by four men and Mr. Hines transmitted the instructions to all the unions. The four brotherhoods appointed the four men without regard to the other employes. Protest soon was forthcoming from the shop, maintenance of way, clerk and other unions, that they should be allowed to participate in the selection of the representatives, but the question has not been settled.

The four brotherhoods were said today to have based their action on the fact of the appointment of other delegates to the conference of the American Federation of Labor, with which the 14 railroad unions are affiliated.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel corporation, has wired his acceptance of president Wilson's invitation to participate in the industrial conference here October 6.

## MARFA MAN SAYS SOLDIER TRIES TO ASSASSINATE HIM AND WIFE

**J. J. Kilpatrick Swears Out Warrant for Arrest of Trooper—Declares He Denies Positively the Published Story of the Release of Lieut. Davis, Aviator—Protests in Washington on Capt. Matlack.**

J. J. KILPATRICK, of Marfa, is in El Paso to make a complaint against a soldier on a charge of attempting the assassination of himself and wife. He says the soldier, a former member of troop K, 8th cavalry, is now in El Paso. He swore out a warrant against the man before justice of the peace J. M. Deaver. The name of the soldier has not been divulged, pending his arrest.

"If the authorities are unable to get the man, I have the word of Gen. J. M. Dickman, commander of the southern department, that he will order him turned over," said Mr. Kilpatrick. "I told Gen. Dickman of the affair and he said the man would be surrendered.

**Attempt Made at Night.**

"The attempt upon my life took place on the 15th of August, at my home in Marfa. I was sitting in my house in a rocking chair after dark when a bullet was fired at my back. It missed me and I jumped out of range of the gun and called my wife to put out the lamp. As she stepped past the door to do so, a shot was fired at her. It grazed her head. I was standing where I could see the man when he fired at my wife and I plainly saw his face from the flash of the gun and recognized him. I reported the matter to Gen. Dickman as I went through San Antonio on my way to Washington. I went to Washington to appear before the senate military affairs committee to protest against the bill making Capt. Leonard Matlack a permanent officer in the army. I am now returning home from that trip.

**Denies Published Ransom Version.**

"I want The Herald to say that I deny positively the newspaper account of the ransoming of Lieut. Paul H. Davis following the kidnaping of Davis and Lieut. Harold G. Peterson by Mexicans. I obtained my account of the affair from Jesus Cabezuila, one of the men who accompanied Capt. Matlack to the rendezvous in Mexico. Cabezuila is an old time United States scout and is now a barber living on the border. He told me that he and Capt. Matlack and Tomas Sanchez, presidente of the Mexican town of San Antonio, an old time friend of Jesus Renteria and former associate of Renteria in his border operations, crossed the river and went about 400 yards from the bank in Mexico into a cornfield. Sanchez, according to the story told me, rode into San Antonio with $7500 given him by Capt. Matlack and turned it over to Renteria, receiving in exchange, Lieut. Peterson.

**Release of Davis.**

"Returning to Capt. Matlack with Peterson, Sanchez was told to go back to Renteria and get Davis and promise Renteria that he would bring the other $7500 later. When Sanchez returned to the meeting place with Davis, the party rode back to the American side. Cabezuila says there were no bandits in the cornfield trying to surround them. He says Capt. Matlack paid Sanchez $1000 for his part in effecting the release of the two men. Capt. Matlack brought back to Marfa and turned over to the bank $6500 left from the purse of $15,000 raised by the citizens of Marfa for the release of these two aviators.

