

**LATEST NEWS IN
ABRIDGED FORM**

**Events That Concern the
Two Hemispheres**

FOREIGN NEWS EPITOMIZED

Executive and Legislative Activities at the Capitals

WASHINGTON

The memory of Maj. Dana H. Crissy, who was killed at Salt Lake City during the recent transcontinental airplane flight, will be perpetuated in the air service flying field at San Francisco, which under an order by Secretary Baker, will be designated as Crissy Field.

Establishment of vocational training departments in industrial plants as an important step in increasing production is recommended in a declaration adopted at the first meeting in New York of a committee appointed by the National Civic Federation.

Admission to the International Labor Conference of the labor delegates from Japan, France and South Africa, against whom protests had been filed, was decided upon by the credentials committee of the conference.

The conference report on the bill restoring the pre-war rate making powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission was adopted by the Senate.

By unanimous vote the Senate Judiciary Committee declined to recommend repeal of the Espionage Act.

Ambassador Bonillas, it is said, will be offered the nomination for the presidency of Mexico.

P. A. Stovall, United States minister to Switzerland, has resigned.

Government guarantee of the standard return to the railroads for six months after the carriers are returned to private control was agreed upon by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

An effort to prevent the lifting of war-time prohibition before the constitutional amendment becomes effective is to be made by some "dry" leaders in Congress.

Governor-elect Edward I. Edwards announced that he would use all lawful methods to prevent prohibition in New Jersey.

The Government took drastic measures to curtail the consumption of bituminous coal.

A clash of views between General Pershing and the War Department and the General Staff as to the organization of the permanent peace-time army was shown when General Pershing appeared before the joint congressional committee.

The King and Queen of the Belgians sailed for home on the transport George Washington from Norfolk. They were accompanied by a farewell message to President Wilson and the American people soon after their ship put to sea.

Mrs. Raymond Robbins, of the American delegation, was elected president of the International Congress of Working Women in Washington.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, of the Department of Labor was elected permanent president of the International Labor Conference.

GENERAL

A total of 7,600,000 ship tons of supplies were sent from the United States to American armies in France between June, 1917, and December, 1918, and 10,192,000 tons were purchased in Europe. Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, former brigadier general and purchasing agent, told the Senate Military Committee.

More than \$1,823,000 was pledged at the closing session of the Methodist Woman's Foreign Missionary Jubilee at Brookline, Mass., for the work of the next year in the foreign fields occupied by the society.

The temperance board of the Methodist Church characterizes as deserving of rebuke Samuel Gompers' statement that prohibition was contributing to unrest in this country.

The Common Pleas Court at Pittsburgh upheld the authorities in prohibiting mass meetings in the steel strike zone.

New York's Grand Jury has begun an inquiry into charges of New York's police department being in a graft alliance with the underworld.

L. R. Thurston died at Passaic, N. J., aged 94. One of his surviving daughters is Miss Mary Thurston, of Woodbine, Md.

The cornerstone of the \$50,000 Y. M. C. A. building at Gettysburg, Pa., was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

Returns from 59 of the 88 counties in Ohio show the wets to be leading on all four prohibition proposals.

The majority for Edwin P. Morrow, Republican, for governor of Kentucky, is now nearly 30,000 on complete unofficial returns, and 34 of the 120 counties in the state give the "wets" a majority of 564.

Dr. Eleanor I. Burns, who throughout the war stayed at her post as registrar and professor of physics at the American College for Women at Constantinople, arrived at New York on the steamship Lapland, from Southampton.

The presidents of 160 life insurance companies throughout the United States will be mobilized in New York December 4 and 5 to start the Association of Life Insurance Presidents' war against the high cost of living.

A resolution recommending a statewide strike of organized labor as a last resort in the union's fight for "free speech, free press and free assembly" was adopted by the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Z. Batten, of New York, urges the Baptist churches throughout the country to spur money offered by profiteers.

Dr. C. S. Butler, of Buffalo, N. Y., a member of the Presbyterian General Assembly, died suddenly at Wellsburg, W. Va.

Governor Smith has averted a strike of several thousand milk wagon drivers in New York.

FOREIGN

The Standard Oil Company, it is reported from Hamburg, will soon resume operations in Germany through its subsidiary company, the German-American Petroleum Association.

Thirty thousand workmen in Barcelona, Spain, are affected by the lock-out which started there Monday. Most of the factories in the suburbs continue at work.

A Russian secret service employee was killed on the train bringing General Galda, commander of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia.

Sharp clashes between the police and gangs of rowdies occurred in Vienna as a result of numerous cases of Jew-baiting.

