

HUNGER STRIKER DIES IN PRISON

Fitzgerald Dead after Sixty-eight Days Continuous Refusal to Take Food

BRITISH COAL MINERS STRIKE

Bank Deposits Gain Over \$4,000,000,000 for Year Ending in June—
British Coal Miners On Strike.

Cork, Ireland.—The first death among the hunger strikers in Cork jail occurred Sunday. Fitzgerald died at 9:45 o'clock, having fasted 68 days.

The condition of Fitzgerald and Murphy had become so grave that, with the consent of the other hunger strikers, the prison doctors were permitted to give Fitzgerald medical treatment. A Cork specialist was also called in.

Fitzgerald was arrested for shooting Private Soldier Jones, outside Fermoyle church on September 1, 1919. He was one of 11 men who went on a hunger strike in the Cork jail, whose cases for a long time have been the source of wonderment on the part of medical authorities. Nearly a month ago Dr. Pearson and Dr. Battiscombe, the jail physicians, expressed profound amazement that the men who were abstaining from food were still alive and conscious.

British Coal Miners On Strike.

London.—The British government has accepted the challenge of the striking coal miners for a fight to the finish.

As 1,000,000 men left the mines Saturday in response to a strike call, Premier Lloyd-George issued an official statement placing all the blame upon the strikers, and asking co-operation of the people to avert an industrial strike.

The premier intimated the government was confident of the outcome, and urged there be no alarm.

Iron and steel plants are closing down voluntarily.

The strike really began Friday when the night shift failed to report, in two fields.

The effect on industry was instantaneous. Iron and steel mills in the Yorkshire district closed voluntarily.

INCREASE IN BANK DEPOSITS.

Gain of Over Four Billions for the Fiscal Year Ended in June.

Washington.—Bank deposits in the United States increased \$4,045,164,000 during the year ended June 30, said a statement issued by Comptroller of the Currency Williams. Loans and discounts increased \$5,805,736,000. Total resources of all reporting banks of the United States, not including federal reserve banks were given in the comptroller's statement as \$53,079,108,000. This did not include \$1,214,516,000 redemptions of national banks. The capital surplus and profits of all banks were reported at \$5,953,983,000, an increase since June 30, 1919, of \$618,303,000.

Will Pay Anglo-French Loan.

New York.—It is announced at the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. that the firm is ready to pay the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan. It was said that more than \$200,000,000 will be paid in cash. The remaining amount of the issue has been handled in the open market.

Equal Suffrage for Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb.—Formal announcement of the right of the women of Nebraska to equal suffrage is made in a proclamation by Governor McKelvie announcing the result of the vote on the amendment to the state constitution.

Pueblo, Colo.—Much property damage has been done by heavy snows in the region south of here. Many small buildings have been wrecked, bridges washed away by swollen streams and telephone and telegraph communications with that region destroyed. No loss of life has been reported.

Washington, D. C.—Prosecution of anthracite coal operators for profiteering has been decided upon by Attorney General Palmer.

"Night Riders" Active in Tennessee.

Memphis, Tenn.—First indication of possible "night rider" activity in west Tennessee is reported in a dispatch from Somerville, telling of the destruction by fire of a cotton gin and 18 bales of cotton at Warren, Tenn. The gin was valued at \$12,000.

Fair Price Organization to Diehard.

Washington, D. C.—The campaign conducted by the Department of Justice against the high cost of living will be ended and the entire fair price organization disbanded November 1.

Washington.—Workers in the government coal mines of Alaska have threatened to call a strike unless the government meets their demands for a wage increase of \$1.50 a day. Demands of the miners were reported to the Interior department by the chairman of the Alaskan railroad commission, who said the workers demanded an answer by November 7.

The chairman added that similar demands probably would be made by other classes of labor on the government railroad project if those of the miners were met.

FINANCE BOARD NOT REVIVED

Secretary Houston Tells Farmers Prices Are Surely on Down Grade.

