

Rain and colder Thursday, much colder at night with a moderate cold wave Friday, colder and probably fair.

NO STRIKE ACTION TAKEN AT RAIL CHIEFS' MEETING

Motion Adopted to Take Vote on Overtime Offer of Director Hines

MANY AMENDMENTS TO OFFER WERE SUBMITTED

Oppose Accepting If All Arbitrariness and Allowances Existing Are Eliminated

Cleveland, Nov. 26.—No action looking toward a railroad strike by the four rail brotherhoods was taken today by the 500 general chairman meeting here to act on Director General of Railroad Hines' offer of time and one-half for slow freight service and no vote was taken on the proposition, although a motion to vote on it was adopted. The conference adjourned late this afternoon and will meet again tomorrow morning. Discussion of the proposition and the request of the brethren to train men for a general wage increase occupied this afternoon's session.

Motion to Vote The morning session adjourned at noon for luncheon and one of the brotherhood chiefs announced that a vote on the overtime proposition had been taken but it later developed that this vote was not adopted. When the conference re-assembled this afternoon the director general's offer was again taken up. Many amendments were offered by the delegates and further requests were sent to Washington for explanation of its work in connection with the elimination of arbitrariness and allowances as stipulated by the director general.

Way of Office It was learned from an authoritative source tonight that the delegates are opposed to accept the proposition of all the arbitrariness and allowances existing in many schedules at present are eliminated, figuring that the elimination of arbitrariness and allowances is early equal to the amount gained by the overtime offer.

Many delegates claim the members of the four railroad brotherhoods have been discriminated against in the recent granting of increased wages to other railroad employees. The general chairman and chief executives of the brethren, conductors and trainmen were in session tonight working on figures to show the loss in time for one-half for overtime in slow freight service with the discrimination of arbitrariness and special allowances will affect their members.

Object of Conference The conference was called to discuss the overtime offer of the director general but it was learned tonight the whole question of the relation of railroad workers' wages to the cost of living and the wages of other railway workers has been thoroughly debated during the two days' meeting. Many of the delegates take the stand that the government ought to adjust the pay of all railroad employees so that the same differentials will be preserved which were in effect at the time the railroads were taken over by the government.

Thousands of railroad workers who were getting lower wages than other classes of employees in the operating service at the beginning of the war are now getting more. It is claimed and speakers in the meetings are said to be insisting that the old differentials be restored before the railroads are returned to private ownership.

The demand for a general wage increase by the brotherhoods of firemen and trainmen which, it is understood, is approved by the conductors' organization were under discussion today. The firemen are asking an increase of approximately 30 per cent and the trainmen 40 per cent. The engineers do not make any request for an increase.

O'ANNUNZIO HAS EYES ON TRIESTE

Aim to Establish Militarist Government

Rome, Nov. 26.—The socialist organ, Avanti, today warns the government that Gabriele D'Annunzio is preparing a surprise descent on Trieste. The newspaper says D'Annunzio abandoned his original intention of effecting a landing at Ancona, but recently sent emissaries to sound local officers at Trieste, giving ground for belief that the poet is aiming at the establishment there of a militarist government.

Chicago Judge Will Not Release Leader of "Murder Clique"

Chicago, Nov. 26.—Judge Joseph E. South today refused to release leader of the Chicago "murder clique" on writ of habeas corpus. At a time like this when men are being shot down and murdered on the brilliantly lighted streets, when the city of Chicago is being swamped by interlopers and criminals—I refuse to interfere in behalf of any man held by the police in at least five murders," Judge South said in declining to release Samuel Cardinella, alias "The Devil," who is charged with being the leader of the gang.

MEXICO WILL NOT RELEASE JENKINS FROM PUEBLA JAIL

Declares No Way See Meet Demand of United States Government

Mexico City, Nov. 26.—Declaring there is "no legal foundation or principle of international law" upon which the United States bases its demand for the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, U. S. consular agent at Puebla, the Mexican government through Hilario Medina, under secretary of foreign relations tonight stated it was impossible to accede to the request of the American state department.

It is asserted that the executive department cannot under Mexican law intervene at this moment in an affair which is strictly in the hands of state courts. It is declared the imprisonment of Mr. Jenkins was neither unjustified nor arbitrary and that Mr. Jenkins is preventing his own freedom by refusing to give bail for which reason, it is said, "he cannot be considered a victim of molestation."

