

MACSWINEY NEAR DEATH IN PRISON

Hunger Striking Lord Mayor Reported as Having "Completely Collapsed."

SLOWLY DYING, FRIENDS SAY

Sinn Feiners Notify Secretary of State for Ireland He Will Be Punished if Mayor Dies—Conditions of Cork Prisoners Serious.

London.—Sinn Fein headquarters reports that Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork, who has been on a hunger strike in Brixton prison since August 14 has "completely collapsed," and that his mind is growing dull.

Prison physicians admit his condition is serious, but say men have lived ten or fifteen days longer than MacSwiney has so far without food.

MacSwiney's body is virtually dead and his mind is dying, his family and friends say. The next development, they believe, will be unconsciousness.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, secretary of state for Ireland, has received notice from Sinn Fein leaders that if MacSwiney dies in jail he will be sentenced by Irish republican courts for murder.

A high official of the British cabinet said: "Appeals from all over the world, urging us to release MacSwiney, were based upon the promise that this would be a humane act, calculated to conciliate the more extreme Irish elements. It will be urged that death would bring still greater outbursts of crime in Ireland."

In Serious Condition.

Cork, Ireland.—Seven of the eleven hunger strikers in Cork jail appear to be in a critical condition. They are Sean Hennessy, the 19-year-old youth; Joseph Murphy, whose status as an American is being investigated; Thomas Donovan, Michael Burke, Upton, Power and Kenny.

Hennessy still remains unconscious; the others are so weak that they are hardly able to articulate. Murphy has a troublesome cough for which he refuses treatment, either by the doctors or the nuns.

MESSAGE TO MINERS.

President, in Emphatic Terms, Turns Down Request.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson defined the federal government's attitude toward the "vacation" strikers in the anthracite coal industry in a message to union leaders in which he declared that "we could not look the world in the face or justify our actions to our own people and our own conscience if we yielded one iota to the men in the anthracite coal fields."

The message was addressed to Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers and other union leaders, and contained an unqualified refusal by the president to accede to their request that he bring about a renewal of negotiations with the employers over wage scales.

Landslide Wrecks Train.

Grand Junction, Colo.—Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 1 was wrecked near De Beque, Colo., killing the engineer and fireman and fatally injuring Russell Hager of Dayton, O. The accident happened at Nigger Hill, a great oil shale mountain about forty-two miles east of here. It started to slide just as the train was passing and hundreds of tons of rock and dirt were piled on the track. Boulders weighing many tons crashed down the hillside, bringing much loose dirt with them.

Plan to Boycott English Goods.

San Francisco, Calif.—Plans for participation in a proposed boycott of English goods in the United States in behalf of Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, who is on a hunger strike in Brixton prison, were discussed and adopted at a meeting here of the California state council of the Friends of Irish Freedom and representatives of the American Commission on Irish Independence. The state council claims a membership of 500,000.

Throat Trouble Hinders Cox.

Portland, Ore.—Governor Cox, whose throat has been giving him trouble during the past few days of his campaign tour of the west, was examined by a specialist here, who declared the governor's throat was in bad condition, and advised him to cancel some of his speaking engagements. This Governor Cox declared emphatically he would not do. The trouble was diagnosed as speaker's laryngitis.

Japan Still Arming.

Tokyo.—According to estimates by the Japanese press, Japan will have 120 submarines by 1927, when it is expected eight battleships and eight battle cruisers on the naval building program will have been completed.

Farm Tenancy Increasing.

Topeka, Kan.—Farm tenancy is increasing rapidly in Kansas first reports of a survey by the state board of agriculture indicate. Scott county, the first to report, showed 57.4 per cent of its farms being worked by tenants, an increase of 38.1 per cent since 1910. The trend in the state for a number of years has been away from farm ownership, census bureau statistics reveal. In 1880 tenancy was 16.3 per cent and in 1910 it had increased to 30.8 per cent. The estimated percentage in 1916 was 48.

QUAKES TERRORIZE ITALIANS

Series of Shocks Devastate Territory Extending More Than Hundred Miles.

Rome.—Italy is again suffering from an earthquake disaster, the extent of which has not yet been entirely ascertained. It is known, however, that hundreds of people have been killed and thousands injured. Many small towns and villages have been wrecked, and although assistance is being hurried from all parts of the country to the afflicted area, there is much suffering for want of food, medicines and shelter.

