

NEW MEDIATION IN COAL STRIKE

Secretary Lane and Bernard Baruch Trying to End Big Walkout.

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES

More Miners Return to Pits in West Virginia—Hines Says No Community Need Fear That Supply Will Be Shut Off.

Washington, Nov. 7.—While the government is standing pat in its opposition to the soft coal strike and is enforcing the law and taking other steps to uphold the position of the president that the strike is unlawful and an attack upon the public interest and the government, Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, chairman of the recent industrial conference, and Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the public group in that body, are quietly engaged in informal mediation between the coal operators and miners with a view to arriving at some basis upon which the strike can be abandoned and negotiations begun with honor to both sides.

Information in the hands of government officials in touch with the strike situation indicated an increase in bituminous coal production, especially in the West Virginia fields.

A further defection in union forces was noted in the early morning reports, although officials were not able to say whether the break in the union ranks was increasing to any great extent.

This phase of the situation is being watched closely by the government departments, particularly the railroad administration and the department of justice.

Director General Hines reiterated that no community need fear that it would be cut off entirely from fuel supplies so long as the stocks under supervision of the railroad administration last. He declared the primary purpose of the machinery set up by his office was to guard against concentration of coal stocks in one section to the detriment of another.

Railroad administration officials refused to accept seriously published reports of traffic congestion in some of the larger terminals.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 7.—Continued increase in coal production in West Virginia is expected by operators, following receipt of reports that more mines in the organized districts may start operating soon. Reports received by them indicate that there are now forty-four mines working in organized or partly organized districts throughout the state which were closed early in the strike.

In the thoroughly organized districts mine union officials say the strikers are standing firm. Relative to the position on which strikers stand, W. N. Vanderpool, president of the local union of mine workers at South Carbon, in the heart of the Kanawha region, told newspaper men that the striking miners demanded an increase in wages to meet the high cost of living, but "did not insist on the six hour day."

Disposition of federal troops in the West Virginia coal fields was completed and the military authorities were in position to "cope with any situation which might arise," said Adj. Gen. Thomas Davis, who has been cooperating with Col. W. F. Harrell, commanding the soldiers.

WETS LEAD ON 4 QUESTIONS

Returns From 59 of the 88 Ohio Counties Are Tabulated at Columbus.

Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—Practically complete returns of Tuesday's election from 59 of the 88 counties tabulated at the office of the secretary of state show the wets to be leading on all four prohibition proposals by the following majorities:

For the 2.75 per cent beer proposal, 14,328.

For repeal of state-wide prohibition, 728.

Against ratification of the federal prohibition amendment, 29,105.

Against the Crabbe state prohibition enforcement act, 50,875.

AUTO BANDITS GET \$20,000

Rob Bank at Averyville, Ill., After Putting Cashier in Vault—Escape in Car.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 7.—Five masked men robbed the Merchants and Mechanics' State bank of Averyville of \$20,000. They entered the bank and forced Cashier H. E. Reese and other employees into the vault, locked it and took everything in sight. They escaped in an automobile.

Finns to Aid Russ Anti-Reds.

Stockholm, Nov. 10.—Citizens' meetings in various parts of Finland, according to advices from Helsingfors, have voted in favor of intervention in the anti-bolshevik campaign against Petrograd.

Marnes Bloodiest Battle.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The bloodiest battle of the great war was the battle of the Marne. Official figures just compiled show the losses were: Dead, 820,000; wounded, 400,000; total, 1,220,000.

NORMAN H. DAVIS



Norman H. Davis of Tennessee, one of the financial advisers of the American peace delegates at Paris, has been made assistant secretary of the treasury, succeeding L. S. Rowe.

LOSSES ARE HEAVY

ONLY PART OF YUDENITCH'S ARMY IS SAVED.

Reds Cut Off Large Numbers—Six Hundred and Thirty Die in Petrograd Prison.

London, Nov. 8.—A member of the northwest Russian government has received a message saying that Gdov has surrendered to the bolsheviks, according to a message from Helsingfors. If this is true, another line of communication with General Yudenitch's army has been cut.

Helsingfors, Nov. 8.—The Estonian bureau learns that General Yudenitch has succeeded in extricating the greater number of his troops after suffering heavy losses, but that his forces in the region of Gatchina and Luga were completely cut off by bolshevik cavalry.

