

PER LA DECISIONE RIGUARDO A FIUME

Il Supremo Concilio Riserva la Finale Decisione agli Alleati e Potenze Associate

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Parigi, 2 dicembre.—Il Supremo Concilio ha oggi deciso che in questione di Fiume non dovrà essere sistemata nel trattato di pace con l'Ungheria, ma riservata per la finale decisione agli Alleati ed alle Potenze associate.

Roma, 2 dicembre.—La lotta per dominare alla Camera dei Deputati la candidatura del candidato socialista ed i cattolici, i quali si sono posti decisamente gli uni contro gli altri.

Le prime scaramucce si avranno oggi, quando la Camera dovrà nominare il suo presidente ed i suoi vice-presidenti. I socialisti interverranno alla seduta e presteranno il giuramento di rito, riservandosi di presentare una mozione per far sì che il detto giuramento sia abolito, mediante un emendamento alla costituzione.

Il deputato Alessio era stato scelto prima dal Governo per candidato alla presidenza della Camera, ma poi per obiezioni dei membri del partito cattolico perché un violento anticlericale.

Anche il Senato del Regno procederà alle formalità simili alla Camera, ma l'elezione del Presidente è riservata al Re. Sembra che alla presidenza del Senato è stato suggerito il nome dell'on. Tittoni, e molto probabilmente il Sovrano farà cadere la scelta su di lui.

President Upholds Public, Not Classes

Continued From Page One. sory arbitration. The President goes on to say "in the matter of international disputes which have led to war, statesmen have sought to set up as a remedy arbitration for war. Does not this point the way for the settlement of industrial disputes by the establishment of a tribunal, fair and just to all, which will settle industrial disputes which in the past led to war and disaster?"

The parallel is not perfectly clear, for the President himself, when he set to work to organize the world against future wars, rejected the plan of arbitration and caused to be incorporated into the treaty of Versailles a covenant of a league of nations. The President has not himself been a strong believer in international tribunals, such as he turns to now as a parallel to his organization of industrial society.

Therefore, it is not well, perhaps, to insist too strongly upon the letter of this parallel. But in general, the statesmen who urged arbitration urged it not on the ground that it would prevent all wars, but on the ground that it would deter the resort to war. Given a certain period in which to think over their grievances and forced to talk them over in the open before impartial third parties, it was felt that there would be few wars. Arbitration would give time for cooling off.

And it is some such arbitration as this in industrial disputes that close advisers of the President have had in mind. It was proposed by some members of the public group in the unhappy industrial conference ended recently that the right to strike should be positively denied only to certain employees of the state, such as policemen, firemen, soldiers, etc.

It was proposed also that there should be a sort of industrial twilight zone, where, though the industry was in private hands, the national interest should be paramount, such as the railroads, coal mines, etc., where the right to strike should not be denied, but where it should be made conditional.

In such industries arbitration should be compulsory to this extent, that no strike should be called until a certain number of days, had been given for investigation of claims by an impartial public tribunal which should recommend, etc., which labor and capital, etc., which labor and capital, etc., which labor and capital, etc.

In other industries, more local in character, it was proposed that there should be no limitation upon the right to strike. But even with this restriction it was not suggested that the right of collective bargaining through labor unions should be officially recognized.

Wilson Takes Middle Ground. The language which the President uses in his message is consistent with his plan for regulating industrial disputes, which is essentially a labor view that the right to strike should not be limited in any respect, and the opposite view enunciated by Senator Cummins, in that it should be denied in a great many important industries.

Some such compromise is likely to come out of the present industrial conference, which is sitting behind closed doors here in Washington. And some such compromise may stand a chance of acceptance by Congress, even in this presidential campaign year. An industrial tribunal is almost sure to be set up, the only question being exactly what are to be its powers.

The recent vote in the House of Representatives indicates that Congress is in no mood, even in so nearly public an employment, as that of the railway workers, to deny flatly the right to strike.

But it is not improbable that Congress would put the railroads, the coal mines and one or two other industries in a twilight zone where the right to strike would be conditional upon first accepting investigation and arbitration by a public tribunal.

The sense that what we have in this country is the beginning of a class war is growing stronger. It is this which drove the administration in the coal strike to violate pledges made in its name, when the Lever act was passed.

and resort to measures of dubious utility to protect the public interest. Class war came upon us with no machinery for asserting the paramountcy of the interests of the whole people which the President stoutly maintains in the words of his message already quoted.

What the President is feeling his way toward is machinery which will guard the country against repeating the follies and ineptitudes of the administration's cause in attempting to meet the coal strike.

It is toward this end that the present industrial conference is directed. And it is in fact which the President has in mind in his message, which is full of the sense that at last something new and threatening has arisen in this country, the beginning of a definite class struggle.

While not hesitating to use the word "class," the mind of the White House turns with fondness to the ideals of other days.

"We are," the President smiles, "a partnership or nothing that is worth while." But somehow out of his administration has emerged something else to which he feels impelled to address in one of his last sentences solemn words of warning.

"Let those beware who would take the shorter road of disorder and revolution." The President hardly hands this industrial problem over to Congress, His words upon it are an essay of a preachment addressed to the country rather than a recommendation. This problem will be the big bequest of Wilson to his successors, and it is one of the tragedies of politics that it should be so.

Henry Clay Frick, Steel King, Dies

Continued From Page One. York not many years ago, far surpassing in magnificence the Carnegie mansion, just as back in the '90s the Frick office building in Pittsburgh, erected just next door to the Carnegie structure, nobly finer in finish and equipment than the latter.

