

COLLINS CAUGHT IN OKLAHOMA

Alleged Brains of \$3,500,000 Mail Robbery is Arrested Near Muskogee.

EX-SERVICE MEN INTERESTED

Many Acres of Government Land Yet Remain to Be Taken Up by Homesteaders.

KANSAS CITY.—Keith Collins, the alleged leader of the gang of robbers that perpetrated America's greatest mail robbery two weeks ago at Council Bluffs, when it is estimated \$3,500,000 in cash and securities was stolen, was arrested Sunday morning on a farm of his uncle, three miles southwest of Westville, Okla., according to a telegram received by J. P. Johnston, Inspector in charge of postal inspectors in this division.

Of Interest to Ex-Service Men.

Lincoln, Neb.—Approximately 60,000 acres of vacant government land remain in Nebraska to be taken up by homesteaders. According to Henry A. Meier, register of public land for the Lincoln district, a great part of the land is suitable for grazing. Thousands of acres, however, are rough, barren sand land of little value.

Ex-service men in all parts of the country have expressed interest in homestead lands. From reports it is apparent many of the ex-service men have the wrong information concerning their right to take up claims.

Soldiers, like everyone else, must establish residence upon the land. However, under a law enacted early last year, ex-service men of the recent war are entitled to have the term of their service, not to exceed two years, deducted from the three years' residence required under the homestead laws.

Nebraska Leper Under Quarantine.

Washington.—Charles P. Young, leper and resident of Nebraska for several years has been discovered in Washington and placed under strict quarantine. By coming here he has solved a problem that has bothered Nebraska authorities, for he will doubtless be cared for here until such a time as the United States makes provision for the care of those afflicted with this disease. The federal government has no such facilities at present.

For Enforcement of Sunday Laws.

New York.—Enactment of laws calling for strict enforcement of the Sabbath will be urged in the legislatures of at least 35 states during 1921, the Lord's Day Alliance announced. An effort will be made to stop "commercialization" of the Sabbath, said Dr. Harry L. Bowley, secretary, with elimination of Sunday baseball, motion pictures and automobile driving. All stores would be closed.

To Be Personally Conducted.

Albany, N. Y.—Bootlegging in New York has been dealt a severe blow by the announcement of Charles R. O'Connor, federal prohibition director for this state, that plans have been laid to officially escort every drop of liquor from its withdrawal from the bonded warehouses to the ultimate consumer.

Outbreak of Typhoid Fever.

Dublin.—There is an alarming outbreak of typhoid fever in the Skibbereen district. Several deaths are being investigated by the authorities, but no evidence has been uncovered to connect the outbreak of the alleged plot by the Sinn Fein to spread typhoid germs.

To Withdraw From Movement.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The house of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church at its session here decided informally to withdraw from the inter-church world movement, but to meet the obligation of \$1,500,000 of the Methodist church, pledged a year ago.

Not Considered Intoxicating.

Boston, Mass.—Unless Jamaica ginger is sold as a beverage, it is not to be considered as intoxicating liquor, the full bench of the supreme court has ruled in setting aside verdicts of guilty in the case of Sam Sookey and Michael J. Regan, storekeepers in Pittsfield. Judge de Courcy held that the sale of Jamaica ginger as a disguised substitute for liquor is not "so notorious that we can assume without proof that Jamaica ginger has the distinctive character, use and effect of an intoxicating liquor."

Panama Canal Closes Successful Year.

Washington, D. C.—The Panama canal has closed the best year financially in its six years of operation with an excess of \$2,387,500 in revenue over the expense of operation and maintenance. Brigadier General Chester Harding, governor of the Panama canal, predicted in his annual report to the secretary of war that within a reasonable period of normal world conditions, the canal will earn an actual profit on its cost, which has been \$364,450,000, exclusive of expenditure for its military and naval defense.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAMS

(U. S. Bureau of Markets.) Washington, D. C. Week Ended Nov. 24, 1920. Hay and Feed. The holiday accumulation and limited demand for hay is causing depression in the principal distributing markets. Prices are generally \$1.00 to \$1.50 lower than last week's quotations. Fractions in good demand at Chicago and Minneapolis, because of light receipts. Buyers consider prices of all hay high compared to grain. Quote: Timothy, Chicago, \$30.00; Cincinnati, \$29.50; New York, \$27.50; Atlanta, \$27.50; Number 1, Alfalfa, Memphis, \$33.00; Kansas City, \$27.00; Number 1, Prairie, Kansas City, \$25.00; Chicago, \$25.00; Minneapolis, \$26.00.