Claims Holding Up of Credit Will Work Untold Hardship—State Loses 3,369 Farms in Ten Years.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Houston has reiterated to representatives of agricultural interests that the treasury would not be a party to the withholding of any commodity from the market in order to maintain artificially high prices.

Spokesmen for the delegation were frank in their criticism of Mr. Houston's recent statement that prices had begun to recede, but the secretary told them as frankly that his statement properly represented conditions.

Secretary Houston said the decision of the treasury not to revive the war finance corporation had been approved by the president and "numerous prominent senators and representatives."

Loses 3,369 Farms in Ten Years.

Washington, D. C.—For the decade from 1910 to 1920, Nebraska lost 3,369 farms, or 2.6 per cent of the 129,078 farms within the state in 1910, according to the director of the census. The number in 1920 is 125,709. The decrease was not great enough to show a loss from the 1900 figure of 121,525.

A "farm" for census purposes is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of employees. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers or managers, the land operated by each is considered a farm.

Where these "lost" farms went is a matter not explained in the census returns.

BLAME FEDERAL RESERVE.

Farmers Claim Withholding of Credit Has Brought Them to the Verge of Ruin.

Washington, D. C.—"General bankruptcy and ruin are inevitable" unless some immediate remedy is found to relieve the present price situation as it affects the farmer, says a report submitted to the agricultural conference here by a general committee appointed to study the situation. The report was unanimously adopted.

The committee blames the federal reserve system for present prices, charging that it "has arbitrarily withheld from assisting the basic industry of this country to maintain a level of prices that at least meet the cost of production."

Drive to Extend Membership.

Hastings, Neb.—The holding of wheat for \$3 a bushel and a drive to extend the membership of the National Wheat Growers association throughout the state, are urged in calls issued by the officers of the association here. The membership drive is to start on October 20 and continue until the day of the county meetings ten days later. Nearly 30 counties in the south Platte section have been organized.

Big Source of Immigration.

Washington, D. C.—Forty-five per cent of the increase in population through alien immigration in 1920 was made up of English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh. These groups did not come all from the British Isles, for the figures include those coming from Canada, which was an important contributor, but they serve to indicate the changes now progressing in the sources of our immigration.

Invites U. S. to Take Part.

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. William B. Wilson, wife of the secretary of labor, is dead at her home here.

First Steamer Since the War.

Constantinople.—About one thousand Greek, Armenian and Jewish emigrants have sailed from here for America on board the Turkish ship Gul Djemal, under charter by Greeks, the first steamer departing for an American port from Constantinople since the war.

