

BRITISH EMBASSY IN LETTER DENIES CABLE CENSORSHIP

U. S. State Department Alleges That It Should Have Received Communication.

EXPLANATION IS ASKED

Washington, Dec. 23.—Official cognizance was taken today by the United States state department of the action of the British embassy in writing directly to Chairman Kellogg of the senate committee investigating cable communications denying testimony of witnesses that the British authorities imposed a censorship of cable messages coming to the United States from Great Britain.

At the department's request, Senator Kellogg sent to Acting Secretary Davis a copy of the embassy's letter, together with a transcript of the testimony of officials of United States cable companies that a censorship was imposed. Mr. Davis, who returned to his office late today after an absence of several days on account of illness, conferred with Assistant Secretary Merle-Smith, in charge of Western European affairs, and solicitor Fred K. Nelson. At that time, however, the letter from Senator Kellogg had not reached the department.

Officials declined to discuss the incident, but it was indicated that the embassy would be asked for an explanation of what was regarded as a breach of diplomatic courtesy. A similar course was followed recently when Dr. Julio Bianchi, the Guatemalan minister, took up directly with Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, a discussion of the senator's resolution asking the state department for information concerning the detention of former President Cabrera by the present authorities in Guatemala.

Expect Reasonable Explanation. It was made clear, however, that the two incidents were not regarded as within the same category as one dealt with contemplated action by the legislative branch of the government, whereas the other had only to do with an effort to correct what was regarded by the embassy as erroneous information, which had been given to a senate committee in the course of a hearing.

Officials also indicated their belief that there was some reasonable explanation of the embassy's action in dealing directly with Senator Kellogg instead of thru the state department as is the usually accepted procedure.

Neither the embassy's letter nor that written by Senator Kellogg to Mr. Davis was made public. The former was understood to have been signed by R. Leslie Craig, first secretary of the embassy, and it was despatched after a public statement had been made at the embassy that such a communication would be sent. Enclosed with the embassy's letter was a newspaper despatch printed in this country quoting a high official of the United States state department as denying that there was a censorship on cablegrams originating in the British Isles for the United States.

Asks For An Inquiry. Despite this denial, Senator Kellogg, in his letter to Secretary Davis, asked the state department to enquire into the embassy whether a censorship existed as testified to by Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and John Goldammer, secretary of the Commercial Cable Company.

While this incident was under consideration by department officials, announcement was made that the incident of the call of Dr. Bianchi on Senator Moses had been closed, "in view of the minister's explanation and apology."

In a communication to the department, Minister Bianchi said it had been his intention when he called upon Senator Moses merely to explain the policy of his government in the imprisonment of Dr. Cabrera and to exonerate himself. He said he had not commented upon the policy of the United States nor that of the United States legation in Guatemala, adding that he regretted the incident and promised that it would not be repeated.

Letter Was Informal. New York, Dec. 23.—The British embassy at Washington informed Reuters, Limited, over long distance

telephone this afternoon, that the letter sent by the embassy to Senator Kellogg was of an informal nature and made no mention of any official denial that cable messages coming to the United States from Great Britain were subject to delay and examination by the British naval intelligence authorities.

It was stated at the embassy that the letter to Senator Kellogg solely drew the attention of the senator to certain news cables published by some newspapers in the United States from London to the effect that such a denial had been issued.

COMBINE CHARGED IN WHITE LEAD

Five U. S. Manufacturers Accused of Collusion and Price Fixing.

New York, Dec. 23.—Five manufacturing concerns, controlling over 95 per cent. of the United States output of white lead, the principal ingredient of paint, were accused today of collusion and price fixing by the New York state commission investigating the alleged "building trust."

The information that the five concerns maintained equal prices and exchanged information regarding quotations and names of customers was given to the committee by Charles F. Tuttle, secretary of the American Institute of Lead Manufacturers.

The corporations he named were the Sherwin-Williams Co., National Lead Co., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Hammer Bros., and the Eagle-Pitcher Co., of Chicago, owned by Hammer Brothers.

Another organization of manufacturers of building materials today promised to dissolve within a week. This was the Eastern Soil Pipe Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Tuttle, who is also secretary of this body, said that the members would at once re-enter open competition.

LABOR SITUATION POOR IN WINNIPEG

Civic and Provincial Authorities Unite in Planning Relief Measures.

Winnipeg, Dec. 23.—Prompt attention to Winnipeg's unemployed will be given by both civic and provincial authorities. Reports, showing that a serious situation exists, not only in the city, but to a certain extent in Manitoba rural centres, has aroused officials to interested action.

Conferences between city council representatives and the provincial government will be held, and a survey made to determine exactly the degree to which unemployment exists in the city.

No Casual Work. Casual work, officials in touch with labor conditions report, is practically non-existent in the city. Outside work consists mostly of jobs in the bush and for fishermen. Slackness of construction work has thrown hundreds employed in the building trade out of work. Following the close of the Christmas season the situation will be intensified, it is feared by officials, when hundreds, temporarily employed as clerks and in warehouses, will be out of work.

