

## ELEVEN SLAIN IN RIOT AT BELFAST

Terror Reigns in Irish City as Sinn Feiners and Unionists Battle.

### WOUNDED TOTAL TWO SCORE

Opposing Factions Display Great Bitterness—Policemen Killed in Other Provinces—Property Loss in Belfast Enormous.

Belfast, Ireland.—Eleven men were killed and more than two-score persons wounded during a most severe riot between Sinn Feiners and Unionists last Saturday night in the Unionists' quarters of this city.

A feature of the rioting was the extent of the destruction of property by incendiaries. The fire brigade had an especially hard time during the night in fighting the flames. Their work was rendered hideous by the constant rattle of machine guns. The Sinn Feiners were in strong force and appeared to be well supplied with arms and ammunition.

The greatest of bitterness was displayed during the fighting. There was a great amount of wrecking of houses and the burning of furniture, both indoors and on the street. The yells of the mob, shrieks of women and children and groans of the injured were audible throughout the fighting. When the rioting was at its worst, women could be seen, clad in their night attire, rushing from their homes, attempting to lead their families from the danger zone.

Three attempts were made to burn the independent labor party hall. The building was seriously damaged.

In broad daylight Saturday Sinn Feiners entered Rialty castle, County Antrim, barracks and decamped with all arms and ammunition.

Three policemen and one soldier were killed and five policemen wounded in clashes between authorities and republican sympathizers in four Irish provinces, just previous to the Saturday riots here.

Two hundred and twenty Belfast houses have been wrecked and looted in rioting between unionists and Sinn Feiners in this city. Damage was estimated at \$2,500,000.

#### Ships Sail Despite Strike.

New York.—British steamship lines apparently won a victory over the 2,000 or more longshoremen who sought to tie up all vessels flying the British flag by a strike which they declared would continue until Archbishop Mannix is allowed on Irish soil and Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, is released from prison. All but one of the big British lines sailed on schedule and it departed but a few hours late. Most of the firemen on the Panonia walked out in sympathy with the strikers. The crews of other vessels remained virtually intact. Hundreds of longshoremen who quit have returned to work.

#### Indicts 33 for Denver Riots.

Denver, Colo.—The special grand jury investigating street car riots in Denver returned twelve indictments involving thirty-three persons, according to its report submitted to Judge Henry J. Hersey in the district court. Immediate organization of a state constabulary to take over police powers in Denver when federal troops, sent here because of rioting growing out of the street car strike, are withdrawn, was agreed upon at a meeting of state and city officials, United States army officers and Denver business men.

#### Appeal to Queen to Save M'Sweeney.

London.—An effort to enlist the aid of Queen Mary in obtaining the release from prison of the hunger-striking Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, who is in Brixton prison, has been made by Redmond Howard, nephew of the late John Redmond, whose appeal to King George was unavailing.

Twelve Sinn Feiners on hunger strike at Cork for several weeks are near death. They refused to drink water, because prison attendants attempted to add liquid food to it.

#### Soviets Modify Peace Terms.

London.—The Russian soviet government replied to the note of Arthur J. Balfour, lord president of the council, concerning the soviet peace terms to Poland. The soviet government agrees to withdraw its condition that the Poles provide arms for workmen's militia of 200,000 men in Poland. It states that in withdrawing this condition it is subordinating everything else to its paramount desire to secure the establishment of peace throughout the world.

#### To Let Bridge Contract Soon.

Yankton, S. D.—Contracts for the bridge at Yankton will be let immediately and actual construction put under way in thirty days. It was decided at a meeting of 1,100 stockholders of the Meridian Highway Bridge company here. The new bridge, which will be ready for traffic by 1922, will open up rail connections with large territories of the northwest and southeast hitherto accessible only to Sioux City, Ia. It will cost \$1,500,000. Its length, including the approach, will be 5,895 feet.

## PILOT'S SUCCESSOR KILLED

Aviator Ferguson Meets Death While Stunt Flying at Santa Rosa, California.

Santa Rosa, Calif.—Leon Ferguson, aviator, substituting for Lieutenant Ormer Locklear, daredevil aviator, who recently lost his life while doing fancy flying, was killed when an airplane in which he was doing stunts crashed to the ground here.