It is reported that hospitals at Spezia have already received about five hundred injured and three hundred others have been taken to other hospitals nearby. Improvised hospitals composed of tents are caring for many others. All classes are combining in their efforts to render aid.

Survivors describe the first shock as terrific. The air was filled with choking, blinding dust, so black that the sun was lost to view.

"It seemed like the end of the world," terrified peasants say.

The great towers of medieval castles were shaken or partially destroyed. The ducal palace at Massa Carrara which was the summer residence of Napoleon's sister, was seriously damaged.

The territory violently disturbed seems to be lozenge-shaped, with Florence at the southern apex and Modena at the northern end. It extends along the Apennines eastward for upwards of one hundred miles.

A dozen additional shocks have been felt in the afflicted region since the first one, further increasing the terror of the population.

Found Guilty of Luken Shooting.

Fremont, Neb.—John Olson was declared guilty of attempting to murder Harri B. Luken, May 12, by a district court jury, two and one-half hours after it retired to deliberate.

As the district court jury retired to consider the case, Mrs. Florence Olson, wife of the defendant, filed a suit for \$25,000 damages against Mrs. Sophie Luken, alleging alienation of her husband's affections. She accuses Mrs. Luken, whose testimony, when she turned state's evidence, admitted an intimacy with Olson over several years, of writing letters, causing Olson to visit her, sustaining illicit relations with him and deliberately seeking to win his love from his wife.

Miners' Vacation to Continue.

Scranton, Pa.—That there will be no change in the miners' "vacation" situation, throughout the anthracite field until President Wilson or Secretary of Labor Wilson makes definite answer to the request of the general scale committee of the miners' union for an immediate reopening of the case, was stated by leaders of the organization in three districts comprising the anthracite field. The situation in the Scranton district is not changed, it was stated by union leaders.

MacSwiney to Be Fed.

London.—The moment Lord Mayor Terence MacSwiney lapses into complete unconsciousness from his hunger strike, he will be forcibly fed, Brixton jail physicians have announced.

"We would feed him by force now, if it weren't that it would kill him if he struggled against it," one physician said.

Reports Wrangel Army Destroyed.

London.—An official Russian report received in Berlin claims the occupation of newly forfeited positions on the Big river and the almost total destruction of the forces of General Wrangel, the anti-bolshevik leader, say a dispatch from Berlin.

Seven Killed in Auto Accident.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—Seven persons were killed and one seriously injured when an automobile in which they were riding crashed through a railing during a thunderstorm and fell twenty feet to the New York Central railroad tracks at Dobbs Ferry.

Each Defeat Pleases Railroaders.

Washington, D. C.—Officials of the railroad labor organizations' political campaign committee were jubilant over news of the defeat of Representative John J. Each of Wisconsin for re-nomination to congress in the republican primary.

Bureau Partly Self-Supporting.

Washington, D. C.—Records of the committee on public information, wartime branch of government service, headed by George Creel, show it spent \$8,245,249, but cost the government only \$4,954,200, because it was partly self-supporting.

Officials Shot Down in Ireland.

Tullow, County Carlow, Ireland.—Armed and masked men attacked four police officers here. Two of the constables were shot dead and another seriously wounded.

Sugar Drops to 15 Cents.

New York.—Sugar has taken another tumble of 1 cent to 15 cents a pound retail. A short time ago sugar was hard to get at 25 cents a pound.

One-Tenth in Three Cities.

Washington, D. C.—About one-tenth of the people of the United States live in the cities of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, while more than one-quarter live in sixty-eight cities having a population of 100,000 or more, final statistics of the fourteenth census are expected to show.



1—Police routing a truck load of New York street car strikers who were about to attack a street car. 2—Invalided soldiers in Berlin taking part in a demonstration against further warfare. 3—Dr. L. S. Rowe (left), new director of the Pan-American union, and John Barrett, whom he succeeds.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Attempt of Communists to Run Metal Industries of Italy Likely to Fail.

TECHNICAL MEN HOLD OUT

Lithuanians Open Hostilities Against the Poles—British Won't Release Irish Hunger Strikers—Destructive Earthquake in Italy—Developments in Politics.

By EDWARD J. PICKARD.