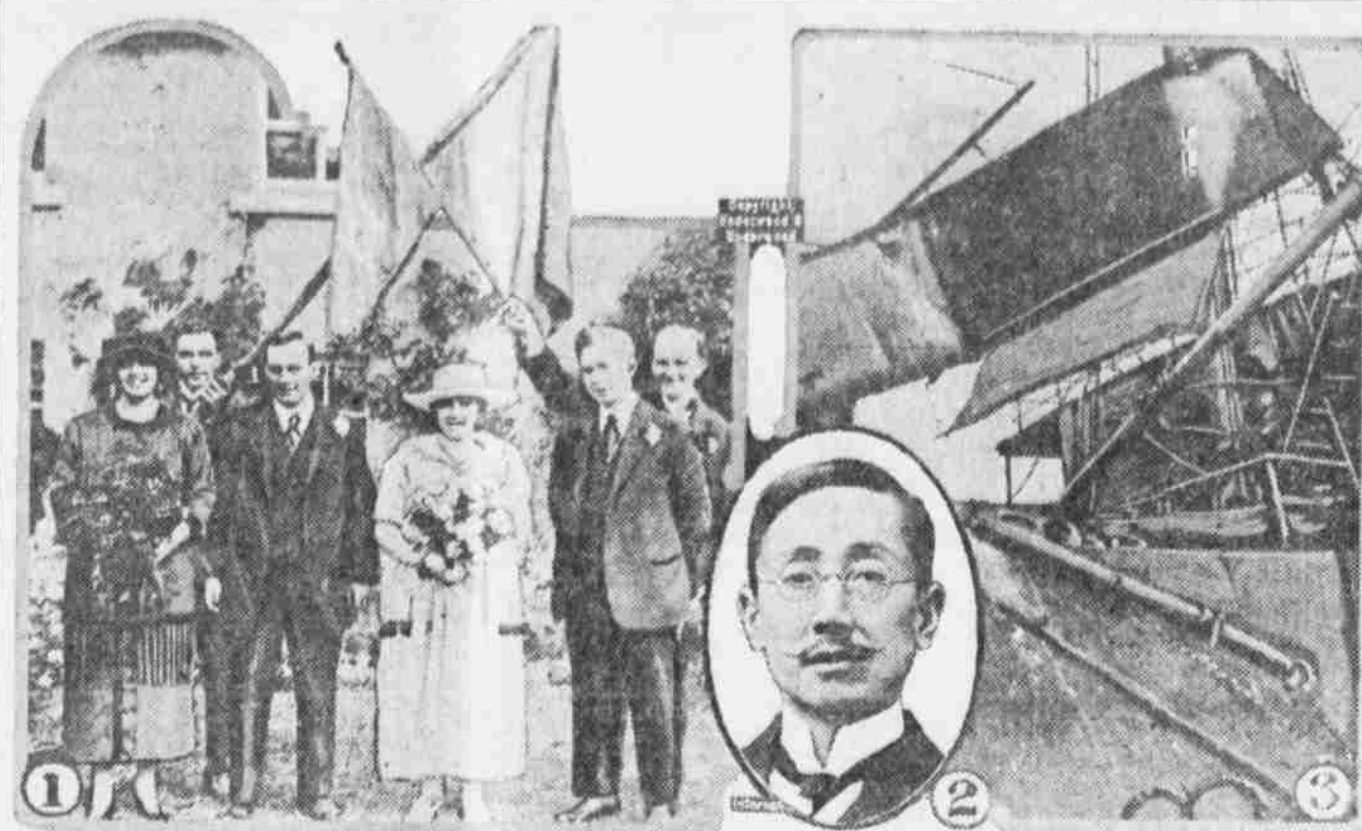
Washington.—The supreme court has refused to reconsider its decision of last June 7, sustaining validity of the prohibition amendment and provisions of the enforcement act.

Wheat in the United States.

Washington, D. C.—Stocks of wheat in the United States on October 1 totaled 608,000,000 bushels, according to estimates by the department of agriculture. This compares with 747,000,000 bushels in the country on the same date last year.

California Land Open to Entry.

Sacramento, Calif.—Approximately 6,300 acres of homestead and desert land in the Eureka and Sacramento land districts of California will be opened to entry December 3.



1—John O'Kane and his bride, Miss O'Connor, sister of the prominent Sinn Fein revolutionist, immediately after their wedding under the "Irish republic" colors at Colridge, Ireland. 2—Dr. Alfred Sze, newly appointed Chinese minister to the United States. 3—View of the oil tanker C. W. Rowe after an explosion in a South Brooklyn shipyard, which killed and injured many persons.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Campaign of Assassination Is Making the Irish Problem More Difficult.

ASQUITH ASSAILS PREMIER

Large Part of the Island Faces Blockade—Poles and Russians Sign "Peace Without Victory"—American Agricultural Producers Object to Lower Prices.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The Irish problem, instead of approaching a solution, seems to have taken a new lease of troubled life, and the woes of the Emerald Isle are increasing instead of diminishing. This deplorable fact is due directly to the campaign of murder, arson and intimidation that is being carried on by what Sir Hamar Greenwood, chief secretary for Ireland, calls the inner circle of assassins. The daily and nightly assaults on the police and other officials of the British government provoke the latter to bloody reprisals which are to a considerable extent condoned and excused by the government. Premier Lloyd George made a speech at Carnarvon which was interpreted by his opponents as a justification of the reprisals. He said that 238 policemen had been shot, of whom 100 had been shot dead, and the patience of the police had given way, with the result that they hit back. Lloyd George declared that, as was contended, there was war in Ireland, then the war must be waged on both sides. But when policemen were shot in the back by Sinn Fein leaders, the premier said, it was not war but murder. He asked whether, under the system of terrorism which made it impossible to obtain evidence, it was any wonder the police shot the murderers.

