

TERRORIST PLOTS OF LAST MAY ARE UNEARTHED IN GARY

Maker of Bomb Exploded On Steps of Attorney General Palmer's Residence Arrested—Ad- ditional Evidence to Convict Terrorists.

(By The Associated Press)
CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—A radical leader named Ivanoff, now known, it is said, as the agent who carried the Gimbel bombs from Gary to New York for transmission through the mails is being sought. He was last seen in Chicago several weeks ago when he spoke at an I. W. W. convention. He is supposed to have gone east.

The gun cotton and other high explosives in the bombs were obtained from the Aetna Powder Works, four miles east of Gary, it is said.

It is also stated that the efforts of a radical to obtain a further supply of the explosive led to the raiding of the cellar bomb factory after federal operatives had traced him there.

While the federal authorities would not announce the name of the man held as the suspected bomb maker, it was stated that he was steadily employed in the steel mills at Gary until he went on strike September 22 and that he was one of the most violent radical agitators during the early part of the strike.

Only a few pieces of the bomb exploded at the Palmer home were recovered and they were so small that they were regarded as almost valueless as evidence. They were compared with parts of the bomb found in the Gary basement raid, however, it is said.

Revelation of the arrest of the alleged bomb maker and the uncovering of the terrorists' plots followed the finding of a striker at Gary yesterday of four copies of a handbill purporting to be a proclamation of the communist party of America advocating overthrow of the military forces at Gary.

Colonel W. S. Mapes, commander of the troops in the steel zone, caused an investigation to be made of all printing shops in the district to find where the bill was printed, but, it is said, the search produced no information. Colonel Mapes said he did not believe the strike committee authorized distribution of the bills.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Federal authorities at Gary, Ind., where military control was established by Major General Leonard Wood after the situation growing out of the strike of steel workers became too threatening for state authorities to handle, have arrested the alleged maker of the bomb exploded on the night of June 3 last, in the doorway of the home of A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney General at Washington, and have obtained evidence clearing up

the terrorist bomb plots of May Day and June 2, according to authoritative information here today.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Oct. 14.—Police clashed with strikers who were stoning cars loaded with men on their way to work in Brier Hill early this morning. A Croatian striker, Peter Buyell, had a leg broken by an officer's bullet. He was arrested but his companions escaped.

Operations were resumed on a larger scale than was predicted this morning, and the number of men returning to work is gradually increasing, it was said by mill officials.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Evidence also has been obtained, it was said, that revealed the entire terrorist organization responsible for the attempts against the lives of law enforcement officials through out the country who had been active in the arrests and prosecution of radicals.

The man held in connection with the Palmer bomb is believed, it is said, to have been the manufacturer of the thirty-six bombs sent through the mails in boxes wrapped in paper from the Gimbel Bros. store in New York and timed to reach their intended victims on May 1.

The peculiar style of manufacture with the ingenious contrivance of the explosive has linked them unmistakably with a basement radical factory raided at Gary by the federal troops, it is said.

Since the 1,500 soldiers of the fourth and sixth division took control of Gary investigations have been shrouded in secrecy. There have been many arrests made and a strong blockade was built to keep the prisoners in.

How many men besides alleged bomb makers are held in connection with the nationwide plots has not been revealed by the authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—"Fine," said A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney general, when he was informed today that the man alleged to have made the bomb which exploded in the doorway of his Washington home on June 3 had been arrested at Gary, Ind.

"I knew they would get him. We had information to that effect a week ago. These fellows can't escape. We have our fingers on any one of them at all times. Every anarchist or red in the country is ticketed and labeled like so much dry goods. He can be reached at any time."

"The peril from the reds in America," Mr. Palmer continued, "is greatly ex-

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CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE CORPORATION ACQUIRES NORTH CAROLINA MILLS

New York Firm Gets Possession of Cotton Mills in Raleigh, Burlington and Shelby.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Organization of a large corporation, to be known as the Consolidated Textile Corporation, to acquire, manage and finance textile mills throughout the country and to direct the merchandizing of the products of the mills, has been effected by prominent New York banking and textile interests, according to an announcement published today. The properties to be acquired include the Pilot Cotton Mills Company, Raleigh, N. C.; James N. Williamson & Sons, Burlington, N. C., owners of the Ossipee and Hopedale Mills, and the Ella Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C.

