

MOONEY SAVED BY WILSON PLEA

Labor Leader Protests Action Sending Him to Prison for Life

DOUBT IS ESTABLISHED

International Effects Feared by President—Fight Over, Lawyers Say

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—The death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the bomb explosion which killed ten people here July 22, 1916, during a preparedness day parade, has been commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Stephens last night, no further legal steps can be invoked in Mooney's behalf, attorneys said today.

Governor Stephens had the case under consideration since last March, when the California Supreme Court affirmed Mooney's conviction, and an application for a pardon was made.

President Appeared

In explaining causes which led him to commute Mooney's sentence the Governor said he had made a careful review of the case and found no reason why Mooney should escape punishment.

The Governor declared there were "certain features in connection with the case which convinced him that the execution of the sentence should not be carried out."

Another reason for the commutation, he said, was President Wilson's "earnest request" for clemency. The Governor said he declined to be influenced by the theory that, if maximum punishment is not justified, pardon should follow.

"It has been no uncommon thing," the statement read, "for executives in political life to entertain doubt sufficient to save men from the gallows, but not that degree of reasonable doubt that the law resolves completely in favor of a defendant."

Many strikes had been planned for December 9 by labor organizations as a protest against Mooney's execution, which was set for December 12. Whether these proposed strikes now will be carried out, labor leaders here were unable to say today.

Mooney Makes Protest

From his cell Mooney issued a statement protesting against commutation of his sentence. "I am not a criminal," he said, "but to be condemned to a living grave. Mooney also appealed to labor leaders to continue their efforts in his behalf."

The two messages sent by President Wilson follow:

"The White House, Washington, D. C., March 7, 1918. Governor William D. Stephens, Sacramento, Cal.

"With very great respect I take the liberty of saying to you that if you could see your way to commute the sentence of Mooney it would have a heartful effect upon certain international affairs which his execution would greatly complicate."

"WOODROW WILSON,"

"The White House, Washington, D. C., June 4, 1918. Hon. William D. Stephens, Sacramento, Cal.

"I beg that you will believe that I am moved only by a sense of public duty and of consciousness of the many and complicated interests involved when I again most respectfully suggest a commutation of the death sentence imposed upon Mooney. I would venture again to call your attention to this case if I did not know the international significance which attaches to it."

"WOODROW WILSON,"

San Quentin, Cal., Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—Thomas J. Mooney, from his cell in "Death Row" at San Quentin penitentiary, issued a statement in which he protested against Governor Stephens' action in commuting his sentence. His statement said:

"Governor Stephens, it is my life you are dealing with. I demand that you revoke your commutation of my death sentence to a living death. I prefer a glorious death at the hands of my traducers to a living grave. I am innocent. I demand a new and fair trial or my unconditional liberty through a pardon. If I were guilty of the crime for which I have been unjustly convicted, hanging would be too good for me."

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—Commutation of Mooney's sentence from death to life imprisonment will have no effect on the proposed labor strike planned by Seattle union, labor officers last night said.

"Our demand was not for leniency, but for justice for a new trial," said Bert Swain, secretary of the Metal Trades Council. "I cannot see that our plan to strike, if necessary, will be altered."

Governor Stephens' action will not change our determination to strike, if necessary, to procure a new trial or freedom for Mooney," said R. L. Proctor, president of the Central Labor Council.

RAILROADS TO HOLD WOMEN WAR WORKERS ON PAYROLL

Force of 100,000 Employees, Added to Replace Clerks and Stenographers Who Entered Nation's Service, Likely to Be Retained Permanently

Women railroad employees, about 100,000 in number, who were added to the pay rolls on account of the war, mainly as clerks and stenographers, probably will be retained permanently, it was said today at headquarters of the railroad administration.

Administration officials, who have made a survey of the employment situation, believe the demand for labor during the readjustment period will be so great that it will be necessary to retain the women employees.

Women examiners from the United States bureau of employment for women have been stationed at industrial plants here to direct to other employment girls released of the war jobs by the signing of the armistice.

This step has been taken by the employment bureau to offset the alarming possibility of an army of girl workers turned out of their positions simultaneously with the let-up of war work and the end of many Government contracts.

Women examiners from the United States bureau of employment for women have been stationed at industrial plants here to direct to other employment girls released of the war jobs by the signing of the armistice.

As each girl receives her discharge from the plant, these women examiners direct her to the place where she can immediately get another position. If the girl entered war work only as a patriotic duty, it is the work of the examiner to see that she gets safely back to her home, if she happens to have come, as many did, from other cities.

That there are jobs for all girl workers was attested definitely by Mrs. S. S. Davies, of the employment bureau. It is only a matter of transfer from a war work to another industry in most cases, asserted Mrs. Davies.