Herbert H. Asquith, former premier, who sees a chance to return to power, declared Lloyd George's speech was a "condonation of the hellish policy of reprisals," and another part of it he construed as "repudiation, root and branch, of dominion home rule." He is rallying all anti-government forces for a fight, as soon as parliament opens, over British government in Ireland. Before that time the delegation from the Irish peace conference is to be received by the premier, and it is believed he will then make a new offer to Ireland. Meanwhile the government, says Sir Hamar Greenwood, is determined to crush the campaign of assassination, and if necessary will increase the police force in the island to many thousands.

One threatened result of the campaign of assassination is the virtual blockade of a large part of Ireland through a withdrawal of the mail and telegraph service and the entire closing down of Irish railways. This would mean widespread distress and heavy loss to farmers and traders. Whenever parties of troops present themselves for conveyance the rail workers refuse to operate the trains, and the railway directors now have agreed on the instant dismissal of these men. The carrying out of this policy probably will result in the cessation of railway traffic within a month.

The British secret service believes it has proof that the Irish "republic" is being aided, financially and by the distribution of arms and the organization of an espionage system, by the Red organization headed by Victor Kopp, soviet envoy in Berlin. Kopp handles funds from Russia and organizes propaganda through newspapers and agents, and the secret service says it has established the connection of this intrigue with revolutionary movements in Ireland and other parts of the British empire. A dispatch from Paris says Sinn Fein agents have been trying to purchase submarines from Italy and France, but were told that Great Britain would consider the selling of submarines to them an act of war.

The signing of a peace treaty and armistice by the Polish and soviet Russian delegates at Riga, reported a little prematurely last week, took place on October 12. The armistice was to become effective at midnight October 18. Joffe, head of the soviet delegation, described the peace as "a peace without victory and without vanquished," and disinterested observers at Riga agreed that that described it. Hence it was predicted that the pact would not be very pleasing to either the Poles or the Russians.

A peculiar complication in the affairs of that part of Europe arose through the seizure of Vilna, the capital of Lithuania, by troops under the command of General Zelinski, who resigned from the Polish army before the occupation. His force is made up of both Poles and Lithuanians. He established a council of six in the city, and that body is planning a provisional government for central Lithuania pending the question of the self-determination of the inhabitants of that district. The Polish government disavowed the occupation of Vilna by Zelinski, the Lithuanians were said to be mobilizing for the recapture of the city, and it was reported that representatives of the League of Nations might be asked to straighten out the situation.

As has been said before, the Russian soviet government is now free to devote all its strength to the crushing of Baron Wrangel in south Russia. But the baron is wasting no time, and late dispatches from Constantinople say his Dniester river campaign is making excellent progress. He had just captured two Bolshevik battalions, occupied two important towns and destroyed a large munitions plant. The report that Makno, the guerrilla leader, had deserted Wrangel is confirmed, but several of his bands have been routed. Semenoff, the Siberian anti-Bolshevik leader, has given his adherence to Wrangel and asked orders from him.

Every day brings its batch of reports of mutinies and revolts against the soviet rule, and in London it was believed the downfall of the Lenin and Trotsky regime was near. Serious fighting was said to be taking place in Moscow, the troops storming barricades in the streets. Bolshevik efforts elsewhere were collapsing. The Armenian and Georgian armies were preparing to unite to defend the two republics against the Bolshevik Turks, Tartars and Azerbeidjanians. France and Turkey have made an agreement by which the French will police Adana, Tarsus and Mersone for the protection of Armenia.