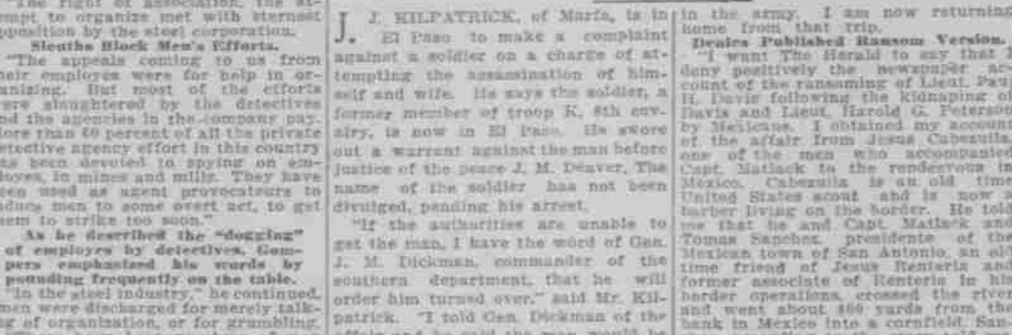
"I was interested in getting the facts, because it was my son, Dawkins Kilpatrick, who made the original arrangement with the bandits that they were to get $15,000 for the release of the two men. I was afraid the bandits would blame my son for the fact that they had not received the full amount of money. My son had his talk with Cabezuila very shortly after the occurrence, before Cabezuila had heard the story of the affair as told at Marfa and given publicity in the press. Cabezuila just told it as a straightforward account of what happened.

"I reported the matter to Gen. Dickman, and then went to Washington and reported it to the senate committee on military affairs.

**Denies Chico Cano Raid.**

"I further reported to the senate military committee that the socalled Chico Cano raid, supposed to have taken place on April 1 in the Big Bend country, never happened. Chico Cano is not a bandit but is a Carranza commander. He has a lot of 'bad hombres' on his ranch, but they did not commit any raid on the American side of the river. When our troops crossed into Mexico after him and reported killing five bandits, it is true they found two stolen horses in possession of some of Cano's men but they were stolen two years ago. I'll put up $1000 reward for evidence that will satisfy an impartial jury that Chico Cano did not make the Big Bend raid he is alleged to have made."

## *Bethlehem Steel Plant, Affected By The Great Strike*



Bethlehem Steel Works, Bethlehem, Pa.

A VIEW of the Bethlehem Steel works, in the city of Bethlehem, Pa., which is affected by the nation-wide strike of the steelworkers. The strike may involve more than 2,000,000 men and may develop into the biggest strike in the world's history.

## REBEL LEADERS UNITE UNDER VILLA BANNER

*All Except Felix Diaz Accept Villa As Their Chief, Is Claim.*

*MEN, ARMS AND MONEY PLEDGED*

*Approve Villa's Plan For Governing Territory Under Their Control.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—Information that all the revolutionary leaders in Mexico, with the exception of Felix Diaz, have accepted Francisco Villa as their chief and placed at his disposal their men, munitions and money, has reached Washington through a Villa courier who left the revolutionary headquarters in Durango about two weeks ago.

The various chieftains also are said to have approved formally the plan of Villa to govern territory under their control by a junta de gobernacion.

### *Fight In Mexico, Says Carpio, Is People Vs. Bloodthirsty Groups*

New Orleans, La., Sept. 26.—Every Mexican publicity agency will be used to spread legitimate news matter from the United States, Manuel Carpio, of Mexico City, declared Thursday at the closing session of the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

"Our great fight in Mexico," he said, "now is not army against army, but people against groups of bloodthirsty men responsible to no one, claiming allegiance to no country.

"There have been times when we have paused, disheartened, in our fight for liberty. But then has come the voice from the United States encouraging us. We are still fighting and will win."

### VICE CONSUL SAYS CITIES BIDDING FOR MEXICO TRADE

Stephen A. Aguirre, vice consul who is stationed at Juarez, has returned from a trip to Washington, D. C., where he went on official business. Mr. Aguirre reports that Chicago and New Orleans are making wholesale efforts to obtain the trade of Mexico and that officials are inclined to believe the Mexican situation will be settled without intervention. With several hundred other Texas passengers Mr. Aguirre found himself detained at Toyah, Texas, be-

(Continued on page 4, column 1.)

### DECENTRALIZED CAMPAIGN WORK, DEMOCRATS' PLAN

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 26.—Decentralization of campaign work, which would give the north, west and south an equal voice with the east was one of the big questions to come before the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, which opened a two day conference here today.