Monsignor Giovanni Bonzano, apostolic delegate in the United States, probably will be recalled from Washington.

The British Government has decided upon a new plan for an Irish Government.

Former Senator Burton was received by the President of China.

Andrei Radovitch, former prime minister of Montenegro, has been appointed as one of the plenipotentiary delegates to the Peace Conference from the Serbo-Croat-Slovene state.

The report that Monsignor Bonzano, Papal delegate in the United States, was about to leave Washington to take up an important post here was denied at the Vatican.

Operations by land and sea for the subjugation of the rebels on the coast of Ahucemas, Spanish Morocco, are being planned by the Government.

Automobile taxicabs and motor-cars for public hire must disappear from the streets of Berlin between midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning.

Former ambassador discussed German propaganda in America during the war, before the German investigating committee.

In order to reduce the consumption of coal in Paris, the prefect of the Seine has ordered cafes to close at midnight.

A general strike of organized labor in Mexico is threatened.

At a meeting of the Japanese Privy Council, having under consideration the German peace treaty, some of the members criticized the Government, declaring that the Japanese representatives at the Peace Conference had not displayed enough initiative.

At a dinner given by Senor Jardon, Argentine consul at Madrid, announcement was made of the formation of an association of consuls representing North and South American States.

A London labor newspaper reports that the British Government is favorably considering a proposal for a conference of Soviet Russia with the Entente Allies.

The working people of Munich are indignant over the prohibition of a public celebration of the first anniversary of the German Revolution.

Twenty-two persons were killed and 20 injured when five railroad coaches rolled down an embankment 60 miles southwest of Copenhagen.

Thousands of persons are starving in Petrograd, and the schools are closed because of lack of fuel.

President Carranza has reiterated that he would not be a third-term candidate for President of Mexico.

The French Government put on sale a number of articles from the American Army supplies.

At dinner King George is waited on by a special servant, who does not attend to anyone else at table.

**PEACE IN EFFECT
NOVEMBER 28**

Decision is Reached to Exchange Ratification

LEAGUE TO MEET IN PARIS

Supreme Council Falls To Fix Date For First Session—Baltic Mission Leaves—Berlin Gets New Demands.

Paris.—The treaty of Versailles and the peace settlement with Germany will become effective, it is asserted in well-informed circles in Paris on November 28. The signature of the protocol and the exchange of ratifications between Germany and such Allied and associate powers as have then ratified the treaty will take place on that date, it is reported.

The first meeting of the council of the League of Nations will be held in Paris, the Supreme Council decided. It did not, however, fix a date for the gathering.

It was agreed that the council of the world body should consider at this meeting only matters which must be passed upon immediately after the formal ratification of the German peace treaty.

The Supreme Council discussed its own uncompleted work, preparatory to deciding upon exactly what questions must be passed upon before the Peace Conference ends.

The interallied military mission to the Baltic States, appointed to deal with the complications caused by the continued presence of German troops in the Baltic region, left Paris, with Riga as its destination. Brig-Gen. Sherwood A. Cheney, the American member of the mission, accompanied it, with instructions from the American delegation to the Peace Conference that he simply assist in obtaining the withdrawal of the German troops and not take a hand in internal politics, as the United States does not desire to interfere in Russian domestic affairs.

The instructions in this connection also have been given, it is explained, through the desire of the American delegation not to submit the American Government to further attacks by the European press, some sections of which are charging that the American opposition to Roumania's action in Hungary is inspired by Roumania's refusal to let the Standard Oil Company control its oil wells.

It was pointed out by an American official that if the United States were to participate in the politics of the Baltic province the charge might be made that it was working in the interest of some other American business enterprise.

Berlin Gets New Demands.

Berlin.—The note of the Supreme Council calling upon Germany to send to Paris delegates to sign a protocol agreeing to carry out certain unfulfilled provisions of the armistice regarding surrender of railway material, agricultural machinery, etc., and to make compensation for the destruction of the fleet at Scapa Flow, has been received.

The note calls for the surrender of five light cruisers, floating docks and small destroyers as a penalty for the destruction of the warships at Scapa Flow.

JOHN BARRETT RESIGNS.

To Quit Pan-American Union After 14 Years' Service.

Washington.—John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union for the last 14 years, formally tendered his resignation at a meeting of the governing board of the union. The resignation will be effective next June 30, at which time it was said Mr. Barrett would become president of a new unofficial Pan-American organization "for the development of international commerce and good-will."

SEEKS MEXICAN PRESIDENCY.

Ignacio Bonillas, Ambassador To United States, Is Candidate.

