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HEATED HEARING BEFORE RAILROAD LABOR BOARD

Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad Gave Vigorous Testimony Against Rules of National Application on Railroads—Declared He Had No Fight With Organized Labor Within "Reasonable Limits," But Contended Negotiations Should Be Conducted Between Officials of the Roads and Their Own Employes—Declared Abolition of Piece Work Would Be the "Most Dreadful Thing That Could Happen to Railroad Employes."

Chicago, March 21.—Brigadier General W. W. Atterbury, vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad and former chairman of the railway executives' labor committee, took an emphatic stand against national agreements, which he termed "prolific of misunderstandings," in a heated all day cross examination before the railroad labor board today.

Questioning by Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the union, brought vigorous replies from General Atterbury and time and again the witness replied by cross questioning his interrogater. Charges that the union leaders did not really represent the employes and that national rules were used to procure employment for more men and extract money from the roads on technicalities were hurled across the able as the general took the stand against all rules of national application.

The gist of General Atterbury's testimony today may be summarized thus:

Rules should be negotiated between officials of the roads and their own employes across the conference table "like a game of poker."

The eight-hour day could not be universally applied to all employes, especially train service men, because the Lord didn't build the railroads that way."

The establishment of the hourly basis of shop work has destroyed the energy and initiative of shop employes and abolition of piece work would be the "most dreadful thing that could happen to railroad employes."

General Atterbury declared that although the national agreements had the object of employing more men, he was "a better friend of my men than any of the union men at this table." The declaration brought from Mr. Walsh a query whether General Atterbury represented the section hands of his road.

"No, but you do not. Those men are not represented here." General Atterbury replied.

Shortly afterward, in a discussion of specific rules, General Atterbury demanded that the rules be interpreted clearly and words defined. Mr. Walsh said he thought the ordinary meaning of words applied. This brought a quick retort from the witness: "Yes, but when it comes to devising means and methods of getting money out of a rule, you gentlemen are the most expert of any I know."

"These rules appear clear to me, General Atterbury," Mr. Walsh said.

"That's because you don't know anything about them," the witness replied.

General Atterbury maintained throughout the day that no set of rules could be negotiated which would have a national application and declared the only satisfactory way of agreeing on rules was by direct conference between the officers who would apply the rules and the employes whom they would affect.

In his testimony, General Atterbury said that he had always been able to negotiate with his employes, but that the national agreements had placed a dog collar on the roads and that it was impossible to confer with the Pennsylvania employes because of the interference of union officials.

General Atterbury read a statement earlier in the day which declared the American people had reached "the parting of the ways."

"No more serious question confronts us today," he said. "One road leads to government ownership, nationalization, Plumb plan ism and syndicalism—the other road to industrial peace and the continuation of that individual initiative, energy and responsibility which is peculiarly American. The sign board on one road is 'national agreements'; on the other road 'negotiate directly with your own employes.'

General Atterbury declared he had no fight with organized labor as such and said that within "reasonable limits," it is a healthy spur to bring about fair conditions. He enumerated six points which he said the employe has a right to expect and the employer should provide: As steady employment as possible; a good wage; time for recreation; opportunity to elevate himself in his employment; a voice in determining the rules and regulations under which he worked; the right to be, or not to be, a union man.

N. H. ROAD MARINE WORKERS TO CONTEST REDUCTION

New York, March 21.—Representatives of workers in the marine division of the New York New Haven and Hartford railroad, after a conference with executives of the road here today on the proposed 20 per cent. reduction in wages, stated they would carry their protest against the wage revision to the United States railroad labor board.

The announcement of the proposed cut in wages by the railroad is in line with the action taken by other transportation systems operating floating equipment in this port.

CLEMENCEAU HAS RETURNED FROM TRIP TO INDIA

Toulon, March 21.—(By The A. P.)—M. Clemenceau, France's war premier, radient with health and in the brightest spirits, returned here today from India, whither he went six months ago. He walked down the gangplank of the steamer Ormonde with a light step, like a young man, despite the fact that he will be eighty years old very shortly.

Exchanging greetings with the prefect, Admirals Sagot, Andrew Tardieu and members of his family, M. Clemenceau said: "I am happy. All I have to say is embodied in this single sentence—France lives. Everywhere I have experienced it wherever I went."

He showed a touch of emotion when he spoke, but was soon the irrepressible old statesman, for almost immediately he resumed his customary bantering tone, and in replying to a question as to whether he hunted tigers while away, remarked: "I didn't know there were any left in India."

The former premier enjoyed fine weather throughout the voyage, except last night between Corsica and the mainland, when a heavy gale was encountered which the ship weathered gallantly. "She's a great ship," said M. Clemenceau. "I shall take her again when I go to Australia."

