

DENY M'SWINEY RECEIVING FOOD

Suggestion Made by London Times Refuted by Sinn Fein Officials.

ASKS WHO IS FEEDING MAYOR

Dying Hunger Striker Sends Message to Irish Throughout World Declaring Divine Power is Prolonging His Life.

London.—Considerable talk has been occasioned by an article appearing in the London Times which suggests that Terrance MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, who has been on a hunger strike in Brixton prison since Aug. 12, is being fed. The article appeared under the heading: "Who is feeding Mr. MacSwiney?" It says:

"Everybody is asking who is feeding him. There is no doubt at all that the government is not giving him food or any of the prison officials. It is suggested that his visitors, priests and relatives are giving him sufficient food to keep him alive."

Pointing out that Mr. MacSwiney and the Cork hunger strikers have virtually equaled Dr. Tanner's forty days' fast, the newspaper asks how the first twelve men to be found—Mayor MacSwiney and the eleven in Cork—when they tried to go without food, could equal Dr. Tanner's record, which excited the wonder of the world.

In reply, Art O'Brien of the Irish self-determination league said: "No nourishment or food of any kind is being given to the lord mayor."

Lord Mayor MacSwiney has sent the following message on behalf of himself and the hunger strikers in Cork jail to Irishmen throughout the world:

"I have completed my forty days without tasting food, and though lying here helpless, my faculties are as clear as ever. I attribute this to the spiritual strength I receive from my daily communion, bringing me bodily strength, assisted by a world of masses and prayers.

"I believe God has directly intervened to stay the tragedy for a while for a divine purpose of his own. It is incredible that the people of England will allow this callous, cold-blooded murder to be pushed to the end. I think that God is giving them their last chance to pause and consider. But if their determination is to go on our resolution was prepared from the beginning and we are prepared to die."

TO ARM ULSTERITES.

British Have Plan Worked Out to Subdue Sinn Feiners.

London.—The British cabinet has fixed upon a definite policy for Ireland that will be forced through. Parliament, in October, will rush the Irish home rule bill through third reading, and start its operation by creating a separate parliament for Ulster, which will begin functioning at once.

It will renew its offer for a separate parliament for the south of Ireland. This undoubtedly will be rejected.

With Ulster managing her own affairs, if the south rejects the home rule bill, the British will strengthen military rule in that section, using soldiers drawn from the north of Ireland to crush the Sinn Fein terrorists. Irish moderates, it is hoped, then will express willingness to accept home rule.

Man Who Sent Warning Insane.

Hamilton, Ont.—Edward P. Fischer, detained here in connection with investigation into the Wall street explosion, was apprehended on information given the police by his brother-in-law, Robert Pope of New York, it was stated. The police say Mr. Pope informed them that three weeks ago the prisoner predicted the New York catastrophe and sent warnings to Wall street friends. Pope says his relative has been in a peculiar mental condition for some time, and that he believes the information as to the approaching disaster was "received by telepathy."

A lunacy commission adjudged Fischer a "fit subject for the asylum."

Wilson As "Private in Ranks."

New York.—A \$500 contribution to the democratic national campaign fund was received here from President Wilson who wrote that he was offering the money as a "private in the ranks." The president declared he felt that the very honor and destiny of the nation are involved in this campaign and that all citizens who love its honor should contribute to the success of the candidate who "stands for the re-establishment of our position among the nations." The contribution was accepted.

Yank Vets Found Murdered.

Salina, Kas.—The mutilated bodies of three young men, all wearing American Legion buttons and carrying cards indicating they had been employed by a circus, were found along the Union Pacific tracks near Arcolia.

Landslide Kills Five.

Grand Junction, Colo.—Five men were killed when westbound Rio Grande passenger train No. 1 was struck by a landslide near Debeque, Colo. Early reports gave the death list as two.

EXPRESS RATES ARE BOOSTED

Nebraska Railway Commission Grants Carriers Increase of 12 1/2 Per Cent in the State.