The hundreds of industries that were termed "nonessential" during the war now are clamoring for workers to bring their business back to its prewar status. The employment bureau, with headquarters at 1311 Arch street, is besieged by employers asking for women workers for their plants. The various offices of the bureau scattered throughout the city also are receiving constant calls for girl workers.

The greatest call, according to Mrs. Davies, is for textile workers, machine hands, paperbox makers and saleswomen. Plants outside of the city, as well as those in Philadelphia, are asking the employment bureau to send them employees.

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CUBA PAYS TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN NATION

Parade in Honor of U. S. in Havana—\$20,000 for War Work Campaign

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One of the most remarkable tributes ever rendered by any nation to another was that of Cuba yesterday to the American nation and its army.

The ample esplanade of historic La Punta Palace was set aside by the Government for a reviewing stand for the American people, and a parade, headed by Vice President Gomez, President Menocal's cabinet, diplomats of the Allied countries, the Supreme Court, Congress and other organizations, was six hours in passing.

President Menocal occupied a reviewing stand beyond that of the Americans and was joined by diplomats and high officials; once the stand was passed, United States Minister William Gonzales marched with the other diplomats.

Something entirely new for Cuba was the appearance in the parade of thousands of Cuban women, composing the Cuban Red Cross and other organizations. Nearly every marcher carried an American flag, while large pictures of Wilson, McKinley and Roosevelt banners, expressive of appreciation and admiration, were scattered through the parade for miles.

Twenty thousand dollars, raised for this demonstration and intended for the purchase of cigars and cigarettes for American soldiers, was given to the united war work campaign.

German General Arrested

Copenhagen, Nov. 29.—General Kraft von Besinghen has been arrested by the Workmen and Soldiers' Council at Ulm following his request that the high command send him two divisions to repress the "Bavarian revolution," according to the Stuttgart correspondent of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.

Representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States will arrive in Berlin shortly to discuss the question of the armistice, the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says he understands.

London, Nov. 29.—The Times says the London story the Germans are reported to have spread semi-officially that the Entente probably will consider the abolition of the blockade is absolutely unfounded. The Allies have not the slightest intention, the Times continues, of throwing aside their chief weapon for

insuring the signature of a just peace and the performance of its conditions, particularly in the present chaotic state of Germany.

After quoting evidence in an endeavor to refute Doctor Solff's declaration that Germany is starving, the newspaper says that German statements on this subject require careful examination. When the truth has been ascertained the Allies and the United States will allow the Germans from time to time during the peace negotiations such food supplies as humanity dictates, but the blockade must remain in force until a definitive peace has been ratified. Thereafter it may be kept in abeyance as the chosen instrument of the league of nations for enforcing its decisions.

Washington, Nov. 29.—President Wilson has indicated to Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, a desire that the work of the organization be terminated at the earliest possible date and present machinery of the board for the supervision and regulation of various elements of the industrial life of the nation be dismantled and the working force disbanded.

This action strengthens the belief here that Mr. Baruch has been offered the post of Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Mr. McAdoo and that he will accept it.

Speculation is rife relative to the probable successor of Mr. McAdoo as director general of railroads and many names are being suggested. There is considerable discussion over the possibility that W. W. Atterbury, former vice president of the Pennsylvania, might be chosen, on the basis of the record he made in France as the head of the construction and operating forces of the military railways of the American expeditionary force.

There are indications that the bulk of the important work of the war industries board will be brought to a close on January or very soon thereafter. It is expected that Mr. McAdoo will retire from public life shortly after the first of the year.

The President's action with respect to the dissolution of the war industries board was taken after a preliminary program had been started by various branches of the war industries board for a gradual lifting of all restrictions on industries. It was proposed to retain a measure of control over the distribution of raw materials during the first stages of industrial readjustment from a war to a peace basis, with the possibility that some sort of similar organization as the War Industries Board might be proposed as a

permanent establishment through special legislation by Congress.

The information that the President desires Mr. Baruch to bring the work of the war industries board to an early conclusion was obtained from authoritative sources, but if confirmation were required it would be found in the course taken by the board in several instances within the last few days.

The explanation given of the changed policy of the board relative to the termination of its work is that the President has asked Mr. Baruch to handle in a very large measure the real problems of reconstruction, unimpeded by his present duties, which deal chiefly with necessities of war.

The changed policy with respect to Government regulation of various industries has been indicated very clearly by the action in connection with steel. On November 13, following a conference with the steel men here, an official announcement by the war industries board stated that Federal control over the allocation of steel would end on December 1 and it was indicated, all Government supervision of the trade would cease on January 1.