An ill-advised correspondent made mention of the upper Silesia plebiscite, and M. Clemenceau gave him a withering glook. "Don't talk to me about politics or I shall go right back to India," he snapped back.

SHIP OPERATORS AND SEAMEN TO NEGOTIATE AGREEMENT

Washington, March 21.—Pacific coast ship operators and seamen have agreed to negotiate a new working agreement, Chairman Benson of the shipping board announced today. The old agreement was terminated recently on notice by the operators, but the chairman said both sides had been persuaded to get together and work out a new one.

No date has been set as yet for the negotiations, Mr. Benson said, but it is probable they will await the negotiations between Atlantic coast operators and seamen.

Negotiations on the Atlantic, the chairman added, would probably not be completed until about the middle of April, but it was expected that new agreements covering wages and working conditions for both coasts would be reached in due course.

TO DISPOSE OF AUTOS USED BY RUM RUNNERS

New Haven, Conn., March 21.—Judge Edwin S. Thomas, in United States court today, disposed of 25 cases involving automobiles seized while engaged in the illegal transportation of liquor. In a majority of the cases the court decided in favor of the petitioners who had liens or payments due on the automobiles. After the machines have been sold by the government, the amounts due the petitioners are to be paid from the proceeds of the sales.

SEVEN OF CROWN FORCES WERE KILLED IN AMBUSH

Dublin, March 21.—(By The A. P.)—Seven members of the crown forces, including an officer, were killed and twelve were wounded when a train was ambushed today, according to official announcement. The attack occurred near Headford Junction, County Kerry.

ARRANGING AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

London, March 21.—(By The A. P.)—The despatch of British trade delegations to Russia this spring may be expected as the first tangible result of the recently concluded Anglo-Russian trade agreement, according to official circles. Upon the investigation and reports of these agents will be based attempts to rebuild Anglo-Russian commerce, starting in a small way and increasing as the volume of goods from Russia becomes increasingly available.

The agreement, carried through by Premier Lloyd George and Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, president of the board o ftrade, in the face of determined opposition both from within and without the cabinet, is generally regarded as more important from its political than its economic implications. Inasmuch as, although it does not recognize the Soviet government in the regular diplomatic sense of the word, it is nevertheless tantamount to recognization of the de facto government. According to the view held in well informedircles, it will be folowed in the not distant future by a regular political treaty.

Moreover, while it dies not establish friendly relations, it at least establishes non-hostile relations.

A COOL WAVE TO FOLLOW RECORD HEAT OF YESTERDAY

Washington, March 21.—The beginning of spring today brought to the Atlantic coast region of the United States an official temperature of 89 and a street level temperature as measured by government thermometers of 99. The capital sizzled and sweltered as in mid-July.

New York reported a record March 21 temperature of 80. Philadelphia 82; Boston 82; Hartford 82; Portland, Maine, 78; Baltimore, 88; Raleigh, N. C., 86 and Norfolk, Va., 80.

Temperatures were reported tonight, however, to be declining even faster than they went up. A cool wave having overspread the entire section of the country east of the Mississippi and even extending beyond that river as evidenced by snow in southwest Kansas and freezing weather in the Texas Panhandle and in Minnesota.

The cool weather in the opinion of the weather bureau officials, however, will not endanger fruit trees which had been brought to the blossoming or budding stage by the abnormally warm weather of the last two weeks.

DAMAGE BY FOREST FIRES IN NORTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT

Plainfield, March 21.—Forest fires continued to do heavy damage in this section today. Heavy wooded lands east of Oneco were swept by flames which are believed to have started from locomotive sparks. Speedy work by fire fighters prevented the flames from reaching several buildings. Three hundred acres north of Oneco were burned last week.

Three separate woodland fires were reported in this town today and considerabl edamage was done before they were checked.

TEMPERATURE OF 80 RECORD FOR MARCH IN NEW HAVEN

New Haven, Conn., March 21.—A temperature of 84 degrees, recorded at 2 o'clock this afternoon, was the highest ever known at the local weather bureau in the month of March. The mercury had fallen more than 30 degrees by 10 p. m.

Cabled Paragraphs

To Send Burgomaster to U. S.

Brussels, March 21.—The council of ministers today decided to send Burgomaster Max of Brussels to the United States to tender the congratulations of the Belgian government to President Harding on his elevation to the presidency of the United States.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS DISCUSS PROHIBITION LAW

Washington, March 21.—Prohibition has brought in its wake hundreds of mushroom business establishments engaged solely in "the making of booze beverages," speakers declared at a conference here today of pharmaceutical manufacturers and manufacturing chemists. The conference was called to discuss the prohibition law and regulations as they affect the manufacture of medicines containing alcohol.