Ferguson was hanging by his toes when the plane suddenly went into a tail spin. A crowd of 5,000 persons at the Sonoma county fair witnessed the accident.

Ferguson's weight, as he dangled from the wings, overbalanced the machine, causing it to go into the tail spin, according to experts.

Locklear was killed on August 3, when performing a stunt flight for movies. His plane, illuminated, was supposed to make a nose dive in order to escape aerial pursuers, and Locklear started on the fatal plunge, but was unable to regain control of his airplane and was killed instantly when it struck the ground and was wrecked.

#### COX LABOR'S CHOICE.

A. F. of L. Makes Public First Preference in Presidential Race.

Washington, D. C.—Organized labor's non-partisan political campaign committee, comparing the public records of the republican and democratic presidential nominees, declared in a report made public that Governor Cox had "shown himself possessed of a fuller understanding of the needs of the working people."

The report, signed by Samuel Gompers, president; Matthew Wolf, vice president; and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is the first ever made on presidential candidates by a federation committee.

Taking up the senatorial record of Senator Harding, the committee declared that on eighteen measures dealing with labor his score stood: favorably seven; unfavorably ten; paired unfavorably one.

The republican nominee's vote on labor issues during his term in the state senate of Ohio, as reported by the committee, stood: Favorable, six; unfavorable, none.

Reviewing Governor Cox's record the report said that while governor of Ohio he had "acted upon fifty-nine measures of interest to labor without acting on a single one adversely to labor."

#### Officer Kills Wife and Self.

O'Neill, Neb.—Charles Blair, 36 years old, chief of police of Chambers, shot and killed his wife on the principal business street of O'Neill, after which he straightened up, opened his coat, and shot himself twice through the heart. His wife was 31 years of age.

The murder and suicide were committed while the streets were thronged with a carnival and fair crowd and were within sight of hundreds of people. The couple leave four children, the oldest 16 years of age. Jealousy is said to have been the principal cause of the tragedy.

#### Air Booze Runners Spotted.

Omaha, Neb.—First official details of wholesale importation of liquor from Canada to this city and other points in Nebraska were made known by federal authorities, who announced that a well known druggist of Omaha and an airplane pilot were known to have brought about eight airplane loads of whisky into Omaha from Canada, averaging two trips a week for the last four weeks.

Police said the identity of the druggist and aviator is known.

#### Child Killed After Seeing Accident.

Avoca, Ia.—When Roy Cook, an electric wire repairman, was shocked to death while repairing crossed wires on a pole just outside the city, the accident was witnessed by a number of youngsters. One of them, Fred Leslie, aged 5, ran from his father's barn to where the pole where the accident happened and stumbled over a hay fork, the tines of which pierced his body, killing him instantly.