Soviet rule in the industrial region of northern Italy came rather suddenly, but it was not unexpected by those who were watching developments there. The experiment of the workers is of great interest, but the indications are that it will be a failure.

Employers in the big metallurgical works of that part of the country undertook to head off a threatened general strike for increased wages by putting a lockout into effect. The immediate result was the seizure of the plants by the workers, who put them under the management of the soviets, and are trying to operate them on communist principles. The owners do not resist, but the technical and administrative staffs unanimously refused to join in with the others, and consequently the latter are having a hard time in making good. They have no one capable of directing their efforts, and thousands of them are drifting away and refusing to work at all. In the plants that are running the waste is said to be appalling.

So far the communists have generally refrained from violence—indeed, there has been no occasion for it. Therefore the government has declined to interfere, trusting that the employers and men will finally adjust their differences. The government of Italy is in a more precarious position than any other of the great powers and cannot afford to antagonize the laborites and communists. If the soviet movement spreads to other industries and interferes with the public services and the provisioning of the people, Premier Giolitti may be forced to intervene. In order to meet that eventuality, it is said, the employees of the communized automobile factories at Turin are building armored cars and tanks, and the airplane makers at Brescia are mounting on planes a number of machine guns that were secretly removed from the arsenal at Venice. The situation may be cleared up by two conferences that opened near the close of the week.

Italian manufacturers declare that the wage increase demanded by the 500,000 metal workers employed by them would add at least 1,000,000,000 lire to their pay roll, and that this burden could not be sustained. They point out that Italy pays 18 times the pre-war price for coal, while England pays only three times, America only 3.5, France six, and even Germany only 11. As a result foreign production is replacing Italian.

Polish troops, in their operations against the Russians, have run afoul of the Lithuanians, and hostilities have broken out between the two countries. The bone of contention is the province of Suwalki, which is inhabited mainly by Lithuanians and was given to Lithuania by Russia when the Poles were driven out recently. Attacking suddenly, the Lithuanians defeated the Poles in the region of Selny and then by forced marches advanced beyond the city of Suwalki, with the evident intention of assaulting the Augustow fortress, to which heavy Polish reinforcements were rushed. Poland protested to the League of Nations against the action of Lithuania, but that country refused to accept the blame, stating that it does not recognize the lines of demarcation fixed by Earl Curzon and Marshal Foch, but is ready to cease hostilities and negotiate a new line.

Of course, the Russian reds took

advantage of this complication and renewed their attacks on the Poles, but with small success or utter failure. General Budenny, it was reported, was gathering large forces in the Pripiet marshes with which he intended to move against either Lemberg or Lublin.

Predictions that the Germans would be unwilling of unable to disarm and properly intern the many thousands of Russians who were forced across the East Prussian border have been fulfilled. Several times lately large bodies of these reds have recrossed the frontier and attacked Polish positions. They were captured or repulsed, but Poland naturally is peeved.

She has sent notes to the allied powers, demanding that Germany be compelled to follow the rules of warfare and keep those bolshevik forces in restraint. The Poles allege that the entire Third bolshevik cavalry corps in East Prussia has been neither disarmed nor interned and their horses have not been taken away from them. They say these troops are in a position to charge across the frontier whenever they wish. The Germans reply that they have insufficient reliable troops to guard so many reds.

The Independent Socialists of Germany have turned against the Lenin regime in Russia, and in conference at Berlin they declared against union with Moscow. Prof. Karl Buhlo, one of their wisest leaders, who has been in Russia for several months, told them the Russian soviet chiefs have failed to show that they can establish socialism in their country and have proved themselves wholly incapable of effecting an economic restoration of Russia. He pictured the food, transportation and industrial conditions there as deplorable. The Germans were highly displeased with the anti-socialist policies adopted by Lenin and Trotsky.

Reports from southern Russia during the week were contradictory. One day there would be a story of the defeat of Baron Wrangel's forces, and the next day dispatches telling of victories over the reds. At this time the latest report is that Wrangel's troops had surrounded the bolsheviks at Kachovka and that a fierce battle was in progress with the bridge over the Dnieper river as the immediate prize. The town is of great strategic value. The Russians are using most of their reserves in combating Wrangel. The Polish general staff has declined to undertake a joint offensive against the reds in combination with Wrangel, pointing out that peace negotiations at Litga are imminent and that the allied attitude prevents the renewing of the campaign unless the soviet government refuses equitable terms.

