THE GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE

MONTANA'S BEST NEWS GATHERER

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR. GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 24, 1921. PRICE FIVE CENTS

CONLEY COUNSEL DEMANDS COURT PROBE

DEBS DRAWS CHRISTMAS PARDON

BARS LET DOWN TO 1,000 ALIENS FOR CHRISTMAS

Polygot Band at Ellis Island Will Be Able to Enter U. S. 90 Days.

Steamship Lines to Be Heavily Penalized if They Exceed Quotas.

New York, Dec. 23.—The gates of Ellis Island swung open late Friday, freeing more than 1,000 aliens, detained under the immigration quota law, so that they might spend Christmas with friends and relatives in the "land of promise."

They will be at liberty for 90 days, under an order issued in Washington Friday by Secretary of Labor Davis, but must return at the end of that time for deportation, unless promised attacks on the constitutionality of the restrictive law have borne fruit, or the government decides to make more exceptions in their cases.

The order was received shortly after 3 o'clock, and two hours later, 200 of the aliens had packed their belongings and left the island. Others departed after nightfall.

Many Off Westward

Immigration Commissioner Todd said all of them would be released by Saturday evening.

Hungarians, Poles and Greeks outnumbered other races that signed the necessary papers.

Many of the foreigners immediately boarded trains that would take them to loved ones in the west. Others landed at the Battery and scattered to the various foreign colonies in the polyglot metropolitan area.

The cheerful tidings from Washington came unexpectedly.

Under the law most of them would not be admissible until the fiscal year opening next July.

WILL NOT COMPETE WITH AMERICAN LABOR

Washington, Dec. 23.—Secretary Davis Friday issued orders directing the landing for a period of 90 days of aliens who had been held at immigration stations because of immigration quotas of ther native countries are in excess of those allowed.

Department records showed, Mr. Davis said, approximately 1,100 aliens at New York and 50 at Boston, who had not been admitted heretofore and who were expected to be deported.

The secretary said that only a few industral workers were in the lot and, hence, little competition with American labor was to be expected.

Will Draw Lines on Quotas

"It is hoped," said the secretary, in a statement, "that in the future, steamship companies will refrain from bringing in more aliens from countries the quotas of which are exhausted, but if they continue to do so, the department is determined that such aliens shall not be removed from the ships which brought them and under no conditions will aliens be brought in excess of quotas n the future be admitted to the United States, temporarily or otherwise.

"This is the Christmas season and I am going to do what I can for these poor people who have been brought and left here in defiance of the law. It is no fault of theirs. They sailed from home in good faith and they have been landed here to face the bitterest hardship at the time of year when the rest of humanity is given up to good cheer."

There was no intimation as to what would be done with them at the end of 90 days.

Storm's Toll Eight, in Arkansas; Several Persons Are Missing

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 23.—Seven negroes and one white man are reported to have been killed and approximately a score injured in a storm which struck Clarkdale, Arkansas, 17 miles northwest of Memphis, Friday and swept through several nearby farming settlements.

Telephone and telegraph wires throughout the area swept by the storm were levelled and only meager reports have been received from outlying sections.

In addition to the eight persons reported killed in the immediate vicinity of Clarkdale, unconfirmed reports were that several persons were missing and believed to be dead on the Kennedy Willard and Booker plantations west of Clarkdale.

9,000 Hunting Rifles Sent to Germany for American Are Seized

Berlin, Dec. 23.—Nine thousand hunting rifles valued at 7,000,000 marks, said to have been purchased by an American, were confiscated at Munich by the entente disarmament commission on the arrival of the rifles from Holland. The rifles were shipped from Holland, although the sale was not consummated. It is stated that the American, whose name has not been given intend. to demand the property through the American consular authorities.