Wheat feeds easier, especially middlings. Cornmeal and linseed meal weak. Gluten feed off \$1.00; hominy, feed unchanged. Demand remains light and stocks particularly of high protein and heavy wheat feeds are excellent. Stocks of Gluten feed reported light. Southern and Northwestern markets report shipments prices for bran, \$1.50 per ton lower. Quote: Gluten feed, 152, Phila.; bran, \$31.00; Middlings, \$27.00; Minneapolis bran, \$40.00; Middlings, \$32.00; Northwestern Markets: White Hominy, \$25.00; St. Louis, No. 1, Alfalfa Meal, \$30.00; Kansas City, Lined Meal, \$44.00; Buffalo, \$45.00; Minneapolis; Road Log, \$51.00; Boston, 25 per cent Cotton Seed Meal, \$41.00; Northwestern markets; best Pulp, \$44.00, Chicago.

Fruits and Vegetables. Northern Round White Potatoes moving slowly at shipping stations; prices are lower per 100 pounds, closing \$1.60@1.85. Chicago, \$1.50@1.75. Eastern and western markets moderately lower. At \$2.00@2.50. Movement lighter; 4,000 cases shipped week ended November 23rd, compared with 5,207 cases preceding week. Apples fairly steady at f. o. b. markets: 2 1/2, \$4.00@4.25; 2 1/4, \$4.00@4.25; Northwestern Winesaps mostly \$2.10@2.25 per box. Eastern Baldwin advanced \$1.00 Pittsburgh, closing \$5.00@5.50. Apples have been decreasing rapidly for past three weeks; harvested 1,447,000 bushels, 1,254 cases week ended November 25th. Danish Type Cabbages steady at \$10.00 per ton bulk, western New York shipping points. Prices irregular in consumer markets. Eastern markets closing \$12.00@25.00. Movement much lighter, shipments falling below 500 cars for first time in several weeks. Supply coming chiefly from New York state.

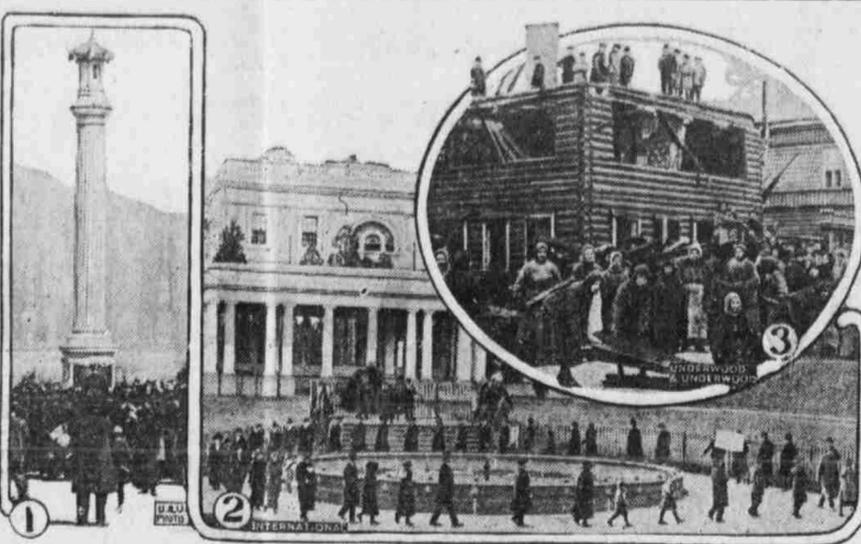
Onions steady at shipping points and in consuming centers, except some sales in Pittsburgh as high as \$2.00 per ton in one week. Shipments 385 cars week ended November 25th, compared with 537 cars previous week. Virginia Sweet Potatoes slow and weak. Eastern consuming markets losing additional 10 cents per barrel, reaching \$10.00. Shipments decreasing steadily; 381 cars week ended November 25th.