Mexico City.—Ignacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, will be a candidate for the presidency of Mexico in the election to be held next year, according to a telegram received at Queretaro from Bonillas in answer to a letter sent him by members of the Democratic party. Ambassador Bonillas is the only civilian candidate thus far announced.

PALMER "BOMB" HARMLESS.

U. S. Officials Believe It Work Of A Crank.

Washington.—The supposed bomb which Attorney-General Palmer received through the mail proved to be only a bottle of harmless liquid. The German inscription on the bottle recounted the fear of the sender that he was being pursued by some one who desired to poison him for his wealth.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Executive Designates Thursday, November 27 Next, As The Day For The Nation To Unite In Giving Thanks.

Washington.—President Wilson set aside Thursday, November 27, as Thanksgiving Day in a proclamation which said the country looked forward "with confidence to the dawn of an era where the sacrifices of the nations will find recompense in a world at peace."

The proclamation follows: By the President of the United States of America. "A proclamation.

"The season of the year has again arrived when the people of the United States are accustomed to unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for the blessings which he has conferred upon our country during the 12 months that have passed. A year ago our people poured out their hearts in praise and thanksgiving that through divine aid the right was victorious and peace had come to the nations which had so courageously struggled in defense of human liberty and justice. Now that the stern task is ended and the fruits of achievement are ours, we look forward with confidence to the dawn of an era where the sacrifices of the nations will find recompense in a world at peace.

"But to attain the consummation of the great work to which the American people devoted their manhood and the vast resources of their country they should, as they give thanks to God, reconsecrate themselves to those principles of right which triumphed through His merciful goodness. Our gratitude can find no more perfect expression than to bulwark with loyalty and patriotism the principles for which the free peoples of the earth fought and died.

"During the past year we have had much to make us grateful. In spite of the confusion in our economic life resulting from the war we have prospered. Our harvests have been plentiful and of our abundance we have been able to render succor to less favored nations. Our democracy remains unshaken in a world torn with political and social unrest. Our traditional ideals are still our guides in the path of progress and civilization.

"These great blessings, vouchsafed to us, for which we devoutly give thanks, should arouse us to a fuller sense of our duty to ourselves and to mankind to see to it that nothing we may do shall mar the completeness of the victory which we helped to win. No selfish purpose animated us in becoming participants in the world war and with a like spirit of unselfishness we should strive to aid by our example and by our co-operation in realizing the enduring welfare of all peoples and in bringing into being a world ruled by friendship and good will.

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday the 27th day of November next, for observance as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by my fellow countrymen, inviting them to cease on that day from their ordinary tasks and to unite in their homes and in their several places of worship in ascribing praise and thanksgiving to God, the Author of all blessings and the Master of our destinies.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-fourth.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON.
"By the President:
"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State."

BRAZIL PICKS NEW ENVOY.

Rio Janeiro.—Augusto Cochrane de Alencar has accepted an invitation to become Brazilian Ambassador to the United States.

Senor Alencar was formerly Brazilian Minister to Peru and recently held the post of Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

\$600,000,000 FOR ROADS.

Huge Sum Available For 1925, According To Official Estimate.
Washington.—More than \$600,000,000 is available in the United States for construction of hard surface roads in 1925, according to a statement by the Department of Agriculture. This sum is more than four times the amount estimated for 1919. Expenditure of the fund, the department announced, is dependent only on the ability of the railroads to furnish enough cars to transport material.

New Model Plane Tested.

Mineola, Long Island.—A type of mail plane designed to do away with forced landings was tried out at Roosevelt Field by Captain Jack Foote, who "stunted" it for a half hour.

Teachers Combine Homes.

Holbrook, Mass.—Unable to meet the high cost of living with their low salaries, teachers here have rented a tenement building and have started a co-operative housekeeping system.

**DRYS TO MAKE
A FIRM STAND**

**Will Fight Lifting of Ban Before
January 16, 1920.**

MANY DIFFICULTIES IN WAY

Necessary Legislation Improbable Before End Of The Present Session—Dry Suits In New York.

Washington.—An effort to prevent the lifting of war-time prohibition before the constitutional amendment becomes effective, January 16, is to be made by some dry leaders in Congress, but doubt is expressed whether the necessary legislation can be enacted before the end of the special session late this month.

Representative Randall, prohibitionist, California, said that when the House took up the bill to extend the Food Control act for six months after the proclamation of peace he would offer an amendment continuing the war-time liquor act until the country goes dry by constitutional amendment.