Speakers also charged that the activities of manufacturers who catered to the beverage medicine trade had compelled prohibition enforcement officials to brand all pharmaceutical manufacturers as "potential criminals," several expressed the belief that an injustice has been done them and in order to talk it over with Commissioner Kramer, the conference invited him to attend tomorrow's session that he might hear their ideas and plans.

There was some criticism of the Volstead act, but it did not go far. The position of the manufacturers, as stated by their chairman, W. J. Woodruff of Detroit, was that they desired only to have an understanding with the prohibition officers. They want to work unhampered and they want the prohibition officials to feel that they can be trusted to obey the law, Mr. Woodruff said. He added that resentment exists because the good and the bad had been classed together under the same regulations.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief chemist, one of the speakers, told the manufacturers that their troubles all were founded on the "person with a thirst" and that their future service to their trade should be governed by that knowledge.

"I'll tell you," Dr. Wiley said, "a thirsty man and a crooked druggist is a pretty bad combination. You produce a concoction because you believe it has medical value. But some of the druggists into whose hands that may come may not have the same sense of justice, and the person with the thirst comes in. That completes the case."

The conference developed much discussion of technical questions coming under the prohibition regulations on which the members of the meeting were not agreed. Theey, therefore, appointed a committee to frame their grievances in statement form to be put to Mr. Kramer or whomevere he designates to hear their plea. Whether the instructions to th ccommittee paved the way for a classification of preparations which serve for beverage uses as well as for medicinal purposes purposes was not certain.

PACKERS AND EMPLOYES RETICENT ABOUT CONFERENCE

Washington, March 21.—After spending three hours and a half in conference with Secretaries Davis, Hoover and Wallace, representatives of the five leading packers and of their union employes adjourned late today to meet tomorrow afternoon. None of those participating in the conference would make any statement as to the progress of the initial efforts of the new administration in mediating a major labor dispute.

Representatives of the packers and of the employes, on coming out of the conference, stated Secretary Davis had requested all parties to make no statements concerning the status of the discussions. The labor secretary also sent word by his private secretary to newspaper men that he ha dnothing to say regarding the conference and announced that the discussions would be resumed tomorrow after the regular Tuesday cabinet meeting.

The fact that there are to be no morning conferences was taken to indicate that Secretary Davis might bring the matter as revealed at today's preliminary meeting to the attention of President Harding and other members o the cabinet. The recess alos will allow the representatives of both sides to confer with their advisers or ask for further instructions.

The packers' representatives, Carl Meyer, and James L. Condon, were understood to have finished stating their case at four o'clock, having been interrupted by few questions from the employes. Whether the greater part of the remaining hour and a half was consumed by the employes in presenting their side was no tindicated. None of the conferees would indicate whether there was cause for hope that the questions at issue might be adjusted and a strike averted.

Industry and organized labor alike is watching the result of the conferences for its effect on similar agreements now in operation in other industries.

TROUBLE IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CHINA

Peking, March 21.—(By The A. P.) Minister of Education Fan Quan-Lien has tendered his resignation as a result of a strike of teachers and administrative officials in all the eight higher institutions of learning here.

The strike was called primarily because of four months' arrears in salaries. The teachers and the students who have joined in the strike, have addressed a concerted protest against the sequestration of funds by individual revenue producing ministries. They demand nationalization of the revenues and the allotment of a sufficient fund for educational purposes. Eight hundred teachers and six thousand students are affected.

The minister of education handed in his resignation after appealing to the chamber of commerce to approve the income tax decreed in January last, but which has been inoperative, of which it was intended seventy per cent. should be devoted to education.

The students declare they will not return to their studies until they are assured of the safety of the financial future of higher education, even though the salary arrears are paid and the teachers should be willing to resume their labors.

HANGED HIMSELF TO LIMB OF TREE IN WATERBURY

Waterbury, March 21.—Michele Johnson, a Russian resident of this city, hanged himself from the limb of a tree near South Main street early this morning. The dead body was found by a passing workman. A pawn ticket found in the clothing of the dead man led to his identification. Besides the pawn ticket, a bunch of keys and 63 cents were found in the man's pockets.

A peculiar incident of the case is the fact that Johnson was found lying on the roadway near the car tracks of the Connecticut company here on February 4. He claimed he had been struck by a passing trolley car. His claim for damages was not redognized by the Connecticut company, however. Officials of the trolley company said at the time that the man was unable to produce any evidence that he had been struck by one of their cars.

Excess Returns From Income Tax

Some $600,000,000 Collected Up to Saturday Night—$100,000,000 in Excess of Estimate.

Washington, March 21.—Approximately $600,000,000 was collected by the government in income and profits taxes up to last Saturday night, according to reports today to the treasury. This amount is $100,000,000 in excess of the estimate made by Secretary Mellon for the March 15 return and was the limit expected by officials in view of changed conditions in the country.