Lincoln, Neb.—The state railway commission has issued an order increasing rates for the American Railway Express Co. 12 1/2 per cent on intrastate shipments, meeting the increase allowed by the interstate commerce commission on interstate express shipments. The schedule is effective at once.

One feature of the recent hearings at Washington and also in Nebraska at which the matter of increased express rates was argued, was the showing made by the company of the money it has paid out for merchandise lost in transit. This portion of the investigation resulted in drastic steps being taken to reduce this item.

In 1916, the various railway express companies paid out \$4,000,000 in claims for lost or stolen goods. In 1919, during the period of federal control it was approximately \$20,000,000. This is termed by the commissioners as an "inexcusable inefficiency," or even worse, for under the present system it offers a temptation to express employees to pilfer and steal the goods entrusted to their care. Fifteen million dollars of the losses in 1919 were due to "causes unknown."

Under the old system a receipt for an express package was given at the receiving station. From there no record was kept of who handled it and no employee could be held responsible. If the package was lost or stolen the company simply had to pay for it and end the matter.

Under the new order each employee who handles a package must receive for it, and if it is lost it may therefore be traced directly to the last man who handled it.

G. O. P. LANDSLIDE.

Maine Rolls Up Greatest Plurality in Election Ever Recorded in State.

Portland, Me.—Republicans swept the state in the election September 13 and elected Frederick H. Parkhurst governor by the largest plurality ever given a governor in Maine. Parkhurst's plurality over Bertrand G. McIntire, democrat, was more than 64,000. The largest previous plurality was about 48,000, given the republican nominee in 1896.

Aided by the women's vote, which went largely to the republicans, the party rolled up a vote more than 55,000 larger than that of 1916, while the democratic total was increased by only about 2,300. Republicans elected congressmen from all four districts and obtained a large majority in the legislature, besides electing their candidate for state auditor.

The state senate is solidly republican, and the republicans elected every county attorney and county sheriff. Twelve democrats were elected to the state house of representatives.

Fruit Crop Swamps Market.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—Berrien county's \$10,000,000 fruit crop, the largest of many famous yields, is moving at full height into the markets of the United States. This community is literally swamped with peaches, apples, pears and grapes. Three railroad lines, two electric interurbans and two lake steamship lines are working day and night to transport the harvest, but so far all these agencies have been unable to cope with the demands made upon them.

Coast Air Mail Launched.

Chicago, Ill.—An extensive daily coast to coast air mail service was launched Sept. 14, when planes left five cities. One plane will leave each morning from New York with mail to San Francisco, one from San Francisco to New York, one from Cheyenne to San Francisco, one from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, one from Chicago to San Francisco every day except Sunday and one from Chicago to New York every day except Sunday.

Ousted Socialists Re-elected.

New York.—The five socialist assemblymen who were expelled from the state legislature last spring on charge of disloyalty, were re-elected at special elections held here.

At another special election in the Nineteenth district of Kings county, Nat Rubin, socialist ran third in a three cornered contest.

The vote in the five districts were the ousted assemblymen ran was light.

Reds Warn Centralia Legionaries.