Opponents of such a move and some of the drys admitted that such a proposal would be subject to defeat on parliamentary grounds, as the Food Control act prohibits only the manufacture and importation of intoxicants. An amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor would be new legislation, it was said, and as such would be subject to a point of order unless the House overrode the Chair's decision or the Rules Committee reported a special rule making it in order.

Dry Suits Up In New York.

New York.—Arguments on three suits by liquor interests to prevent enforcement of war-time prohibition began before Judge Hand, in the United States District Court.

Ethel Root and William D. Guthrie appeared as counsel for Jacob Ruppert, a brewer, to ask that brewing of 2.75 per cent. beer be permitted until a final decision is rendered as to the constitutionality of the War-time Prohibition act and the Volstead Enforcement act.

Walter C. Noyes argued for an order directing the local Collector of Internal Revenue to permit Drytoes, Blum & Co. to withdraw from bonded warehouses 474 packages of distilled spirits, including 50 barrels of whisky and 12 barrels of brandy.

In another proceeding Judge Hand was asked to set aside an order to the United States Marshal to abate a public nuisance alleged to be maintained by the Eastern Hotel Corporation.

Mr. Noyes argued that the War-time Prohibition act may have been constitutional when adopted, but claimed it was not valid when the Collector refused his clients permission to withdraw liquor from bond.

To Fight Drought In Jersey.

Jersey City, N. J.—Governor-elect Edward I. Edwards announced that he would use all lawful methods to prevent prohibition in New Jersey.

"For its enforcement by the Federal Government I shall not be responsible," he said. "I construe my election as an indication of the feelings of the people of this State concerning national prohibition. They are unqualifiedly opposed to it. Holding their mandate, I shall use all the lawful methods to preserve inviolate the sovereignty of the people."

EMBARGO ON PORTO RICO FOOD.

Governor Yager, However, Expects Sugar From Ban.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—Governor Yager has placed an embargo on all food shipments from the Island of Porto Rico with the exception of sugar. The measure was taken to conserve the diminishing food supply caused by the tie-up at the New York docks on account of the strike.

FIND SEVEN MINERS DEAD.

Fourteen Others Still Entombed—All Probably Dead.

Amsterdam.—Rescue parties found the body of James Gray, foreman, and six other bodies of the 20 entombed miners in the Youghiogheey and Ohio Coal Company's mine No. 2, as they reached the entrance to entry No. 15. Gray's body was the first to be found when the rescuers broke the barrier into the entry. The party then came upon six more, those of foreign miners, in a group.

WOULD REPEAL EXEMPTION.

Washington.—Repeal of provision in federal appropriation bills exempting labor and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the anti-trust laws was proposed in a bill introduced by Senator Edge, Republican, New Jersey. "I am convinced," said Senator Edge, "that a very large majority of the people oppose all class legislation. To exempt any class from any regulatory law is a direct invitation to violate the law."

COMMERCIAL
Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1 red winter, \$2.28 1/2; No. 1 red garlie, \$2.26 1/2; No. 2 red winter, \$2.35 1/2; No. 2 red garlie, \$2.33 1/2; No. 3 red winter, \$2.32 1/2; No. 3 red garlie, \$2.30 1/2; No. 4 red winter, \$2.28 1/2; No. 4 red garlie, \$2.26 1/2; No. 5 red winter, \$2.24 1/2; No. 5 red garlie, \$2.22 1/2.

Corn—Track yellow corn, old, is quotable at \$1.55 per bu. for car lots No. 2 or better on spot.
Cob Corn—Prime new yellow on the wharf is reported at around \$6 to \$6.25 per brl.

Oats—No. 2 white, 78 1/2 @ 79c; No. 2 do, 78 @ 78 1/2.

Rye—Small bag lots of nearby rye, as to quality, at \$1.15 and \$1.50 per bu.
Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$31; standard do, \$30 @ 30.50; No. 2 do, \$30; No. 2 do, \$25 @ 27; No. 1 light clover mixed, \$29.50 @ 30.50; No. 2 do, \$27 @ 28; No. 1 clover mixed, \$27.50 @ 28; No. 2 do, \$25 @ 27; No. 1 clover, \$27, nominal; No. 2 do, \$25, nominal; sample hay, \$20 @ 22.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, \$17 @ 18; No. 2 do, \$15.50 @ 16; No. 1 tangled rye, \$14 @ 14.50; No. 2 do, \$12 @ 12.50; No. 1 wheat, \$12 @ 13; No. 2 do, \$11 @ 11.50; No. 1 oat, \$14 @ 15; No. 2 do, \$12.50 @ 13.50.

