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RADICALS' STRIKE TIES UP INQUIRY

Men Held at Ellis Island Make Demands.

REMOVAL OF BARS ASKED

Congressional Committee Meets With Open Defiance.

REASONS ARE UNCOVERED

Washington's Delay in Acting Upon Cases Following Original Arrests Is Blamed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—A strike called by 60 singing, but otherwise silent, Russian "reds" who are awaiting deportation hearings, tied up the immigration service on Ellis island today, and left the officials wondering what they are going to do next, if the service is not to become a perpetual joke.

In full view of the immigration committee of the house, which is investigating conditions in the department of labor, the "reds" announced at 11 o'clock today that they would have no more trials until their "demands" were granted. And after a day of proceedings which were characterized by Congressman Slegel as a "farce," the "reds" still were maintaining their point.

In an investigation of the "strike" which was immediately begun by the committee, whose members, hailing from the west, expressed frank astonishment that such things were possible, several reasons were developed why the problem that confronts the present administrative officials at the island is difficult.

In the first place, it appeared that three leaders of the strikers and nine others were men who had been originally arrested by the department of labor at periods ranging from three months to two years ago, their trials had and the papers forwarded to Washington, where final action had apparently been either forgotten or neglected. Meanwhile the defendants had been released on bail free to roam about the country until they were again picked up in the recent raids.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Fifty-nine radicals were on strike against attending their deportation hearings at Ellis island today and forced the hearings to be suspended, despite the presence of the house immigration committee investigating the deportation problems. They struck to have the iron barrier removed when they have visitors.

The committee advised Commissioner Byron H. Uhl to use force if necessary to compel the strikers to attend for hearing to attend, holding that he had sufficient authority under the interpretation of the law by the United States supreme court.

The commissioner sent to the detention cage for Nicolai Kurovata, arrested in a recent raid in Newark, N. J. There was no response from the cage and nobody at the island knew which of the men in the pen was Kurovata. The radicals continued to play handball and mandolins and a few sang "the Internationale," while the inspector in charge of the law division of the immigration service, Augustus P. Sheil, returned empty handed to report to the committee.

Test Is Promised.

"Let's see who's running this island, the defendants or the officials," said Representative Baker of California, a member of the committee, and forthwith the strikers' arms brought in the counsel for the radicals, Frank Schorr, who emigrated from Russia in 1904, and was graduated from the New York University law school in 1913. He was about to leave the island for the mainland.

At the committee's request he told his clients the law required them to attend their hearings. All but seven of the 60 segregated radicals then reiterated their refusal to attend the hearing until the barrier was removed.

Mr. Uhl informed Schorr that the iron mesh would remain in place and announced that the deportation hearings would be continued tomorrow. Just how he would solve the puzzle of identifying the radicals he did not announce. Their counsel professed not to know all of his clients by sight.

Word of the strike came to the committee when Mr. Uhl, questioned as to delays in deportations and in appeals by debarred immigrants, was testifying as to inadequate personnel and accommodations.

Letter Is Presented.

He read the following letter he had received just after the law officers had concluded one deportation hearing:

"Mr. Uhl:—In view of the fact that your promise and word which Isaac Schorr, our attorney, brought over to us as to the matter of visits, to wit: That no iron mesh or net or any other barrier would be placed between us and our friends at the time of their visit to the island has been broken by someone, we believe by your subordinates.

"We, the inmates of room 202, declare that we demand that you give us a personal guarantee undersigned by you to the effect that at no time, neither during the hearings nor after"

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HINES AND RAILWAY MEN SIGN NEW SCALE

EIGHT-HOUR BASIC DAY IS ESTABLISHED BY PACT.

Overtime Pay Granted to Some of Workers After 8 Hours and to Others After 10.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—A new wage and working agreement was signed late today between the railroad administration and officials of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes and Railway Shop Laborers.