Newspaper publishers who conferred with officials of the board last week were given to understand by Mr. Baruch that the regulations providing for curtailment of reading matter in daily newspapers and other measures for the conservation of newspaper print paper would continue until February 1. Now it is indicated that the regulations may not extend to February 1 except in so far as individual publishers desire to continue them.

Bolsheviks Take Two Towns

Pakov and Dunaburg Captured, Narva Being Bombarded

Helsingfors, Finland, Nov. 29.—Reports from the Baltic province of Esthonia Wednesday said that Russian Bolshevik troops on Tuesday captured Pakov, 60 miles southwest of Petrograd, the fate of the volunteer northern army was unknown.

It was also reported that Dunaburg, 110 miles southeast of Riga, had been taken by the Bolshevik forces, and that Narva, eighty-one miles southwest of Petrograd, was being bombarded.

Vienna, the correspondent adds, "is in a sullen mood. The whole of German-Austria is afraid of Bolshevism. I understand there is barely sufficient food here for three weeks and only enough coal for a fortnight. Unless help arrives quickly hell will break loose. Already the people are buying rifles and machine guns."

The officials, the correspondent reports, complain that Hungary has food and the Czechs have coal, but that neither will part with its supplies. The officials want the Allies to put pressure on these Governments. He adds that the leader of the Red Guard, a young Jew named Klich, says he wishes to avoid Bolshevism if possible. The Austrian guards originally numbered 1000, but thousands of them turned to Bolshevik beliefs and have been disbanded until now, he says, only 800 remain.

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"Open An Account" and provide yourself with plenty of Warm Bed Clothes. Pay \$1.00 Weekly

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Walsh's Will Start You Housekeeping A comfortable home—This cherished possession is within the reach of everyone with a "Walsh" charge account.

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Specials in Dining Room FURNITURE This Quartered Oak Dining Room Suite \$150 Easy Payments

Jacobean finish, Heppelwhite design, 60-in. Buffet, 4 Pieces. A small deposit will send it home.

ONE LONE TURKEY IN WHOLE U. S. ARMY

Fifteen Officers of Third Division Had Real Thanksgiving Feast

By the Associated Press

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 29.—Only one turkey was served on Thanksgiving Day in the entire American army of occupation. This was at the mess of fifteen farsighted officers of the Bureau of Operations at the headquarters of the Third Division, at Bamberg.

The turkey was purchased November 11 and was fattened for the feast.

Other Thanksgiving dinners in the army varied according to the resources of the mess of officers and the ingenuity of the cooks. In some instances, the turkey was the only luxury and trimmings which always mark the last Thursday in November.

While the Americans had plenty of wholesome and substantial food, from the enemy lines came further reports of hunger among the released Allied prisoners, food riots among the defeated troops and civilian privations.

At the mess of the staff officers of the Thirty-second Division a quarter of venison was served. It was a gift from a resident of Luxembourg whose hunting preserve is near the division headquarters at Condorf. The officers at Second Division headquarters, at Larochette, had duck costing 40 to 50 francs apiece.

Chicken was the place of turkey at the tables of the officers of the First Division, at Canach. The chicken was nearly as expensive as duck. In some other divisions Luxembourg ham costing 20 francs a pound was served.

Among the men there was an abundant supply of beef, nuts and mince. The cooks vied with each other in supplying doughnuts, cakes and other forms of sweets, and the quartermaster managed to get through extra rations of chocolates.

There also were many pools among the men to buy poultry from the farmers. Some of the troops along the Moselle bought pike or river trout. The men enjoyed the holiday rest in anticipating their next forward step which will take them into Germany.

PERUVIAN CONSUL SAFE

German Agitators Blamed for Outbreak at Iquique

Lima, Peru, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—Senator H. LORA, the Peruvian consul who fled from Iquique, Chile, during the disturbance there last week, arrived in Lima today. There were no manifestations on the part of the Peruvians and a crowd of 100 persons welcomed him.

It is reported that anti-Peruvian demands continue in Santiago and Valparaiso.

Iquique newspapers received here give details of the anti-Peruvian outbreak there and show that during the trouble British and French establishments were attacked. This fact is viewed in Lima, as tending ground to the belief that German agitators were involved in the Iquique affair.

Fire in Coal Storage Yard

Fire in a coal storage yard belonging to the Philadelphia Ship Repair Company, at the foot of Fifteenth street, early today brought out several engines and caused great excitement before it was extinguished. The loss was slight.

GERMAN FLAG MUST FALL

Admiral Beatty Curtly Refuses to Let It Float Over Fleet

London, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—Admiral von Beatty, commander of the German fleet which surrendered to the Allies on November 21, has protested against the order of Admiral Sir David Beatty, of the British fleet, directing that the German flag be hauled down.

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