Grain. Save the 23rd, grain prices fell continuously during the week. Chicago December wheat reaching a new low level on the 23rd, due to heavy selling of futures. Settlement continues bearish, due to general economic conditions and liquidation in all parts of the world. Bankers in Chicago and New York becoming alarmed over big break in wheat. Bankers in Chicago and New York becoming alarmed over big break in wheat. Bankers in Chicago and New York becoming alarmed over big break in wheat.

Live Stock and Meats. Compared with a week ago, Hogs at Chicago \$1.75 lower today. Sheep and lambs lost 50¢ to 75¢. Cattle advanced 75¢ to \$1.00. Beef on feet on steers and about 25¢ on cows. Western Range Cattle up 10¢. Veal calves down 25¢. November 28th, top Chicago prices: Hogs, \$19.25; yearling steers, \$17.75; good beef steers, \$15.00; Heifers, \$12.25; Cows, \$10.25; Feeder Steers, \$10.50; Westerns, \$12.25; Veal, \$13.00; Fat and Feeding Lambs, \$11.50; Keweenaw, \$4.75. Due to liberal supplies weakness in live stock markets and the Thanksgiving holiday, fresh meat prices showed substantial declines for the week. Beef was the most affected, declining an average of \$1.00 per 100 pounds. Pork declined less today's prices on fresh loins ranging all the way from \$2.00@2.11 to \$2.00@2.10. Cattle, \$1.00@1.50. Veal broke \$3.00@3.50. November 28th prices per 100 pounds: Beef, \$17.00@21.00; Veal, \$10.00@12.00; Lamb, \$14.00@15.00; Mutton, \$12.00@14.00; Light Pork, \$22.00; Heavy Loins, \$23.00@26.00.

Butter markets unsettled during the week and prices broke sharply on Nov. 23rd. Closing prices 25 cents; New York, 60¢; Chicago, 58¢; Philadelphia, 51¢; Boston, 55¢. These prices represent declines of about 5¢ in Eastern markets; 8 cents in Chicago. Weakened condition attributed to surplus on markets and light demand in anticipation of lower prices. Foreign butter a soft factor. Two shipments of Argentine butter week received from Denmark during week. Argentine butter hard to move on account poor quality. Domestic domestic reported having been made for Eastern markets but to interior points where supplies are temporarily short.

Paris.—American business in France is hard hit by the Bank of France's decision not to extend outstanding paper beyond the first of the year for French business firms. Manufacturers' agents here who had expected a large volume of business during the winter, find themselves in the same position as the French wholesalers who are not able to get rid of their stocks because retail and other organizations are not in a position to buy.



1—Dedication of memorial in Vancouver to 57 Japanese who fell with the Canadian expeditionary forces overseas. 2—Irish sympathizers in an "endless procession" around fountain in the White House grounds. 3—Tearing down houses in Petrograd to obtain fuel.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

League of Nations Assembly is Trying to Find Some Way to Save Armenia.

AMERICA ASKED TO MEDIATE

Balfour Suspects Plan to Recognize Kemal Pasha—Poles and Bolsheviks Resume Negotiations—Affairs in Greece—Murders and Reprisals in Dublin.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

What shall be done to save Armenia? That is the question that absorbed much of the attention of the League of Nations assembly last week, and it is not yet solved, nor, apparently, in the way of being solved. The Armenian problem was forced on the attention of the assembly by the repeated questions of members of delegations whose countries would not be involved, and the representatives of the greater powers were compelled to take it up. The net result, so far, is the appointment of a commission which will examine the Armenian situation. Sir Robert Cecil, South Africa, is its chairman, and the other members are: Senator Henri La Fontaine, Belgium; Doctor Fridtjof Nansen, Norway; Honorio Pueyrredon, Argentina; Signor Schanzi, Italy, and Rene Viviani, France.