#### Mine Workers Get Raise.

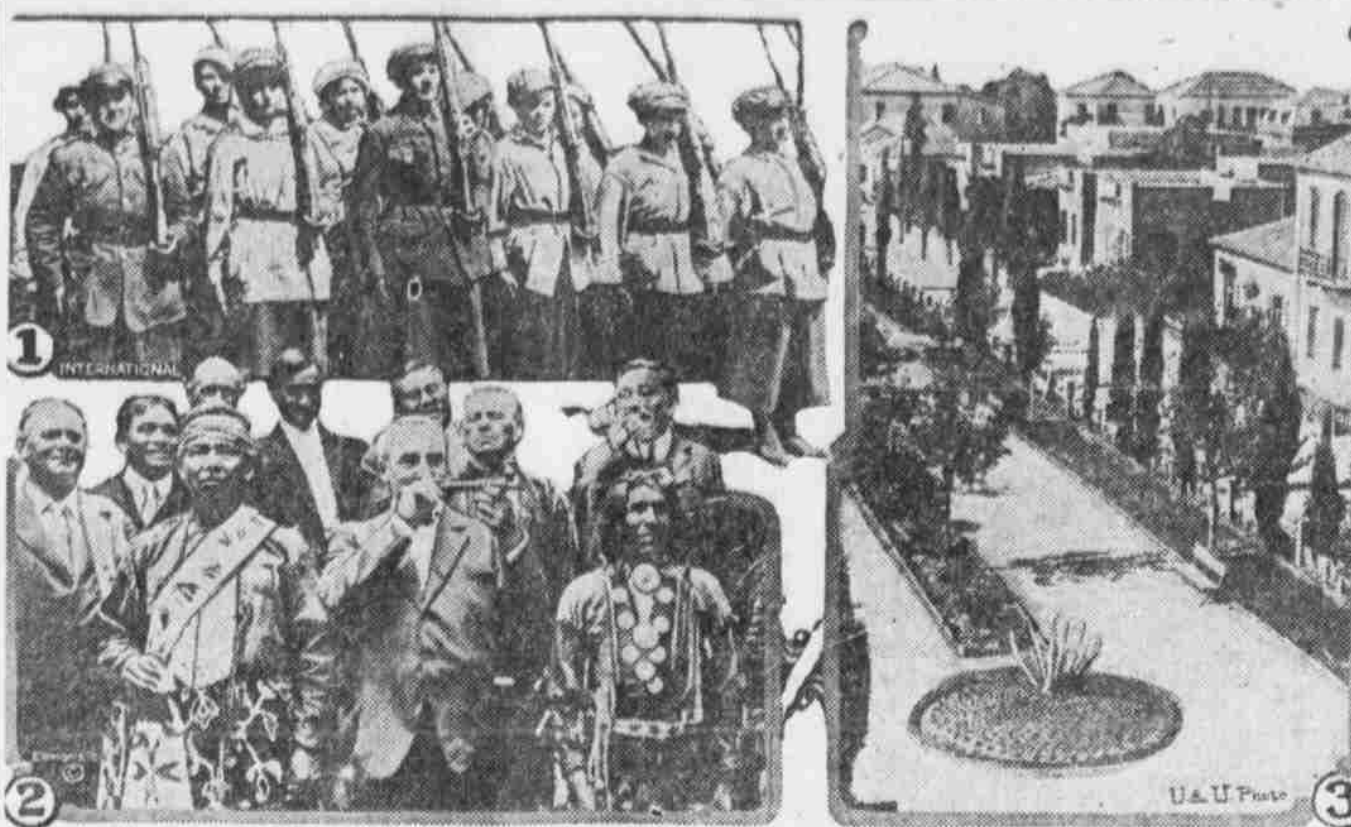
Chicago, Ill.—Illinois coal miners who work by the day will receive a wage increase of \$1.50 a day, retroactive to August 16, under an agreement ratified by representatives of operators and miners.

#### American Athletes Win at Antwerp.

Antwerp.—The seventh Olympiad closed, so far as the track and field competitions are concerned with a decisive victory for the American athletes. Although the team is not considered as good as some that have come to Europe in the past to take part in Olympic games, the Americans rolled up a total of 212 points during the week of competition, a figure more than twice as great as that of the nearest rival nation—England, with 105.

#### Anthrax Attacks Oklahoma Men.

Tulsa, Okla.—Five men, all Tulsa farmers, have been stricken with anthrax and according to statements of doctors here, all will die unless serum for the deadly disease is secured at once. The entire state has been combed in search of the anthrax serum, but none is to be had. The spread of the disease to humans comes as an aftermath of an anthrax epidemic of cattle in this vicinity, which caused deaths by the wholesale among herds. The latest human victim is a 19-year-old boy.



1—Some members of the Legion of Polish women who fought bravely against the invading Russians. 2—Senator Harding smoking the pipe of peace with the heads of twelve tribes of Indians at Marion, O. 3—View of "Tell Aviv," the prosperous Jewish (Zionist) colony at Jaffa.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Defeat of Russian Armies in Poland One of the Greatest in History.

