

## DECIDE ON PEACE WITHOUT THE U.S.

Supreme Peace Council to Put Pact Into Effect December 1.

## BONAR LAW FIGHTS DELAY

Can't Delay Action on Ratification of the Treaty Any Longer—No Slackening in England's Determination to Take Lead.

Paris, Nov. 24.—The supreme council agreed upon December 1 as the date when the German peace treaty will be formally ratified.

Further informal discussions have been held with the German representatives now here in connection with the notification by the allies that a protocol must be signed by Germany guaranteeing fulfillment of the armistice conditions. These discussions have been confined chiefly to the methods of procedure in considering the protocol. As yet the Germans have not stated whether they will sign the document.

The American delegation is still without instructions as to its participation in the peace conference, following the failure of the senate to ratify the treaty, but Henry White attended the meeting of the supreme council as representative of the United States, Undersecretary Polk being absent in London, and the entire delegation is continuing its work in the belief that a compromise ratification resolution will be agreed to in the United States senate.

This view is apparently shared by most of the members of the council, who are anxious for a continuance of the United States in the deliberations of the peace-making body. The council, however, is working out plans so that the enforcement of the treaty will not be hindered if the United States fails to ratify the treaty later.

Jules Cambon of the French delegation presided over the council's session in the absence of Foreign Minister Pichon. The next meeting will be held Monday.

Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, and Sir Eyre Crowe, assistant undersecretary for foreign affairs of Great Britain exchanged ratifications of the treaty guaranteeing British aid to France if, without provocation, she is attacked by Germany.

The announcement of ratification of the treaty caused considerable surprise, because it had been generally understood that Great Britain would not ratify the treaty before like action by the United States.

Although the treaty was ratified, it does not come into force until the similar treaty with the United States has been ratified.

London, Nov. 24.—"The inability of the United States representatives at Paris to deposit President Wilson's ratification of the German treaty at the same time those of other powers are filed, will not prevent the remaining allied and associated powers from proceeding to carry the treaty into effect," said Andrew Bonar Law, government leader in the house of commons, in answer to numerous questions regarding the status of the treaty as a result of the American senate's action.

In answer to a question from Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Bonar Law said:

"Without doubt there will be no slackening in the determination of Great Britain to do all in her power to take the lead in seeing that the League of Nations becomes an effective instrument of human progress. I think it would be a mistake to assume that all possibility of help from the United States is gone."

## LONGSHOREMEN GIVEN RAISE

Adjustment Committee Awards 22½ Per Cent Increase to Deep Sea Workers.

New York, Nov. 24.—The national adjustment committee made an award of 80 cents an hour and \$1.20 an hour overtime to the deep sea longshoremen of the north Atlantic coast. This is an increase of 22½ per cent in the wage scale in force up to October 6 last.

## BARNEY SCHREIBER IS DEAD

Famous American Turfman Expires of Apoplexy in Hotel at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Nov. 24.—Barney Schreiber, well-known turfman, died suddenly here of apoplexy in his room at a local hotel.

## Fall's Daughter Is a Bride.

Three Rivers, N. M., Nov. 24.—Miss Jonett Fall, youngest daughter of Senator and Mrs. Albert B. Fall, and Brant Freeman Elliott of Los Angeles were united in marriage at the Fall ranch near here.

## Food Dealers Face Arrest.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Warrants charging violations of the Lever food control act for approximately 35 dealers in sugar and other foods were issued by United States Commissioner Mason.

## FRANKLIN D'OLIER



Lieut. Col. Franklin D'Olier, a yarn merchant of Philadelphia, who served on the general staff of the A. E. F., was elected first national commander of the American Legion at the convention in Minneapolis.

## U. S. FIGHTS H. C. L.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO STOP PROFITEERING.

Special Assistant Attorney General Tells How Government Is Proceeding to Reduce Household Bills.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The department of justice is conducting a campaign against the high cost of living. Practically all of the functions of the food administration have been turned over to the department of justice. Howard E. Figg, special assistant to the attorney general in charge of the campaign against high living costs, has written the following article, showing how the government is proceeding in its efforts to reduce the household bills.