Boys Exceed Girls, Under 6, in Height, and Pound Heavier

Washington, Dec. 23.—Boys in this country under six years of age average from one-third to one-half an inch taller and "about one pound" heavier than girls, according to a report by the federal children's bureau said to be based on "the largest mass of data on the heights and weights of children under six years of age ever brought together in this country."

The tabulation was made in connection with "children's year" and includes both native and foreign-born children.

A selected group of native-born children showed "very little deviation from the total average including foreign-born," the report said.

RUSSIA TO DROP SOCIALISM FOR REVISED POLICY

Indication That Private Trade and Industry Are to Be Tried.

Defeat of Communism Recognized by Lenine Says U. S. Review.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Abandonment of socialism in Russia was predicted by recent changes in the economic policy of the soviet government, according to a review of the situation in that country on the basis of statements in the soviet-controlled press, issued Friday night by the commerce department

A new economical policy, the department said, is being evolved by the bolshevist leaders, lightening the restrictions of communism and aiming at the partial re-establishment of private trade and industry and at increasing the incentive to production. Communistic management of industry in Russia, it added, had resulted in a great decline of production and general disorganization of economic life.

Lenine, in a speech in October, recognized the defeat of communism, according to the department.

The main features of this new policy the department reported, include the partial restoration of freedom of trade in agricultural products; abandonment of the practice of unrestricted requisition of labor and the substitution of a fixed labor tax; abandonment of uniform wages for employes of the same grade in enterprises operated by the state, and the substitution of compensation, according to the service rendered; leasing to private individuals of certain industrial establishments hitherto controlled by the state, and enterprises still operated by the state are to adopt commercial principles, paying private producers and other state enterprises market value for materials and selling their products at market value.

Americans Feeding 800,000 Russians Now

Moscow, Dec. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—The death rate in the famine districts of Russia is rising rapidly. More than 200 victims are buried every day in the Saratov district.

The American relief administration is now feeding more than 800,000 children and the number is expected to pass the million mark by Christmas.

Distribution of food draft packages will be started at Kiev shortly, the first being sent into Kharkov and Odessa districts.

Good Will Ship Going to France Next August With Cash Offering

New York, Dec. 23.—The American committee for devastated France announced Friday that it would send a "good will ship" to France next August, bearing delegates from all parts of the United States to the battlefields on which American soldiers fought and died.

The delegation of 300 or more persons, will present to France a substantial purse to be used for rehabilitation work in the sections which the American troops helped defend. Miss Anne Morgan is chairman of the executive committee which has the projected trip in charge.

Five Bank Bandits Get $2,100 in Raid

Council Bluffs, Ia., Dec. 23.—Five men held up and robbed the bank at Pigas, Ia., and escaped with $2,100 and an unestimated number of Liberty bonds, after forcing the cashier, his assistant and three customers into a rear room of the institution. The men escaped in an automobile.

SUBMARINE MAY BRING ANOTHER PARLEY ON ARMS

Feeling Growing in Conference, Washington Cannot Settle All.

All Further Steps Held Up for Decision on Abolition Proposal.

Washington, Dec. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—The submarine problem and the new four-power treaty, the one constituting the unfinished business of the arms conference and the other attracting increasing interest because of the difference in view between President Harding and the American delegation, divides the attentions of the plenipotentiaries of the powers assembled in Washington.

Within the arms conference proper, the day's only session was devoted to a continuance of the debate over Great Britain's proposal to abolish the submarine. The discussion was not finished and the conference, giving up plans for an extended Christmas recess, will meet again Saturday to consider it.

French Hold Their Breath

In the meantime, discussion of the general question of auxiliary tonnage allotments remains in abeyance, despite the fact that additional instructions on the subject reached the French delegation Friday from Paris. The French have taken the position that the abolition proposal should be carried to a decision before allotment details are taken up and, apparently, their viewpoint had been approved by the other powers.