Butter—Western separator creamery extras, 70 @ 71c; do, firsts, 68 @ 69; do, 1/2-pound print firsts, 71 @ 72; do, firsts, 69 @ 70; do, 1-pound extras, 71 @ 72; do, firsts, 69 @ 70; nearby creamery extras, 65 @ 66; do, firsts, 63 @ 64; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia extras, 49 @ 50; do, firsts, 46 @ 47; store-packed firsts, 45; rolls, West Virginia firsts, 45; do, Ohio extras, 45 @ 46; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania extras, 45 @ 46.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania nearby firsts, 60c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, firsts, 60; Western, 64; Southern (North Carolina), firsts (Ohio), firsts, 63; West Virginia firsts, 61 @ 62.

Chickens—Young, per pound, by boat, 29 @ 30c; do, by express, 28 @ 29; do, roasters, per pound, 20; do, old hens, per pound, over 4 pounds, 29; do, small, per pound, 27 @ 28; do, white leghorn hens, per pound, 29; do, white leghorn springers, per pound, 28 @ 29; ducks, muscovy and mongrel, per pound, young, 26 @ 28; do, white pekings, per pound, young, 28 @ 30; do, puddle, per pound, 4 pounds and over, 28 @ 30; do, small, poor, 24 @ 25; turkeys, choice, young, heavy, per pound, 28.

Potatoes—White, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per 100 pounds, \$2.40 @ 2.50; do, McCormicks, per 100 pounds, \$2.2 @ 2.35; do, Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per 100 pounds, \$2.40 @ 2.50; sweet potatoes, North Carolina, per barrel, \$2.75 @ 3; do, yellow, Anne Arundel, per barrel, \$2 @ 2.25; do, yellow, per hamper, 75c @ \$1; vams, fancy, bright, per barrel, \$2.50 @ 3.

Calves—Veal, choice, by express, 21 @ 22; do, by boat, \$21 @ 22; do, light, ordinary, 19 @ 20; do, heavy, smooth, fat, per head, \$30 @ 35; do, rough, do, \$18 @ 25; do, small, thin, do, \$10 @ 12.

Lambs and Sheep—Sheep, No. 1, 7 @ 8c; do, old bucks, as to quality, 6 @ 7; do, common, 4 @ 5; lambs, choice, 14 @ 14 1/2; do, fair to good, 12 @ 13 1/2; do, poor, thin, 11 @ 12.

Hogs—Straight, 13 @ 14c; sows, 10 @ 12; live pigs, 14 @ 15; shoats, 12 @ 14.

Beef Cattle—First quality, 11 @ 12c; medium, 9 @ 10; bulls, as to quality, 6 @ 8; thin steers and cows, 5 @ 8; oxen, as to quality, 6 @ 9; milk cows, choice to fancy, per head, \$60 @ \$80; common to fair, do, \$50 @ \$60.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$2.35 1/2 on track New York, export billed.

Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, \$1.56 1/4, cost and freight, New York.

Oats—No. 1 white, 82c.
Butter—Creamery, higher than extra, 70 @ 70 1/2c; creamery, extras (92 score), 69 1/2; firsts, 60 @ 69; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 47.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, 69 @ 70c; extra firsts, 65 @ 68; firsts, 60 @ 64; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western henery, white, fine to fancy, 93 @ 95; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henery, white, ordinary to prime, 70 @ 82; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henery, brown, 74 @ 76; do, gathered brown and mixed colors, 70 @ 72.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Bulk, \$13.50 @ 14; top, \$14.15; heavy, \$13.60 @ 14; medium, \$13.50 @ 14.50; light, \$13.50 @ 14.10; light lights, \$13.25 @ 13.75; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$13 @ 13.50; packing sows rypuch, \$12.75 @ 13; pigs, \$12.50 @ 13.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, \$13.50 @ 14; heavy, \$13.50 @ 14; medium, \$13.75 @ 14; lights, \$13.50 @ 14; light lights, \$13.25 @ 13.75; packing sows, \$11.75 @ 12.75; pigs, \$12.50 @ 14.

Cattle—Heavy beef steers, choice and prime, \$15.75 @ 18.25; medium and good, \$12 @ 15.75; common, \$9.75 @ 11.85; light beef steers, good and choice, \$13 @ 15.15; common and medium, \$8.25 @ 11; butcher cattle, heifers, \$8.50 @ 13.75; cows, \$6.50 @ 11.75; canners and cutters, \$5 @ 8.50; real calves, \$12.50 @ 16.75; feeder steers, \$8 @ 13.50; stocker steers, \$5.75 @ 9.75.