### HUNDRED THOUSAND CAPTURED

America and Allies Warn Poles to Stop at Frontier—Britain to Recognize Egypt's Independence—Cox Accuses Republicans of Trying to "Buy" Presidency.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The week closed with four of the five soviet Russian armies that attacked Poland practically destroyed or dispersed. The Reds, it was estimated, had lost nearly 100,000 prisoners and about 40,000 others had been killed. Many thousands had been forced across the German border, where they were disarmed and interned—or were supposed to be, if the Germans did their duty as neutrals. The Russian cavalry and infantry that escaped from Grodno and Ossowice and such reserves as they had were brought up to the latter place. It was expected that the Reds would put up a desperate fight in the marsh country there to preserve contact with the East Prussia border and to keep the Poles from forming a junction with the Lithuanians.

The last real effort of the Red army of the north resulted in three days of fierce fighting in the Narow valley between Lomza and Ostroleka, the Russians trying to force their way across the road to Bialystok. The Poles captured the river crossings, and next day another of their forces advanced along the Prussian frontier to Mysynies. The Reds were caught between these forces and had to surrender.

Of all the invaders of Poland, only General Rudenny's forces, mostly cavalry, appear to have escaped. They were operating in Galicia toward Lublin, and when the fate of the soviet adventure was certain they made a rush forward with the intention of destroying the great oil wells in that region. They reached the outskirts of Lublin but were driven away by volunteers and a few regulars. As they retired they destroyed villages and crops and carried off all implements, furniture, clothing and animals.

Unbiased observers describe the defeat of the Reds as one of the greatest of military disasters and say the campaign that brought it about was of surpassing interest. They agree substantially concerning the utter rout of the soviet armies, but in this they are contradicted by such bolshevik leaders as have been heard from and by some Germans. These assert that the retreat of the Reds has been conducted in an orderly manner, that they saved most of their supply trains and that the number of casualties has been greatly exaggerated by the Poles.

If now the Poles can restrain their enthusiasm and ambition all may be well with them. They have been warned by the United States, France and probably Great Britain that they must not again attempt an invasion of Russian territory but must stop their advance at the ethnic border of Poland, if they disobey, the allies will withdraw their support. The French foreign office, while agreeing that the Poles must not try to seize any Russian territory, admits the exigencies of the campaign might make it necessary for them to cross the frontier temporarily.

The entente allies came into full accord concerning the Polish question last week, much to the surprise of Germany, and probably to its dismay. They really adopted the policy of France and it is supposed Lloyd George was brought to this view by the persistent attempts of the Reds against British rule in various regions and by some of the terms they tried to force on Poland. These latter were at vari-

ance with the terms which Kamenoff said would be proposed and included the demand that a proletarian army be formed in Poland. Naturally the victorious Poles have rejected the terms of the Reds, and it was stated by Tchitcherin, soviet foreign minister, that this would result in the immediate rupture of the negotiations at Minsk.

General Wrangel, who had been rather quiet of late in the Crimean peninsula, started a vigorous campaign Thursday with his reorganized forces. One of his armies moved eastward onto the mainland, speedily taking the important Black sea port of Novorossiysk and other cities and almost reaching Ekaterinodar, capital of the Kuban Cossacks. At the same time another army occupied the Donetz coal basin 350 miles to the north. The loss of those mines will be an especially severe blow to the bolsheviks.

On the borders of the republic of Georgia, an alarming concentration of bolshevik forces is reported, supposedly in pursuit of a plan to march through Georgia and Armenia and establish communication with the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor.

The nationalist movement in Egypt, which has been more serious than censored dispatches made it appear, and which has been increasing ever since the establishment of the British protectorate during the war, seems about to meet with success. The British government, it is reliably though not officially reported, has agreed to recognize the independence of Egypt and a final treaty and alliance will soon be negotiated. Fundamental points in the agreement, it is said, are: Egypt will recognize Great Britain's privileged position in the valley of the Nile, and agree in case of war to afford every facility for access to Egyptian territory; Great Britain will maintain a garrison in Egypt in the canal zone; Egypt retains control of foreign relations, subject to her not making treaties contrary to British policy, and will have the right to maintain diplomatic representatives abroad.

The Albanians and Serbs, who are fighting a little war of their own, have been having some bloody battles and the Albanians claim to have driven their foes back into their own country. The victors halted, at least temporarily, at the demarcation line fixed in 1913.

