

NEW TARIFF BILL UNDER HOT ATTACK IN THE SENATE

Increase in Food and Clothing Costs Seen by Leaders in Proposed Measure.

TO BOOST SUGAR COST. Underwood and Simmons Show How G. O. P. Plan Is Aimed at All Consumers.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Seldom has a measure pending before the Senate been shown up so clearly in the light of a scheme to tax the American people for the benefit of special interests as was the so-called "emergency" tariff bill in the debate yesterday afternoon. The bill was stripped of its pretense of aiding the farmers to recoup their losses and branded as a plan to save certain manufacturers and exporters of commodities from the effect of falling prices by invoking the taxing power of the Government to levy tribute on the consumers.

The announcement by Senator Penrose that he would ask for a cloture Wednesday to shut off debate precipitated a discussion that lasted all the afternoon and brought bitter denunciation of the plan to railroad a bill through the Senate which levies a heavy direct tax on the American breakfast table and on wearers of clothes or shoes. The attack grew so hot that Senator Penrose left the chamber early.

Most of the attack came from the Democratic side, although Senator Borah, Republican, who comes from the sheep raising State of Idaho, asked some questions, which were embarrassing and confusing to backers of the "emergency" bill. Senator Underwood of Alabama, author of the Underwood Tariff Law and recognized as having a fund of tariff information equal to that of any man in Congress, gave the "protectionists" a most uncomfortable time.

SMOOT ADMITS PRICES WILL BE HIGHER.

He drew from Senator Smoot, one of the leading proponents of the bill on the Republican side, the admission that the immediate effect of the bill would be to increase the cost to the consuming public of the commodities mentioned therein, which are about thirty in number.

Underwood warned New England Senators that their industries could not live under a law which places prohibitive duties on raw materials from Europe. Senator McLean, Republican, of Connecticut, challenged this statement with the assertion that the woolen mills of New England will not be hurt by this ten months' prohibition of imports, as they have enough raw wool on hand to last two years.

When Senator Borah, having his Western wool growers in mind, leaped to his feet and asked if this were true how would the sheep raisers of the West benefit by a ten months' prohibition of imports, Republican Senators realized that the Connecticut Senator had "fumbled the ball." McLean's discomfiture as he tried to explain that he thought the legislation might be of "some help" to the Westerners by preventing their industry from being wiped out entirely caused laughter to sweep through the chamber, even the Republican Senators joining in the merriment.

Senator Borah confessed that the explanation which Senator McLean tried to offer was too intricate for him to understand, although he could readily see why the New England cloth manufacturers, with a two years' supply of raw material on hand, would enthrone over the plan to shut off further imports until they have sold their present stocks at greatly increased prices with the high tariff rates as the basis.

TAXES TO INCREASE THE COST OF LIVING.

"We are going to use the great taxing power of the Government to increase the cost of living to the American people, if this bill becomes law," said Senator Underwood. "It is to be enacted, not to raise taxes, but to boost prices for the Sugar Trust, the Woolen Trust and the trusts controlling those various commodities, and you demand a gag rule because the debts of a political party must be paid."

This Tariff Bill embraces the principle that certain people should be singled out of all the people in the United States and the Government should stand between them and their losses. It presents an economic issue that goes to the very foundation of the Nation. This bill is not only contradictory of every principle that has ever been advocated by the Democratic Party, but it is contrary to the policies and practices of the Republican Party. The Republican Party may have stood, in the past, in favor of a prohibitive tariff law, but they did on many items—but this is the first time in the history of the Government that I know of when the leader-hip of the Republican Party has proposed to erect that wall, not for

Mrs. Harding in the City for Rest, Says She Is Going to Do as She Pleases—She Never Did It Before



MRS. HARDING.

"I Love All Women Who Work," She Tells Reporters Who Call on Her at the Ritz.

"I Know of No Better Place to Rest Than Here—but This Time It Is So Different."

"I Could Not Tell You the Proper Length of Skirts—I am 100 Per Cent. American."

Mrs. Warren G. Harding to-day gave to the newspaper reporters of this city and a squadron of photographers the interview and the opportunity to make her portrait that she promised yesterday. It was the first time she had consented to do this and when the moment arrived she was obviously nonplussed by the number of newspaper representatives and camera men who waited upon her. She was a bit nervous, too, under the questioning which naturally followed the meeting.