About $550,000,000 was collected by the government for the same quarter a year ago, but the showing so far was regarded as excellent for this quarter. Complete reports on the amount collected will not be available for several days because of delays in hearing from outlying districts.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ANGELL OF YALE ADDRESSES STUDENTS

New Haven, March 21.—A higher level of serious endeavor in American colleges was urged by President-elect James R. Angell of Yale university in an address tonight at the annual banquet of the Yale Daily News. It was Dr. Angell's first speech at Yale, where he takes up the duties of the presidency in June, following the retirement of President Arthur T. Hadley. The dinner marked the forty-third anniversary of the founding of the Yale News.

Other speakers were George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation; President Hadley, Wells C. Root of Geneva, N. Y., and Edwin V. Hale of Cleveland, incoming and outgoing chairmen, respectively, of the Yale News board.

"The great business of every college," said President-elect Angell, "is to furnish in a four-year period the very best training, mentally, morally and physically, which it can offer its students. I think it has been generally agreed that superficiality and mediocrity have been the bane of American education.

"Whatever the solution, my own belief is that we must in our studies, by one device or another, raise the level of serious, prolonged endeavor and augment markedly the interest of our students in the world of ideas, as contrasted with their present interests in extra-academic affairs and the mere passing of courses.

"I recognize and value highly the fine things about intercollegiate athletics, but anyone who thinks they cannot be improved upon is either destitute of information or imagination, or both. I desire to see intercollegiate athletics used more fully than at present, because of their unquestionable possibilities for good. Such evils as at present exist are by no means equally distributed throughout all forms of college sport.

"These are the essential features of my athletic creed: Hygienic education of the helpful kind for every college student, particularly for the non-athlete who is often a bit neglected. I want clean, honest intercollegiate athletics, so conducted that they not only benefit the men who compete but even exercise a wholesome influence on the entire college community. If there are to be professional or semi-professional coaches, I want men who are not only technically expert but are of essentially sound, fine character. I should rather have a man of questionable character in any other position than that of athletic coach. Nowhere is the pernicious influence of a coarse or immoral man so serious."

VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL IN FIRST MATEWAN BATTLE CASE

Williamson, W. Va., March 21.—Police Chief Sid Hatfield and fifteen other men of Matewan, found not guilty today of connection with the death of Albert C. Felts, a private detective, last May, left for their home town late today. Unless there is a change of plans, however, they will be free but a short time. Judge R. D. Bailey announced during the afternoon that the next case would be called April 12. There are still six indictments against the sixteen men freed by a jury this morning, one each in connection with the deaths of six Baldwin-Felts detectives who fell mortally wounded with Felts during the street battle last May.

State troopers stalked the streets of Williamson all day, carrying riot guns, but the city remained quiet, and not a single untoward incident was reported.

The defendants had nothing to say regarding the verdict and received the news of their acquittal soberly.

Shortly after the verdict was announced, Wade Bronson, prosecuting attorney of Mingo county, handed his resignation to Judge R. D. Bailey, who accepted it, effective April 1.

Mr. Bronson said the salary attached to the position was insufficient to maintain his family and that he would devote himself to the practice of law.

CONTEST OVER PROPOSED 22.7 TAX IN NEW BRITAIN

Hartford, March 21.—Crowded to standing room capacity, the superior court room in this city today looked like a New Britain caucus, for practically everyone present except Judge Maltbie and the court attaches was a New Britain residents with sympathies one way or the other as to New Britain's proposed tax rate of 22.7 mills laid at the city meeting there Friday, March 4. Isadore Simons, president of the Taxpayers' Protective Association of New Britain, says the rate is illegal and he and his friends came to the superior court with an application for an injunction to restrain the city from collecting a tax at the rate voted.

The complaint which charges that the meeting which voted the tax was illegal, runs, technically against the city of New Britain. It is charged that the meeting was turbulent and in much fonousion; that many of the voters did not know what they were voting on, and that Mayor Orson F. Curtis refused to call another meeting. Mayor Curtis, City Clerk A. H. Thompson and Corporation Counsel Kirkham, all of New Britain, were in the court room today.

FIRE DESTROYED HIGH SCHOOL AT NORFOLK, VA.

Norfolk, Va., March 21.—Fire today destroyed John Marshall High School, a 28-room structure, and large annex and partly burned two residences on an adjoining street and damaged three others. Eight hundred children, who attend the school escaped without injury.

"PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON HAS THROAT TROUBLE

Hampton, Iowa, March 21.—The condition of William E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson, prohibition worker, ill here of a throat affliction, was much improved today, his physician said, all speaking engagements for the remainder of the month have been cancelled, however.