ADAMS FURNITURE COMPANY.

Provides Insurance Protection for Their Employees.

In recognition of good service and loyal co-operation, the employees of the Adams Furniture Company have just been presented with free Canadian life insurance policies varying from \$500 to \$3,000, under the group insurance plan. In addition to the usual benefits for protection of dependents, the policies also provide a disability benefit, under which the insurance benefits may become payable to the employees themselves. This is an extension of the service that the company is providing for the care of their employees. The group insurance is regarded as a wise business policy that will be of increasing benefit to all those connected with the firm.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Walter Hall and Florence Mitchell, who gave their address as 574 Markham street, were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of juvenile delinquency.

WESTERN SEABOARD SUBJECT OF ADDRESS

The western seaboard of Canada was the topic chosen for an address by W. R. Bullock at the monthly meeting of the Toronto Argyleshire Association, held in Forsters' Hall, College street, last night. Mr. Bullock has just returned from a trip thru the western part of the Dominion and graphically told of the places he had visited and his impressions of these waters and mountains.

A musical program further embellished by highland dances, rounded off the evening.

WAR PREPARATIONS ON FIUME FRONT

(Continued From Page 1).

who had expected that D'Annunzio would evacuate the islands.

Food Situation Desperate.

London, Dec. 24.—The evacuation of Fiume by civilians has begun, according to a despatch from Milan to The London Times. Already one hundred refugees have arrived at Candria. The food situation at Fiume is considered almost desperate. The population numbers 52,000, and the food supply will not provide for them for more than a fortnight. The situation in the islands of Darsel and Veglia is considered even worse.

A majority of the population of Fiume, says the correspondent, oppose any action involving bloodshed. Even some members of the regency disagree with D'Annunzio. His finance minister, Professor Pantaleoni, has resigned and left Fiume. Fifteen men have deserted from his army. Deputies Suzi and Deambri have left Fiume for Rome to submit a proposal that Italy recognize the regency with Barro, Arbe and Veglia, while the regency renounce the immediate annexation of Fiume to Italy, which would be a subject for future negotiations, and also renounce further action in Dalmatia.

Blockade Established.

Trieste, Dec. 23.—Gabriele D'Annunzio called a meeting of his cabinet of "rectors" in a council of war Tuesday afternoon, and it was decided to remain firm and oppose Italy's enforcement of the Rapallo treaty at the expiration of the time set by Gen. Cavaglia, which was six o'clock last night.

The Italian commander-in-chief ordered that the blockade should be effective beginning at six o'clock on the evening of Dec. 21 by land and sea to the territory of the State of Fiume and to territories outside of Fiume occupied by the Fiume troops and the islands of Veglia and Arbe. The troops were ordered to proceed according to international law and the treaties in force, by whatever means necessary, anyone who should attempt to violate the blockade order.

After delimiting geographically the zone of the blockade, the order of General Cavaglia gave ships belonging to the State of Fiume 48 hours after the time of the blockade to withdraw from the zone of the blockade, and an equal time limit was set for the departure of foreign subjects, citizens or legionaries. The order added that after the expiration of this time limit ships or persons endeavoring to cross the line of blockade by land or sea would be compelled to face the consequences prescribed by international law and the treaties in force.

Fiume is surrounded by government forces. The approaches are heavily guarded on the north, east and west by powerful units of carabinieri and Alpini. Every road and lane is under surveillance. Nothing is being allowed to go into the town, but exit is permitted to those carrying out supplies rather than to face a siege. By sea, the fleet of Pola is not permitting the passage of any craft.

Through last night, Fiume appeared to be a city of darkness. Trains are not permitted to proceed beyond Ancona, where all passengers destined for Fiume must get out. Savoy Cigars of Fiume has been notified by Gen. Cavaglia of the steps the government intends to take in enforcing the blockade.

As yet there has been no decision announced as to the attitude the commander of Fiume will take toward the withdrawal of the residents there was too marked change in the number of departures from the city today. All leaving will have to do so on foot.

One carlineer was killed and two others were wounded by bombs thrown today by the poet's legionaries on the west side of the city. The legionaries made their escape.

GOING HOME FOR CHRISTMAS?

The maximum in travel comfort and convenience is afforded by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways. Whether it be to the East or to the West that you desire to travel, you have a choice of convenient and expeditious service. "The National" for Western Canada leaves Toronto at 11:00 p.m. daily, allowing passengers to depart from their homes in various Ontario cities on same afternoon. It is a train modern in all its appointments with comfortable observation car, standard and tourist sleepers, dining car, first-class coaches and colonist cars. Travelers to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces may leave the principal Ontario cities by the "International Limited" each morning, reaching Montreal 5:50 p.m. daily and connecting with the "Ocean Limited" for the Maritime Provinces. For full information apply to agents of Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways.

HALF MILLION DOLLARS FOR BUILDING IN LONDON

London, Ont., Dec. 23.—At a meeting of the local housing commission tonight Chairman E. L. Dennis announced that he had completed at Toronto, arrangements for a loan necessary for a \$500,000 building program for London in 1921.