At this writing Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, was still alive, but very weak, and there was no prospect of his relief save by death. This may be delayed a considerable time as he is fed during his periods of unconsciousness. Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, on returning from a visit with Lloyd George in Switzerland, announced: "The decision of the government is final and irrevocable. Neither the lord mayor of Cork nor any other Irish hunger strikers will be released. It would be a monstrous thing if any prisoner, political or otherwise, could secure his release at will by refusing food."

The British government has made it clear that the Irish need expect little leniency as long as they continue their campaign of assassination against the constabulary and military in Ireland. It was reported from Rome that the pope had interceded in behalf of MacSwiney, and the mayors of a number of American cities sent telegrams asking his release. Dispatches from London said Archbishop Mannix of Australia might be permitted to go to Ireland within a few days, having convinced the authorities that he is opposed to extremist measures and seeks to act as peacemaker.

Earthquake shocks in northern Italy killed several thousand persons, made many more thousands homeless and did tremendous damage to property. The region affected lies between Florence, Milan and the Adriatic coast. Numerous towns and villages were wholly or partly destroyed and edi-



1—Police routing a truck load of New York street car strikers who were about to attack a street car. 2—Invalided soldiers in Berlin taking part in a demonstration against further warfare. 3—Dr. L. S. Rowe (left), new director of the Pan-American union, and John Barrett, whom he succeeds.

fices famous for centuries were laid in ruins. The great Carrara marble quarries are about in the center of the shaken region, and it was reported that hundreds of workers were entombed there. Relief agencies got into operation quickly, and King Victor Emmanuel hurried to the scene to do what he could, directing the efforts of the rescuers, and feeding and consoling the survivors.

Later in the week there were new quakes, in the Emilia district, causing further loss of lives and destruction of property.

In matters political the presidential candidates and the campaign fund investigation had to share interest last week with some important primaries. The results of these were not satisfactory to the upholders of President Wilson's draft of the league covenant, for their opponents scored in three states, widely separated. In New Hampshire "United States Senator Moses, who is one of the 'irreconcilables,' was renominated by the Republicans, having a majority of 12,000 over H. L. Spaulding. In a total vote of 45,000. Spaulding advocated a league with the Lodge reservations; what may have counted more, he was opposed to woman suffrage.

Georgia's Democratic primaries resulted in the nomination of Thomas E. Watson, former Populist, for United States senator. His opponents were Senator Holke Smith and Gov. Hugh Dorsey, the latter making the race as an administration candidate and accepting the league as submitted by President Wilson. Watson has been an open foe of the administration and opposes the league in any form.

A third test was in Wisconsin, where the Republicans renominated Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, a Lodge reservationist.

Senator Brandegee was renominated by the Republicans of Connecticut, and Senator Marcus Smith by the Democrats of Arizona.

Persistent digging by the senatorial committee on campaign funds brought out facts favorable to both sides. Among the witnesses heard was Harry M. Blair, assistant to Republican Treasurer Upham, and the author of the now famous "Form 101" plan for larger cities. He said that he had 250 copies of this circular made, locked most of them in a safe, but took several to New York, where his idea of raising the limit of subscriptions was rejected by the Republican committee.

Consequently the circular was never issued, but Mr. Blair admitted some copies might have got out and thus come into the hands of Mr. Cox. Dudley S. Blossom of Cleveland gave evidence in support of the Cox charge that special quotas were fixed for the larger cities, admitting that the Cleveland quota was \$400,000, and that he was in charge of 20 teams named to raise that sum. He said that only \$74,000 has been raised or pledged.

Other evidence heard by the committee established the Cox charge that within the Republican national committee there was a volunteer as well as a paid organization for raising funds; and refuted the Democratic candidate's charges that the Republican fund was to be \$16,000,000 or anything like that, and that subscriptions of more than \$1,000 were sought.

The fact was developed that state and local managers all down the line expanded the quotas they were asked to raise, in order to get the amount asked by the national committee.

A man from Augusta, Ill., produced letters to the postmaster of that town soliciting contributions to the Democratic fund. Those bore the signature of Charles Roesehorst, Democratic national committeeman for Illinois. The Republican members of the investigating committee asked that Roesehorst be summoned to explain.