"Shortly after the armistice was signed prices on practically all the necessities of life started skyward. The fever of speculation was causing inflated values and the necessity for curbing this upward tendency in prices was brought to the attention of the department of justice.

"The attorney general was asked to undertake to reduce the high cost of living.

"Congress finally passed the amendments to the food control act on the twenty-second day of October.

"At the season of the year that statistics show us that all prices have had an upward tendency in previous years, the department has been able through its campaign to stop the upward tendency of prices and in practically all food commodities to show a general reduction of from 2 to 35 per cent.

"The department plans through its present field organizations by prosecuting to the limit of the law the profiteer and hoarder and by an extensive educational campaign to bring certain facts before the American people.

"It is planned through this campaign of education, by a direct appeal to the women, to decrease the demand on the necessities until supply has a chance to catch up.

"Production must be increased to meet the demand and until such time as production has increased demand must be decreased to allow the law of supply and demand to become operative."

## BRITAIN TO AID FRANCE

Treaty Guaranteeing English Help if Nation Is Attacked by Germany Is Ratified.

Paris, Nov. 22.—Stephen Pichon, French foreign minister, and Sir Eyre Crowe, assistant undersecretary for foreign affairs of Great Britain, exchanged ratifications of the treaty guaranteeing British aid to France if, without provocation, she is attacked by Germany.

## FIND BODIES OF 18 SAILORS

Remains of Crew of the Lake Steamer John Owen Are Recovered at Munising, Mich.

Green Bay, Wis., Nov. 19.—According to telephone reports received here from Escanaba, Mich., 18 bodies, believed to be those of members of the crew of the missing ore carrier steamer, John Owen, have been recovered at Munising, Mich., on the south shore of Lake Superior.

## Steal Whisky Worth \$60,000.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Whisky burglars made a \$60,000 haul from the store-rooms of Louis Stern & Co. The theft is believed to be the biggest of its kind in Chicago since prohibition made liquor steals most popular.

## Sugar Output of Hawaii Drops.

Honolulu, Hawaii, Nov. 24.—The sugar output of Hawaii for 1920 was estimated by the Sugar Factors Company, Ltd., at 562,413 tons. This is approximately 40,000 less than the output of the islands in 1919.

## NEW INDUSTRIAL MEETING DEC. 1

President Invites 17 Men to Join in Conference to Solve Nation's Labor Crisis.

## FORMER GOVERNORS NAMED

Secretary Wilson, Former Attorney Generals Wickersham and Gregory and Oscar Straus, Among Those Summoned to Capital.

Washington, Nov. 22.—President Wilson appointed a new industrial conference and called it into session here December 1.

The conference will be composed of 17 men, including government officials, business men and former members of the cabinet and former governors of states, and it will carry on the work undertaken by the national industrial conference which foundered on the rock of collective bargaining.

The personnel of the conference follows:

Secretary of Labor Wilson, former United States Attorney Generals Thomas W. Gregory and George W. Wickersham, former Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, former Secretary of Commerce Oscar W. Straus, Henry M. Robinson, Pasadena, Cal.; Prof. Frank W. Taussig, former chairman of the tariff commission; former Gov. Daniel W. McCall of Massachusetts, former Governors Martin H. Glynn of New York and Henry C. Stuart of Virginia, Dr. W. O. Thompson, Ohio State university; Richard T. Slade, St. Paul; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Owen D. Young of New York city, H. J. Waters of Manhattan, Kan., and Stanley King of Boston.

The president's letter of invitation follows:

"In accordance with the suggestion given me by the public group of the recent industrial conference, I am calling a new body together to carry on this vitally important work, and I trust you will give me the pleasure of naming you as one of its members.

"Guided by the experience of the last conference I have thought it advisable that in this new body there should be no recognition of distinctive groups, but that all of the new representatives should have concern that our industries may be conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing that the workman will feel himself induced to put forth his best efforts, that the employer will have an encouraging profit and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either class.

"It is my hope that this conference may lay the foundation for the development of standards and machinery within our industries by which these results may be attained.

"It is not expected that you will deal directly with any condition which exists today, but that you may be fortunate enough to find such ways as will avoid the repetition of these deplorable conditions.

"The conference will meet at a place to be hereafter designated in this city on the first of December next."