The plan was said virtually to be assured of adoption. It contemplates the division of the country into four zones, as follows:

Eastern to include New England and the middle Atlantic states, with headquarters in New York; southern, including the southeastern states, with headquarters probably in Butte, Mont., and the western zone, comprising the Pacific coast and the southwest with headquarters in Seattle or Portland. Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the committee was said to favor the plan.

Other matters to be taken up will include plans to organize the women of the country by states and for the financing of the Democratic presidential campaign next year. The committee will not consider candidates, Mr. Cummings announced.

### *Headliners In Today's Theaters*

ALHAMBRA—"The Sleeping Lion," Monroe Salisbury.
BIJOU—"Broken Commandments," Gladys Brockwell.
ELLANAY—"Upstairs," Mabel Normand.
GRECIAN—"The Wreck," Anita Stewart.
RIALTO—"The Miracle Man."
UNIQUE—"Satan Junior, Viola Dana.
WIGWAM—"A Desert Hero," Fatty Arbuckle.

## TO TELL PRESIDENT SENATE WON'T RATIFY PACT UNRESERVEDLY

### MAY URGE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TREATY BE TAKEN FROM SENATE

**Prominent Party Leaders To Seek Early Conference With Leader To Discuss Compromise On Reservations; Will Urge Wilson Consider Accepting Interpretative Measures at Least; Advice May Conflict.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—After president Wilson's return to Washington, Democratic leaders in the senate plan to seek an early conference to advise him of the peace treaty situation in the senate and to discuss a possible compromise over reservations.

**Some prominent Democratic senators said today they planned to advise the president carefully to consider acceptance of some sort of reservations, interpretative in character, at least.**

**It was said to be possible that their advice would extend to recommendations that reservations be accepted or that the treaty be withdrawn from the senate, at least temporarily.**

These Democratic spokesmen are convinced that the treaty cannot be ratified without reservations of some description. They conceded, however, that there might be a conflict in the Democratic advice given the president in view of the adamant position taken against reservations by senator Hitchcock, Democrat, Nebraska, the administrator leader in the treaty fight.

### WILSON VOICES ADMIRATION FOR ASHURST'S ATTITUDE

On Board President Wilson's Special Train, Sept. 26.—Replying to a telegram from senator Ashurst, of Arizona, saying he felt it was his duty to support the peace treaty without reservation or amendment, president Wilson yesterday telegraphed:

"May I not express my admiration for your statesmanlike attitude toward the treaty and the sense of gratitude with which I have read your message."

Telegrams expressing optimism over the senate situation also were received from senators Robinson, of Arkansas, and Simmons and Overman, of North Carolina, all Democrats.

### JAPAN TO INVITE CHINA TO CONFER ON SHANTUNG.

Tokio, Japan, Sept. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—Japan is planning officially to invite China to confer on the Shantung situation after Japan has ratified the peace treaty. This fact was communicated to the correspondent by officials, who added that Japan naturally could not compel China to accept the invitation.

## *Daniels Called On To Tell If U. S. Marines Landed To Drive Italians From Trau*

**Senate Asks Information On Report Americans Forced Evacuation Of Dalmatian Town, Turning It Over To Jugo-Slavs; Italian Government To Declare Policy, Ask Confidence Vote; d'Annunzio Defiant.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—Secretary Daniels was asked in a resolution by senator Knox, Republican, Pennsylvania, adopted today by the senate, to report whether American marines were landed at Trau, Dalmatia, to compel its evacuation by Italian forces, as reported in press dispatches from Copenhagen and Paris.

**A resolution by senator Lodge, also adopted without discussion, asked the state department whether marines had been sent to Europe to aid in carrying out provisions of the German peace treaty for a plebiscite in Schleswig-Holstein.**

The Knox resolution incorporated The Associated Press dispatches reporting the incident at Trau.

**Report 200 Marines Land.**

The Copenhagen dispatch added that the Italians left after the inhabitants fired on them and that the Americans handed over the town to the Jugo-Slav troops and reembarked.