Appeal Likely From Silesian Plebiscite

Poland May File Protest Upon Announcement of Official Confirmation of German Victory.

Washington, March 21.—Polish officials here expressed the opinion today that Poland might appeal to the council of ambassadors and to the league of nations from the result of the Upper Silesian plebiscite should the official count be confirmatory of the German victory unofficially reported today.

Should an appeal be made to the league of nations, it was said that an impartial tribunal might be asked to review the plebiscite. In such a case, it was suggested, a representative of the United States might be asked to serve, as was done by the league in the Aland Island dispute.

It became known today that last November request was made of the state department by the Polish government, through the Polish legation here, for the appointment by the United States of an American representative to observe the alleged illegal methods which, it was charged, Germany was resorting to in order to further her designs upon the territory.

In a note to the state department Nov. 8, 1920, the Polish government said:

"It is of the utmost value that the United States government should realize how important looms before the world at present the question whether Upper Silesia will be allowed to remain attached to Germany or will be allotted to Poland.

"On that question hinges entirely the future of German militarism, for without Silesia Germany is sure never to be able to undertake her revenge."

In a second note, in December, the Polish government furnished the state department with documentary evidence of the alleged abuses which, it was claimed, the German government was practicing in the effort to bring about a vote favorable to Germany in the plebiscite.

GERMAN FIGURES ON THE UPPER SILESIAN PLEBISCITE

London, March 21.—The official returns of the plebiscite in Upper Silesia as given by Dr. Simons, the German foreign secretary, in a telegram to London, are: Germany 713,700, Poland 460,100 in the whole plebiscite area, or approximately 61 per cent. for remaining Germany territory and approximately 40 per cent. for incorporation in Poland.

Giving details of the polling, Dr. Simons says: "All the towns, especially the industrial centers, show an overwhelming German vote. There are only Polish majorities in the country, especially in those parts to which, contrary to the urgent desire of the German government, troops were not sent in time for the protection of the German population, sorely tried by the Polish terrors."

SIMONS ANNOUNCES A COMPLETE GERMAN VICTORY

Berlin, March 21.—(By the A. P.)—Dr. Walter Simons, the foreign minister, today announced that the returns from the plebiscite held yesterday in Upper Silesia showed a complete German victory. The government buildings already have been beflagged in honor of the event, the colors of the German republic and of Prussia being hoisted.

President Ebert this afternoon wired the German representatives in Upper Silesia an expression of his joy over the result, adding:

"Even if, according to reports, our success in one or two districts has been prejudiced by a resort to unjust and violent methods, it remains an indisputable fact that an overwhelming majority of the Upper Silesian people has decided in favor of Germany."

PADEREWSKI DOUBTS CLAIM OF GERMAN VICTORY

Chicago, March 21.—Reports from Berlin telling of a German victory in the Upper Silesian plebiscite were denounced as propaganda by Ignace Ian Paderewski, formerly premier of Poland, who stopped in Chicago today while on his way to California, where he will spend several months resting.

Paderewski declared that the ballots cast in Sunday's election were now being transported to central places where the final tally of votes would be made, and expressed doubt as to whether any formal announcement of the result would be possible for several days.

Declaring the German propaganda was still rampant, he said that in the Silesian case the peace treaty which provided for a plebiscite also set forth that the result of the vote should only be "for the information of the commission in Paris and that the actual line of division of Silesia between Germans and Poles will be drawn later in Paris by allied authorities who have the power to ignore the vote if they so desire."

"Thus, one can see the German motive," he continued. "German propaganda from now on will be directed to influencing not only the allied representatives in Paris, but the people in the several countries which they represent. If the impression can be spread abroad, assuming the Poles win, that the plebiscite was an 'unfair one and that riots and disturbances marked the function, the Germans will consider their situation so much the better, and that is why I feel the intensity of the propaganda barrage will increase from now on."

GERMAN VICTORY IN SILESIA DISAPPOINTING TO FRANCE

Paris, March 21.—(By The A. P.)—In French official circles keen disappointment was expressed over reports received this afternoon from upper Silesia saying that Germany will retain the district as a result of Sunday's plebiscite, but the officials do not yet admit the area is lost to Poland. They pointed out that the reports of the plebiscite were unofficial and came mostly from Berlin. It was said that in the event of the majority of the vote being German the territory probably would be divided, leaving to Poland those places which voted Polish.

Stress was placed by French officials on the agricultural vote which is is hoped will prove to be largely Polish, but was conceded the towns had voted German. Reports of the result of the plebiscite were received too late for comment in the afternoon newspapers.

W. C. T. U. NOT CAMPAIGNING IN SUPPORT OF "BLUE" SUNDAY

Chicago, March 21.—Mrs. Margaret Munns, national treasurer of the Woman's Christian Union, in a statement today said that the W. C. T. U. had not planned a special national campaign in support of "blue" Sundays, but that its future endeavors for Sunday observance would merely be the following of its regular programme.