Many economies of operation will be effected, it is declared. The plan was underwritten some time ago and it is reported that within a very short time the organization will have a capital of \$25,000,000, representing many interests ready to be consolidated when all the plans are formulated. The corporation will have an authorized capital of one million shares of no par value and has been organized under the Delaware laws. Frederick K. Rupperecht will act as presi-

dent. In New York dry goods mercantile centers it has been contended for some time that more direct control of production was essential in the development of foreign trade and in the elimination of difficulties in handling goods of different mills for the home trade.

City Court.

Yesterday morning's docket in police court showed an array of offenders before his honor, the judge. More than 30 cases were up for trial. The majority of these were for speeding, operating auto without license, and drunk and disorderly. There were several cases where the defendants were charged with carrying concealed weapons. Their fines ranged from \$25 and costs to \$75 and costs. First offenders in speeding were let off with the costs, while those who were up for third and fourth offenses were fined \$10 and costs. There were 12 violations of the auto traffic laws, some for speeding and others for driving a car without license. Eleven drunks faced the court, the majority of whom obtained their freedom by the payment of \$5 and costs. Considering all things, it was a very profitable day for the school funds. There was no court this morning.

Philadelphia must be a thirsty town. Even its ball clubs stick in the cellar.—Columbus Dispatch.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS WILL NOT MEDDLE IN RUSSIA

Lettish Forces Reject Offers of Armistice Made By Com- mander of Army of Russian General Government.

(By The Associated Press)
VLADIVOSTOK, Friday, Oct. 3, (By The Associated Press).—Czecho-Slovakia forces in Siberia will take no part in the political life of the country and will maintain strict neutrality between the various factions, according to a memorandum handed to local representatives of the foreign ministry of the all-Russian government at Omsk by Dr. Valda Girska, Czecho-Slovak commissioner in Siberia. The text of the memorandum follows:

"In view of rumors circulating at present in the far east, I consider it my duty to inform you that the Czecho-Slovak government does not intend to interfere in the internal political life of Russia. Therefore, the Czecho-Slovak army will not attempt any political coup d'etat nor participate in such an attempt. Our army maintains strict neutrality and will act only in self defense."

ALL GERMAN SHIPPING ORDERED FROM BALTIC

(By The Associated Press)
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—Rallied by their officers after the panic that seized them when armored cars broke through their lines west of Riga, Lettish forces, reinforced by Estonians, have regained the initiative and have moved across the Dyvina river, across which they died late last week, according to advices received here from Wenden. Lettish forces never abandoned the portion of Riga east of the Dyvina but clung to their positions in spite of a heavy bombardment from the Germano-Russian army that attacked the city.

Offers of an armistice made by Colonel Axeloff Hermond, commander of the army of the "Russian general government," have been rejected, it is reported, by the Lettish government. Troops are being mobilized everywhere in Livonia and the neighborhood of Riga seemingly preparatory to a struggle against the invaders who suddenly began their offensive October 8. British warships in the harbor of Riga are said to be assisting the Letts in driving the Germano-Russian army back from the city.

Berlin reports that General von der Goltz, commander of German forces in the Baltic provinces, has transferred his authority to General von Eberhardt and is expected to arrive in Berlin soon.

It is announced in Berlin that measures have been taken to prevent more German soldiers from going to Courland, the center of the Germano-Russian movement, and that all food supplies have been cut off from troops refusing to return to Germany. All German shipping has been ordered off the Baltic and the entire Russian Baltic is virtually blockaded.

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 14.—In continuing their offensive operations on the northern front, Russian troops have captured bolshevik positions over a quarter mile front near the village of Plesetzkaia on the Emetza river, a branch of the Dyvina, 135 miles south of this city. Reports from the front declare that after numerous soldiers had been shot, the 482nd regiment was sent to the front lines, other reserves not being able.

Interviewed as to the situation, a representative of the northern Russian government declared:

"The Russian army now is demonstrating efficiency, despite the demands placed upon it by the withdrawal of British troops. Our forces, which they considered incapable of holding the front and doomed to disorganization, are scoring a series of successes such as have not been seen during the last year."

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Presentation by the entente powers of a suggestion to Germany that she join in a blockade of soviet Russia has not as yet been reported from allied sources, the only information received here being through German newspaper comment.

The Daily News refers to the incident as a "curious development" and asks why diplomats at Paris have not disclosed the facts.

STARTS FROM FRANCE ON FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

(By The Associated Press)
ISSY LES MOULINEAUX, France, Oct. 14.—Aviator Poulet started this morning on his flight to Australia. He was sighted over Troyes at 9 o'clock. On his first attempt to start on his flight last Sunday he met adverse weather conditions and was forced to return to his airdrome here.

