

# GEORGE CAN'T FREE CORK MAYOR

## Government's Policy Unchanged, His Majesty Is Informed by Ministers

### MORE RIOTING IN BELFAST

By the Associated Press  
London, Aug. 27.—Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, today broke the fifth day of his hunger strike in much the same condition as yesterday. He was weak this morning, but was conscious and able to speak a little.

It was said Mayor MacSwiney might live another week if his lungs have not been attacked as a result of a previous illness.

It is stated that the king, through Lord Stamfordham, his secretary, consulted with the responsible ministers, but that the policy of the government remains unchanged.

Redmond Howard sent another long appeal to the king, complaining that the home secretary had refused to see him today.

Mary MacSwiney, the lord mayor's sister, yesterday replied to the telegram which Premier Lloyd George sent her yesterday from Lucerne. She said:

"I made no appeal to you for exceptional treatment for my brother. I warned you of your responsibility in event of his death. He and his comrades demand their freedom as a right. If my brother or any of his comrades must die to win that freedom, they do so willingly and we are proud of them, but their death lies on you and your government."

Belfast, Ireland, Aug. 27.—(By A. P.)—The disorders in Belfast ceased after 2 o'clock this morning and a portion of the military was withdrawn from the streets, special constables patrolling the thoroughfares.

Last night's casualties included one person killed and a considerable number wounded. The military had to be repeatedly fired on in the darkness. Enormous damage was done by twenty fires.

Dublin, Aug. 27.—Replying to the appeal of the Irish peace conference in behalf of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, Home Secretary Short telegraphed yesterday:

"I am very sorry. The decision is the decision of the cabinet, and I cannot alter it."

Paris, Aug. 27.—George Gavan Duffy, Irish member of Parliament, who today left for London, yesterday published a letter he sent to Premier Millerand yesterday, appealing to France to intervene for the release of Lord Mayor MacSwiney.

## Russia Not Likely to Renew Attack

Continued from Page One  
Official circles there are indications of an increasing feeling that the negotiations may come to nothing, although there have been official announcements to the contrary.

The militarists are advocating a continuance of the war to compel Russia to seek terms. Change in the Danzig situation has had a tendency to encourage the militarist elements. Observers here say they believe the public generally desires peace and are hopeful that the Minsk negotiations will bring it.

The Socialists from time to time have proposed peace demands which show they are dissatisfied with the government's policy. Socialists are urging the resignation of Ignace Daszinski, a Socialist leader, who became vice premier when Vincent Witos was ousted premier.

Various party strikes, which were quelled during the crisis when Warsaw was endangered, are now reviving. The National Democrats are more openly campaigning against President Pilsudski.

The opponents of M. Dmowski, the Nationalist Democratic leader, are contending that he attempted to overthrow the government during the crisis. They are insisting on a convocation of the Diet, and the speaker has called a meeting of the party leaders for the purpose of deciding the date for the assembling of the Diet. The Democrats take the stand that it is impossible to conclude peace without the authority of the Diet.

General Tuchaevski, known as the "Soviet Napoleon," has been relieved of his post as commander-in-chief of the Bolshevik army on the Polish front because of his failure to take Warsaw according to information given to the press here.

Leon Trotsky, Bolshevik minister of war and marine, has resigned the command of the army, it is reported by Bolshevik officers who have been taken prisoner.

French Bolshevik forces released from the Finnish frontier have been rushed toward Grodno in an endeavor to head off the Polish advances, and if possible, to rescue thousands of the Red army hemmed in by the Poles according to the latest military information. Going to the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty, thousands of Reds, it is reported, are being transferred to the Polish front.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—(By A. P.)—It is expected the number of fugitive Russian Soviet troops, who are accompanied by many women and children in their flight from Poland to East Prussia, number about 75,000. The ministry of defense will be obliged to transport the Russians to Pillau, twenty-five miles west of Königsberg, where they will be embarked for Swinemünde, near Stettin, or some other German Baltic port, on route to camps in the interior.

Because of her proclaimed neutrality, Germany is obliged to confine the fugitive Russians until the Russia-Polish hostilities are ended. There are still 150,000 German and Polish prisoners in various German camps, and the food and quarantine questions present difficult problems. In addition, the confiscation of Russian rubles under German customs regulations threatens to leave the Bolshevik penniless. Members of the interrelated control commission at Königsberg are co-operating with German border officials in the systematic disposing of the arms and munitions brought in by the Russians. Included among the fugitives are units from several cavalry divisions.

London, Aug. 27.—(By A. P.)—The Soviet reply to the note of Arthur J. Balfour, Lord President of the council, signifying the willingness of the British Government to withdraw from the issue in the Russian peace talks to Poland concerning the army of Pilsudski, is under consideration.