Brief Telegrams

Jamaica is planning an import tax on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.

Rene Viviani, former premier of France, left Paris for this country.

Ten members of the Japanese house of representatives will visit this country next summer.

German moving pictures are being disposed of in France disguised by "made in America" titles.

"Pussyfoot" Johnson is being urged as successor to John F. Kramer as prohibition enforcement commissioner.

Three aviators in a triple parachute jumped from an air service de Havilland airplane at Chanute Field, Ill.

Proposed legislation for the payment of a bonus to former service men will be discussed before the special session of convenes.

An early morning fire drove a score of scantily clad guests into the street from the Motel Majestic in the West End of Boston.

Volcano of Kilauea, Hawaii, is overflowing from the pit of Halemauman. All trails in the old crater bottom were destroyed.

Harriman National bank of New York celebrated the tenth anniversary of its charter date by a dinner at the Biltmore Saturday.

Production of iron in Great Britain during February amounted to 463,000 tons as against a monthly output of 637,325 tons in 1920.

Much alarm was caused by closing down of blast furnaces and shipbuilding yards in Tuscany, throwing 50,000 workers out of employment.

George Kelly, 21, a painter, fell 25 feet from a skylight in Bridgeport, receiving injuries which, it was stated at St. Vincent's hospital, may prove fatal.

Twenty-six strikes and lockouts exist in Massachusetts at present, according to the state department of labor and industries.

The Monument Beach hotel, an oldtime summer hostelry thaat stood near the railroad station at Monument Beach, Mass., was burned to the ground.

Larceny of $9,200 in the past two years was charged against Albert E. Churchill, bookkeeper for the insurance firm of Dewitt & Flanders, Boston.

Archbishop Mannix arrived at Paris. He is going to Rome to lay the Irish situation before the Pope and urge the latter to intervene with England.

Will Hays, postmaster general, in a speech at Chicago, declared he would eliminate all politics and extend civil service in the post office department.

All members of the crew of the American steamship Neptune, wrecked on the Cuban coast near Cardenas, reached shore safely. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

President Harding will consider all political prisoner cases at the earliest possible opportunity according to Lucy Robbins, head of the A. F. of L. amnesty committee.

Department of Agriculture announced average meat consumption of the American people last year was ten pounds less per capita than during 1918, eleven pounds more than in 1917.

John Nutse, a barber, is dead at the Bridgeport hospital from bullet wounds in the stomach, hip and leg, sustained in a fight in which several men engaged at Hallett and Ogden streets.

The maximum temperature of 82 degrees was reached at noon yesterday in Boston, which was four degrees higher thaan has ever been recorded at Boston for a day in March.

Secretary Weeks declared before the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce that all new government projects which require additional expenditure should be delayed in the interest of economy.

The schooner William Booth struck on Great Ledge near the entrance to Woods Hole yesterday according to a wireless message from the coast guard cutter Acushnet.

Two armed thieves held up Robert L. Houghtaling, manager of a chain grocery store at 921 East Broadway, South Boston, and ran away with $137 from the cash register and $110 from Houghtaling's pockets.

A campaign by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for strict Sunday observance and against tobacco was announced today by Miss Anna A. Gordon, national president, to start April 3rd.

Gov. Kilby, of Alabama, as arbiter in settling dispute between miners and operators of that state ruled recognition of miners' union is not compulsory and the wage scale remains unchanged.

Fire destroyed the Barrett Building, Libby jewelry factory, W. M. Barrett paint shop, Chester Patten lumber factory, and a toy factory in Melrose, Mass. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

At the meeting held under the auspices of Central Trades and Labor Council, of New York, the housing situation and means of remedying it were discussed. Samuel Gompers was made permanent chairman.

The threatened strike of employes of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad was averted yesterday when the men accepted a wage cut of about 52 cents a day. The company had proposed a reduction of 87 cents.

President Millerand is greatly interested in proposed extension of the canal from the Rhine to the Rhone which will yield 1,000,000 horse power, sufficient to supply power to all the great textile industries in Southern France.

Paris Museum is overcrowded by 100,000 books which have been written on the war and more than two and a half miles of shelves are needed to contain newspapers and reviews describing the war which have been collected.

Louis Makowski, of Ontario, was arrested in New York and cocaine valued at $1,000 confiscated. A captain and crew of a vessel plying between New York and South America were implicated by Makowski in his confession to Dr. Simon.

John Horan of Boston, an insane patient at the state hospital for criminal insane at Bridgewater, Mass., became suddenly violent and struck a club on the end of which was a metal ball, struck another patient, Antonio Lanzilla, over the head, instantly killing him.