In replying to the British proposal Friday, however, Admiral DeBon, chief French naval expert, gave the conference a glimpse of France's position on auxiliary tonnage by declaring no important naval power could afford to maintain less than the 90,000 tons of submarines proposed in the American reduction plan for the United States and Great Britain. The 90,000-ton figure would be greatly in excess of the present French submarine strength and would be three times the amount she would have under an application of the ratio already agreed to as to capital ships.

Want U. S. to Propose New Conference

Along with the submarine discussions, there has developed a proposal that plans be made for some future conference to include other nations and take up details of auxiliary fleet construction which some of the delegates feel carnot be settled here. The Italians have taken the lead in advocating such a plan, and the British are understood to have suggested that the United States come forward with some definite proposal in line with President Harding's desire for a continuing series of international meetings.

It is the hope of the conference leaders that committee discussion of the proposal for abolition of the submarine may be concluded Saturday and in some quarters it is believed that after Christmas the negotiations relating to the far east will be resumed concurrently with the exchanges on auxiliary naval tonnage. The Japanese hope that by that time to have further insrtuctions which also will permit resumption of the Shantung conversations.

Balfour Says Subs Imperil France

At Friday's meeting of the naval committee Admiral De Bon presented at great length the French viewpoint regarding submarines, arguing that underwater craft not only were legitimate weapons when properly used, but that they have a defensive value that make them indispensable to any important naval nation.

Replying for Great Britain, Arthur J. Balfour used illustrations drawn from the experiences of France herself during the world war to support this argument against the submarine's value as an arm of defense. He added that both France and Italy, who are opposing the British proposal, have much to fear from the submarine if employed in the fleet of an enemy in any future war.

Fall Back on Yankee Regulation

Throughout the argument, however, the American delegates professed to see an increasing tendency to fall back on the American proposal presented Thursday for the drafting of an international agreement which will make impossible any ruthless use of the submarine. The exchanges have not yet reached a point where formal expressions on the proposal are possible, but the Americans appear to believe that in the end the whole subject will resolve itself into a proposition to regulate rather than to abolish.

The estimates as to auxiliary tonnage received from Paris during the day by the French delegates are closely guarded but they are known to call for considerable more in submarines and cruisers than would be allotted if the capital ship ratios were applied down through all classes of auxiliary craft.

Desire Is for Elastic Ratios

It is the view of the French, however, and apparently of some of the other delegations, that such an application of the proportionate strength tables would be inadvisable, since different powers have varying needs for different classes of auxiliaries.

Friday Admiral De Bon's address

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PRESIDENT SETS FREE 24 WAR-TIME LAW VIOLATORS

Five Are Former American Soldiers Convicted of Murdering a British Officer; Woman Who Procured Eyglasses to Distort Draftee's Sight Another; Deport Briton; Debs Held Guilty.

Atlanta, Dec. 23.—Eugene V. Debs remained in ignorance Friday night of the definite fact that his sentence had been commuted, unless the information sifted to him through channels known only to men behind the bars, for J. E. Dyche, warden at the Atlanta federal penitentiary, said the only information the socialist had was what was contained in the "home edtiions" of the Atlanta afternoon papers.

Definite announcement of the commutation of Debs' 10-year sentence for violation of the espionage act, and that he would be released Christmas day, was published here in the "night extras," but prisoners who take the newspapers do not get extra editions. Mr. Dyche added that he did not expect to advise him until official announcement was received.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The ten-year prison sentence of Eugene V. Debs was commuted Friday by President Harding and the socialist leader will be released Christmas day from Atlanta prison.

Along with Mr. Debs, who was convicted in 1918 of violation of the espionage law, the sentences of twenty-three other persons serving sentence for violation of the war-time laws were commuted to expire also on Christmas day.

At the same time, five former American soldiers serving life sentences, pronounced by a military court for the murder of a British officer while serving with the American army on the Rhine, received full pardons, effective Christmas day.

The commutations and pardons were announced personally by President Harding, who took the action in accordance with the custom of extending clemency to federal offenders at the Christmas season.