AUTO SMASH-UP HAS FATAL END

One Killed and Four Are Injured

Ashburn, Ga., Nov. 26.—An automobile, that skidded on the roadway and turned over 12 miles north of here late today, brought death to one man and injury to four others. Henry Roberts of Canton was killed. The injured are: J. G. Lewis, Kennesaw, crushed ribs, believed to be fatally injured; G. P. Lewis, Kennesaw; J. S. Ellison, Montezuma; and a man named Blackwell, of Atlanta.

GERMAN OPERETTA IS PREVENTED PERFORMING

Action Is Taken By Members of American Legion

New York, Nov. 26.—Presentation of a German operetta by the North German Society of Queens was prevented here tonight by members of Astoria Post, American Legion, after attempts to obtain an injunction had failed. Special policemen were stationed at the meeting places and 150 former soldiers with their wives and sweethearts gathered outside, while two representatives of the legion waited the hall and by argument obtained the consent of the officials to eliminate the operetta from the entertainment program.

SEVERAL HURT IN TORNADO

Polartville, Miss., Nov. 25.—Several persons were slightly injured and a number of houses practically destroyed by a tornado here today.

NEW ORLEANS ONCE AGAIN REVELS IN OPEN SALOONS

Federal Judge Foster Rules Wartime Prohibition Is at End—Barrooms Thrown Open and Crowds Jam Them Until Closing Hour, Willingly Paying High Prices

New Orleans, Nov. 26.—Whiskey, 4 percent beers, cordials, in short, complete barroom assortments of liquor were purchased freely in New Orleans tonight following the granting of an injunction today by Federal Judge Foster which in effect held the wartime prohibition acts unconstitutional. Less than an hour after Judge Foster had enjoined federal authorities from interfering with the sale of bonded whiskey in compliance with the petition of the Herman Leiser Liquor Co., barrooms were serving liquor in steadily varied assortments. Mixed drinks were unobtainable because of the rush for straight liquors. Later, however, it was possible to obtain all of the widely known mixed drinks for many years peculiar to New Orleans. French restaurants served claret with dinners.

Ruling of Court Judge Foster in his decision to grant the injunction, ruled that the world wide prohibition enforcement bill October 28, 1918, the president declared the army and navy forces demobilized. Through the injunction, Frank M. Miller, United States marshal, and his deputies, Superintendent Forrest Peniston of the department of justice and his aides, Rufus Fontenot, internal revenue collector and his assistants and Henry Mooney, U. S. district attorney are barred from "interfering with same Herman Leiser Liquor Co., or any other liquor dealer in the sale of intoxicating liquors in New Orleans." Judge Foster formerly held that

AGENTS OF MEXICO SEND WILD REPORTS OF UNREST IN U. S.

Making Their People Believe This Country Is On Verge Of Revolution

ATTITUDE JENKINS CASE IS ONE OF ANTAGONISM

Already Strained Relations Between Two Nations Is Becoming More So

Washington, Nov. 26.—Some officials expressed belief today that the Mexican government's delay in replying to the American note sent more than a week ago, demanding the release of William O. Jenkins, consular agent at Puebla, was part of a deliberate plan to still further antagonize the United States.

This belief was based largely upon information from Mexico City that officials there were endeavoring to spread the report that this country was on the verge of a revolution and by holding up the reply Mexicans could offer substantial aid to the "revolutionists."

Mexican agents in the United States, the advices said, had been sending home highly colored and wildly exaggerated reports concerning domestic conditions, the steel and coal strikes being cited as against glaring evidence of industrial unrest.

There was no report from the embassy at the Mexican capital to add anything to those received heretofore, all of which showed that Jenkins was still held in the penitentiary on charges of having been implicated with the bandits who took \$150,000 from him after he had been kidnapped. One dispatch from Mexico City said that the Mexican senate had decided to ask President Carranza for full information on the Jenkins' case, and this was taken to mean that no reply might be expected until the senate had given its consideration.

The principal effect here of Mexico's failure to answer promptly the American demands has been to make the already strained relations a little more strained.

D-ANNUNZIO PLANNING TO RETURN TO ZARA

After Which Will Attack City Of Spalato

Paris, Nov. 26.—Jugo-Slav headquarters in Paris learn from Spalato by way of Belgrade, that D'Annunzio proposes to return to Zara with strong forces and proceed thence to Sebenico, after which he will attack Spalato. The Italian admiral, Millo, is said to have given his word of honor that all Dalmatia would be occupied by D'Annunzio's volunteers and become wholly Italian under the King of Italy. Recalculated, it is believed, are to be starved into submission and Jugo-Slav functionaries who refuse the oath of allegiance to the King of Italy will be expelled.