Two deposed rulers of Europe are figuring on climbing back onto thrones. Constantine, former king of Greece, believes that the Greeks will call him back if they have full freedom of expression at the coming elections, but he fears Venizelos will prevent this. He was deeply grieved the other day because Lloyd George, on vacation in Lucerne, refused to see him. The premier gave as a reason "the dastardly attempt on the life of Venizelos," for which Constantine asserts he was in no way to blame.

The other hopeful ex-ruler is Charles, former emperor of Austria. According to a report circulated in European capitals, the Hungarian people want him to be their king, and Great Britain and France have agreed to permit it. Italy and Serbia object, but it is thought the Vatican can persuade the former. Charles has said he would accept the throne of Hungary.

Lloyd George departed for his Swiss holiday in the expectation that the Irish question would await his return. But Irish leaders would not stand for the delay. On Wednesday the standing committee of the Irish peace conference called on the lords justices, representatives of the lord lieutenant, to present resolutions demanding dominion home rule, stoppage of coercion and the calling of an Irish convention. They also telegraphed the premier asking that he receive a deputation immediately, in view of the urgency of the situation.

This peace conference was an assemblage of some 700 representatives of moderate opinion in all parts of Ireland, and in all parties. Most of them were unionists, and among the conferees were members of the house of lords, Protestant bishops, Catholic priests, prominent business men, and great land owners. The earl of Shaftesbury, who owns the land on which Belfast was built, was unex-

pectedly present, and told the gathering: "I am an Ulsterman, and I'll stand by Ulster, but I am with you in toto. Have patience with Ulster and we'll bring her to the point of self-government as a part of united Ireland." Other Belfast leaders said much the same. It was believed this conference was a long step toward Irish unity and the settlement of the island's troubles.

Meantime Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, was dying of self-imposed hunger in a British prison, and Irishmen appealed to King George to save him, and to President Wilson and the heads of all European states, comparing his case to that of the burgomaster of Brussels whom the Germans imprisoned. Mr. Lloyd George said that, whatever the consequences, the government could not take the responsibility of freeing MacSwiney. The Sinn Fein leaders feared his death would lead to an outbreak that would play into the hands of the British.

Efforts of the anti-suffragists to prevent or delay the promulgation of the ratification of the suffrage amendment were foiled, and on Thursday Secretary of State Colby, receiving official notification of the action of the Tennessee legislature, signed and issued the proclamation. The District of Columbia refused to issue a restraining order to Secretary Colby, so now the only hope remaining of the foes of suffrage is that the United States Supreme court will declare the Tennessee ratification illegal.

It is interesting to read the opinion of the venerable Cardinal Gibbons, who has been a consistent opponent of woman suffrage. He says: "I regret very much that the women have taken the plunge into the deep. I would much prefer that things had remained as they were. I am, however, of the opinion that after the first election or so only a small percentage of the women of the country will avail themselves of the privilege of voting."

Governor Cox roused the Republicans by asserting that they are raising a minimum fund of \$15,000,000 for the campaign. National Chairman Will Hays and his associates at once denied the truth of the statement and both they and the Democratic leaders demanded that the senate committee on campaign expenditures investigate the charge. The committee, which is in session in Chicago, subpoenaed National Chairmen Hays and White and Congressional Chairmen Fess and Doremus, and "invited" Governor Cox also to appear before it and present such evidence as he might have to substantiate his statements. The Democratic candidate said he would furnish what information he had in the time, and meanwhile he went ahead with his speaking tour, repeating his accusations. When he reached Pittsburgh, Thursday night, he opened up and made public the alleged facts upon which he based his charge that the Republicans are trying to "buy the presidency."

The "expose" really was not so sensational as might have been expected. Cox read a list of 51 cities and the amount which the Republican national committee proposed to raise in each, the total being \$8,165,000. This figure, he asserted, had nothing to do with "the large amounts being collected in hundreds of smaller cities, towns and rural communities." He gave no names of contributors, saying the Republicans could produce these. The governor also read documents which he said proved that Senator Harding had detailed knowledge of the financing of his campaign.

Republican Treasurer Upham, who had previously told something of the quota list, says the quotas are vastly larger than the actual amount called for by the budget, and asserted that the national committee had collected, to date, only \$286,977.82.