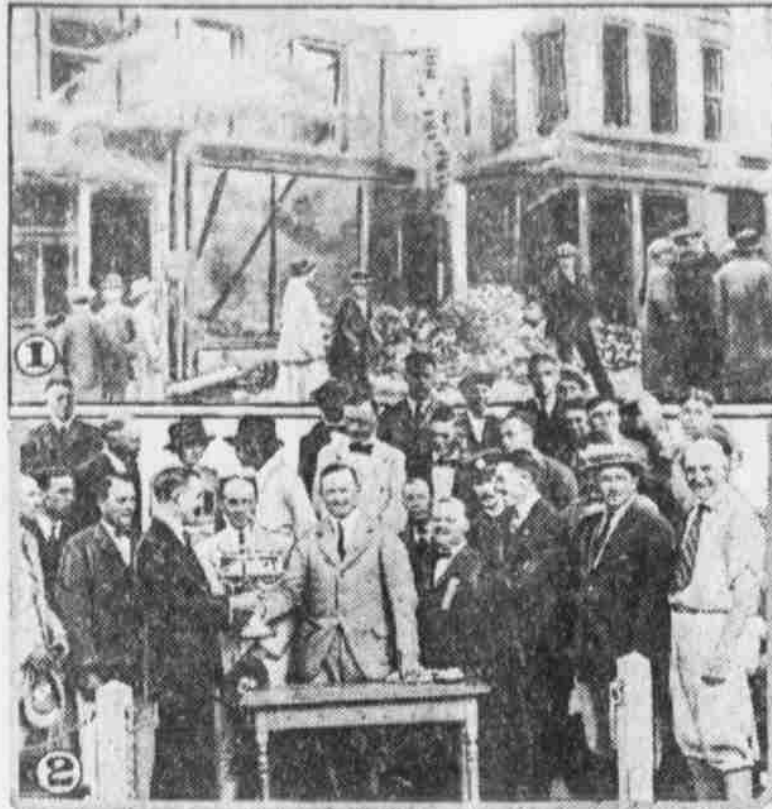
Centralia, Wash.—Department of Justice operatives are investigating the receipt by a local newspaper of a threatening letter purporting to be from "Milwaukee radicals," in which warning is given that American Legionaries and business men of this city who escaped the Armistice day murders would be killed "about October 15th."

Infantile Paralysis in Boston.

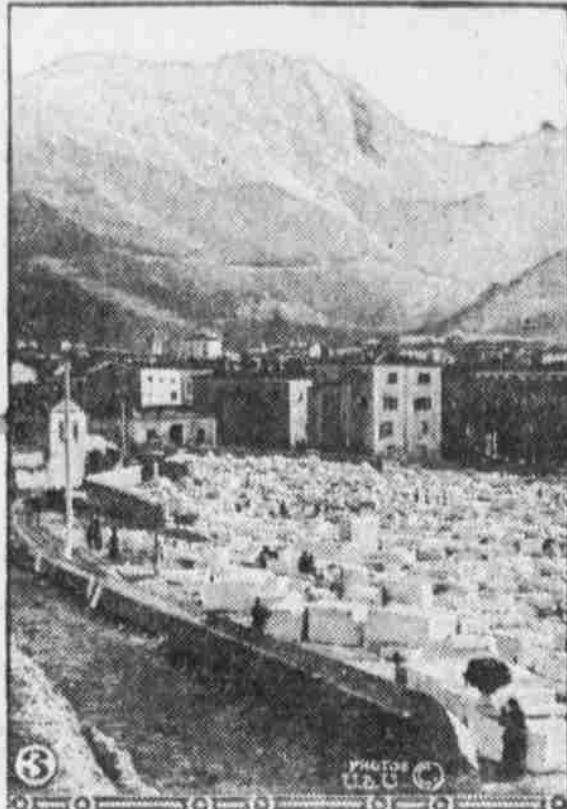
Boston, Mass.—Over 100 cases of infantile paralysis have been reported in the vicinity of this city. The number of cases is the greatest in this state since the epidemic of 1916.

Fliers Burned to Death.

Cleveland, O.—Air Mail Pilot Walter Stevens and Mechanic Russell Thomas, both of Cleveland, were burned to death when their planes caught fire at an altitude of 500 feet at Pamberston, O., fifteen miles south of Toledo.



1—Scene in Lisburn, Ireland, after the anti-English riots in which seventy buildings were destroyed. 2—Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago, winner of the national amateur golf championship, being given the trophy by President Walker of the U. S. G. A. at Roslyn, L. I. 3—The famous marble works of Carrara, Italy, which were greatly damaged by the recent earthquake.



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NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Terrible Explosion in Financial District of New York Laid to Anarchists.

MAY BE PART OF HUGE PLOT

Republicans Say Maine Result Presages Their Victory in November—Attitude of Women Voters Significant—Cox Approves Root's Plan for World Court.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

New York's financial center was shattered and the entire country shocked on Thursday by a terrible explosion that took the lives of about 20 persons and injured some 300 others. That it was the result of a deliberate plot by anarchists is the firm belief of federal and local officials, and there is reason to fear that it was but the start of a campaign of terrorism against the financiers of America.

