

ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS OF PENNSYLVANIA ACCEPT THE WAGE AGREEMENT OF OPERATORS

(By Associated Press)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 29.—Representatives of the United Mine Workers on the anthracite board of conciliation were here today to attend a meeting of the board and to notify the operators that their offer to adjust inequalities within the present wage agreement had been accepted.

Under the plan adopted at Hazelton yesterday by the general scale committee, representing the 125,000 hard coal diggers in Pennsylvania, the miners will ask for a meeting with the operators at which they expect to present scores of cases of alleged inequalities for adjustment.

Through these various cases of inequalities the miners propose to restore former wage differentials and obtain additional wage increases for various classes of mine labor.

"We feel confident of a satisfactory settlement for the workers," Chairman Thomas Kennedy of the miners' delegation said. "Despite any attitude assumed by the operators, the miners will adhere to and fulfill their agreement signed last September."

While far from pleased with the policy of the scale committee, the leaders

of the radical elements of the miners declared that they would abide by the decision and there would be no more "vacation strikes."

Officials of the mine workers generally condemn the policy of the operators and declare they will prepare for action," March 21, 1922, when the present agreement expires. Organization work was already started in the three anthracite districts to present a solid front to the operators at the time the next wage agreement is to be negotiated.

The anthracite wage negotiations which are now rapidly nearing completion, are the longest in the history of the United Mine Workers' organization.

"This is the toughest job we have ever had," said Philip Murray, international vice-president, who had been representing the international organization since the negotiations began on March 9 last, in New York.

The conciliation board took up today consideration of a new wage scale for the hoisting engineers, who were taken from the twelve hour shift and put on an eight hour schedule as a result of the award of the coal com-

mission.

Sixteen Expeditions Are Ready to Explore Mysteries of Earth

(By Associated Press)
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Sixteen exploration expeditions are now in progress or in contemplation after four years of inactivity in this line of scientific research due to the great war. Most of these enterprises have been undertaken or projected since the armistice and they recall the fact that Mother Earth still has important biological, zoological, geological, ethnological and meteorological problems which are still unsolved.

One of the most important of these enterprises is the British Antarctic expedition, headed by Commander John Lachlan Cope, F. R. G. S., formerly of the British navy. It is financed for \$750,000, includes five ships, 125 men, several airplanes and extensive wireless apparatus. The undertaking is to require five years and its objects are the circumnavigation of the Antarctic Sea, a dash to the South Pole, the locating of new whaling grounds, and the discovery of supposedly rich gold, silver, coal and ruby fields.

Captain Roald Amundsen, who discovered the South Pole in 1911, left Nome, Alaska, last August in an attempt to reach the North Pole. His ship, the Maud, had already spent 19 months in the Arctic, north of Asia and Europe, and had successfully made the Northeast passage. He expected the Maud to be locked in the icepack and to drift toward the Pole when the Arctic winter ended.

In negotiating his way to Nome he was frequently compelled to blast a path through the ice. Captain Amundsen was last heard of off East Cape, 170 miles northwest of Nome in the Bering Straits. The explorer, on account of high wages and scarcity of men, was handicapped by lack of help, his only companions being three sailors and an Eskimo cook.

Other Expeditions.
The other interesting expeditions projected or now under way are as follows:

Siberia—Captain Axel Landmark and Captain John Vayne, in a 50-foot power boat are on a 4,000-mile voyage to the Kolyma river, using a primitive chart made in 1878 by Nordenskjold, a Swedish explorer on his voyage from Norway to Japan via the Arctic Ocean.

Greenland—Knud Rasmussen, Danish explorer, who returned from the East coast late in 1919, after studying Eskimo tribes, is preparing a month-long expedition of five weeks' duration. Lange Koch, another Dane, is planning a scientific survey of North Greenland, his main purpose being to establish Danish sovereignty in that territory.

AFRICA—Four expeditions are in progress, namely, the Mackie Ethnological expedition to Central Africa for the purpose of studying the Bantu, one of the chief pastoral tribes of Ankole, a district west of Uganda; the British Natural History Museum expedition to the West Coast and the Jeb-Maria mountains; the Duke of Abruzzi's effort to find the sources of the Wei Shieh river, which flows from Abyssinia through Italian Somaliland into the Indian Ocean and the entomological tour of the Belgian portion of Tanganyika and the Eastern Congo, by A. A. Barns, who explored the Ituri and Semuliki forests, finding a strange race of pygmy savages as well as gathering a wonderful collection of moths and butterflies.

Enters Far North

BAFFIN LAND—Donald B. MacMillan, who was with Peary, plans to start next year to explore one of the rich-

Large Crowds Welcome Colby in Montevideo

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 29.—Great throngs lined the streets of this city late yesterday afternoon to welcome Bainbridge Colby, the American secretary of state. American residents of Montevideo declared it was the most enthusiastic greeting they had given any foreign visitor in many years.

The battleship Florida, on which Mr. Colby came to South America, was met at sea by the cruiser Uruguay, bearing the American minister and representatives of the Uruguayan army and navy. After salutes had been exchanged, Mr. Colby and his party were transferred to the cruiser which brought them to this city.

