

NATIONAL ROUNDUP OF REBELS BEGUN; FEDERAL STRIKE POLICY UNCHANGED

Hundreds of Radicals Are Arrested in All Sections of Country

More Than 200 Are Seized In Headquarters of Russian Soviet Republic In New York. Many Wagon Loads Arrested In Other Cities

New York, November 7.—A nationwide raid on anarchists began here tonight. Agents of the department of justice, aided by William J. Flynn, arrested more than 200 radicals assembled in the headquarters of the Russian Soviet Republic and after they had been taken to headquarters of the department of justice and cross examined. 50 were held for deportation as undesirable aliens.

Eight women were taken in the raid, and here tonight by Department of Justice operatives.

While the men were being examined reports were received of other raids which were made on radicals in many cities. It was learned that 36 warrants had been issued by Commissioner General of Immigration, Chalmers, for radicals known to have been particularly active in the industrial unrest of the country.

It was reported that these persons who were particularly sought had been caught. They were taken to police headquarters. The raids, taking place on the eve of the widely advertised celebration of the second anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet government in Russia, were said to have been planned by the Soviet government to defile the anniversary of the Russian revolution. This has been advocated, it was said, for several weeks by combined radical elements, the I. W. W., anarchists and Russian agitators. Pamphlets and other literature to this effect are now in possession of the department of justice, it was said.

Heavy boxes filled with inflammatory literature seized at headquarters were brought to Chief Flynn's office. Dozens of brief cases, containing typewritten and printed literature, also were among the seized property. The raid was the third made upon the Manhattan headquarters this year.

175 ARRESTED IN CHICAGO
Chicago, November 7.—Fully 175 men suspected of being radicals were arrested here tonight by agents of the federal department of justice as part of the national drive against "reds," according to an operative of the Chicago bureau, who would not permit his name to be used. Edward Brennan, who directed the raids here, refused to be quoted other than that "arrests have been made."

30 RADICALS SEIZED
Philadelphia, November 7.—More than 30 alleged radicals were taken prisoner in two raids conducted by agents of the department of justice here tonight. A number of women were among the prisoners. The suspected radicals were taken to the federal building, where each was examined and then locked up for the night. Some literature was seized in the two raids.

36 UNDER ARREST
Newark, N. J., November 7.—Thirty-six prisoners were taken in two raids upon alleged radical headquarters in Newark tonight by agents of the department of justice under Special Agent Frederick Stone. The prisoners were taken to Mr. Stone's offices on Market street and examined.

FIFTY HELD IN DETROIT
Detroit, November 7.—Fifty alleged radicals were arrested by department of justice agents in raids here tonight in a hall used for meetings of the Russian workers' union. No violence attended the raid. The men were held for investigation.

RAID IN SAN FRANCISCO
San Francisco, November 7.—Two men were arrested here tonight by the police under instructions from agents of the department of justice in a raid on an alleged headquarters of radicals. A wagon load of books, pamphlets and leaflets was seized.

THREE HELD IN NEW HAVEN
New Haven, Conn., November 7.—Three men were arrested by department of justice agents here tonight in the roundup of alleged radicals.

SIX ARRESTED IN RAID
Jackson, Mich., November 7.—Six men were arrested here tonight by federal authorities on instructions from the Department of Justice to roundup members of the Russian Workers' Union.

TWO SUSPECTS HELD
St. Louis, November 7.—Two men suspected of radical tendencies were arrested here tonight.

GIST OF THE NEWS

GENERAL
Nationwide roundup of radicals is begun last night by the Department of Justice. —Page 1
Government will dismiss injunction moment coal strike is called off, and not before. —Page 1
Administration is planning a deadlock in order to force a compromise on the peace treaty. —Page 1
Alabama towns, without lights or water, are pleading for coal as situation grows serious. —Page 1
Deaths in Atlanta hotel fire have mounted to five, with half a dozen injured expected to recover. —Page 1
Extension of Lever control act is necessary to protect people, declares Attorney General. —Page 1
Rumanians, brave but outnumbered, could have been saved by Russian reinforcements. —Page 3
LOCAL
Secretary Clemo makes statement as to wages of miners in the Birmingham coal district. —Page 5
Red Cross workers strive to reach quota for Birmingham district by close of campaign tonight. —Page 5
Third day's session of Methodist conference devoted to routine matters and reports. —Page 5
District Attorney Pettus speaks on sale of brown sugar and combination sales. —Page 5

BEGINNING TO FEEL THE WEIGHT OF IT



Administration Plans Deadlock to Force Compromise on Treaty

**ALABAMA TOWNS
PLEAD FOR COAL;
INDUSTRY HALTED**

**Water and Light Plants
Forced to Close and Situation Is Growing More Serious Daily**

**DEATHS IN ATLANTA
HOTEL FIRE HAVE
MOUNTED TO FIVE**

**Half a Dozen of Injured
Expected to Recover.
Cause of Fire Not Yet Determined**

**Preamble to Reservation
Group Is Approved 48 to
40 After All Efforts to
Amend Fail—Reservations
Debate Is Begun**

Washington, November 7.—The first affirmative step toward qualification of the peace treaty was taken today by the Senate after administration leaders, with the backing of President Wilson, had reaffirmed their intention of voting against ratification if the reservations drawn by Senate majority are adopted.