The explosion came exactly at the noon hour, directly in front of the new assay building at Broad and Wall streets adjoining the subterranean, and across the street from the beautiful J. P. Morgan building. A one-horse truck was standing there and the authorities believe it contained a gigantic bomb that was exploded by a time clock. The deaths and injuries and the damage done to buildings were mostly caused by short, heavy slugs made from broken cast iron window weights, unlike any in the Wall street district. This fact, together with many other developments, furnished a basis for the theory of the officials.

After the disaster it was learned that a Wall street employee and the French high commission had both received warning that there would be an explosion in the district on September 15. The letters both came from E. Fischer, formerly an employee of the French commission, and were mailed from Toronto. Fischer is said to be deranged as a result of a nervous breakdown.

The victims of the explosion were mostly clerks and messengers. No prominent financier was killed, though many of them had narrow escapes, and Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, was cut by flying glass.

If it is still true that "as goes Maine, so goes the nation," the Republicans will score a tremendous victory in November. They swept the Pine Tree state, electing Parkhurst for governor, and all the rest of their ticket by a majority of about 65,000. Every county in the state went Republican. National leaders of the party, of course, greeted this result with shouts of joy. Nearly 80,000 women went to the polls, and some 60,000 of them voted the Republican ticket. This is regarded as especially significant, for it has been contended that the women of the country would support the League of Nations. The campaign in Maine was conducted largely on national issues, the league issue being foremost, and both parties sent national figures into the state as campaign orators, the Democratic forces being led by Franklin D. Roosevelt, candidate for vice president, and Secretary of the Navy Daniels. Calvin Coolidge, Republican candidate for vice president, Senator Lodge and other heavy guns were there for the Republican ticket, and devoted much of their energies to attacking the Wilson draft of the league.

Governor Cox, Mr. Roosevelt, Chairman White and other leading Democrats all refuse to consider Maine a reliable political barometer. Secretary Tamm, after conferring with President Wilson, said only that the Maine result "cannot be considered as indicative of the general result in November."

The impartial observer will accord the greatest importance to the attitude of the Maine women, though it may be true that the women of the central and western states do not feel the same way about the league as President Wilson wants it.

of the primaries of the week, the most interesting and important were those of New York and Illinois. In the former the "regulars" of both parties won. The Republicans renominated Senator Wadsworth, and the Democrats named Lieut. Gov. Harry C. Walker as his opponent. The Illinois primaries were interesting, especially because of the fierce "civil war" within the Republican party there. The faction led by Mayor Thompson of Chicago was bitterly attacked by the metropolitan press, but it swept Chicago and Cook county. In the rest of the state the anti-Thompson forces piled up such large majorities that at this writing the result is in doubt.

The "power of the press" is very poorly exemplified by the Chicago newspapers, for they nearly always lose in fights of this kind.

The congressional investigating committee dropped the inquiry into Cox's charges concerning the Republican campaign fund, the Republican members holding that they had not been proved and the Democratic members having little to say. Mr. Cox, however, is unwilling to let the matter rest, and in a recent speech he doubled the amount he said his opponents were collecting, stating that the fund was to be \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000. Expert political opinion is that the governor has done his cause more harm than good by his "expose" of campaign contributions.

Both presidential candidates are performing a great deal of attention to the League of Nations. Senator Harding, in a message to a women's club, said: "We are desirous of preventing war. Let us not break the heart of the world by any more delusions. Let us unite America behind a new proposal to the other nations for the prevention of war and for amicable relationship in world administration. Let us, in doing this, preserve our own national conscience at home, and not check it at Geneva."

Our West, where he has been delivering "peppy" speeches, Governor Cox promised that if he were elected the league would be ratified, money would no longer be spent on battleships and the government funds would be used for such purposes as reclaiming arid lands. Mr. Cox also gave his full approval to the plan for a world court as put forth by Elinor Root and the rest of the advisory commission of jurists. This court, said Mr. Cox, cannot in any way be regarded as a substitute for the league, being rather a part of the covenant—which is quite true.