The five soldiers given full pardons are Carl J. Bryan, James A. O'Dell, Roy Youngblood, George Van Gilder and J. B. Richardson, all serving life terms to which they were sentenced while with the American army on the Rhine for the alleged killing of George Lancefeld, a former brother officer.

The action was taken after the department of justice had studied separately the cases of 197 persons serving sentences for violatiog war-time laws and after Attorney Daugherty had discussed the situation at length with President Harding, who was said to be desirous, if possible, of granting some pardons for Christmas.

The commutations, it was explained, did not operate to restore citizenship lost by the felony convictions, but the pardons do.

Several of the civilian offenders will be deported to the European countries of their nativity, two are under observation at hospitals for insane, and others now are out on paroles which were granted by President Wilson. Announcement of the action was made personally by President Harding. The list follows:

One's Sanity Suspected

Among those whose sentences were commuted were Charles Ashleigh, a former newspaper man and a writer of poetry, who was convicted at Chicago for conspiracy under the espionage act and given a 10-year sentence. His sentence was commuted upon his agreement to accept deportation to England, the country of his nativity.

Other prisoners released include Orville Anderson, convicted at Deadwood, S. D., October 5, 1918, under the espionage law and sentenced to four years; Giovanna Baldazzi, sentenced to 10 years under the espionage act, convicted at Chicago; David T. Blodgett, convicted at Des Moines, Iowa, and serving 20 years on charges of opposing the selective service act, and is now in St. Elizabeth's hospital for the insane for observation.

Gun Seller to Go Free

Others given commutation were K. T. Cumbi, convicted at Oklahoma City and sentenced to six years for violation of the espionage act; Thomas Carey, convicted at San Francisco for violation of the espionage act, serving a two-year sentence; Joseph M. Caldwell, convicted at Providence, R. I., for violating the espionage act, serving three years; Mojick Fieron, convicted at Detroit under the espionage act and sentenced for 20 years, but already given a commutation of sentence to five years by President Wilson.

Claus Freise, who was sentenced at El Paso, Texas, to five years at Leavenworth for departing from the United States unlawfully in time of war in an attempt to sell to the German consulate in Mexico plans of a new gun similar to those designed for use by the United States army; Edward Hamilton, convicted at Chicago August 30, 1918, and sentenced to 10 years under the espionage act; William J. Head, sentenced at Sioux Falls, S. D., in 1917 for violating the espionage act.

Tried to Raise India Revolt

Gustave H. Jacobson convicted at

(Continued on Page Two.)

DRY RAIDERS HELD FOR SHOOTING MAN IN WHISKY BATTLE

Feeling in Wisconsin Backwoods Running High and Outbreak Feared.

Antigo, Wis., Dec. 23.—Three federal prohibition agents and a Langlade county deputy sheriff, who participated in the gun fight on Thursday, in which Julius Wurzer, alleged moonshiner, was killed, were ordered held on manslaughter charges by the coroner's jury which investigated Wurzer's death.

Testimony presented at the inquest indicated that the raders, who were armed with search warrants, opened fire after Wurzer had drawn a revolver, when ordered to surrender. The verdict of the jury came as a surprise.

Nicholas Annen, William Luce and J. A. Door, federal agents, and Henry Morse, deputy sheriff, the men affected by the finding of the coroner's jury, are remaining here until C. J. Reinert, district attorney, decides what action he will take in the case.

As a result of the slaying of Wurzer, and the arrest of his brother, Joseph, and Luther Pettington, following the battle, sentiment in Langlade county is at a high pitch. Local authorites, reinforced by federal agents who were rushed here following the raid, are taking precautions to prevent any outbreak.

Roosevelt's Custom Followed by Widow as School Hostess

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, widow of the former president, played hostess Friday to the children of the Cove Neck school here, where her own children received their preliminary education. Each child was presented with some fruit and a small gift, in accordance with a custom established by the colonel years ago.