While demands of the union were not fully met, the eight-hour basic day was established for track laborers and others of that classification. Mr. Hines says, "The new contract provides overtime for regular section laborers and other employes in this classification except laborers in extra or floating gangs, whose employment is seasonal and temporary in character, and certain employes whose positions do not require continuous manual labor will be paid on the basis of time and one-half after the eight hours of continuous service exclusive of the meal period thus applying the same principle which was established last year for important classes of railroad workers."

"Heretofore such maintenance employes have worked overtime at pro-rata rates for the ninth and tenth hour and time and one-half after the tenth hour. Under the agreement laborers in extra or floating gangs whose employment is seasonal or temporary in character will be paid overtime at a pro-rata rate for the ninth and tenth hour and time and one-half after the tenth hour, whereas employes holding positions not requiring continuous manual labor, such as track, bridge and highway crossing watchmen, signal men at railway non-interlocked crossings, lampmen, engine watchmen at isolated points and pumpers, will continue to be paid for their present hours of work a monthly rate equal to their present pay."

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BLOND ESKIMOS' COLOR EXPLAINED

Stefansson Man Calls Them "Throwbacks."

VIKING ANCESTRY IS SCOUTED

First White Explorers Held Accountable for Markings.

ARCTIC TRIP DESCRIBED

James K. Crawford, Out of Far North First Time in 15 Years, Wins Bride—Starts Back.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 24.—(Special.)—James K. Crawford, Arctic hunter and trapper and member of the second Stefansson expedition, is out of the frozen north for the first time in 15 years and expresses surprise that the general public credits the existence of a lost tribe of Scandinavians in the Arctic known generally as Stefansson's blonde Eskimos discovered by Stefansson, he says, and he declares that Stefansson does not disagree with him, as he terms it, a "throw back" as he terms it, the first white explorer that went with Stefansson when he came across the "blondes" and had an opportunity to study them and discuss them with the great explorer.

Only Few Are Found.

"Mr. Stefansson himself will tell you that there is little probability of these natives being descendants of Eric the Red or any other of the ancient Vikings," Mr. Crawford said tonight. "On Victoria Land there are probably three tribes or villages of Eskimos to be found. There are less than a dozen so far as we were able to learn in the whole land. They have gray eyes, light eyebrows, reddish brown hair, and their skin was slightly lighter than their brethren, but the skin color would not be noticed at first, it is so like the color of the other natives.

"The natives made it known that they had never seen white men before and it is very probable that they did not, as Mr. Stefansson's party was undoubtedly the first in that part of the world in their time. Their ancestors, however, did see white men, probably men looking for new land, who did not live to get back to civilization. Such expeditions are not infrequent in the history of the north, the recurrence of the features of the whites in different villages is rare.

"There was one little girl who possessed the most pronounced markings of all. She was the daughter of two natives who were as dark as any of the northern natives, whose hair she had inherited from her mother.

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2.)

SUPPLY OF TURKEYS SHORT AT ROSEBURG

THANKSGIVING MARKETING IS ABOUT HALF LAST YEAR'S.

Average Weight Is 10 Pounds; Price 41 1/2 Cents; Farmers Said to Be Holding for Christmas

ROSEBURG, Or., Nov. 24.—(Special.)—The supply of Thanksgiving turkeys from this county was considerably below the number usually disposed of by growers here for the holiday season, as the aggregate results demonstrate.

A careful survey of the market indicates that something less than 2000 birds were marketed by producers at this point last week, against a total number of approximately 10,000 sold during the same period last year. The total weight of the turkeys was in the neighborhood of 50,000 pounds, as buyers state that ten pounds each would be a fair average.

It is believed that as many more were marketed at Oakland, while probably 2000 more were sold at other railway points in the county.

The birds were pronounced excellent quality and the prevailing price paid to producers was 41 1/2 cents per pound.

Many farmers are said to be holding their turkeys for the Christmas market, and it is believed that fully as many will be sold at that time as were disposed of for Thanksgiving.