Mr. Root sailed for home with the intention of taking part in the national campaign and to urge America to adhere to the international court plan, which he is said to regard as the high point of his career. The proposition was taken up for discussion by the league council when it met in Paris on Thursday. It was expected that Italy and Japan, and perhaps America, would make objection to the article in the constitution of the court which provides for compulsory adjudication. In making public the text of the project the council, in a letter to all league members, said:

"The council would regard an irreconcilable difference of opinion on the merits of the scheme as an international misfortune of the gravest kind. It would mean that the league was publicly compelled to admit its incapacity to carry out one of the most important of the tasks which it was invited to perform. The failure would be great and probably irreparable; for, if agreement proves impossible under circumstances apparently so favorable, it is hard to see how and when the task of securing it will be successfully resumed."

Russian bolsheviks, not giving up their attempt to conquer Poland, concentrated a large force for an attack in the direction of Lemberg; but the Poles report that they have administered a crushing defeat to these troops, and that their own operations along the upper reaches of the Bug river have been very successful. Hostilities between the Poles and the Lithuanians seemed to have quieted down, but the latter were gathered along the border in great force, according to recent dispatches, and a battle was fought in the Suwalki sector.

Baron Wrangel carried out a complete change of front in southern Russia. Abandoning his plan of concentration on the Kuban and formation of a liaison with the revolting Cossacks, he collected all his forces in Taurida and started out to capture Kherson and Nikolaiev with the intention of forming a union with the Ukrainians further west and of pushing northward toward Alexandrovsk and Kharkov. Already he has won several victories over the soviet troops. In the Baku region in the Caucasus the anti-bolshevik revolt is reported to be spreading and the Reds, who already had abandoned Baku, are contemplating their retreat.

Notwithstanding these reverses in and about their home country the Russian Reds are unremitting in their efforts to "bolshelize" the rest of the world. Tokyo hears that they have perfected plans for their propaganda and are soon to send emissaries to America, Japan, China and other countries in Asia.

The hand of the bolshevik is apparent, too, in northern Italy. Radicals, most of them foreigners, are trying to get control of the communist movement that sprang up there and to foil the efforts of the labor confederation to bring about a compromise between the workers and the employers. In some instances they drove contented employees from factories and seized the plants. Though the movement was spreading considerably, there was no reason to change the prediction that it would ultimately fail, but the probability that the employers would offer to the men equal control and profit sharing increased. Premier Giolitti finally took a hand in the dispute, inviting representatives of the employers and workers in the metal plants to meet him in Turin. Genoa became a storm center when the communists there, led by some Russians and Hungarians, seized merchant shipping and mounted cannon, announcing they would fight if naval vessels were sent. In answer to this the government sent a squadron of battleships and destroyers. The foreign leaders who were arrested were all in possession of large amounts of money.

Seizure of the land began in Italy when communist peasants took possession of several large farms. As some of these belong to high church officials it was expected the Vatican would protest to the government and demand protection of the property.

The congressional junket party is on its way home from the Orient, and when it arrives maybe some of the members will be able to give the government valuable advice on the Japanese problem. Possibly they will not be able to do so. The problem is becoming acute, both here and in Japan. Ambassador Shidehara has been authorized to conduct negotiations direct with Secretary Coby for a new treaty or some understanding that will safeguard Japanese property holding and more clearly restrict Japanese immigration. Tokyo doubtless prefers to have the trouble settled by the present administration, hoping for better terms than might be agreed to by the Republicans if they win in November. Senator Harding has declared himself in favor of the exclusion of the Japanese on the ground of racial difference. The Wilson administration still insists on the restriction of immigration from Japan, and also still objects to Japan's occupation of the Russian half of Sakhalin Island.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, a large and influential society, in convention in Washington, has adopted a resolution advocating the exclusion of Japanese and a constitutional amendment withholding American citizenship from American-born Japanese and other "unassimilable races."