In the course of the debate Viviani proposed that the league council should seek some government which will mediate for Armenia with the Turkish nationalists and try to obtain a cessation of hostilities. The council thereupon cabled to President Wilson asking the United States to act as mediator in the case, pointing out that although the senate had rejected the mandate for Armenia, a new situation had arisen and a new solution was possible. The United States is not asked to send an expeditionary force and only a small outlay of money will be necessary, since we are asked merely to represent Armenia by entering negotiations toward ending warfare with Kemal Pasha. It is believed in Geneva that the Nationalist leader would welcome America as a mediator because the fixing of the boundaries of Armenia was left to President Wilson.

M. Viviani declared that the United States would be the most logical power to represent Armenia in the proposed negotiations, and that the fact that it was not a member of the league would not interfere. Some correspondents saw in all this talk an endeavor to "lure" the United States into the league. Mr. Balfour saw more than this in the French plan. He believed it was the beginning of an effort to tear up the treaty of Sevres with Turkey and to deprive Greece of the territory given her by that pact; also that it was designed first to recognize Mustapha Kemal Pasha. He demanded whether the Kemalists would be offered money or territory as a bribe to cease attacking the Armenians, and said Kemal was entirely indifferent about the league's opinion; furthermore, he did not believe a mandatory power for Armenia could be found anywhere in the world, and said the league could not send an expedition into Asia Minor unless it was under the control of some treaty signing power.

Various delegates asserted their belief that the United States would not accept the mandate and furnish the expeditionary force, which, according to Doctor Nansen of Norway, would require 60,000 men and \$100,000,000. High French officials in Paris said on Wednesday that France would not send a man or spend a franc on an Armenian mandate, but intimated that she might ask Kemal Pasha what changes in the treaty would make it acceptable to him.

The league subcommittee on new members has decided not to admit states carved out of the former Russian empire—Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Ukraine; and undoubtedly this means that Azerbaijan, Georgia and other states in the Caucasus will be refused admittance. This accords with the position taken by the United States administration some weeks ago.

The league council decided to limit the scope of policing operations to the Vilna region and to keep the league "army" down to 1,800 men. Of these Spain will supply 300, Sweden 100, France at least 1,000, and Great Britain and Belgium small detachments. Holland and Switzerland refused to participate.

Peace negotiations between Poland and soviet Russia were resumed after a lapse that threatened the renewal of active hostilities. The Poles, however, consented to withdraw their troops to the armistice line. Moscow notified Lithuania that the Red forces would have to occupy Vilna, which is still in the hands of General Zeigowski. The soviet government has now pretty nearly cleared Russia of all its active opponents. Petlura's troops have about all escaped from the Ukraine into Poland and have been disarmed there, and now it is announced that General Semenov's campaign in Siberia has collapsed entirely. His last base has been taken by the Reds, the corps that was defending it having melted, killed its officers and joined the Bolsheviks. Semenov himself has fled to Japan.

Unless the temper of the Greek people changes, they will vote, on December 5, for the return of Constantine to the throne. This will be the logical outcome of the victory of Gounaris and Rhalis in the election. However, the new government is placed in a somewhat uncomfortable position, for to restore the ex-king will be to alienate France and possibly Great Britain. The former has warned Greece that it will withdraw its material and moral support, but it is not known certainly what attitude Lloyd George will assume. The Greek newspapers favorable to Constantine assert that Great Britain is willing to recognize the right of Greece to manage her own affairs and that King George is in constant communication with Constantine and has assented to his return to the throne.

Of course, Rhalis and his confederates are most worried over the possible effect of the restoration on Greece's adventure in Asia Minor. They can hardly hope to maintain their army there against the Turkish nationalists and the Arabs without the active cooperation of the entente allies, and, too, they rely on the British to supply the money needed for the occupation. It is said by them that Venizelists left the treasury empty, destroyed quantities of documents and left Athens without informing their successors of the state of business in the various departments.