It was said 200 marines, with machine guns, landed after the Italian commander and three men in an armored car fell into the hands of a Jugo-Slav detachment marching on Trau. The car and prisoners were taken over by the Americans and transferred to an Italian ship.

**To State Italy's Policy.**

Paris, France, Sept. 26.—Premier Nitti and foreign minister Tittoni will make declarations of their policy in the chamber of deputies tomorrow and ask for a vote of confidence in the government, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Rome. The entire ministry will attend the session, the dispatch adds.

**"Italians Must Decide Fate."**

Rome, Italy, Sept. 25.—In a proclamation issued by Gabriele d'Annunzio to the people of Dalmatia, the poet commander of Fiume declared:

"The fate of the Adriatic must be decided only by Italians. Any other races would be intruders. We refuse to allow them to prevail."

A message from Fiume states that an American author, Henry Fox, has arrived here and offered his services to d'Annunzio. It also is declared that an American naval officer had volunteered to help d'Annunzio defend the city.

**Tommaso Tittoni, foreign minister, declared during the meeting of the crown council Thursday that the peace conference would not permit Italy to annex Fiume, because such action would authorize the Czecho-Slovaks to occupy Teschen; the Jugo-Slavs to move forces into Klagenfurt; the Greeks to claim Thrace, and the Rumanians to annex Banat.**

Reports that Giovanni Giolitti, former premier, proposed to the crown council yesterday that premier Nitti should dissolve parliament on September 28, after having explained the situation, are denied by the Gazetta Del Popolo, of Turin. The newspaper says, according to the Havas agency:

"It is certain the government will accept the proposition of foreign minister Tittoni that Capt. d'Annunzio's forces be replaced by regular troops."

### *Doubts U. S. Marines Landed In Dalamtia, But Makes Inquiry*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—Secretary Daniels said today that the navy department had no information regarding the landing of marines at Trau, Dalmatia. Press reports some days ago that marines had been sent to Fiume prompted Mr. Daniels to cable an inquiry to rear admiral Andrews, commanding Americal naval forces in the Adriatic, but no reply has been received.

Reports today that American marines had been landed on the Dalmatian coast resulted in the dispatch of a second cablegram to the admiral, asking for a complete report immediately. While admiral Andrews has authority under "exceptional circumstances" to use his forces as he may see fit, Mr. Daniels said he was inclined to doubt that American marines had been sent ashore.

## *Army And Navy Pilots To Compete In Balloon Race*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 26.—The balloon race between the army and navy starts here late today. The flight will not be a nonstop affair, but the contestant may land at pleasure and as often as he desires, the only regulations imposed upon him being that he cannot take on any gas.

**Identified By Banners.**

Each side will be represented by a team of three balloons. They will be identified by banners, the army balloons carrying white banners with red letters, while the navy will have white signs with blue lettering. The army will be numbered 1, 2 and 3, while the navy will be numbered 50, 52 and 54.

The first balloon is scheduled to start at 5:05 p. m. The pilots and their aids are:

**Texans to Take Part.**

For the army—Lieut. Col. J. W. S. Wuest and second Lieut. William E. Huffman, of Fort Omaha; second Lieuts. I. H. Coulter and Harold E. Hine, of Brook field, San Antonio, Tex.; Capt. E. P. Phillips and first Lieut. Byron T. Burt, Langley field, Va.

For the navy, Lieut. H. W. Hoyt and ensign F. W. Reichelderfer, United States naval station, Akron, Ohio; ensign J. H. Stevens and Lieut. W. Reed, United States naval station, Pensacola, Fla.; Lieut. R. Emerson and ensign F. L. Sloman, Washington, D. C.

### CARRIERS' DAY.

**As tomorrow is the last Saturday in this month, your carrier will call to collect. Please be prepared to settle with him.**

**"The proved circulation of The El Paso Herald is nearly twice that of any other El Paso paper."**

# *You Can Help The "Y" To Help You—Ana Others—Bv Joining Now*