BREST, Oct. 14.—The situation arising from the strike, which seemed to be increasing in gravity yesterday, now appears to be easier, employers having agreed to an increase in wages.

FRANCE GAY OVER RETURN PRE-WAR CONDITIONS

Military Control Removed— Cafes and Restaurants Will Remain Open Till 1 O'clock.

(By The Associated Press)
PARIS, Monday, Oct. 13.—General rejoicing by the press over the death of "Anastase" as the censor has been called in France during the war, marked the first day of the return of a state of peace to France today.

Military control, not only of the press but of all police measures for the control of movements of travelers across the frontiers, as well as inside of France, the supervision of ports, restrictions on importations and other matters which have been in the hands of army officers, passed to civil authorities. The right of requisitioning was terminated and the military authorities also lost jurisdiction over certain crimes and misdemeanors, no longer having the right to search private property.

Lifting the state of siege restoring municipal regulations to the police will permit restaurants and cafes in Paris to remain open until one o'clock in the morning, but there seems to be some doubt whether this practice would be profitable.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 13, (By The Associated Press).—Parisians have during more than five years acquired the habit of retiring early and waiters are quite satisfied to have them continue this practice, as the night life of Paris does not yield the same revenue as it did before the war. Moreover, the eight hour law complicates the situation by requiring restaurants and cafes to engage additional help. Only on the boulevards where establishments are supported by foreigners, do proprietors incline to insist upon keeping open until late at night.

Further comment on the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany was provoked by the publication of the presidential decree this morning. Paul Duhasta, who acted as secretary of the peace conference, is still one of the most prominent men mentioned as the probable ambassador to Berlin. The well-informed Echo de Paris says it had confirmation of the report that he has been selected for the post and that it is expected the German government will in due time be asked to approve his nomination.

Baron Kurt von Lashner, now German representative at Versailles, who has made a visit to the German embassy on Rue de Lille, is supposed to be Germany's choice as charge d'affaires, pending the nomination of an ambassador. France probably will have a charge d'affaires in Berlin temporarily.

NO INFLUENZA OUT- BREAK THIS YEAR

(By The Associated Press)
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—There is no indication of an epidemic of influenza this winter, according to speakers at the convention of Association of Military Surgeons of the United States in sessions here today.

Colonel Victor V. Vaughn, in an address, declared the fouler the atmosphere and the more bacteria one breathed the more immune he would be to disease. This was proved, he said, by statistics compiled during the war, which showed that the greatest death rate from disease was among men from rural districts.

"The city-reared man," he asserted, "is accustomed to breathing filthy air, while the country bred man is not and consequently a four atmosphere will affect the latter sooner than the former."

LIEUT. MAYNARD BEGAN RETURN TRIP TODAY

(By The Associated Press)
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, who blazed the trail from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the first lap of the army's transcontinental air race, was prepared to start at 1:12 p. m. today on his return to Mineola, N. Y., in the same DeHavilland airplane in which he made his record-breaking flight. The only new part the machine required was a tire to replace one which blew out when he landed here. The hour set for Lieutenant Maynard's departure was the earliest possible under the rules governing the race.

Six west bound flyers arrived here yesterday, four more were within a day's flight of their western goal and three others had crossed the western boundary of Nebraska and were well within the Rocky mountain country.

Lieut. Col. T. S. Bowen passed last night at Battle Mountain, Nev., 356 miles east of here, and Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Reynolds, Lieutenant C. B. Newman and Lieutenant H. W. Sheridan were at Saldara, Utah, 162 miles further east.

SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE IS CAUSED BY STRIKING NEW YORK LABORERS

At Least 220,000 Workers Are Striking or Idle in Gotham—Express Company Places Em- bargo On Express Which Handles Most of City's Food—Eatables Rotting on Docks.

(By The Associated Press)
NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—With at least 220,000 workers either on strike or idle as the result of strikes, according to union estimates, New York today viewed with increasing concern the prospect of a serious food shortage rendered imminent by the refusal last night of the longshoremen to return to work and the continuance of the teamsters' strike.

The only ray of hope was the announcement by President T. V. O'Connor, of the International Longshoremen's Association, that various locals would now take a referendum vote on the question of returning to work. O'Connor, who was hooted down when he attempted to speak at last night's turbulent meeting, said today:

"I still have hopes that the serious thinking men in the organization will see that a mistake has been made in trying to repudiate their word given to the government and the people and that they will yet abide by the decision of the National Adjustment Commission."