The Italian squadrons at Genoa and Smyrna, it is reported, have placed themselves under the orders of D'Annunzio and Millo for the operations in Dalmatia.

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ANGELES EXECUTED AFTER CONVICTION OF BEING A TRAITOR

Firing Squad Carries Out Sentence of Court-Martial At Chihuahua City

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 26.—Gen Felipe Angeles, Mexican revolutionary leader and an enemy of the Carranza government, was executed as a traitor to the Mexican government by a firing squad at Chihuahua City, Mex., at 6:35 a. m. today. He had never recognized the present government as rightfully representing Mexico.

The specific charge against Angeles was rebellion. He was found guilty by four Carranza generals sitting as court-martial at Chihuahua City at 10:45 o'clock last night after a session that had lasted almost continuously from approximately 39 hours.

Was Military Genius Angeles throughout the world was known as a military genius. He was the reputed friend of Americans and during his trial lauded this country and its citizens. He was the man who brought about the 75 millimetre gun to the perfection that gave it fame as the world's most effective piece of artillery. For his work for France he was made an chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

Angeles came out of Mexico in 1918 and bought a dairy farm near El Paso. Later he went to work for the French government inspecting munitions.

Intellectual Leader Five days after the world war ended with the signing of the armistice, Angeles returned to Mexico as the intellectual leader of the revolution. He was a man who promised order and justice against foreigners and natives would be stopped if Angeles would join him. He proclaimed Angeles provisional president of Mexico.

Angeles has been quoted as saying he believed a day of accounting between the United States and Mexico had been postponed by the great war and that he wished to save his people from this by "calling the people to repentance and welding them into a single mass for the uplift of all. When he went across the line to join Villa he said: "I am going back to lift my country out of the depths of lawlessness to which she has fallen or else to die for her."

FABULOUS PROFITS MADE IN 1917 BY COAL OPERATORS

Secretary Glass Issues Statement Based on Figures Internal Revenue Experts

Two Preceding Years Owners Lose Money

In Complete Unofficial Figures For 1919 Show Profits Less Than 1918

Washington, Nov. 26.—Bituminous coal mines east of the Mississippi river in 1917 made "what might be termed fabulous profits" that general average being 150 percent on invested capital according to a statement issued tonight by Secretary Glass, based on data furnished by experts of the internal revenue bureau. Coal operators generally in the United States in the year 1914 and 1915 lost money when normal depletion and depreciation are taken into consideration, the statement said.

What is meant by this is that proper item in mining cost is depreciation of plant and depletion of the cost or value of coal in the ground. "In the latter part of 1916 all coal companies in the United States save those in the extreme west, began making money with the result that the operations for the year 1916 generally show a profit of from 10 to 35 percent on capital invested. "In 1917 all bituminous coal mines east of the Mississippi river made what might be termed fabulous profits, the general average being from 100 to 150 percent on invested capital, the range being from 15 to 800 percent. "In 1918 conditions were not so good in the Appalachian and central competitive districts, profits generally being reduced 25 to 30 percent less than for the preceding year, the range being from 15 to 100 percent on invested capital. "Unofficial figures for 1919, incomplete, of course, indicate that profits of the operators are less than for 1918, some of the operators claiming to have actually lost money."

CONVERSE COLLEGE GOES OVER TOP IN CAMPAIGN

Endowment Reached Sum of \$256,000

Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 26.—The Converse college endowment campaign waged in the city and county for ten days for \$200,000, went over the top here, this afternoon by \$56,000.

GARFIELD PROPOSES NEW SCALE; MINERS DECLARE IT "INSULTING"

GALFIELD'S STATEMENT TO MINERS AND OPERATORS

Dr. Garfield's statement to the joint conference of miners and operators follows: "On the 24th instant I announced that the public must not be asked to pay more than it is now paying for coal unless it first calculates the increase in order to provide reasonable wages to the mine workers and a reasonable profit to the operators. Careful investigation forces me to the conclusion that in accordance with this and the other principles set forth on the 25th instant the public ought not to be required to pay an increase in coal prices at this time.

"The prices fixed by the government on coal were calculated to increase production for war purposes. Coal was basic and the increase in production was imperative. The operators are now in receipt of margins which were necessary to effect an increase of production but which are larger than are required under present conditions. It was stated that the production needed for 1918 was 600,000,000 tons and the estimate for 1919 is 500,000,000 tons. "Applying the principles set forth in paragraph 2 of the statement of November 24 when the average increase in wages since 1913 for the various classes of mine workers are deducted from the increase in the cost of living since that time, we arrive at the amount of additional increase in wages justifiable at the present time.