This was not vanity, simply and solely, on the part of the former coke king, but an indomitable desire on his part to have and to hold the best attainable, whether in the business world in which he undeniably was a past-master, or in the sphere of art, as shown in the superb collection of paintings that adorn the library of his New York home. These include Hans Holbein's "Christina of Denmark"; Franz Hals's "Portrait of a Woman," and others of almost equal world celebrity. For the first named of these Mr. Frick is said to have paid \$300,000, and for the other \$157,000.

The rise of Henry Clay Frick to the millionaire class before he had fairly entered the stage of maturity—this, too,

from a position in life really humble—reads almost like a fairy story. Born on a farm in West Overton, Allegheny county, December 19, 1840, seventy years ago, of parents in moderate circumstances, he was virtually adopted at an early age by his maternal grandfather, Abraham Overholt, who was a rich landowner.

His schooling was meager. After a few years in common school, Chester Military Academy and Otterbein University, he became at the age of sixteen, a clerk, and a little later a book-keeper in his grandfather's distillery.

Just come of age, he appeared in Pittsburgh one day as the agent of a firm of coke dealers and his activity and intelligence pushed him to the fore very rapidly. A year or two later he joined a company to build the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, a coke line. It was opened in 1871 and laid the basis of the Frick fortune.

Saw Millions in Coke. That same year Mr. Frick organized the corporation of Frick & Co., coke dealers, he bought 300 acres of soft-coal lands and fifty-one coke ovens in the Connellsville region and a year later added 150 ovens to its equipment.

In the panic of 1873 coke fell to ninety cents a ton. Everybody wanted to sell out. But Frick saw the possibilities of the industry. He persuaded Judge Thomas Mellon, the Pittsburgh banker, to invest with him, and with this he bought out his partners. This was the beginning of his alliance with the Mellons. It is said Mr. Mellon sent J. E. Corey to investigate Frick and the

letter was found in a cabin consisting of two tiny rooms. Coke rose after the panic to \$5 a ton. Mr. Frick was nearly a millionaire before he was thirty years old.

The business grew until it was organized in 1882 as the H. C. Frick Coal Co., with \$2,000,000 capital, holding 3000 acres of coal beds and 1026 ovens.

His Alliance With Carnegie. Now came the alliance with Andrew Carnegie, the ironmaster. Mr. Frick exchanged a half interest in the coke company for an interest in the Carnegie steel business. Both businesses made rapid progress. In 1880 Mr. Carnegie made Frick chairman of Carnegie Bros. & Co., Ltd., a reorganization of Carnegie Bros. He did this in order that Mr. Frick might lead Carnegie's fight with his employees, some of whom were making wages as high as \$15 a day, due to changes in steelmaking conditions.

The result was the great Homestead strike. But before this Mr. Frick had strengthened the monopoly of the Carnegie steel industry. He also unified the company further under the new

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Carnegie Steel Co., Ltd. Then Mr. Carnegie went to the seclusion of Scotland and the big fight was on.

The workers seized and fortified the Homestead steel plant. They deported the sheriff and his deputies. Mr. Frick imported 300 armed private detectives, who were defeated and disarmed by the strikers in a pitched battle, with a casualty list of ten killed and sixty wounded. State troops then quieted the district.

On July 23, 1892, Alexander Berkman, an anarchist, shot Mr. Frick several times in his private office and also stabbed him. In thirteen days Mr. Frick was actively at work, and throughout these thirteen days from his sick bed he had directed the campaign against the strikers every day.

Mr. Frick now took a large part in the remarkable growth of the Carnegie Steel Co. The company built the Union Railway to connect its plants, con-

tracted for enormous amounts of ore in the Mesabi field of Lake Superior, and built a railroad to Lake Erie and a line of steamships for lake traffic.

Power in Wall Street. Mr. Frick became a decided power in Wall street. He is said to have made \$8,000,000 in one speculative deal in Reading Railway stocks. He became a power in the Cambria Steel Co., the Norfolk and Western Railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania.

Mr. Frick now became an ally of the genius Edward H. Harriman. He was one of the powers in the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and is credited with having a large share in choice of Philander C. Knox for the United States Senate.

In 1881 Mr. Frick married Adelaide Howard Childs, daughter of the late Asa P. Childs, of Pittsburgh. He leaves

a son, Childs Frick, and a daughter, Miss Helen Clay Frick.

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To Consumers of FLOUR

The UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION bought last Tuesday, November 25th, 500,000 barrels of Pure Wheat Flour. This flour is being packed in 12-pound and 24 1/2-pound packages, under the trade name of UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION STANDARD PURE WHEAT FLOUR. We expect to be able by December 10th to get this flour into the retail stores of the larger cities to be sold to the public at prices around 75c per 12-pound package, and \$1.50 per 24 1/2-pound package.

Many retailers are already handling similar flour at about similar prices, but other retailers say their customers insist on buying highly separated patent flour at higher prices. We will supply UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION STANDARD PURE WHEAT FLOUR at any point in the United States in paper sacks, either 12-pound, or 24 1/2-pound, or mixed, at \$10.43 per barrel in car lots, or in cotton 24 1/2-pound sacks at \$10.80 per barrel, car lots. The only condition of sale is that this flour will be retailed at prices not over \$1.55 per 24 1/2-pound sack paper, or \$1.60 per 24 1/2-pound sack cotton.

If public officials, consumers' associations or leagues, or other responsible associations should advise us that there is no pure wheat flour on sale at retail stores in their communities at about these prices we will endeavor to make this flour available, preferably through the established trade channels, in the respective communities.

Note: UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION STANDARD PURE WHEAT FLOUR is not "War Flour," or "Victory Flour," but is a standard quality flour of straight grade, made of the best wheat and used in large quantities before the war by both bakers and the grocery trade. It will make good bread and its use will result in large savings as compared with the present prices of certain patent flours.

Watch this space for further announcement. UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION H. D. IRWIN, Second Vice President 272 Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa.

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