WEST POINT IS SPURNED

Chance to Study for Commissions Has Little Appeal Now.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—Appointments to the military academy at West Point and the naval academy at Annapolis are failing to attract Oregon men.

Representative Hawley Has Asked for Applications from Men in the First Congressional District.

Two Principals and six alternates are to be recommended to Mr. Hawley for appointment to the naval academy and one principal and two alternates for the military academy.

The response thus far has been so slight that it is feared there will not be enough candidates to fill the various places.

The examinations are to be held here December 8.

COIN PASSED; EGGS TAKEN

Burglars in Helena Have Keen Appreciation of Values.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 24.—With eggs at 85 cents a dozen, burglars passed up the cash in a till at a grocery store early today, taking 22 dozen eggs.

The police are endeavoring to locate the eggs.

PAPERS' FUTURE DUBIOUS

News Print Problem Serious, Say Southern Publishers.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 24.—The Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, meeting here to consider the news print problem, agreed today that consumption must be curbed in the north, it was declared, the smaller newspapers could not survive.

LAUREO, TEXAS, NOV. 24.—While the Mexican foreign office has given an opinion that the Carranza government should wait action by the Mexican courts in the Consul Jenkins case before final disposition of the matter, the government has decided to answer the American note regarding the case, according to information received here today from Mexico City.

The Mexican foreign office, according to this advice, had given an opinion that the government's final decision in the matter should await action of the courts, "as to hasten the decision of the judge would violate the law."

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 24.—The trial by courtmartial of General Felipe Angeles, the Villa leader who was captured recently near Parral, began today, according to an announcement by Andres G. Garcia, consul-general at El Paso. No details of the proceedings had reached Mr. Garcia up to a late hour today.

BRITISH CONTROL SEAS

American Flag Lowered From Masthead of Liner Impetator.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Control of the international mercantile marine has been definitely placed in the hands of England and Englishmen, according to the Liverpool Post.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The former Hamburg-American liner Impetator, which was held in Germany during the war and later served as an American transport, today was turned over by the United States shipping board to the Cunard line for service, December 16 has been announced as its sailing date.

After Captain R. Grace White, her American commander, had read to the crew the orders turning her over to the Cunard line, the American flag was lowered from the masthead and the inter-allied flag raised.

MEN'S EASTER SUITS GOING UP, PREDICTION

RETAILERS MAINTAIN FEDERAL TAXES ARE REASON.

High Cost of Labor Also Assigned as Cause of Wholesale Jump From \$27 to \$36 an Outfit.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Retail clothiers, in accounting for the prevailing high prices of men's clothing, at a hearing today before the commission on necessities of life, said that spring suits would cost even more.

Federal excess profits taxes, passed along by each handler of the goods, were said to be largely responsible for the increased prices, with advancing costs, including that of labor, as an added factor. The clothiers in several instances claimed to be running their business at a net loss.

The representative of a wholesale and retail clothing house told the commission that increasing costs would compel the company to charge at wholesale next spring \$36 for suits now selling at \$27 and 25.

EVASIVE ANSWER PROPOSED

Trial of Jenkins Before Action by State Planned.

PRISONER IS NOT FREED

Carranza Hastens to Take Part in Discussion of Case—Washington Ignorant of Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—There was no word today from the Mexican government in answer to the sharp note from the state department demanding the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla. All day officials waited for a note they thought might be handed to them by the Mexican embassy here, in view of reports Sunday night that a long dispatch relating to the Jenkins case had reached the embassy from Mexico City.

So far as the state department was able to learn, Jenkins still was ill and in the Mexican penitentiary on charges that he had conspired with rebel bandits who kidnaped him and forced him to pay a ransom of approximately \$150,000.

Note Discussed in Mexico.

The department was in constant communication today with the American embassy in Mexico City and was advised that the cabinet has discussed the American note and called Governor Carranza into conference. Governor Carranza is a brother of Luis Carranza, secretary of the treasury in Carranza's cabinet, and known to be one of the most bitter anti-American.