Bolshevik reports attribute the defeat of General Yudenitch in this region to the cutting off of these troops. A bolshevik report received through German sources says that 630 of the 1,000 inmates of the Kresty prison in Petrograd have died of starvation.

Eight thousand fugitives, according to Helsingfors newspapers, have arrived at the Finnish frontier from the Petrograd district.

A bolshevik wireless dispatch claims the capture of Tchernigoff, on the River Dnieper, 80 miles north of Kiev, from General Denikine's forces.

Reval, Nov. 8.—An official communication from the Russian northwest army headquarters under date of Wednesday says that white troops have retired north from the Sjeltsja river and are concentrating for a counter attack. The whites occupied a line 30 kilometers west of the Gatchina railway.

U. S. APPEALS WET DECISION

Judge Evans of Federal Court of Kentucky Rules Dry Law Is Unconstitutional.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The government appealed to the supreme court from the decision of Federal Judge Evans of Kentucky, declaring unconstitutional the war-time prohibition act and ordering release of distilled spirits held in bond at Louisville. A request to advance the case for early hearing is said to be planned.

KENTUCKY CALLS FOR TROOPS

Operators Say Protection Is Needed to Insure Continued Production of Coal.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Request for federal troops to guard coal mines was made by Kentucky operators who conferred with Fuel Administrator Garfield. Threats made against the continuance of operations necessitated protection to insure continued production.

COUNTRY-WIDE RAID ON REDS

Government Nabs About 600 Suspects in Twelve Cities.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The "Red rally," the commingling of the radicals and malcontents, anarchists and I. W. W.'s, foreigners and others, came to sudden grief last night. Agents of the government made systematic raids in nine cities of the United States and captured about 600.

High Tax If League Falls.

Fort Worth, Tex., Nov. 8.—Defeat of the League of Nations means 50 per cent increase in taxes in the United States, according to William McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury and director general of the railroads.

Prominent Germans Arrested.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—Twenty-two persons, including some high officials and bankers, are under arrest at Carlsbad in connection with a coal-hauling conspiracy. Ten thousand wagonloads of coal are involved in the case.

SENATE ADOPTS LODGE PREAMBLE

Wilson Loses Treaty Test Vote When Reservation Is Approved.

SENATORS VOTED 48 TO 40

Mild Reservationists Join in Support of First Clause Sought by the Committee After Defeat of King Amendment.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The first clause of the treaty reservations drawn by the foreign relations committee, a preamble requiring three—the other great powers to accept the reservations, was adopted by the senate after many efforts to amend it had failed.

The vote was 48 to 40, the mild reservation group lining up almost solidly in favor of the measure. The only Republican voting in the negative was Senator McCumber (Rep.) of North Dakota. Three Democrats, Reed of Missouri, Gore of Oklahoma and Walsh of Massachusetts stood with the Republicans for the preamble.

For the amendment—Republicans: Ball, Borah, Brandegee, Calder, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Fall, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gronna, Hale, Harding, Johnson (Cal.), Jones (Wash.), Kellog, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, La Follette, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McLean, McNary, Moses, Nelson, New, Newberry, Norris, Page, Phipps, Poinsette, Sherman, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Townsend, Wadsworth and Watson—45. Democrats: Gore, Reed, Walsh (Mass.), 3. Total, 48.

Against the amendment—Democrats: Ashurst, Chamberlain, Culbertson, Dial, Fletcher, Gay, Garry, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hitchcock, Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), Kendrick, King, Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Nugent, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomeroy, Ransdell, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Ariz.), Smith (Ga.), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Swanson, Thomas, Trammel, Underwood, Walsh (Mont.), Williams and Wolcott. Republican: McCumber. Total, 40.

An amendment by Senator King (Dem.) of Utah to make it possible for a foreign power to accept the reservations merely "by recognizing the United States as a party to the treaty," was rejected, 46 to 42.

The senate then took up the first of the committee's 11 reservations, relating to withdrawal from membership in the league. Senator Thomas (Dem.), Colorado, moved to strike out the provision that notice of withdrawal could be given by a concurrent resolution of congress.

President Wilson told Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, administration leader in the senate treaty fight, that he would be entirely satisfied with any reservations supporters of the treaty might feel justified in accepting, provided they did not nullify the League of Nations covenant and were designed for the purpose of interpreting the terms of the treaty.