## LAUNCH BEST U. S. WARSHIP

California, Third Superdreadnaught Electrically Driven, Afloat at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Vallejo, Cal., Nov. 22.—The third electrically-driven superdreadnaught was added to the United States navy afloat when the California was launched at the Mare Island navy yard. In the use of electricity as a means of propulsion the new fighting ship follows the example set in the building of the New Mexico and Tennessee. The California is expected to cost more than \$15,000,000 and will carry 12 14-inch guns. Besides being electrically driven the new warship will be electrically operated from guns to potato-peeling machine.

## STEEL PICKETS WITHDRAWN

Commander of Police in South Chicago Reports He Finds None on Job—Mills Working.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—With the steel plants in South Chicago reporting that they are operating at virtually normal capacity, Capt. Max Nootbaar of the police department, said that the unions evidently have withdrawn all pickets. He said a trip to all plants revealed the fact that no pickets were on the job. He also declared that the 200 police now on duty would be withdrawn at once.

## American Vessel Goes Ashore.

London, Nov. 22.—The American steamship Hanamet went ashore at Fusan, Korea. A salvage steamer has gone to her assistance.

## Legion Men Raid I. W. W.

Milwaukee, Nov. 24.—Members of the American Legion, assisted by a sailor, raided the hall of the I. W. W., at 25 Martin street, smashed the desk containing the organizations' records and made a bonfire of the records.

## Mrs. Simpson Quits Asylum.

Chicago, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Emma Simpson, who shot and killed her husband, Elmer Simpson, in Judge Brothers' courtroom, was set free. Her crime had cost her 50 days in the State Hospital for Insane at Elgin.

## DOCTOR MUELLER



In accordance with the approval of the international labor delegates met in session in Washington, Germany has appointed Doctor Mueller to act as her representative in the labor conference.

## WARNING FOR MEXICO

TOLD BY U. S. TO FREE CONSUL JENKINS.

Note Holds Carranza Responsible for Kidnaping—Letter to Congressman Gives Details.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Warning that further molestation of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, by Mexican officials will "seriously affect the relations between the United States and Mexico, for which the government of Mexico must assume sole responsibility," was sent to the Mexican government, according to an announcement by the state department.

Mexican rebels in kidnaping Jenkins, intended to commit a direct affront to the American government, Jenkins declared in a letter received here by Representative Davis of Tennessee. The letter contained the first complete story of his kidnaping to be made public in the United States.

"I want especially to call to your attention," it said, "that I was kidnaped from the United States consular office, that even a part of the money stolen was United States consular funds, that I was not kidnaped as a private person, but as the United States representative, as this was clearly stated by the rebels, and if I had not been serving the government, it is not at all probable that I would have been carried off, for they could as well have carried off a dozen richer men than I."

## WILSON VETOES RATE BILL

Measure to Restore Commerce Body's Prewar Rate-Making Power Is Killed.

Washington, Nov. 20.—President Wilson vetoed the bill restoring to the interstate commerce commission its prewar rate-making power. Chairman Cummins of the interstate commerce committee, author of the bill, said it was not likely that any attempt would be made to pass the measure over the president's veto as the rate-making powers of the commission would be restored when the roads were returned to private operation January 1.

Legislation authorizing creation of an equipment trust to reimburse the government for \$400,000,000 spent for locomotives and cars during federal control of the railroads was passed by the house and sent to the president for approval.

## U. S. SHOWS RAILROAD PROFIT

Nets \$3,391,419 Since September and Pays \$73,332,978 Guarantee, Says Report.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Net profits derived by the government from operation of the railroads since September were \$3,391,419, according to final figures for the month made public by the railroad administration.

The net operating income was \$77,744,395, while the government guarantee aggregated \$74,352,978.

## U. S. Gets Back Oil Lands.

Washington, Nov. 19.—The government, by an opinion in the Supreme court, won its fight to have canceled patents for 6,000 acres of California oil land valued at \$10,000,000, alleged to have been obtained through fraud by the Southern Pacific company.

## Paris Strike Called Off.

Paris, Nov. 22.—The striking employees of the Bon Marche, Louvre and Galeries Lafayette department stores have decided to resume work, although no solution of the dispute with the employers has been reached.