The walkout of the 11,000 teamsters, chauffeurs and helpers has caused the American Railway Express Company to place an embargo on all express packages entering and leaving the city. Virtually all of the fish, vegetables and other perishable food are shipped here by express. The strike of the longshoremen, harbor and ferry workers has caused food to rot on the docks and in ships. No coal has reached here for several days. Some milk and vegetables have reached the city by circuitous routes.

The industrial unrest in the city is shown in a statement by Ernest Bohm, secretary of the central federated union of Greater New York, in which he says 120,000 workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are on strike. In addition, Mr. Bohm states that there are 50,000 unclassified strikers and 50,000 non-strikers thrown out of work."

The principal strikes here and the number of men affected, according to Mr. Bohm, are: Marine workers 25,000; cigar makers 15,000; millinery workers 7,000; shipbuilders 5,000; printers, pressmen, etc. 2,000; piano workers 1,000; building trades 25,000; tailors 2,000; and laundry workers 2,000.

An interesting development in the strike of pressmen and other workers in

book and job concerns was a letter sent to Samuel Gompers, by the heads of three international unions affected by the strike, in which expulsion was demanded of the central federated union of New York from the American Federation of Labor, unless its "sympathy and moral support" was withdrawn immediately from the "outlawed" pressmen and press feeders' unions.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Heavy police guards were placed today within and about the criminal courts building, where two alleged anarchists are on trial following the discovery late yesterday of highly incendiary circulars threatening the lives of Supreme Court Justice Barlow S. Weeks, Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Borke and Detective Sergeant James J. Gegan, head of the police bomb squad.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Hope for an early settlement of the express teamster's strike was seen in the announcement this morning of Martin Lacey, business agent of the local union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, that as soon as a reply to the teamsters' demands is received from the railroad administration a meeting of the union will be called and the reply submitted to the men for consideration and action.

FORMER PREMIER FRANCE TO BE PLACED ON TRIAL

(By The Associated Press)
PARIS, Oct. 14.—Joseph Caillaux, former premier of France, will be placed on trial before the high court Thursday, October 23, according to Le Journal today.

Le Premier Caillaux, charged with inciting to bring about a premature and dishonorable peace with Germany has been in custody for a year and a half awaiting trial. Last month he was removed from prison to a hospital because of ill health. On September 17 the commission of the high court decided after a prolonged inquiry that he must appear before the court to face the accusation against him.

RESOLUTIONS DISCUSS RELATIONS BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR

Industrial Conference Hears John Spargo On Relation Between Capital and Labor—Labor Demands That Steel Strike Be Arbitrated.

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Labor's demand that the nationwide steel strike be arbitrated was reported to the national industrial conference today by the steering committee of 15 without recommendations, but with the suggestion that if arbitration is undertaken the proposed committee of six be chosen from among representatives of the public not attending the conference.

Six resolutions dealing with the relations between capital and labor, and particularly the right of labor to deal with employers through unions, were introduced by members of the public group today when the national industrial conference reconvened. Chairman Bernard M. Baruch of the public group, announced that the resolutions were not those of the group as a body and that their presentation had merely been assented to because the subjects were believed to relate to the purpose for which the conference was called.

John Spargo, of New York, offered a resolution proposing that the conference endorse the following principles:

The recognition without qualification of the right of workers to combine into unions and combinations of unions for the furtherance of labor's interests and protection of labor's right.

The right to representation of workers by union officials in dealing with employers. Making it a penal offense for any organization or industry to refuse to hear the claims, demands or complaints of or-

ganized labor, as voiced by union officials, and recommending that congress enact laws to make this principle immediately applicable to every department of the government except the army and navy and to every industrial corporation or concern of every description.

Providing that any attempt on the part of any employer to penalize any worker for lawful activity in promoting the interest of any union whether such penalization take the form of discharge, refusal of employment or otherwise, should be made unlawful and punishable and providing machinery for the investigation of all such cases.

Insuring the right of labor to use every "peaceful and lawful" means to promote the principles and aims of labor organizations, including the right of free assemblage, speech and publication, subject to necessary restrictions in time of war or great national emergency.

Advocating the establishment in every state of a special group representing capital, labor and the general public, to inquire into charges of suppression, of the rights of free speech and assemblage and to order the removal of any prohibition of these rights which may have been issued without just cause.

There was no immediate action on the report, the conference adjourning for an hour after there had been a sharp debate over interpretation of the rules.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, chairman of the committee, announced that the labor and public groups in the committee opposed the resolution proposing arbitration, but that a majority of all the members of the committee favored it.