PRESIDENT HARDING ASKS LEGISLATION FOR FARMERS

Telephones Representative Fordney Suggesting That an Emergency Agricultural Measure Be Enacted in Advance of Tariff and Revenue Legislation—The Fordney Emergency Tariff Bill, Precisely as Vetoed by Former President Wilson, is to Be Pushed Through Congress Upon the Convening of the Special Session April 11.

Washington, March 21.—The Fordney emergency tariff bill, precisely as vetoed by Former President Wilson, will be rushed through congress as the first important legislation of the extra session.

Acceding to the request of President Harding for passage of a measure designed to help the farmers, asking for protection against foreign competition, republican members of the house ways and means committee turned about today and voted to revive the Fordney bill after agreeing almost unanimously a week ago not to consider any emergency legislation ahead of a permanent tariff and revenue revision.

Senators Penrose, Smoot and McCumber, conferees from the senate finance committee, agreed to the new program, which, it was explained, meets the approval of the president. Senator Penrose expressed the belief that the emergency measure would be in the hands of Mr. Harding within ten days after the convening of the special session April 11.

Several members of the house committee, including Chairman Fordney and Representatives Longworth and Green, conferred with Senators Penrose, who heads the senate finance committee, after the former committee had reached its agreement. From this conference came the prediction that the measure would be rushed through the house under a special rule and through the senate possibly under limitation of debate as enforced by cloture.

The new emergency Fordney bill will be presented with a six months limitation, but its provisions will expire at an earlier date should the permanent bill be enacted before expiration of the six months period.

The house ways and means committee, at the end of an all day wrangle, apparently was in the utmost harmony. Calling in newspaper men at the close of the session, with members sitting around a big table in their shirt sleeves, Chairman Fordney set forth the final program with everybody expressing approval.

After the disposing of the emergency measure in the first few days of the extra session, the house will take up and pass the anti-dumping bill, which will be followed by the allied measure fixing an American valuation on goods which must pay ad valorem duty.

Then will come the permanent tariff, which republican leaders hope will be broad enough to satisfy all interests in all sections demanding an upward revision. The actual work of framing it will begin tomorrow.

While the house is at work on the tariff the senate finance committee will consider revenue revision and its printed hearing will be available to the ways and means committee, which will write the bill. In this way Mr. Fordney predicted congress would work at high speed, in the hope of earning a summer recess. The house would be considering revenue while the tariff was still before the senate.

The president stepped into the fight early today when he telephoned Mr. Fordney suggesting that an emergency agricultural measure be enacted in advance of tariff or revenue legislation. The proposal took the committee off its feet. There were rumblings of discontent, especially among western members, who objected to the idea of going before congress a second time this year to ask for a special bill. The president asked that senate republicans be sounded on the subject. And there bobbed up the fear that without a cloture rule the measure might be long delayed. Senator Penrose, however, said that cloture would be invoked if necessary.

When the house meets April 11 there will be three bills awaiting action—emergency tariff, anti-dumping and American valuation. How soon thereafter the permanent measure might be ready members declined to say.

The plan adopted today came as a surprise to members generally, in view of the house committee's refusal to consider a temporary tariff bill at its meeting last week with the senate finance committee. It insisted then on taking up permanent tariff legislation ahead of revenue, and western members insisting upon the program won their point, meanwhile obtaining legislation which will remove farm products of that section from the free list. In some quarters there was a belief that an attempt might be made in the senate to hold up the Fordney bill, but revenue framers said this possibility did not exist, since the measure had the endorsement of the president.

TRUSTEES AT U. OF P. NOMINATE GENERAL WOOD AS HEAD

Philadelphia, March 21.—Major General Leonard Wood was nominated today as the head of the University of Pennsylvania at the monthly meeting of the board of trustees. In accordance with the statutes of the university, General Wood's name cannot be voted upon until the next regular meeting of the trustees on April 18. It is understood that he will be elected at that time.

In nominating General Wood he was referred to as the coming "head" of the university, rather than as provost, as the head of the institution has been known since its foundation in 1745. Although no statement was made on the subject, it is known that the trustees are considering a reorganization of the university administration by which one man will be the general administrator with another more nearly representative of the educational side. A resolution adopted today would indicate that Actin Provost Josiah H. Penniman will be chosen as educational administrator.

MAJOR GENERAL WOOD TO SAIL FOR MANILLA APRIL 2

Washington, March 21.—Having received final instructions as to his Philippine mission from Secretary Weeks, Major General Leonard Wood left Washington tonight for San Francisco where he will board ship April 2 for Manilla. The general was accompanied at his conference with Secretary Weeks, today, and will be accompanied on his mission of investigating conditions in the Philippine Islands by W. Cameron Forbes, former governor general of the islands. Others who will accompany General Wood to the Philippines are Colonel F. R. McCoy, Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Johnson, Major Peter Bouditch and Lieutenant O. C. Wood, his son, who will serve as aide de camp.