In the first test of strength on the reservations proposed by the foreign relations committee, the senate refused by a vote of 48 to 40, to strike out the provision which would require acceptance of the reservations by the other powers.

By the same vote and with the same partisan alignment, the senate rejected another amendment, offered by Senator McCumber to the preamble proposing that acceptance of reservations "might be" effected by exchange of diplomatic notes. The committee preamble requires such an exchange of notes.

The senate also rejected a proposal by Senator Borah (Rep.), Idaho, to require that all four, instead of three of the great powers, be required to accept the reservations. On this vote the mild reservation group of Republicans swung over with the Democrats.

The president, Senator Hitchcock said, on returning from the White House, expressed "his very strong approval" of what had been done to date, and agreed that no compromise would be offered unless a deadlock was reached on a resolution of ratification.

Senator Hitchcock outlined his program as first an endeavor to defeat the reservations reported by the foreign relations committee, and if that failed, to vote down the resolution of ratification containing them. His next move would be to present a resolution of ratification, and should a deadlock ensue, to attempt a compromise with Republican opponents.

Senator Hitchcock was with the president for half an hour. Mr. Wilson received him propped up in bed.

Hurl Bomb at Steel Men.

Donors, Pa., Nov. 10.—The second bomb outrage in two days occurred here when a street car filled with steel workers was hurled from the tracks by an explosion of dynamite. Several of the men were bruised.

Drys Win in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 10.—Unofficial returns from 90 counties in Tuesday's election showed a majority of 4,500 for the statewide prohibition amendment and indicated that the amendment had won.

LORD FINDLAY



Recent portrait of Lord Findlay, British lord high chancellor, who probably will preside over the tribunal that will try the former German emperor.

BERLIN REDS IN PLOT

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISTS ARE BEHIND REVOLT MOVEMENT.

Responsible Newspaper Says Outbreak Planned Beginning in the Ruhr Coal District.

Essen, Germany, Nov. 7.—Investigators for the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin claim to have discovered plans for a communist uprising to depose the present German government and to establish a new one modeled on the Russian plan, which would be associated with the present Russian soviet system.

The investigators assert that the proposed revolution is to be assisted and officered by Russian bolsheviks, and that the outbreak is to have its beginning in the Ruhr coal district. The responsible newspaper publishes a warning so energetic that it is accepted in well informed quarters as of more importance than the many rumors in circulation. Munich, Brunswick and other cities are claimed to be subcenters for the movement. According to the paper, spartacists and communists will be armed throughout Germany.

WIFE, BABY SLAIN; BURNED

Search for Husband When Bodies Are Found After Home Is Destroyed by Fire.

Bedford, Ind., Nov. 8.—A seventeen-year-old wife and her six-week-old son were murdered here and their bodies almost consumed in an incendiary fire which razed their home shortly after midnight. The husband and father, John Bailey Blair, is being sought in connection with the killings. The Blairs lived in a small frame house set in a lonely cornfield six miles from this city.

BOLSHEVIKI PRESS ON OMSK

Possible That Seat of Kolchak Government Will Be Moved to the Eastward.

Omsk, Nov. 8.—Owing to the menacing advance of the bolshevik forces, Admiral Kolchak has ordered a preliminary evacuation of Omsk by the American hospital and such government departments as are not directly necessary here. It is possible that the seat of government may be moved to the eastward.

KEEP UP RAIL GUARANTY PLAN

Senate Committee at Washington Virtually Decides on This Pending Legislation.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Temporary legislation continuing government guaranteed returns to the railroads after their return to private control January 1 until such time as congress can enact permanent legislation virtually was decided upon by the senate interstate commerce committee.

Thanksgiving Day Nov. 27.

Washington, Nov. 7.—President Wilson set aside Thursday, November 27, as Thanksgiving day in a proclamation which said the country looked forward "with confidence to the dawn of an era where the sacrifices of the nation will find recompense in a world at peace."

"Sleeping Sickness" Kills Two.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 6.—Two deaths from "sleeping sickness" have occurred in Portland this week, and another case of the strange disease is under observation.

Date of G. A. R. Encampment.

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 10.—The 1920 national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Atlantic City from Sept. 20 to Oct. 2. It is announced by Commander in Chief Daniel M. Hall.