# GOVERNOR'S SHOOT WON BY MUSGROVE

## Sixteenth Regiment Sergeant Forges Forward Last Day at Mt. Gretna

### HE GETS 250 OF 300 POINTS

Camp Thompson, Mt. Gretna, Pa., Aug. 27.—The Governor's medal match, held here the last two days, was captured by Sergeant Frank M. Musgrove, Company F, Sixteenth Regiment, who made the high score of 250 out of a possible 300 points.

Considering the fact that the final stage was held yesterday on the 1000-yard range, the accomplishment of Sergeant Musgrove is regarded as one of the best records made here in ten years. At the close of the second stage Musgrove held fourth place, with a score of 172. In the final stage he forged to the front, displacing Lieutenant Kirkwood, Company D, Separate Battalion, who a day previous had held the highest honor on the Sixteenth Infantry rifle range.

Kirkwood Second  
Lieutenant Kirkwood finished second with a score of 247, followed by Sergeant Blake Lightner, Company G of the Tenth Infantry, who scored 243. The other high marks were made by Sergeant Herbert O. Dietz, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry, with a score of 237, Sergeant William P. Hazlett, Company F, Third Infantry, who took sixth place with the score of 229. The other men were: Sergeant Samuel W. Hamilton, Company I, Tenth Infantry, with a score of 215; Sergeant William P. Hazlett, Company F, Third Infantry, who took sixth place with the score of 229. The other men were: Sergeant Samuel W. Hamilton, Company I, Tenth Infantry, with a score of 215; Sergeant William P. Hazlett, Company F, Third Infantry, who took sixth place with the score of 229.

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## DANZIG COUNCIL WARNED BY TOWER

Danzig, Aug. 26.—(By A. P.)—At today's sitting of the Danzig state council Sir Reginald Tower, allied high commissioner in Danzig, stated that the past few weeks had shown that peace and order had not yet been restored in Danzig and that the constitutional assembly's recent resolution concerning neutrality was unwarranted as Danzig is not yet a free state.

Sir Reginald charged the assembly with hampering the transport of munitions for Poland and the return of Poles to the country. He added that more foreign troops were landed it would be the fault of the people of Danzig themselves, because they had not respected the terms of the peace treaty, and the town would have to pay the cost of the increased occupational forces.

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## POLES UNWILLING TO HALT ADVANCE

Washington, Aug. 27.—(By A. P.)—Publication of the Polish answer to the American note of August 21, suggesting that Poland should not transgress Russian boundaries, has been deferred pending the military conference with the government at Warsaw. The note is said "not to be disappointing" from the American point of view.

Some divergence of opinion has been indicated as to the "demographic line" or the line of the Supreme Council, upon reaching which, the American note urged, the victorious Polish armies should halt their counter-offensive against the Bolsheviks. Official comments of the French foreign office as well as the statements of Polish officials here have disclosed this difference of opinion. It would be a disaster for the Polish pursuit to stop short of complete defeat of the Bolsheviks, even if that purpose took the Polish troops to the Baltic coast.

There is every indication today that the diplomatic discussion now in progress revolved upon whether Polish forces should stop where they now are, upon the line of the Supreme Council, or whether they should pursue the Bolsheviks and withdraw later to the line.

Today a competition match is being held for the eighteen men having the highest scores of the present competition. Of these the ten best shots will be selected to attend the match at Sea Girt, N. J., beginning next Tuesday.

# MARK LANDING OF PILGRIMS

## Titled Englishmen Go to Holland to Celebrate Tercentenary of Event

### CHILEAN TROOPS MUTINY

Many Killed and Wounded by Machine Gun Fire

Lima, Peru, Aug. 26.—(By A. P.)—Reports received through official channels from the Peruvian frontier state that serious mutinies, resulting in the killing of a number of persons, have occurred within the last few days among 15,000 Chilean troops concentrated in Tacna and Arica.

The mobilization reported is allegedly for the purpose of removing from Santiago and Valparaiso troops which were favorable to the presidential candidacy of Arturo Alessandri, non-member of the Liberal Alliance.

The reports state that the troops are clamoring to be returned to their homes. Machine guns were used during the disturbances and many were killed and wounded, the advices state.

# PHILADELPHIA ELKS FEATURE IN PARADE

## Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, "Best Appearing" at State Convention in Allentown

### WAS WITNESSED BY 40,000

Allentown, Pa., Aug. 27.—Philadelphia Lodge, No. 2, the largest in Pennsylvania, won a large share of the prizes awarded yesterday afternoon, after what was declared the biggest and best Elks' parade in the history of the order in this state.

The procession wound up at the fair grounds, where, during the progress of a carnival that marked the end of the festivities of the Elks' convention, the prizes were awarded as follows: Elks' parade for best all-around appearance, Mahanoy City; special drill and mounted squad, Philadelphia No. 2; hand-somest float, Mahanoy City; oldest Elk

# NAMED BISHOP OF ERIE

## Pope Benedict Appoints Monsignor John Mark Gannon

### Rome, Aug. 27.—(By A. P.)—Pope Benedict, in a decree to the Consistorial Congregation yesterday, transferred Monsignor John Mark Gannon to the bishopric of Erie, Pa.