NEW YORK HOLDUPS SCORE TWO KILLED; TWO COPS WOUNDED

One Bandit Shot Dead in Cigar Store Raid; Wealthy Cafe Man Slain by Three.

New York, Dec. 23.—Two men, one of them a bandit, were killed and two police detectives were seriously wounded as the result of a series of holdups here Friday night.

Leon Sotille, wealthy cafe owner, was shot to death by three masked bandits who were holding up the patrons of his cafe.

A short time later, two bandits entered a cigar store and attempted to hold up the clerk. They were caught in the act by Detectives Timothy J. Connell and Randall J. McCarthy, who immediately opened fire, killing one of them.

The other, returning the fire, shot both detectives in the face and escaped in an automobile.

Crucifix in Murder May Identify Victim of Bullet and Fire

Mankato, Minn., Dec. 23.—The body of the man found in the burned school house near Dayton station, north of Minneapolis, Thursday, is believed to be that of Frank L. Kelly, salesman for a local automobile company and former member of the state legislature.

A crucifix bearing the name, "F. L. Kelly," found in the ashes of the burned school, was identified by Mrs. Kelly as that belonging to her husband.

Authorities are searching for a stranger, with whom Kelly left here Wednesday, saying he was going to Elk River, near Minneapolis. Police here, however, said they had informaton which led them to believe that a trip to the Canadian border for an automobile load of whisky was contemplated.

Daugherty Coins Some Maxims in His Christmas Message

Washington, Dec. 23.—Enough advice, most of it bad, has been offered Attorney General Daugherty since he assumed office, he said Friday night in a Christmas greeting to the public, to last him "until the end of my term," whether it be long or short." The majority of the counsel proffered, he added, "was of such a character that the person offering it would not himself do as he adsises me to do if he were in my position."

Mr. Daugherty's statement contained injunctions which, he said, "were stated for the consideration of all who may read, regardless of their station in life." Several of them follow:

"If a man does the right thing, he will have the help and approval of those who know him, and if he does not, he does not deserve it."

"The world never turns against a man until after he has turned against the world, and it is never too late to wake up."

"A man owes society, his country, and the world more than it owes him and more than he can ever pay."

"To all mankind," Mr. Daugherty concluded, "I wish a happy, healthful and hopeful Christmas time. Let us hold up our heads and be of good cheer. Let us love God and be grateful. Let us obey the laws of our country and let us obey the Ten Commandments."

COUNCIL TABLE TO KEEP PEACE HARDING IDEA

President Would Have Nations Do Before as They Do After Wars.

Elaborates Plan of All Joining to Avert Conflicts Before Break.

Washington, Dec. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—"You have a war; you destroy thousands of millions of men and measureless treasure, and then you gather about a table and settle it. I have a feeling that mankind has become wise enough to sit down before the war and try to settle it. And that is the object of the four-party treaty. That is why I say the small lack of agreement in construing it is not significant."

Thus spoke President Harding following the issue of a statement on the "unimportance" of the difference of interpretaton of the four-power Pacific pact.

Sees Progress in Good Will

Replying to the question:

"Do you feel that the world had made great progress in the direction of peace and good will?"

President Harding said:

"I think I made some such reply to a similar question at the last interview. I do think so. I believe it with all my heart. I do not say that with the thought of arrogating to the United States any greater part of the contribution than that which has been made by other nations of like importance and like civilization.

"But it seems to me that in 1921, as we have come to know more fully the aftermath of the war, as we have come to appraise the unspeakable cost of it all, there is a new conviction in the hearts of men that that sort of appeal—the appeal to arms—to settle international questions is a futile thing and that we are unworthy of our position and unworthy of the blessings which fall to a righteous civilization if we do not find some means for a righteous adjustment without appeal to slaughter and waste and all the distresses that attend.