Queen Mother Olga, the regent, staged a triumphal return last week for two of Constantine's brothers, Prince Andreas and Prince Christopher. They were received by enthusiastic crowds and escorted to the palace. The same day the foreign newspaper correspondents made formal complaint that the press censorship was being continued and that their dispatches were suppressed or delayed. Rhalis and Gounaris made explanations and promised all restrictions should be removed.

Paris had press dispatches from Smyrna saying the Greek army in Asia Minor was split into two camps, one for and one against Constantine, and that fighting between them already had broken out. Some of the troops were said to be demobilizing themselves, declaring they were done with the war against the Turks.

Sunday, November 21, was a day of bloodshed and terror in Dublin. The Sinn Fein assassins early in the day put into execution a deliberate plan of murder, calling 14 British officers or former officers to their doors and shooting them dead. About sixty others were wounded in these attacks. The black and tans got into action at once, making many arrests. Then they forcibly entered Croke park, where 15,000 persons were watching a football game, and being hooted and attacked, fired on the crowd. Several score of persons were killed and many wounded before the wild combat ended. Of course more murders and more reprisals followed, and the military took possession of the city. Numerous ar-

rests were made by them and quantities of documents said to be incriminating seized.

Though attacked bitterly by the opposition press and members of parliament for this Dublin affair as well as for its Irish policy generally, the government defended its position with extraordinary tenacity, and to support it made public captured documents which were said to expose Sinn Fein plots for a campaign of terrorism in England, including assassinations and the destruction of property by dynamite and fire. In the house of commons Wednesday night Lloyd George scored a notable victory. Former Premier Asquith moved a resolution expressing abhorrence of the Dublin assassinations and condemning the reprisals and urging immediate steps to pacify Ireland. Col. John Ward by an amendment changed the motion into an expression of admiration for the courage of the crown forces in Ireland, and this was adopted by a vote of 303 to 83, amid the cheers of the government's supporters.

An echo of the Irish trouble was heard in New York Thanksgiving day, when an anti-English mob undertook to sack the Union club on Fifth avenue. On the club building was flying the American flag between British and French flags, and the manager was asked to remove the British emblem. He complied, but later the flag was replaced, and then the mob attacked the building, breaking all its windows and destroying most of its paintings and furnishings before the police could disperse it.

The American commission on conditions in Ireland is hearing many witnesses and has now decided to send a special committee to conduct a first-hand investigation. It is made up of Maj. Oliver P. Newman of Washington, Rev. Dr. Norman Thomas and Arthur Gleason of New York and J. H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

The row between the Western Union Telegraph company and the administration has reached the acute stage. It has to do with the laying of certain cables at Biscayne bay, Miami, Fla., permission for which was granted some time ago. Connected with it was the attempt to land a cable from Barbados, which the Navy department prevented. The company thereupon declined to carry further messages for the State department at reduced rates, and the Navy department threatened to destroy the bay cable if the construction work was not stopped. The company applied for an injunction to restrain Secretary Daniels from interfering with the work, and the next day Secretary of War Baker revoked the permit for the laying of the cables. The courts must now decide the entire matter.

President-elect Harding and his party landed at Cristobal on Tuesday for a five-day visit in the Canal Zone. Wednesday he made a trip on the canal to Panama City and called on President Porras. Later the president crossed into American territory to return the call. Thursday Mr. Harding had a game of golf, followed by dinner with President Porras, and Friday he returned to Cristobal, whence he sailed on Sunday for Norfolk.

A Thanksgiving day announcement was made to the effect that John D. Rockefeller had given to charities and public institutions the sum of \$63,763,357, in memory of his late wife. The fund is being administered by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial, chartered in New York, and the beneficiaries are mostly organizations in the support of which Mrs. Rockefeller was especially interested in her lifetime. More than eight millions of the fund already has been appropriated to 22 institutions. It is estimated that this brings the total of Mr. Rockefeller's big gifts up to approximately \$475,000,000, making him the most munificent giver known to history.