Son Slain, Father Suicide.

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 10.—Brooding over the death of his son, Loren, who was killed in action in France, is believed to have caused Theodore W. Peter, aged fifty, of Payson, Ill., to commit suicide by shooting himself.

WHO IS WHO NOW

D'ANNUNZIO: "DICTATOR OF FIUME"

Gabriele d'Annunzio, "dictator of Fiume," surely has had a long pose under the limelight. He was popularly credited with a large share in pushing Italy into the war. He made a name for himself as an aviator. And when he took possession of Fiume all the world looked on in amazement.

The Fiume adventure of the fearless d'Annunzio has been dubbed "Garibaldian" and as such glorified. Judging by superficial appearances, in fact, it bears some resemblance to the famous expedition of 1860. But the likeness goes no further than mere appearances. If we compare d'Annunzio's expedition with Garibaldi's we soon discover a capital difference between them.

The one of 1860 was prepared and accomplished by a handful of private citizens free of military duty and "with the approval of the government." The Fiume expedition has been conceived and carried out by fragments of the regular army which refused obedience to the law and against the wish of the government.



SHAH OF PERSIA AND HIS JEWELS



Politics may make strange bedfellows, but world wars bring stranger visitors. Ahmed Mirza, the young shah of Persia, is reported to be planning a visit to the United States. If he comes and brings with him even a part of his \$200,000,000 collection of jewels his visit will be strenuous.

The shah's crown is of solid gold thickly studded with gems. It is said to weigh more than ten pounds. It contains a ruby "as big as a hen's egg." This ruby is said to be 3,000 years old. According to tradition, it once adorned the turban of Saladin, the chivalrous foe of Richard Coeur de Lion during the wars of the crusades.

To replace his heavy, ponderous crown the shah has, for state occasions, an astrakhan hat adorned with an aigrette on which gleams, like a headlight, an immense diamond, known as the Taj-e-Mah, or "Sea of Light." This is the most valuable gem in the Persian collection. Its beauty was once as famous in India as that of the Kuhl-i-Nur, the "Mountain of Light," which is now in the crown of England.

The shah's belt is so thickly studded with gems that it weighs 18 pounds. His diamond-set scimitar is valued at \$1,600,000. An emerald in his turban is so large that the names of all the kings of his line are engraved upon it.

One of his robes of state is stiff with arabesque patterns wrought in diamonds, rubies and emeralds. His epaulettes are of gold set with diamonds, with a center of enormous emeralds and hung with a heavy fringe of solid diamonds.

"HOME" MEANS "LANDLORD AND RENT"

The United States has fought all her wars to "preserve the home," and yet probably 60 per cent of her people are tenants. This was the text selected the other day by United States Senator William M. Calder of New York in an address before the New York Real Estate association's convention urging the necessity of a national campaign for the creation of homes. He said:

"The object of each of our wars has been, in the last analysis, to preserve the home. Yet we find that to the majority of people in this country 'home' means little more than a dwelling for which they are paying rent. What is worse in the situation is that the percentage of these rent payers is growing.

"In 1890 we were advised that 52 per cent of the people in America lived under the rental system, in 1910 that the percentage had increased to 55, and probably the census of 1920 will show that fully 60 per cent of the people will be classed as tenants."



WOMEN AND AMERICAN STABILITY



"America has been accused of carrying her individualism too far, but had it not been for her individualism America's democracy would have been shattered," says Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of St. Paul, prominent candidate for the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "Because of institutionalism, Germany became the most autocratic government on earth and America must exact eternal vigilance lest institutionalism seize our educational system and we suffer the same fate as Germany.

"The spotlight of war has defined our failures and recognized our virtues. America, to Europe, formerly meant the grasping of mean dollars, but throughout the world war Europe learned to define America in terms of generosity, for what nation has opened her purse strings to suffering humanity as America?

"Watch America; do not let her follow the footsteps of Babylon or Rome who, when they reached the pinnacle of civilization, fell into the pit of selfishness and cruelty which marked the beginning of their downfall.

"The General Federation has more than 2,000,000 members. How are women of America going to use their power? Women must be trained in organization, they must follow their altruistic tendencies and build a structure not of partisanship but of high purpose and fine ideals. Then America will not decay."