Monsignor Gannon has been the auxiliary bishop of the Erie diocese as titular bishop of Nolpolis.

# YOUR WINTER'S COAL

## Have you taken thought of your winter's coal?

### It is still under ground awaiting the activities of the men about the mines to bring it to the surface, load it on the cars and start it toward your bin.

The activities of the men at the mines, here and elsewhere, have been suspended by order of the United Mine Workers.

We profess to be nothing more than spectators of what is going on in the coal fields of Illinois and Kansas, but the proceedings here have such bearing upon our condition in the Williamson field, that we are constrained briefly to bring them to notice.

The strikers there are under solemn contract, guaranteed by the officers of the United Mine Workers, to perform certain service at a stated rate of wages for a given term of years. In spite of this contract, to which miners, operators and the government of the United States were parties, the miners, under sanction and protection of the United Mine Workers, laid down their tools and quit their work.

So flagrant was the violation of contract in Illinois that the President of the United States when asked to provide a way of settlement, rebuked the United Mine Workers' organization for its repeated violations of contract. He said:

"It is with a feeling of profound regret and sorrow that I learned that many of the members of your organization, particularly in the state of Illinois, have engaged in a strike in violation of the award of the bituminous coal commission, and your agreement with the government that the findings of the commission would be accepted by you as final and binding. I am distressed not only because your action in refusing to mine coal upon the terms which you had accepted may result in great suffering in many households during the coming winter and interfere with the continuation of industrial and agricultural activity, which is the basis of the prosperity which you in common with the balance of our people have been enjoying, but also, and what is of far more importance, because the violation of the terms of your solemn obligation impairs your good name, destroys the confidence which is the basis of all mutual agreements and threatens the very foundation of fair industrial relations. No government, no employer, no person having any reputation to protect can afford to enter into contractual relations with any organization which systematically or repeatedly violates its contracts."

In Kansas, the contention has not been for higher wages, as in Illinois, but for the acceptance of a five-day week and a six-hour day.

The contract in Kansas provides that: "pending a final settlement of any dispute the mine shall continue in operation and all miners, mine laborers and parties involved shall remain at work, except discharged employees."

The interest of the Williamson field operators in these strikes, as well as the 705 other strikes held and maintained by the miners in Kansas during forty-five months, is the evidence that the United Mine Workers do not keep their contracts. This fact has been observed by us, just the same as by the President of the United States, who made it the subject of a stinging rebuke.

The cessation of work in the Williamson coal field is due to a contest over the organization of this field by the United Mine Workers.

The Williamson field operators find themselves influenced by many valid objections to the control of the miners of this field by the United Mine Workers. We might, safely and easily, rest our case with the public upon the charge lodged by the President of the United States and justified by a multitude of circumstances that they do not value and enforce the contracts that they made. No business concern will, voluntarily, or under pressure that it can avoid, accept contracts not safeguarded by reliability and good faith.

Permit us, now, to draw this subject to the attention of those depending on bituminous coal for the warmth of their hearths, next winter. We will presume that you are interested. We will presume no difficulty on your part in recalling the hardships when the United Mine Workers closed all the mines under their control in November-December, 1919. We doubt not that you will recall that the Williamson and adjoining nonunion fields furnished you your almost total supply of coal during that crucial time. Now, then, for an open secret. The Williamson field has been chosen by the United Mine Workers as the key to the adjoining Pocahontas, Winding Gulf, Raleigh and Logan fields in West Virginia and the fields of eastern Kentucky. If they can make their break through this field their chances are enlarged for subsequent supremacy in the other coal fields mentioned.

Give them supremacy over this territory and they will have control of practically the entire bituminous coal production of the United States. With that control they will have easily within their grasp the power which they sought in 1919, of freezing the country into submission to the program outlined by their National Convention, of

Nationalization of the coal industry; Co-operation instead of competition; Six-hour day and five-day week; The right to bargain with the government.

What would this power to shut off coal production mean to the warming of YOUR hearth and the heating of YOUR kitchen range?

The Williamson field and those immediately contiguous to it as enumerated above, have a production capacity of 5,000,000 tons a month, or 25,000,000 tons during the five winter months.

Accepting the usual estimate of a ton per month per family, which will likely hold true, the capacity of these fields, if undisturbed, will yield provision for five million families during the winter season.

Assuming again that the ordinary family is correctly estimated by census statistics at five persons, these fields have the capacity of providing 25,000,000 people, or about one-fourth of the total population, with their winter's fuel supply.