By arrangement the reporters and photographers met in the lobby of the Ritz-Carlton and after waiting a while, A. P. Moore, Miss Lillian Russell's husband and a newspaper proprietor, who is an old friend of the Hardings, appeared as major domo of the proceedings.

First he handed out to all the reporters cards with the request that they write their names and those of their papers as a means of introduction to Mrs. Harding. When these had been collected, Mr. Moore announced: "It is to be understood that no questions are to be asked of Mrs. Harding," and then led the way to the twelfth floor where Mrs. Harding's suite is situated.

Thirty-five reporters and more than a dozen photographers were marshaled in a sort of lobby at the end of the hallway near the elevators. There Harry Barker, the Secret Service man who is accompanying Mrs. Harding on her travels, said that the photographers would be the first to be admitted. "All pictures which are not good likenesses of Mrs. Harding, as there was agreement upon this, the photographers were escorted down the hall and remained at their camera task for half an hour.

Then came the turn of the reporters. Barker acted as cicerone, ranging the representatives in line and passing them in to Mr. Moore, who stood ready with the cards in hand. Mrs. Harding was standing at one side of the room, and for the sake of feminine readers, this is what she wore: the description verbatim from one of her sex:

Her hair, carefully marcelled and pressed, was somewhat after the style affected by Miss Elsie Ferguson, of the policies and practices of the Republican Party. The Republican Party may have stood, in the past, in favor of a prohibitive tariff law, but they did on many items—but this is the first time in the history of the Government that I know of when the leader-hip of the Republican Party has proposed to erect that wall, not for

iste collar and above it a diamond-studded collar, Mr. Harding's Christmas gift. It was a deep band of black velvet finished at the front and back with platinum and diamond clasps. The central ornament was composed of numerous diamonds set in platinum in a subarct pattern with four corner ornaments of platinum holding diamonds. But to get back to the interview: As the reporters were introduced by Mr. Moore, through reference to the cards, Mrs. Harding made comment of some kind upon each of the papers she recognized, adding to the assemblage in general: "I am very much interested in having you come here. We're newspaper people, you know. I'm here just for a rest. I know of no place one can rest better than here. I came here not to give interviews; Mr. Harding will do that."

One of the women reporters, an old friend of Mrs. Harding's, remarked that she had always known Mr. Harding would be President some day. Mrs. Harding—You had more confidence than we. We never thought this would come into our lives. But (turning to Mr. Moore) I cannot talk to these people. Won't you speak for me.

Mr. Moore—Mrs. Harding loves all of you. Mrs. Harding—Yes, I love all women who work.

Mr. Moore—Her aristocracy is the aristocracy of service. She is just a human being and is very, very tired. Harding—If I were a private citizen I'd say a few things. Mr. Moore (with a nod)—Yes, she has a few things to say. Harding (convulsively)—I certainly have! But it is essential for me to have rest. It isn't unusual for me to come to New York, but this time it's different. I am not thoroughly reconciled to it all. When I go around I wonder what it is all about. I have been in public life for twenty years, but this is very different.

Mr. Moore (interposing)—Mrs. Harding has been through quite an ordeal with the newspaper photographers. She said to them that she didn't believe they could take a good picture of her, though they assured her that they were New York photographers. Just here the suggestion was made that Mrs. Harding sit to a professional portrait photographer of a painter.

Mrs. Harding (with a disapproving gesture)—I've never understood people placing themselves before cameras. As for myself, they never seem to get my mouth. I don't know what's wrong with it. And as for what's published about me; I read things I've never known! And yet I've lived with myself for a good many years.

One of the Reporters—What are your plans when you leave?

Mrs. Harding—I have formed no definite plans. I'm going to do as I please. I've never done it before and I'm going to try. Another Reporter—What do you believe to be the proper length of skirts?

Mrs. Harding (apparently not pleased)—I don't know. Still Another Reporter—As the First Lady of the Land, the women of the country are looking to you for guidance in the matter of clothes. Mrs. Harding (with marled vehemence)—I am 100 per cent. American. Mrs. Harding said that she preferred jewelry that was simple. Her brooches include dainty bow-knots and friendship circles. She wears well chosen finger rings and uses a wrist watch almost constantly. Her favorite color, blue, is reflected in her choice of gems and for wear with her new blue gown. Sapphires, aqua marina, tourmaline and lapis-lazuli and tourmalines will be chosen according to the particular shade of the gown with which they are to be worn. Speaking of her "all American jewels," Mrs. Harding refers to the personal ornaments of Colonial days when cameos were used on black velvet bands for neck and wrist.