Earl Curzon, British foreign secretary has told the Russian Bolshevik foreign minister that the British naval forces have been ordered to attack on sight any Russian submarines encountered on the high seas—this because leading members of the soviet have declared that government considers itself in a state of war with Great Britain.

The various factions of the Italian Socialist party, assembled in convention, have been having a struggle for control. The moderates appear to have the whip hand and have refused to let the party commit itself in favor of soviet rule for Italy. The conference voted solidarity with Russia but the majority stood fast against the Communists and made it plain they wanted no repetition in Italy of what has happened to Russia. Their leaders declared the Russian difficulties came from the rottenness of the present regime and that the Bolshevik government would be unable to transport products to other countries even after the blockade is lifted. Later in the week Socialist leaders and those of the General Confederation of Labor published a joint manifesto ordering demonstrations in every town in Italy to force the government to recognize soviet Russia. They said a general strike of rail workers had been arranged.

England's labor anxieties were centered on the action of the coal miners whose delegates, after rejecting the wage proposals of the mine owners, decided that notice of a strike, given some time ago, should expire on Saturday.

This was taken to mean that the strike would go into effect on Monday. The operators offered a wage increase of one shilling a day to start with and later two shillings, the miners to guarantee a certain minimum of production. The men had a suspicion that they were to be tricked into doing more work, and rejected the offer by a vote of about five to one.

The miners' strike, it was admitted, would throw hundreds of thousands of workers in other industries out of employment and bring about a serious crisis in the country's economic life. The iron and steel manufacturers in the Yorkshire districts at once began preparations to shut down their plants. The government for weeks has been getting ready to handle the situation. There was a chance that the other members of the triple alliance—the railway men and transport workers—would be able to set up machinery for mediation and at least delay the strike.

King Alexander of Greece, who was bitten by a monkey some two weeks ago, has been near death from blood poisoning, and at this writing is not out of danger. A noted French specialist was hurried to Athens and expressed the opinion that the king's case was of the most critical sort but not hopeless.

That the price reduction movement which appeared to be really started recently would not please everyone was a certainty. The trend "back toward normal" made a hit with the consumer, but not with the producer. Now the latter is protesting vigorously, the lead being taken by the growers of wheat, cotton and tobacco and the live stock men. The wheat men want \$3 a bushel and the cotton men 40 cents a pound. Leading agricultural producers met in Washington, voiced their griefs, talked of a farmers' strike and adopted resolutions severely criticizing government financial authorities and calling on them for aid in bringing about higher prices. Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina urged that the farmers curtail production and withhold their crops from the market until prices were satisfactory. For this he was criticized by Benjamin C. Marsh, secretary of the Farmers' National council, who said:

"We must guard against some of the wild statements made here. There is no panic. Let's get away from Bolshevik statements."

"I was astounded when Senator Smith suggested that the farmers strike, for that's what it amounts to. If I am not mistaken, he voted for the bill to make strikes by labor a felony. When senators get up and say they don't understand the federal reserve act, I think it is time we should get a few farmers in the senate. The farmers are not going to stop producing, but the farmers can cut the bluff of the federal reserve board."

Dr. W. J. Spillman, former chief of the board of farm management of the Department of Agriculture, said: "It is quite clear that the federal reserve board and the secretary of the treasury are using the authority placed in their hands for the purpose of manipulating the market."

Next day W. P. G. Harding, governor of the federal reserve board, conferred with the producers and undertook to pacify them. He urged them to keep cool, and expressed the belief there will be a reaction from present low prices. He told them he favored putting their crops on the market gradually. He warned against any attempt to withhold commodities, and pointed to the recent financial panic in Japan and the present Cuban sugar situation as examples of what might follow efforts to boost prices to artificial heights.

Through Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Democratic speakers' bureau, Governor Cox has challenged Senator Harding to a joint debate on the issue of the League of Nations at any time and place convenient to Mr. Harding and the Republican campaign management. The Democratic managers pointed out that both candidates would be in Ohio during the closing weeks of the campaign, and thought the debate might be easily arranged.