President Deschanel of France, who has been seriously ill for some months, has decided that he ought to retire, since he cannot attend to the public business. So he has placed his resignation in the hands of Premier Millerand, and on September 25 the national assembly will convene to select his successor.

MANY KILLED BY TERRIFIC BLAST

Death and Destruction Wrought in Heart of New York's Financial District.

POLICE SUSPECT BOMB PLOT

Hundreds Injured By Flying Debris—Morgan Building Badly Damaged—Street Thronged With Crowd When Disaster Came.

New York.—A mysterious explosion in Wall street, near Broad, believed by trained department of justice and police investigators to have been caused by an infernal machine, killed 35 or more people, injured probably 200, partly wrecked the J. P. Morgan & Co. banking house, the subterranean and the assay office, and caused property damage estimated at \$2,000,000.

Police investigators are of the opinion that the infernal machine was in a closed truck drawn by one horse, which was abandoned at the curb in front of the assay office, and that a timing apparatus set off a quantity of high explosives. The horse was blown to pieces, but no trace has been found of the body of the driver.

The noon hour had struck, and an endless stream of office workers had just started pouring into the streets from buildings in the neighborhood. Suddenly a cloud of yellowish, black smoke and a piercing jet of flame leaped from the street outside the Morgan office.

Then came a deafening blast. A moment later scores of men, women and children were lying prostrate on the ground, and the streets were covered with debris from thousands of broken windows and the torn facades of adjacent buildings.

Thousands of clerks and stenographers fled in terror from adjoining structures, and many of these office workers are among the injured. Scores fainted, fell and were trampled on in the rush. Meanwhile the noise of the explosion, which was heard throughout lower Manhattan and across the river in Brooklyn, brought thousands of the curious to the scene.

Pieces of bodies were found on window sills and in crevices of buildings; hundreds of feet from the scene of the explosion. Many of the victims suffered the loss of limbs.

The explosion created more confusion in New York than even the great Black Tom explosion. Business of the financial district was paralyzed for the rest of the day. The sessions of the Stock Exchange and the curb market were suspended. Hundreds of brokerage offices closed.

Witnesses have been found who claim to have seen a truck marked "explosives" near the scene just before the explosion. There are also witnesses who claim to have seen a flash in an automobile standing at the curb near the Morgan bank, which flash was immediately followed by the explosion.

Some adhere to the theory that a truck loaded with explosives blew up as it was passing through Wall street, and was midway between the Morgan banking house and the assay office.

Warnings that radicals planned a renewal of bombing outrages were sent less than a month ago to all eastern clients of the William J. Burns detective agency, according to a statement by Mr. Burns, who said he was convinced that the explosion was a premeditated attack, and was not accidental.

It is also known that a letter giving warning of the explosion was dropped through the mail slot of a door in one of the offices of the French high commission at 65 Broadway the day before the disaster.

FEEDING UNPROFITABLE.

Decided Loss Suffered By Cattle Men in State of Nebraska.

Washington, D. C.—Cattle feeding in Nebraska during the past 2 years was a precarious venture, more likely to be unprofitable than not, the department of agriculture announced in reporting the results of its first cost of production investigation in the business of cattle feeding. Similar investigations are being made in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana, and reports soon will be made.

The average cost of corn fed cattle in Nebraska laid down at the market was \$14.91 per hundred weight for 2,223 head fed in the winter of 1918-19, \$13.83 for cattle fed during the winter of 1919-20. There was an average loss per head of \$3.17 for the 1918-19 fed cattle and of \$10.03 for the group fed last winter.

Communists in Power.

Turin, Italy.—Workers are tightening their grip on the economic situation here. The communists took control of the electric power plant when its directors attempted shutting off power from communized factories. Hundreds of workers, carrying red flags, followed the funeral of two red guards killed near the factory of Francesco Benegutti, who is on trial for murder. The communists at present work for food cards only, receiving no money. These cards provide meat, bread, potatoes and other vegetables.