These figures and estimates are only suggestive, but are worthy of consideration. The railroads must have fuel to carry fuel to you. The navy and the shipping interests will have demands that must be attended to. And unless industry is supplied, there are but few that will be able to provide their fuel supply.

Is not this statement worthy of studious, conscientious, family-loving consideration?

The United Mine Workers has defied industry. It has defied the American family. It is contemptuous of its contracts with operators. It scorns public necessities.

May we not ask YOU as an independent coal user, whether you wish, in view of your personal convenience and necessity and comfort, to depend upon our efforts and strategy in providing your winter's supply of coal, or upon the good faith of an organization that wantonly breaks its contracts and is lacking in sympathy for the personal, public and industrial demands of all coal users?

This is our second address through the press to the coal users of the country. We desire to acknowledge with appreciation the many responses made by readers of our former address, and their tender of support in the fight we are making. Our sole purpose in going to the public is to advise and warn the people of the possibility of fuel trouble during next winter, that they may lodge the blame therefor where it properly belongs—upon the United Mine Workers of America.

# NEW YORK EXCURSION

## \$3.00 Sunday, Sept. 5th

### PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY

Special train leaves Reading at 10:30 A. M. for Philadelphia, and returns at 11:15 P. M. Round trip fare \$3.00. Includes breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Seats reserved. Tickets on sale at Reading, Philadelphia, and Allentown.

PHOTOPLAYS  
The following theatres obtain their pictures through the STANLEY Company of America, which is a guarantee of early showing of the finest productions. Ask for the theatre in your locality obtaining pictures through the Stanley Company of America.

APOLLO 522 and Thompson Sts. Lou Telegen in "Blind Youth".

ARCADIA Chestnut below 10th St. Billie Burke in "Away Goes Prudence".

BALTIMORE 51st & Baltimore St. Tom Mix in "Desert Love".

BROADWAY Broad & Snyder Ave. Jack London's "Burning Daylight".

CAPITOL 722 Market Street. Madge Kennedy in "Dollars and Sense".

COLONIAL 6th & Maplewood Ave. Richard Barthelmess in "The Idol Dancer".

EMPRESS Main St. & Market St. Tom Mix in "The Bandeville".

FAIRMONT 20th & Girard Ave. Katherine Macdonald in "The Bachelor".

FAMILY THEATRE—1311 Market St. Fritz Brundage in "Who Shall Take My Life?".

56TH ST. Theatre below Spruce St. William Ruffell in "Blam-Bang Jim".

FRANKFORD 47th Frankford Ave. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

GREAT NORTHERN Broad St. at 5th St. Richard Barthelmess in "The Idol Dancer".

IMPERIAL 6th & Walnut Sts. Pauline Frederick in "The Woman in Room Thirteen".

LEADER 41st & Lancaster Ave. Ethel Clayton in "The Ladder of Lies".

LIBERTY Broad & Columbia Ave. McLean and May in "Let's Be Fashionable".

333 MARKET STREET THEATRE William Ruffell in "Twin of Suffering Creek".

MODEL 420 South St. Charles Ray in "Alam Clock Army".

OVERBROOK 6th and Arch Sts. D. W. Griffith in "The Great Impersonation".

PALACE 1214 Market Street. Louise Glaum in "The Sea Wolf".

PRINCESS 1018 Market Street. Special Car in "The Sea Wolf".

REGENT Market St. below 17th St. Will Rogers in "Jerk Call Me Jim".

RIALTO Germantown Ave. Clara M. Young in "For the Soul of Raphael".

RUBY Market St. below 17th St. Rex Ray in "Dangers Trails".

SAVOY 1211 Market Street. Eileen Hervey in "Her Honor the Mayor".

SHERWOOD 84th and Baltimore Ave. Eugene O'Brien in "A Good and His Money".

STANLEY MARKET ABOVE 16TH ST. Norma Talman in "The Nixons".

VICTORIA MARKET ST. AT 9TH ST. Katherine Macdonald in "The Bachelor".

BELMONT 322 ABOVE MARKET ST. W. S. Hart in "Starring His Life".

CEDAR 90th & Cedar Avenue. W. S. Hart in "Starring His Life".

COLISEUM MARKET BETWEEN BROAD & WALNUT STS. Treasure Stevenson in "Treasure Stevenson".

JUMBO FRONT ST. & GIRARD AVE. Jumbo Junction on Frankford Ave. "Paris Green".

LOCUST 52d and Locust Streets. Maie 1930. Eves. 6:30 to 11 P. M. "The Prince Charming".

NIXON 32d and Market Sts. Sunshine Comedy in "Through the Keyhole".

RIVOLI 32d and Sansom Sts. Charles Ray in "Home Comes Home".

STRAND GERMANTOWN AVE. THOMAS MORGAN IN "THE PRINCE CHARM".

WEST ALLEGHENY 25th & Jackson St. Jack Pickford in "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come".

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