## Russ Colonists Deported.

Tucson, Ariz., Nov. 22.—Russian colonists were deported from Casa Grande by members of the American Legion. Real estate men refused to sell them lands because they had refused to do military service.

# WHO'S WHO in the WORLD

## CREEL'S BUREAU IN CONFUSION

The committee on public information, headed by George Creel, cost the government about \$6,000,000 on the face of its records, according to official reports now before congress, which say the committee's affairs cannot be wound up for six months because of the confusion.

Chairman Creel and other officials of the committee are charged with gross negligence in handling the government's funds in a report by E. K. Ellsworth of the council of national defense, appointed to liquidate the committee's affairs.

"It appears that immediately after the signing of the armistice," Mr. Ellsworth said, "practically all of the officials of the committee threw up their jobs and returned to private life, leaving but a few minor officials in charge."

The committee issued hundreds of checks for individual expenses far in excess of the \$1,000 maximum limit fixed by congress, the report says. They ranged, it adds, from \$100 to \$500, 000, and were issued to between 400 and 500 persons.



## LEWIS: HEAD OF THE COAL MINERS



John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, the man who leads some half a million bituminous coal miners of the United States, was born at Lucas, Ia., in 1880. He received only a public school education and entered the coal mines early. Thereafter he studied at home. He has an extensive knowledge of mining, both in practice and theory. He is a fluent talker and exhibits a wide knowledge of current affairs and of present-day industrial, economic and political issues.

For a number of years prior to 1910 Mr. Lewis was legislative representative of the mine workers. In 1911 he became associated with the American Federation of Labor, acting as general field agent for the national body. In 1917 he became vice president of the United Mine Workers of America.

In December, 1918, he was elected vice president. For the last six months he has been acting president. His accession to the place of power followed the resignation of President John White, who resigned the office to become an adviser to Fuel Administrator Garfield, and the subsequent granting to Frank Hayes, who succeeded to the presidency, of an indefinite vacation because of a physical break-down.

For the last five years he has been a resident of Springfield, Ill. He is married and has two children, a daughter eight years old and a son one year old.

## GRAYSON: MR. WILSON'S PHYSICIAN

A man who can serve one president as naval aid and physician is entitled to consideration. A man who can serve three presidents so different in temperament as Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson can justly claim credit for great professional skill and an even higher mark of distinction for diplomacy of the very first order.

Carey Travis Grayson, rear admiral, M. D., Ph. G., F. A. C. S., U. S. N., doesn't claim credit for anything. As a matter of fact, he is an unusually modest person when it is considered that upon his sturdy shoulders has fallen the burden of keeping three presidents in physical trim and restoring them to normal health from the wear and tear of office cares.

You never would know that the quiet, unobtrusive man with the striking features of an Indian, who comes and goes unostentatiously about the White House, was the chief physician of the president of the United States and probably the most conspicuous man in the public eye during the present illness of the chief executive.

The president's physician is just on the easy side of forty—youngest admiral in the navy. Personally he is one of the most genial of men, fond in a temperate way of the good things in life and excessively fond of Mrs. Grayson and their two children.



## ADMIRAL FISKE WRITES A BOOK



Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, of whom it has often been said that he did more to increase the power of navies than any other one man, has just published his autobiography, "From Midshipman to Rear Admiral. A Record of Forty-Nine Years in the U. S. Navy." Admiral Fiske, in addition to being profoundly in love with his work as a naval officer was a born inventor.

With chapter 34 begins what he later describes as "the unhappiest period of my life." This was when he assumed the duties of aid for operations at the navy department February 8, 1913, 22 days before Josephus Daniels became secretary of the navy. He devotes seven chapters to the history of Secretary Daniels' treatment of him and the controversy that arose over Mr. Daniels' statement that he never had seen Admiral Fiske's now famous memorandum of November 5, 1914.

He says in his preface: "Navy officers know that this is the exact reverse of the truth, and that I was 'not in harmony with the department' because I continually urged certain measures of preparedness. They also know that these measures were afterward adopted, and that it was because they were adopted that the navy was well prepared for war and well handled during the war. I owe it to myself, to my family and to the navy to state the exact facts of the case, and with such fullness as the small limits of a book permit; this I do."