The initial test of strength of the reservation programme of the foreign relations committee found the republicans almost solidly united behind it, the group of mid reservationists who helped kill the committee's amendments and the irreconcilable group of treaty reservationists standing together for the first time since the long treaty fight began.

By a vote of 48 to 40 the Senate approved, after all efforts to amend it had failed, the committee's preamble to the reservation group, requiring that to make the treaty binding at least three of the four great powers must accept the Senate qualifications.

BACKED BY PRESIDENT
The plan to vote against the treaty and this deadlock the ratification fight was declared to have President Wilson's unqualified support. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the democratic leader, saw the President during the day for the first time since Mr. Wilson returned from his speaking tour and went over with him the entire situation surrounding the treaty in the Senate. Afterward Mr. Hitchcock said the executive regarded the committee reservations as "destructive" and the preamble as "very embarrassing" and advised the administration senators to stand by their guns.

The President was said to have asserted an aggressive opposition to acceptance to reservations which would impair the treaty, but to have shown a willingness to leave the matter of a compromise in the hands of the administration senators, to be worked out after the deadlock stage had been reached. Mr. Wilson explained, Senator Hitchcock said, that he had sent for the administration leader to give

Will Dismiss Injunction Moment Strike Called Off And Not Before—Palmer

**Eleventh Hour Efforts of Gompers to Settle
Strike Before Government Can Press Its
Suit Against Miners' Officers Meets
With Flat Failure**

Washington, November 7.—Eleventh hour efforts by Samuel Gompers to settle the coal strike were met tonight by emphatic declaration from the government that injunction proceedings would be dismissed the instant the strike order was withdrawn—and not before.

CONTROL EXTENSION NECESSARY, STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL

**Otherwise, Unscrupulous
People Would Seize Advantage to Make Prices High,
House Committee Told**

Washington, November 7.—Extension of the Lever food and fuel control law for six months after the proclamation of peace is necessary to protect the country from high prices, Attorney General Palmer told the House agriculture committee.

"Unnatural economic conditions," the attorney general said, would be taken "advantage of by unscrupulous people," to make prices high unless the powers granted under the act are continued in force. These conditions, he said, prevailed throughout the world.

"The conditions in the country immediately following peace make it even more necessary that the law be continued than the conditions that prevailed and led to the enactment of the original act," said the attorney general.

"The act had originally for its purposes the increase of production, and to protect the people from war time conditions that resulted in very high prices. Since the armistice prices have very largely increased, and unless the government control is continued over some commodities the after-war conditions may result in higher prices than during the war itself."

Suggestions by committee members that extension of all sections of the law was unnecessary were unanswered, the attorney general said. He urged blanket extension for, he said, unexpected "situations might arise," and that the mere existence of the law would be of whole-some influence.

The main purpose of the extension would be to stop profiteering, declared the attorney general. Answering questions regarding the coal miners' strike, the attorney general said that the department of justice had no legal plans, other than its injunction suit at Indianapolis, for dealing with the strike situation.

This final decision was given to Mr. Gompers, heading a delegation of high officials, at the close of the third conference of the day with Attorney General Palmer, and after Mr. Gompers had talked over the telephone with John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, at Indianapolis.

The aged president of the American Federation of Labor, fighting hard to have the government drop its injunction suit set for a hearing tomorrow, plainly showed that he was under a severe strain as he left the department of justice, flatly and bluntly refusing on his way out to say one word about the trio of conferences or hope of ending the strike of more than 400,000 miners before the United States could press its suit against officers of the miners' organization.

Attorney General Palmer, to whom Mr. Gompers referred all requests for information, refused to see newspaper men.

"Mr. Palmer wishes me to say that other than that he made as he left the cabinet meeting," his secretary announced.

ONLY BRIEF STATEMENT
There were only 18 words in the statement Mr. Palmer dictated to newspaper men as he left the White House after the cabinet meeting and an earlier brief conference with President Wilson.

The only thing that was said was that the government would not be dismissed the instant the strike order is recalled," the attorney general said, and his utterance stood tonight as the final word from the government on the eye of what may prove the beginning tomorrow of the greatest labor union litigation in the history of the country.

Through the day, although it was on the lips of all official Washington that the government and the miners were now considering plans for ending the struggle without further resort to law, the feeling grew that hearing on the restraining order, set for tomorrow morning in the federal court before Judge Anderson at Indianapolis, would be postponed "without prejudice to either side."

The persistence with which Mr. Gompers persisted plea after plea to the attorney general indicated his earnest desire to bring peace to the coal fields before the battle was waged more heatedly in the federal courts. Accompanied by Matthew Woll, vice president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers saw Mr. Palmer before he later went to the White House for a word with the President and to outline the strike situation to the cabinet.

Summary of Strike Situation

Chicago, November 7.—As the first week of the soft coal strike ended tonight, what production generally paralyzed the union mines, transportation affected and virtual war-time fuel regulations in force, both operators and miners awaited developments in the government's injunction proceedings.

The seventh day of the strike witnessed little change in the general situation. About 425,000 union miners were on strike, although some operators of West Virginia, where 44 union mines were reported in operation yesterday, and Colorado reported increased production.