The crack cavalry regiment of the Uruguayan army was drawn up at the pier, where Mr. Colby was greeted by Foreign Minister Buero. The drive to the palace where the secretary was received by President Brum was one continuous ovation, there being an almost uninterrupted rendition of the "Star-Spangled Banner," which was played by eight bands stationed at various points. Each band took up the American national hymn as the party drove by.

RICKENBACKER STOPS OFF FOR BRIEF TIME

Eddie Rickenbacker, famous American "Ace," stopped off in Richmond for a short time Tuesday, according to Walter Davis, who was with Rickenbacker in service during the World War, and bunked close to him for about eight months.

"He is very angry at his reported marriage in Florida," said Mr. Davis. "Eddie is determined to have the imposter apprehended."

Rickenbacker is somewhat non-committal about his alleged marriage, according to Mr. Davis, but he said enough to indicate his feeling in regard to the matter.

A man posing as Rickenbacker was lavishly entertained in the best society at Jacksonville, Fla., last week and won bride. He deserted the girl in Chicago after having been married a week. Warrants charging him with embezzlement of several hundred dollars in connection with his adventure, are in the hands of the police.

"Eddie is the old boy whom I knew while serving in France. With many fellows the honors received would have gone to their heads, but not so with him."

COMPROMISE DAMAGE SUIT AGAINST ROAD

By authority of probate court of Muskingum county, at Zanesville, a \$25,000 damage suit that was pending in the common pleas court at Eaton against the Pennsylvania Railway company, has been compromised, settled and dismissed. Terms of the settlement were not stated.

The suit grew out of the death of Frank Fletcher, of Zanesville, who was fatally injured March 13, 1918, when an automobile in which he was riding was struck by a Pennsylvania train at a crossing about a mile northwest of Eaton. He died a few hours later in a hospital in Richmond. One other man in the ill-fated car was killed outright, while two other men were injured slightly.

The suit was filed by Phyllis Muriel Teplizzi, as administratrix of the estate of Fletcher, her husband at the time of his death, but later she remarried. Fletcher had three minor children. He was a sheet metal worker and earned \$250 a month, the administratrix's petition averred.

SHRAPNEL BOMB EXPLODES.

DETROIT, Dec. 29.—Residents of Ford City were thrown into a panic today when a shrapnel bomb, loaded with giant powder and bolts, nuts and scale weights, placed in the doorway of a store at Second and Davis streets, exploded.

DARSONS PHOTOGRAPHER 704 MAIN ST

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D'ANNUNZIO

(Continued from Page One)

June 19, 1919, and it was succeeded by the moderate Nitti cabinet, whose selection exasperated the Italian Nationalists and was the forerunner of the D'Annunzio coup d'état the following September.

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Riots, strikes and fire were numerous and the United States cruisers Olympia and Pittsburgh were sent to the Adriatic to protect American interests. The Jugo-Slavs cut off D'Annunzio's food supply and Italian warships blockaded Fiume from the sea.

CITY ON SCANT RATIONS.

D'Annunzio put the city on scant rations and continued to issue defiant

manifestos and declare he would "never leave Fiume alive." Many Italian sailors and soldiers joined his forces until, at one time, he was reported to have an army of more than 100,000 men. He occupied several other places in the disputed region, including Sussak, Risanak, Durazzo, Trau, Castua and Zara and patrolled the Dalmatian coast with his warships.

On January 1, 1920, when the supreme allied council disbanded, D'Annunzio and the soldiers on both sides set up the cry: "Viva Fiume! Viva D'Annunzio!" The D'Annunzio troops then entered the city.

The 15 months that have elapsed since the poet-warrior set himself up as a "dictator" have been filled with tragi-comedies as well as opera bouffe events.

Clashes between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs were frequent. D'Annunzio pro-

claimed the annexation of Fiume to Italy even while that country was ap-

pealing to the Allied powers to wrest

the city from him. Riots, strikes and

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INDEPENDENT STATE.

In announcing this to the allied powers he said the action did not mean Fiume's "renun-

cation" of Italy. He also summoned a constituent assembly to meet, an order that precipitated the resignation of the Fiume national council and left

D'Annunzio as chief of state, foreign minister and commander of the army.

DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS ON

Meanwhile, diplomatic efforts were

in progress between Italy and Jugo-

Slavia to compose their differences.

These led to the parley between dele-

gates representing both nations at

Rapallo early in November, 1920, and

a settlement of the long vexing Adri-

atic question on the following basis:

1. The Istrian frontier to be controlled

by the Jugo-Slavs; 2, Fiume to be in-

dependent, with territorial contiguity

to Italy; 3, Zara to be under Italian

suzerainty; 4, islands of Cherso, Lusi-

sin and Unie to be granted to Italy.

The treaty was signed by the envoys

of both nations on November 10. It

was later approved by the foreign re-

lations committee of the Italian cham-

ber of deputies. D'Annunzio was ad-

monished to accept its terms. He re-

plied that to do so would be "suicide"

for Italy. Jugo-Slavia thereupon ap-

pealed to Italy to oust D'Annunzio

from Fiume, and Italian regular

troops then surrounded the city.

On Dec. 1 D'Annunzio declared a

state of war with Italy and there was

much war-like activity in Fiume.

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