President Carranza has found the situation to be so acute that he has returned to Mexico City from Queretaro to take part in the consideration of the Jenkins case, reports today said.

Mexican officials have caused reports to be circulated that the government was amply justified in holding Jenkins. No report has been received, however, as to the nature of the evidence on which the American consular agent was locked up a second time.

Reply Not Yet Received.

"The department has not yet received the answer of the Mexican government to the American note calling for the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, who was re-arrested and put into the penitentiary shortly after his release by kidnappers near Puebla. It is understood that the Mexican cabinet had the note under consideration Friday and that Governor Carranza of Puebla was called in from Puebla for report."

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65,000 U. S. SOLDIERS MUST REST AWHILE

FRANCE WILL NOT ALLOW REMOVAL OF HEROES YET.

Secretary Baker Orders Exhuming of 18,000 Bodies Outside of "Zone of Armies."

(By the Associated Press.)
PARIS, Nov. 24.—The 60,000 American dead in France must be left in the graves they now occupy until the French are ready to exhume their own dead, which it is hoped will be before January 1, 1922. The foreign office has promised to consider the latest request of the American government for the return of its fallen soldiers, but (per the following official announcement) was made:

"It has been definitely decided that the allies who fell together for the same cause should remain together in death until circumstances permit of the returning of the bodies to the families for whom they sacrificed themselves."

The proposed law forbidding the exhumation of soldier dead for three years did not pass at the last session of the chamber of deputies, but the foreign office expects that it will be adopted soon. This bill specifies a delay in exhumation of three years from the promulgation of the law, but it is expected that this period will be shortened. At the foreign office it is said to be probable that the exhumation will commence considerably before January, 1922.

The French government is anxious to hasten matters, as French families are also grieving, but there are thousands of unidentified dead and transportation facilities are utterly inadequate to move the 1,500,000 bodies in local cemeteries.

The British and Belgian governments also are anxious for the return of their dead, but France considers it only fair to treat all countries alike.

REVOLUT IN ITALY IS REDS' THREAT

Socialists Plan to Insult King in Parliament.

SERIOUS CRISIS IS FACED

Cabinet and Reigning House Both in Danger.

SESSION IS DELAYED

Foreign Minister Tittoni Resigns. Abdication of Ruler Is Suggested by Some as Remedy.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The reopening of the chamber of deputies has been postponed for a few days. This has been made necessary by delays connected with the election formalities. Tommaso Tittoni, Italian foreign minister, has resigned. His successor, Scialoja, minister without portfolio, has been named to succeed him, according to the Epoca.

Rumors of the wildest character regarding the possibility of a serious crisis, involving not only the cabinet, but also the reigning house of Italy, are in circulation as the opening of parliament, set for December 1, approaches.

Socialists Are Aggressive.

The socialist program of their recent victory, are eager to continue what they call their "march forward." The older, more authoritative members of the party, however, such as Deputy Turati, leader of the intramurals; Deputy Trever and Signor Madaglia, are against any excesses.

The new elements which have entered the socialist parliamentary group are declared to be animated by revolutionary sentiments and to favor an extreme policy which in their opinion will inevitably lead to the advent of bolshevism in Italy.

This section now is undoubtedly the most important one in the party. It is considered that it will almost certainly assume command of the party because of the audacity of its members.

Hispanic of King Planned.

Leaders of this section are quoted as declaring that, comprising as they do more than 150 "live wires" among the 500 deputies, the remainder will not dare oppose them and that they will be able to accomplish "some surprising" feat in the chamber which will overthrow the tottering government of the bourgeoisie.

Formerly the socialists never attended the opening of parliament, absenting themselves to be animated by revolutionary sentiments and to favor an extreme policy which in their opinion will inevitably lead to the advent of bolshevism in Italy.

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