N. Y. DRY CHIEF LAUGHS AT REPORT HE IS UNDER FIRE

Does Not Know of Single Charge Pending Against Him, Says O'Connor.

Charles R. O'Connor, Federal director of Prohibition for New York State, to-day laughed at reports from Washington to the effect that his administration was under fire and that he owed his appointment to



Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson.

"I know of not a single charge pending against me or my office," he said, "and as for my owing my appointment to Mr. Tumulty, I never saw the President's secretary until last week."

The Washington reports also said Prohibition Commissioner Kramer had come here on a mysterious mission and that indictments might be sought for "at least two city officials and the discharge of others." If Mr. Kramer is in the city, Federal officials here, including Mr. O'Connor, denied knowledge of it. At the Pennsylvania Hotel, where he usually stays, it was said Mr. Kramer was not a guest there.

Daniel J. Chapin, Supervising Prohibition Enforcement Agent, held a long conference with Mr. O'Connor this morning. Mr. Chapin has just returned from Chicago, where it was said he went to sign the agreement still being in charge of that district.

Mr. O'Connor was under fire some time ago. At that time James Shevlin, Supervisory Prohibition Officer at New York, was suddenly transferred to Texas, this change being announced as one of many "for the good of the service." Frank L. Boyd, an old experienced revenue man, who had been in the income tax unit at Washington, was brought here as Supervisory Officer. On Dec. 15, D. J. Chapin succeeded Boyd, with instructions to make a complete survey of the liquor situation and probe rumors of collusion between Federal and city officials in the liquor traffic. At the time Mr. Chapin's appointment the Internal Revenue Bureau made the following announcements:

"Mr. Chapin is an old-line revenue man, having been in the service fifteen years. He has occupied numerous important positions in the United States and is believed to be unusually well qualified for the new duties which he will assume."

Mr. Chapin recently made a report, the exact nature of which has not been disclosed, but which, it is intimated, contained sensational allegations concerning corruption in the service. Among other things, he is said to have expressed doubt whether Mr. O'Connor was properly administering his office. This report brought still more officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau to New York to check up on some of the sensational charges. Commissioner Kramer came here yesterday to personally take charge of the investigation.

NEW DRY DEPARTMENT HERE.

Experts to Investigate Applications to Withdraw Alcohol.

A new department in the Prohibition Director's office was established to-day, made necessary by the sudden increase in demand for pure grain alcohol for manufacturing purposes. Since the issuance of whiskey withdrawal permits was stopped the ambition of many to manufacture cologne and hair tonic and ferro-china has become acute, and all want alcohol. So two experts from Washington, Dr. E. K. Dinges and Dr. J. F. Marcellini, have been asked to investigate the application for alcohol withdrawal. Part of their job will be to decide whether pure alcohol is really needed for the products specified.

TO RESTAURANT MEN FINED.

Ten restaurant keepers were fined \$10 each by Magistrate Dale in Bridge Court, Brooklyn, to-day. John A. Lynch, a Health Inspector, said he found roaches and dirty dishes in the places. Magistrate Dale told the restaurant men he would send them to jail for ten days if they appeared before him again. Green's is the Only Genuine Sensitive GONORO QUININE tablets. The first and original Cold and Grip Tablet. (Use sure you get GONORO.) 50c—each.

HINTS THAT MITTEN MAY COME HERE AS TRANSIT DIRECTOR

La Guardia So Intimates After Conference With Philadelphia Traction Man.

Aldermanic President La Guardia said to-day that he had had a five-hour conference in Philadelphia with Thomas E. Mitten, head of the traction system of that city, as to the financial success of the five-cent fare, and intimated strongly that Mr. Mitten might come to New York in 1922 as a traction director. He would add no details to this intimation.

Mr. La Guardia said that in his visit to Mr. Mitten he had learned more about traction in those five hours than he could acquire by a year's study. "If Mr. Mitten comes here," he continued, "and analyzes the traction situation the five-cent fare will be made safe for all time."

Manhattan Borough President Curran and Mr. La Guardia were asked to-day whether they intend exerting influence to bring all Republican legislators from New York City around to their way of thinking.

"I would prefer to defer expressing an opinion just now because I intend speaking to-morrow night in the Town Hall on the traction question," said Mr. Curran.