Gaston Chevrolet, one of the best known of the automobile speed kings, was killed and Eddie O'Donnell, another race driver, fatally hurt when their cars collided during the 250-mile national championship race at Los Angeles on Thanksgiving day. The contest was won by Sarles.

PRICE OF MILK IS TOO HIGH

Great Britain is Overruled After Prolonged Fight for Influence.

A Surplus of Dairy Commodity Exists in This Country and Should Sell at Lower Figure.

Geneva.—The difficulty of any single power or influence dominating the league of nations was demonstrated when the council of that body, in spite of determined protests by the British members, decided finally to give control in permanent mandates commission to non-mandatory powers. This commission will be composed of representatives of five non-mandatory powers and four of the mandatory states.

This action was a confirmation of the decision taken at the Brussels session of the council. The decision has been fought by the British since it was announced after the Brussels meeting. They obtained a reconsideration of the question, but again were outvoted.

Bogus Money Coming From Russia.

Antwerp.—Attempts of bolshevik agents to get through to America with counterfeit money, made in Moscow, which it is believed they planned to use in financing radical red movements in the United States, have been discovered, and, perhaps thwarted by American government agents in central Europe. In connection with what officials believe to be a very carefully organized scheme to encourage strikes, unrest and promote bolshevism in the United States, directed from Moscow, evidence has been secured of a plan to send to the United States bogus paper currency of several European nations, to be changed there into valid bank notes or securities.

Four men, coming direct from Moscow, who sought to go to America, were known to have had in their possession counterfeit French bank notes representing more than \$100,000.

PRICE OF MILK IS TOO HIGH.

Surplus in the Country, Says Farm Bureau Secretary.

Chicago, Ill.—There is a big surplus of milk in the country and milk prices generally should be lower than they are, J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the American farm bureau federation, said here in explanation of the federation's call for a national conference of milk producers. The conference he said, aims to work out some better method of marketing milk and will consider the possibilities of co-operation.

"A number of condenseries absolutely refuse to buy milk and many producers don't know what to do with a large part of their supply," Mr. Coverdale said. "In New York state producers have put up several of their own condenseries and have bought several more that have closed. They propose to can their milk and let it lay on the shelves until the time when the public will want it. There is so much milk without a demand for it that I think milk could be sold for less and still pay out. People would use more of it. Some of the people are not using as much milk as they should."

Many Arrests Being Made.

Dublin.—There is tremendous police and military activity in all parts of the country just now. Raids, searches and arrests have been made in all directions. Dublin is surrounded and apparently being combed by the military and police. There has been incessant firing. A boy 10 years old and a man of 70 were shot.

There also was much firing in Cork but no casualties have been reported. Raids by men in lorries were made at the town halls of Cork and Queenstown, and at the residences of the town clerks of these cities. Many documents were seized and six arrests made at Queenstown. The vigorous activities of the authorities leave little doubt that determined and concerted efforts are being made to round up every republican suspected of being active in outrages. The military forces are tightening the cord about Dublin and gradually working toward the center, as was done during the Easter rebellion of 1916. It is believed a number of republican leaders in the provinces finding pursuit too hot, have taken refuge in Dublin.

Wayne County Farmer Slays Family.

Fender, Neb.—After killing a goose for Thanksgiving dinner, George H. Dinklage, 32, a farmer living eight miles west of this city in Wayne county, used the axe to kill his wife and three children. A fourth child, a baby 1 year old, is in a hospital here suffering from a blow from the axe, but physicians have hopes for its recovery. He then went to the granary, where he mounted a rafter, tied a rope around his neck, cut his throat with a razor and jumped off. He was dead when found.

Indorses National Sunday Law.

Rockmount, N. C.—The North Carolina Methodist conference has unanimously indorsed a national Sabbath law to be passed by congress to stop all Sunday trains, Sunday newspapers, Sunday mails and postoffice and to secure Sunday as a rest day for every federal and interstate employe. The same action has been taken by almost all of the great southern Methodist conferences and by other bodies. The movement begun in the Tennessee conference in 1919 is gaining great headway.