Always Settled So—Afterward

"I think that conviction has rooted itself throughout the world, and there must come some helpful, progressive expression of it. I think that expression is being given at this conference. I have no thought to preach on this subject today, but make your own applications, please.

"When men sit about the council table and look each other in the face and look upon the problems deliberately, without passion, they find the way to come to an agreement. And, after all, there has never been a conflict in the world that has not been settled in the end that way.

"Why, if there was a menace of peace in Japan, what objections could there be for the United States to sit down with her in the Orient, and with the other great powers, and discuss how the matter could be adjusted? If some one had done that when Austria was threatening Serbia, there would have been no European war.

"The whole purpose of this conference is to provide some means where just, thoughtful, righteous peoples, who are not seeking to seize something which does not belong to them can live peacefully together and eliminate causes of conflict.

"This is in the American heart and it is in the British heart, and it is in the Japanese heart and in the French heart and Italy heart—everywhere in the world.

"If this present day civilization cannot take advantage of this new realization of that emphasized conviction, I would not give much for the civilization of the fuure. But here is a new spirit seeking and impelling peace, and it must add to our Christmas happiness."

NOLAN REFUSES TO FACE ANY DIXON COMMITTEE IN STATE PRISON CHARGES

Lot of Wrath Let Loose at Board Meet at Which Governor Offers to Increase Investigators as High as 13 by Naming Number of Judges in Addition to His and Story's Appointees.

Special to The Tribune.

Helena, Dec. 23.—Refusal by counsel for Frank Conley to go before any committee appointed by Governor Dixon and the offer of the governor to increase the investigating committee already named by the addition of from two to 10 names, which he suggested, with the understanding that the findings of the committee be accepted as final, marked an interchange of opinions, some of an uncomplimentary nature, which transpired at the meeting of the board of prison commissioners with Colonel C. B. Nolan Friday forenoon.

Colonel Nolan, appearing for Mr. Conley, the former warden of the prison whose stewardship has been attacked in the report of the prison investigator, expressed violent opposition to a hearing before the committee as recently enlarged by Governor Dixon demanded the institution proceedings in court, or else the hearing of the charges by the board of prison commissioners or by the original committee of three named by Lieut. Gov. Nelson Story in the absence of Governor Dixon.

The Lie Passed

Personalities crept into the argument between the two, the discussion at times becoming extremely heated, so much in fact, that at one time the governor charged Colonel Nolan with stating a "deliberate falsehood." Neither Attorney General Rankin nor Secretary of State C. T. Stewart, who with Governor Dixon constitute the prison board, took any hand in the discussion which was conducted in the senate chamber in the presence of three stenographers, a bunch of newspapermen and several state officials.

Charges and counter-charges were hurled back and forth and these served to bring out some very interesting facts in relation to the proceedings of the past few weeks.

Governor Dixon charged Colonel Nolan with having had a hand in the matter of the appointment of the Story committee and with the preparation of the resolution of the prison board, authorizing this committee to conduct an investigation. These charges Colonel Nolan denied.

Nolan Renounces Committee

During the latter moments of the discussion Governor Dixon said:

"In order to expedite this matter. I am willing to leave this whole matter to this committee of seven and will accept its findings as final. Will you?"

"I will not," replied Colonel Nolan. "There is an old saying, 'Beware of Greeks' bearing gifts.' We are both suspicious of each other. I will not have anything to do with a committee that you suggest."

"Do you refuse to appear before this enlarged committee" asked the governor.

"I certainly do refuse," was the reply. "Why didn't you make it a committee of five?"

"I'll make it a committee of nine," suggested the governor. "I'll add Norman Holter and C. H. McLeod. I'll make it 10 and add Judge Pigott, or I'll make it 11 and add Judge Bourquin and I'll accept their findings as final."

"You are simply suggesting the impossible," said Colonel Nolan. "My man would not appear and I would not advise him to appear before a committee that you would name."