CHAMBERLAIN NEW UNIONIST LEADER IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

London, March 21.—(By The A. P.)—K. Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, was today elected leader of the house of commons and leader of the unionists party in the house of commons. His selection at a meeting of the unionist members of the house at the Carlton club, was unanimous. He succeeds Andrew Bonar Law, who retired because of ill health.

Mr. Chamberlain was received with loud coalition cheers when he entered the house. His first duty as leader of the house was to answer "yes" to a question as to whether the government would hold and maintain a controlling interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil company after the issueof the new capital was completed.

In reply to congratulations on his new position, Mr. Chamberlain said he would do his best to maintain his traditions of the house.

INCREASE IN SHIPMENTS OF WINE FROM SPAIN

Washington, March 21.—During the first year of national prohibition in this country, Malaga, Spain, shipped to the United States nine times the total amount of wine sent here in the ten preceding years, American Consul Smith says in a report received today by the department of commerce. The total wine exported from that place to America in 1920 exceeding 475,000 gallons, the consul says, and was shipped under permits for non-beverage purposes.

$5 POLL TAX FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN STATE OF WASHINGTON

Olympia, Wash., March 21.—Governor Louis F. Hart today signed the poll tax bill passed by the last legislature. The bill becomes effective at once and under it every man and woman in the state between the ages of 21 and 50 must pay poll tax of $5 before May 1 of each year. The tax will be used to retire bonds issued for a soldiers' bonus.

PREACHED FOR SIX HOURS BEFORE SURRENDERING PULPIT

North Bergen, N. J., March 21.—The story of how Rev. Ernest Whitcomb, pastor of the Beulah Heights Mission of the Church of Jesus, yesterday preached for six hours straight and even munched his supper at the pulpit before surrendering the rostrum to his duly elected successor, became know here today when five parishioners loyal to Mr. Whitcomb were ordered arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct.

When the new pastor, Rev. Harold M. Moss of Springfield, Mass., arrived at the mission to take charge he found Mr. Whitcomb preaching. Mr. Moss did not desire to interrupt the service, but nevertheless called for two church officers and two policemen. Then he waited for Mr. Whitcomb to end his sermon.

But Mr. Whitcomb preached from 2 p. m. to 8 p. m., and many of his congregation stayed with him. Finally the new pastor called on the old to "resign and getout" at the same time motioning toward the policemen.

Mr. Whitcomb then stopped preaching, but the five members of his flock placed under arrest were alleged not to have surrendered meekly.

ENGINEMAN RESPONSCIBLE FOR MICHIGAN CENTRAL WRECK

Washington, March 21.—Failure of Enginman Long of the Michigan Central to observe and obey certain signals was responsible for the recent Porter, Ind., wreck in which thirty-seven persons were killed and 20 injured, the interstate commerce commission's bureau of safety reported today.

A contributing cause of the wreck, the bureau's report added, was the failure of Fireman Block, also of the Michigan Central train, to observe properly the signal indication at the crossing where the wreck occurred and to convey the correct information to Engineman Long.

"This accident," the bureau declared, "again calls attention to the necessity for an automatic train control to be used in connection with existing signal equipment for the purpose of automatically controlling the speed of a train in case the engineman for any reason fails to properly observe signal indications and to operate his train accordingly."

HOOVER STUDYING TRADE ROUTES TO FOREIGN MARKETS

Washington, March 21. — Secretary Hoover has laid plans for an exhaustive study of trade routes on which American goods move to foreign markets. It will be carried out by a committee he will appoint, he said today, and the result will be available as general strategy for shipping board operations. The study is to include rail and terminal facilities, ports and harbors, both government controlled and private steamship lines, and the application of the preferential rail rates section of the merchant marine act.

While American business was brisk, Mr. Hoover said, details of reconstruction were left to be worked out when the need arose, and so far reconstruction has been without the application of a constructive plan. Study of American trade routs, he added, would throw considerable light upon reconstruction needs.

SINN FEINERS TO TIGHTEN THE ULSTER BOYCOTT

Belfast, March 21.—(By The A. P.)—Tightening of the Ulster boycott "until the British war of aggression on the Irish people ceases," was considered at a meeting of the avliable members of the Dail Eireann today. From time to time, it was decided, the Sinn Fein ministry, through the department of trade, will illus decrees naming the prohibited articles. Fair notice will be given before their enforcement.

Another measure passed by the Sinn Fein parliament authorized the minister of home affairs to forbid next month's census "as an invasion by alien authorities on the Irish people's rights."