Invite Bids for Big Bridge Across Sydney, N.S.W., Harbor

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 22.—The government purposes to invite bids thru-out the world for the construction of a bridge over Sydney Harbor. The estimated cost of the bridge is £5,600,000 sterling.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICES LINE UP

(Continued From Page 1).

Ald. Tope, T. S. Morris and Hedley Snider. Thirty are entered for aldermanic honors in the eight wards, and 12 candidates qualified as board of education nominees.

M. Barton, Chas. Bird, Lloyd A. Holland and Geo. F. Webb were nominated for office of reeve.

Keen Fight in London, Ont.

London, Ont., Dec. 23.—There will be contests in London for all municipal offices with the exception of utilities commissioners, for the two vacancies on which board, T. W. McFarlan, and F. G. Mitchell, were tonight declared elected by acclamation when the time for qualifying closed.

Of the seven nominated for mayor, all but two, Mayor, S. Little and H. B. Asplund, retired, and the contest will be between them. Others qualifying were:

For Hospital Trust—Col. W. M. Martshore and H. B. A. Swindell.

For city council—Ward 1—B. F. Lighthill, F. J. Delaney, L. S. Holmes, John Lang, J. Lawrence, J. R. Menhinick, F. S. Orr, F. C. Wainess, F. C. Scott, P. J. Watt and G. A. Wenig.

Ward 2—F. E. Harley, J. H. Harley, J. A. Pocock, E. Seckman, Wm. Tito, J. C. Wilson, W. A. Wilson.

Ward 3—W. J. Ashton, G. B. Drake, J. G. Hetherall, Max Turner, R. Watkinson.

Ward 4—W. J. Ross, John Bridge, J. H. Chittenden, J. Donnelly, D. R. Farnigan, R. Fraser, C. E. Howard, H. Kibbler, C. G. Moorehead, F. E. Robertson, A. F. Vinen.

For school board—Rev. A. A. Bice, E. T. Clark, G. M. Cooper, John Cummings, Mrs. Edwards, H. Hayman, F. J. Howard, Mrs. Hunt, A. A. Langford, Mrs. McLean, R. Smith, S. Smith and A. N. Udy.

Elections take place on New Year's Day.

Acclamation for Mickle.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 23.—(Can. Press.)—Mayor H. C. Mickle was this morning re-elected mayor of Kingston for 1921 by acclamation. This is the second year Mayor Mickle has been elected to the mayoralty without opposition.

Three candidates were nominated for the utilities commission, Commissioner: Hewitt, and Messrs. H. A. Newman and J. N. F. McFarlan. The latter two, both former mayors of the city, excepted to the nomination.

At the nominations today 38 aldermanic candidates were nominated for the seven wards. In only one ward of the seven was there an acclamation, Ald. H. N. Robertson, W. H. Craig and Dr. F. J. Robertson were re-elected. The other aldermanic nominations were as follows: Ontario Ward—Ald. R. E. Kent, Ald. C. J. Giam, W. V. Phillips, J. A. Ferguson, Ald. J. B. Phillips.

St. Lawrence—Ald. B. N. Steacy, S. Corbett, Ald. W. B. White, R. J. Rodger.

Cataraqui—Ald. W. A. Stroud, W. Baxter, H. E. Angrove, Ald. I. Cohen, W. J. Driscoll.

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USED LENINE AND POISON GAS

(Continued From Page 1).

tem no man can rise to power from the army; the appearance of a new Napoleon in Russia is out of the question.

The crash of the Soviet regime would inevitably be followed by a reign of unparalleled anarchy. The only thing that remains is armed intervention by the great powers. As chief of staff of the East Army during the war, I directed the propaganda against Russian army. The general staff naturally made use of every possible means to break thru the Russian front. One of these means was poison gas; another was Lenin.

"The imperial regime dispatched

Lenine to Russia from the Swiss frontier in a sealed car for a definite purpose. With our consent, Lenin and his friends organized the Russian army. Von Kuchemann (former German secretary for foreign affairs), Count Czernin (Austro-Hungarian foreign minister), and I then closed the Brest-Litovsk treaty so that we could throw our army against the west front. What in Brest we were convinced that the Bolsheviks could not hold power more than three weeks.

"My word of honor as a German general, in spite of the valuable advice Trotsky and Lenin rendered, we neither knew nor foresaw the danger to humanity from the consequences of this journey to Bolshevism to Russia. At that time we weighed the matter with as little consideration as the entente does now.

"Would the allies, and especially Lloyd George, carry on negotiations

and make concessions if they fully reckoned the frightful danger which Bolshevism represented?"

Gen. von Hoffmann says that the army command later realized the danger, and a plan was laid before the supreme command of the Eastern Army for the overthrow of Bolshevism, but events developed so rapidly following upon the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia in Moscow, and that the situation on the west front had become so critical that it was impossible to force the issue.

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