"Why Not Court?" Asks Nolan

"Bud Story told me your client would accept even if you refused."

"You know Judge Bourquin would not act," said Nolan.

"Then I'll add the presidents of the four educational institutions of the state."

"Why not go into court?" asked Nolan.

"Because by this method we will get immediate results. We can settle this in three weeks. If we go into court, there will be interminable delays. I'll go you further than this. I'll add the judges of the Lewis and Clark district court, Judges Horsky and Pooman, or I'll let you select any four of the men I have suggested."

"I can't speak this morning," said Colonel Nolan. "I'll have to take it up with my client, but if Conley takes my advice he won't accept this proposition. He will stand on his legal rights."

Could Let Rankin Act

Colonel Nolan then read a section from the statutes which, in matters involving the property of the state, gives the governor authority to direct the attorney general to prosecute an action, or authorizes him to employ special counsel to handle the proceedings.

The board then adjourned until 10 a. m., Saturday, to permit Colonel Nolan to consider and reply to the governor's proposal.

In opening his statement to the prison board, Colonel Nolan said his purpose was to call for speedy action, that he did not care where, but he preferred that it be taken in the courts of the state. He then, at considerable length, reviewed the history of the prison investigation, during which he was frequently interrupted by the governor in taking exception to or denying statements made by him. Coming to the appointment by the governor of the four additional members of the committee he said he did not question the honesty of these men, but insisted that in every

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CAIRO BRISTLES WITH FORCES AS RESULT OF RIOT

Airplanes Circle Delta of Nile; Two Killed in Egyptian Outbreak.

Trouble Caused by Forcible Removal of National Leader to Suez.

Cairo, Egypt, Dec. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—Cairo bristled with police and troops Friday night, and airplanes circled over the delta of the Nile, following disturbances in connection with the forcible removal to Suez early Friday of Said Zagloul Pasha, a nationalist leader, by the authorities.

His removal came as a result of his refusal to obey an order issued by the military authorities, that he and his chief followers cease all political activity and leave Cairo.

Although much wanton destruction occurred during the disturbances, and two persons were killed, the authorities claim the incident is relatively unimportant and that the situation need not be regarded with particular anxiety. The disturbances appear to have been confined to Cairo.

Six of Zangloul's supporters were arrested on the charge of refusing to return to their home villages.

Episcopal Recruits Leap While Ministry Alarmingly Slumps

New York, Dec. 23.—The Episcopal church in the United States faces a real problem through the steady decrease in the number of recruits for the ministry, a commission appointed to investigate the subject declared in a report made public. This situation, the commission stated, "was more grave than seems to be the case with other religious bodies."

The report, prepared by the Rev. Dr. George Barthell of Philadelphia, dean of Fosbroke general seminary, New York, and the Rev. Harry Nichols, says the seriousness of the situation is heightened by the rapid increase in membership.

Their investigation showed a general average of only one ministerial recruit to 2,251 communicants.

Gen. Diaz Welcomed Home From America

Naples, Dec. 23.—(By The Associated Press).—General Armando Diaz, commander of the Italian armies in the world war, arrived Friday from the United States, where he spent two months as the guest of the American Legion. He was enthusiastically received at the pier by civil, military and communical authorities, and by Vice Admiral Albert P. Piedakava, and the officers of the American battleship Utah, now in the harbor. The general expressed the warmest admiration of the Americans and their country.

Charged With Working War Patients on Oil

Waukesha, Wis., Dec. 23.—Dr. J. F. Norris, executive director of the Rest Haven sanitarium at Waukesha, and Roy Jackson, a patient, were arrested Friday by Sheriff Keber, of Waukesha county, on warrants charging sale of speculative oil stock to World War Veteran patients at the institution without obtaining a permit from the state railroad commission. Dr. Norris is president of the Disabled Veterans' Guards and oil company, and Mr. Jackson is named as secretary-treasurer.