MEXICO URGES "FREE PORTS"

Congress Asked to Establish Ports for Admission of Goods Free of Duty.

PRICES HAVE REACHED APEX

Hoover Predicts Continuous Downward Readjustment From Now On. Wheat Makes a Big Advance.

Mexico City.—One of the bills before the Mexican congress, intended to encourage foreign capital to come here, provides for the opening of three "free ports." One is to be at Puerto de Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico, below Vera Cruz; another at Salina Cruz, on the west coast, and the third at Guaymas, in the state of Sonora, this being the home town of President de la Huerta.

It is proposed to make these three towns industrial and warehouse centers. Foreign merchants and manufacturers will be permitted to ship into these districts all sorts of materials, duty free. If the raw materials are manufactured into merchantable goods in the free districts the goods may be shipped abroad without the payment of duty. If shipped into other parts of Mexico, the usual duty is to be paid.

Vera Cruz interests are fighting the bill because they see in the proposed "free port" of Puerto de Mexico a blow to the prestige and importance of Vera Cruz.

Other opposers say that whisky speculators are back of the "free port" idea.

Wheat Makes Big Advance.

Chicago, Ill.—Wheat made a big advance in price after news became public that President Wilson had asked Governor Allen of Kansas for information which might indicate that the recent big fall in the value of wheat was due to any artificial cause. December delivery ran up 13c to 13½c to \$2.21, and closed unsettled at \$2.17 to \$2.18½.

Announcement of recent large British purchases of wheat on the Pacific coast counted also as a bullish factor, and so, too, did word of an unusual export demand for corn during the last few days.

HIGH PRICES REACH APEX.

Hoover Predicts Continuous Downward Readjustment from Now On.

Topeka, Kan.—The apex of the high cost of living has been reached in America, and from now on prices will undergo a continuous downward readjustment, Herbert Hoover declared here in an address to the Topeka Rotary club.

"If this price readjustment is not based on a plan providing easy stages in its descent it will go down with a crash and result in the destruction of countless industries," continued Mr. Hoover. "America needs a national program to control this downward readjustment and to protect our industries from ruin."

"Labor wages do not need to come down with the high cost of living if labor increases production."

Greek King's Condition Serious.

Athens, Greece.—Only the strong constitution of King Alexander of Greece is relied upon by his physicians to bring him through the crisis of his illness, resulting from the bite of a monkey a short time ago. The government, alarmed at the serious turn in the king's condition, discussed the question of a regency and decided that the council of ministers would take up the task of administering the country in the event of the king's condition becoming worse.

Cuba Appeals for Financial Aid.

Washington, D. C.—Cuba has appealed to the American government for aid in its present financial difficulties. The appeal has been taken under consideration by officials to see if some plan of assistance can be worked out.

Coins "Phoney" Money in Federal Pen.

Leavenworth, Kans.—Frank E. Greller was found guilty by a federal court of making counterfeit half dollars while confined in federal prison.

Thirty-five Years in Penitentiary.

Gallatin, Mo.—Hugh Y. Tarwater was found guilty by a jury of second degree murder for the death of Wesley L. Robertson, a veteran newspaper publisher here, December 23, 1919. Tarwater was sentenced to 35 years in the penitentiary.

Leavenworth, Kans.—Eckhardt von Schack, former German consul general at San Francisco, has been granted a parole from the penitentiary, but is adverse to leaving the prison because a deportation warrant awaits him.

"High Ups" Involved in Revelations.

Chicago, Ill.—As a result of the amazing whisky ring revelations in Chicago prohibition officials are making investigations in practically every city in the United States. It is announced.

Particular effort is being made to ascertain as to whether federal employees have added the ring to obtain permits for whisky.

According to reports that have been received by Commissioner Kramer, at least two members of congress and officials are involved in the revelations.