One important event in the world of sport took place on Labor day. That was the vain attempt of Billy Miske to take away from Jack Dempsey the heavyweight championship. The fight was staged at Benton Harbor, Mich., and was witnessed by some 20,000 men and a few women. Mr. Miske was game, but he never had a chance. In the third round Mr. Dempsey knocked him down and, as he arose, shot a right hook to the jaw that put him on the mat for the count.

MOVIE ACTRESS DIES OF POISON

Olive Thomas, Famous Film Star, Succumbs in Hospital in France.

TOOK FATAL DOSE BY MISTAKE

She Was Known Throughout Entire United States By Picture Show Patrons. Death Attributed to Orgy of Dissipation.

Paris.—Olive Thomas, formerly widely known on the American musical comedy stage and for several years past a motion picture star, died in the American hospital at Neuilly, after having swallowed a poisonous solution.

Recently Miss Thomas, who came to Europe with her husband, Jack Pickford, had suffered from nervous depression, it was said.

The fatal illness resulted from an overdose of "medicaments" prescribed for her for a breakdown occurring after a "too strenuous seeing of Paris," according to friends.

Several nights prior to her death an American millionaire gave a big party and all-night dance for Miss Thomas. He refused to say anything following the party, but it is understood that the strain of repeated gaieties brought about the breakdown for which the "medicaments," the exact nature of which is undisclosed, were prescribed.

Olive Thomas was once heralded by the late Raphael Kirchner as the most beautiful girl in America. Her real name was Olive Elaine Duffy. She was 22 years old, having been born October 20, 1898, at Charleroi, Pa. She began her career as a motion picture actress in Los Angeles nearly four years ago.

"Accidental death by mercurial poisoning" was the verdict at Neuilly of Police Commissioner Catrou, after an investigation of the circumstances of the death of Miss Thomas, which he insisted should be conducted before he would grant a death certificate.

MEANT TO KILL ALL ABOARD.

Confessions Made by Foreign Communists of Murderous Plot.

Springfield, Ill.—Confessions from the eight conspirators said to be directly connected with the plot to wreck the "diamond special" of the Illinois Central railroad near here, were obtained by Chief of Police Morris and federal agents. Officials declared their belief that had the plan been carried out not one passenger on the train would have escaped alive. Nineteen foreigners are under arrest and all are declared by officials to be communists. The track, according to the confessions, was to have been torn up about 300 feet from a bridge near the village of Bissell, so that the train would be plunged into the ravine, about fifty feet in depth.

Whatever passengers remained alive, Chief Morris declared the confessions said, the plotters intended to kill and then "to kick in the teeth of the rich." The diamond special was selected "because only the rich ride on it, poor people don't ride in sleepers."

Conspire to Boost Prices.

Washington, D. C.—Judicial proceedings should be instituted against associations which have been restraining trade in farm implements, and the International Harvester case should be reopened to effect a plan of dissolution more drastic than the one already agreed to, the federal trade commission states in a report in response to a senate resolution adopted last spring. The commission says farm implement manufacturers and dealers advanced prices in 1917 and 1918 by amounts larger than their increased cost and expenses warranted, and that they made unusually large profits.

Flu Still Is Mystery.

Washington, D. C.—A recurrence of influenza would find medical science with but little more information on the scourge than when it first appeared, according to the public health service. The disease remains a mystery. Scientists believe influenza will appear next winter, but perhaps not in epidemic form. No "cure" has been found, the germ has not been identified, and means for combating the disease are little better than before the war.

Predict Record Crop.

Washington, D. C.—A corn crop of 3,131,000,000 bushels, the greatest in history, is forecast in the department of agriculture's report on crop conditions existing on September 1.

The spring wheat yield is estimated at 237,000,000 bushels, and all wheat 770,000,000 bushels, or 171,000,000 bushels less than in 1919.

New Uprising in Mexico.

Mexico City.—Revolutionary activity by followers of Felix Diaz, nephew of former President Porfirio Diaz, has begun in the vicinity of Misantla, state of Vera Cruz, according to press dispatches from Jalapa.

Prizes for Air Mail Pilots.

Washington, D. C.—Pilots driving in the transcontinental air mail, inaugurated Sept. 7, have been notified that \$1,000 will be distributed in prizes for the best mileage at the end of the first six months.