Figures Out Increase I have taken the figures of the bureau of labor statistics for both cost of living and for weighted average of wage increases. According to these figures the cost of living has risen 73.8 percent since 1913 and the amount necessary to bring the average wages of mine workers up to this point at the present time is 14 per cent. "Readjustments heretofore made since 1913 were such as to give certain classes of mine workers an average increase in excess of the increase in the cost of living and certain others an average increase below the increase of the cost of living. This form of adjustment was made in order to establish or preserve certain relative bases in the mining industry. I do not think this condition, however, ought to result in giving to mine workers as a whole and in consequence imposing upon the public a total average increase in excess of the total average increase in the cost of living, because if this were adopted, the result would be that the total increased burden placed upon the mining industry will be far in excess of the increase in the cost of living. If this principle were applied to industries generally it is obvious that the resulting cost would be passed along to the general public, and the increased wages would increase in a rapid spiral taking as a base the percentage of increase in the cost of living. In the long run this would add many new and serious

burdens to the cost of living of the entire public and would fall more injuriously upon the working classes than upon any others. "A Reasonable Dealing "It seems to me that the reasonable way to deal with this situation is to give to the industry as a whole an average increase commensurate with the increase in the cost of living and then let that amount of increase be apportioned in accordance with the wage bases that are acceptable to the employers and the employees. "Control of prices by the government will be maintained for the present.

"The present negotiations stand by itself, but it is far from disposing of the fundamental controversy between operators and miners. That controversy is bound to be a continuing one as matters now stand. It evolves living condition and conditions in the mines as well as wages and profits, and the general relation between operators and mine workers. Therefore to aid in applying the principles which have governed us and which should govern in reaching conclusions in the future, it is urged that a permanent consultative body, with purely advisory powers be set up, consisting of the secretary of the interior as chairman and of an equal number of representatives of the operators and of the mine workers chosen in such manner as they may each determine from time to time.

Provision by Congress "In order that the data necessary for the consideration of this consultative body may at all times be available, it is urged that the congress make provision for collecting definite and trustworthy information concerning the coal and coke industry and for the tabulation of the same in quarterly reports showing: "1.—Production, distribution, storage and stocks of coal and coke; "2.—The cost of production and distribution and of maintenance of suitable stocks and any other data concerning the industry deemed necessary; "3.—The cost of living in the several coal fields; "4.—The selling prices and profits obtained by the operators, middle men and retail dealers; "5.—Export requirement and the conditions limiting them.

"The statement of the present controversy on the wage and profit basis indicated to be considered in the light of the proposal to set up this permanent, consultative body. While it will not have powers of decision will hardly seem possible to a reasonable man that in the light of its conclusions demands for exorbitant prices or unreasonable wages can be successfully maintained, or that conditions unfavorable to the American standard of living will be tolerated."

CLOSE TOUCH KEPT ON FUEL ECONOMY

Railroad Administration Looking to See How Conservation Is Being Executed

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 26.—Representatives of the railroad administration, it was learned tonight, are keeping in close touch with the manner in which the various requests for fuel conservation are being carried out throughout the southern region of the railroad administration. In case the drastic measures to save coal are not followed voluntarily the regional coal committee backed by the war department is prepared to take steps to enforce the observance of its requests.

Closing of stores, business houses and offices daily at 4 p. m. during the winter, strict conservation of fuel by householders, limiting of purchases by domestic consumers and shutting down of factories over conservation are being urged by the War Department. Only factories which, by the nature of their business, would lose heavily by shutting down are exempt from the four-day idleness requested. "No accusation trains will be operated in the southern region during the emergency due to the coal strike, it was announced today. While plans are being made to take off whatever passenger trains can be discontinued without serious inconvenience to the public" this will not be done unless future developments make it necessary.

FALL RIVER TEXTILE WORKERS DISSATISFIED

May Take Strike Vote Friday Night

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 26.—A statement issued by James Tansley, president of the Fall River textile council, tonight indicated that a strike vote would be taken at a general meeting on Friday night of all six unions affiliated with the council. This statement followed a meeting of the council to consider the refusal of the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' association to grant a 25 per cent advance in wages. "If three or more unions voted in favor of a strike a strike will be declared." There are about 35,000 operatives in the Fall River mills.