A rather weak come-back was the charge made by Congressman Fred Britten, that the British parliament had appropriated \$87,500 in favor of the British ambassador at Washington for "entertainment purposes," and that this fund had already found its way to the Democratic national committee. This was, of course, denounced as absurd by both Ambassador Geddes and Democratic Chairman White. Governor Cox said the charge was "too silly for words."

## SUFFRAGE A PART OF CONSTITUTION

Ratification of 19th Amendment Completed By Act of Secy. Colby.

### CEREMONY WITHOUT FRILLS

Leaders in Movement Greatly Disappointed Over Failure to Make Event An Historic Affair.—Signs Document at His Home.

Washington, D. C.—The crowning glory for the women of America, who led the bitter struggle for suffrage, came at 8 o'clock a. m., August 26, when Secretary of State Colby signed the proclamation officially announcing ratification of the 19th amendment to the constitution.

The secretary's signature was affixed to the proclamation at his home a few hours after he had received from Governor Roberts of Tennessee the certificate that final favorable action on the amendment had been taken by the legislature of that state. The quiet manner in which Mr. Colby acted was a disappointment to some suffrage workers who had hoped to make a ceremony of his act, but they contented themselves with their own jubilation ceremonies, including a mass meeting at night. They united in statements that nothing now can be done to prevent the women from voting in November.

"The seal of the United States has been duly affixed to the certificate and the suffrage amendment is now the nineteenth amendment to the constitution," Secretary Colby announced on reaching his office.

The desire to avoid the lime light and to prevent arousing the feeling among suffrage workers as to whom should be present, prompted the quiet sitting. Dr. Colby explained also that his only purpose was to pursue a simple duty.

#### BOLSHEVIK ARMY WRECKED.

Mighty Force That Swept Down On Polish Capital Shattered.

Paris.—The destruction of the bolshevik armies now may be considered complete, according to advices received here. Of the host which swept down on Warsaw nothing is left but 30,000 fugitives. The Poles have taken 80,000 prisoners, thus far, but what is more important, they have captured great quantities of guns and materials. It is considered probable that the soviets employed all their available resources and in their present condition Russian industries will take a long time to replace them. Consequently, if the soviets are able to find effectives with which to restore the fortunes of their arms, lack of equipment will make them without military value.

Bolsheviks who have escaped the Polish armies are so overrunning East Prussia that the German military authorities are said to have called out extra border forces to prevent further crossing.

#### MOST PEOPLE IN CITIES.

Census Figures Show Rural Population On the Decline.

Washington, D. C.—For the first time in the history of the United States the 1920 census returns will show more people live in the cities and towns than in the rural territory, officials of the census bureau estimate. With one-third of the census tabulated, including practically all the larger cities, the officials estimate that 51 or 52 per cent of the population of continental United States would be shown by the final figures as urban residents.

Based on the total estimate of 105,000,000 made by Dr. J. A. Hill, chief statistician of the bureau, the number of people living in cities and towns, if the percentage is 51, would be 53,550,000 and 51,450,000 in rural territory.

Dempsy and Carpenter Matched. Chicago, Ill.—Georges Carpentier, French fighter, and Jack Dempsy, world's champion, will fight at New York in November or December, Jack Kearns, Dempsy's manager, said here.

#### Ponzi's Victims Hit Hard.

Boston, Mass.—Payment of less than 50 cents on the dollar to the creditors of Charles Ponzi, if official estimates of his liabilities are correct, was indicated by his statement of assets at the receivers' hearing here.

Assuring the federal receivers that he had disclosed all he knew, Ponzi told of assets which Robert C. Dodge, counsel for the receivers, declared were "not worth anywhere near \$1,000,000." The official estimate of his liabilities stands at \$7,000,000.

#### Yard Workers Seek Raise.

Chicago, Ill.—Hearing on the petition of more than 120,000 stockyard employees who are seeking an increase in wages averaging about \$1 a day has begun before Federal Judge Alschuler, who has been appointed arbitrator in the controversy by President Wilson. Nearly 200,000 employees will be affected. About 80,000 persons employed in stockyards in 11 other cities have agreements with their employers whereby they will receive increases proportionate to those granted workers here.