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SOLDIERS COMPEL STRIKING MINERS RETURN TO WORK

Fifty-two Radicals Are Arrested And Placed In Confinement In Fort

Sheridan, Wyo., Nov. 26.—United States soldiers today forced an interpretation of the order recently issued at Indianapolis to enforce striking miners in this district to return to work. The soldiers under command of Major General Dean, acting by virtue of a proclamation issued by Brigadier General D. A. Poore placing the state under military control, swept down on the mining town of Carneyville and with bayoneted rifles surrounded the mill where many of the strikers had congregated. The strikers were held there while other soldiers made a house to house search for additional miners, and then Major Dean called a meeting of the local union.

Voted To Work The union officials presided at the meeting. After it had been explained by Major Dean that he thought the miners, most of whom had previously expressed a desire to return to work, were violating the federal court's mandamus, the union officials called for a vote on the question of returning to work Friday morning. The men present decided unanimously to resume work. A list of 73 names, mainly of radicals among the miners in the district had been given to Major Dean, and 52 of those named were arrested by the 15th cavalry and taken to Fort McKean.

The troops were sent to Carneyville after receipt of repeated reports that radicals were preventing the conservative members of the union from returning to work, and at the request of the county sheriff. The men who were arrested were apprehended without warrants for application for warrants for their arrest, according to Prosecuting Attorney M. L. Blante. Just what disposition would be made of the men who were arrested could not be learned tonight. State officials expressed the opinion that there exists no statute under which the activities of the radicals can be prosecuted, or by virtue of which the state could hold the men longer than 24 hours. It was considered probable they would be released after the conservatives had begun the successful operation of the mines. The troopers returned to Sheridan from Carneyville tonight.

TRANSPORT OFFICERS DEMAND HIGHER PAY

Want Same Rate Effective On Shipping Board Craft

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 26.—Officers of the U. S. transport Dix, it became known here today, have demanded the rate of pay in effect aboard vessels of the shipping board which they claimed is approximately 25 percent higher than the pay of transport officers.

Fuel Administrator Offers 14 Per Cent Increase In Pay to The Workers.

Washington, Nov. 26.—William Greene, secretary of the United Mine Workers, declared tomorrow would see the end of all negotiations as "the operators are opposed to granting any increase and the miners cannot proceed on the figures given by Dr. Garfield."

SCALE DENOUNCED

Union Leaders Declare Readiness "To Go To Their Homes and Finish Fight."

Washington, Nov. 26.—A government plan for settling the soft coal strike, which embodies a 14 percent increase for miners and the stipulation that there should be no increase in the price paid by the public, was laid before miners and operators tonight by Fuel Administrator Garfield, John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, announced the miners would not accept.

After a three-hour conference, at which representatives of the miners openly declared the new scale was "insulting" and sharply questioned Dr. Garfield, the sub-scale committee, composed of miners, Dr. Garfield, met to consider the settlement plan, and quickly adjourned. Another meeting will be held tomorrow.

Refusal Seems Certain The miners' refusal to accept, while not announced to Dr. Garfield, was taken by the operators to be definite. Thomas T. Blaine, chairman of the coal operators' association, declared the Garfield fourteen percent statement formally eliminated Secretary Wilson's statement for a 31 percent increase. "The operators are ready to negotiate a new wage settlement," Chairman Brewster said, "despite Dr. Garfield's statement that the government will not permit an advance in the price of coal."

There was a sharp note of protest from the miners over the amount of increase which was much lower than they had expected. Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois district of miners, was cheered when he declared that union men in his state would not accept it. Answering Farrington, who wanted to know if miners refusing to work would be classed as scabs, Dr. Garfield said the government could not compel anybody to work, but that it would provide every protection for those willing to go into the mines and give the country the coal it needs.

Committee to Remain While the sub-scale committee will give consideration to the proposition, the full committee, representing both sides, will remain here to receive any plan of settlement that might be agreed upon. Operators will meet tomorrow to decide whether to grant the increase, in view of Dr. Garfield's positive announcement that no increase in the price of coal would be allowed. Many of them shared the view expressed by John L. Lewis of Terra Haute, Ind., that some of the largest companies would be forced to shut down if that much increase was given.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, declared when the meeting with Dr. Garfield broke up that "the miners will not accept a 14 percent wage increase. A number of miners attempted to fear the new wage scale. Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas miners' organization, characterized it as an "insult" and said, "we are ready to go home and fight it out."

When the joint conference with Dr. Garfield adjourned late tonight the sub-scale committee of miners and operators went into executive session to discuss the government's statements of facts. Lewis announced the miners would not accept just as he started into the meeting.

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