"Are you going to personally exert your influence with Senators and Assemblymen against the Miller traction programme?" Mr. La Guardia was asked.

"I will get a good example by fighting the Miller plan tooth and nail myself," he replied. "I am confident the Republican Senators and Assemblymen from this city will not forget that they are Republicans and representatives of the people here, and furthermore, that they are men. Keeping in mind these three standards they must of necessity unite against the Miller anti-home rule scheme."

With the meeting of the New York City members of the Legislature here yesterday and their pledge to stand united for home rule in traction, the organization of the city's protest against Gov. Miller's transit programme is fairly under way. Practically every Democratic Senator and Assemblyman in Greater New York was at the City Hall meeting.

Later the Democratic legislators from Kings met with the party's County Executive Committee in Jefferson Hall, Brooklyn, and renewed their pledge to fight to a finish the Miller laws and the proposition to deprive Greater New York of even the slightest voice in the management of its traction affairs and the maintenance of its 5-cent fare contract with the traction companies. The resolutions applied equally to the proposed gas legislation.

At the meeting in the Town Hall to-morrow evening Mr. Curran and Edward M. Bassett will speak against the Miller programme, and Job E. Hedges and Oliver C. Semple will speak in favor of it. Henry W. Taft, Frank A. Vanderlip, Alton B. Parker, George W. Wickham and many other prominent men will attend the meeting. Many women are expected. The Interborough Parliament of Community Councils will take up the traction fight to-night at its meeting in City Hall. President La Guardia of the Aldermanic Board, Borough President Curran of Manhattan and Alderman Henry of Queens will speak against the Miller proposition. It is expected that mass meetings of protest will be arranged soon under Community Council auspices in every section of the city. Scores of other mass meetings are being arranged.

BOY WINS \$5,000 FROM POLICEMAN

Jury Finds Against Police Corporal Who Accidentally Shot Victim During B. R. T. Strike.

A jury before Justice Crosey in Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-day found a verdict of \$5,000 against Police Corporal Philip Wubrus, of the Miller Avenue Police Station, for injuries received by Max Kaufman, fourteen, No. 430 Snediker Avenue, on Aug. 7, 1919.

Kaufman was shot by the corporal while standing in a Broadway elevated train. It was said Wubrus, chasing a B. R. T. striker who had cried "Scab!" When the fugitive did not stop, it was alleged, the policeman began firing. One of the bullets struck the Kaufman boy in the back, entering the abdomen. It was found necessary to remove three feet of his intestine. Kaufman brought the action through Francis Giles, a negro attorney.

FOUND DEAD IN STREET.

Body of an Unidentified Man is Discovered by Policeman. An unidentified man was found dead on the sidewalk in front of No. 264 West 135 Street this morning by Patrolman Michael J. Ward of the West 20th Street Station. Following an examination by Dr. William Burphole of New York Hospital the body was removed to the station house. The man is described as being about fifty-five years old, five feet, ten inches tall, with blue eyes, gray hair and mustache and poor teeth. The body was clothed in a dark blue heavy overcoat, tan shoes and socks, green Federal hat, purple and white striped shirt.

GARRISON SILENT ON B. R. T. INQUIRY ASKED IN CONGRESS

Refuses to Comment on Charges Against His Receivership Made by Volk.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the B. R. T., refused to-day to see reporters or to make any statement regarding the charges against his receivership made by Representative Lester D. Volk of Brooklyn on the floor of the House at Washington and asking, in a resolution he introduced, for an inquiry by Congress.

Mr. Volk called attention to the receipt by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit during the war of \$17,000,000 "under the guise of war time aid," and asserted that the money has not yet been paid back and that, unless all signs are misleading, the legal machinery of the receivership may frustrate the return to the Government of the money.

He called attention to the application by the Westinghouse Company for the receivership after the Malbone tunnel disaster, and added: "There is a well-founded suspicion, amounting almost to a conviction, that the B. R. T. action was a collusive one, instituted by the Westinghouse Company."

Mr. Garrison's secretary referred an Evening World reporter to General Manager William S. Menden, after stating that Mr. Garrison had no comment to make and could not be seen. Mr. Menden said he knew of the charges, but that he might make an error if he attempted to explain the situation, so he referred the reporter to C. D. Meneley, treasurer for the receiver. Mr. Meneley declined to talk.

CHURCH AVE. CAR PLEA IS DENIED

P. S. C. Refuses to Allow Receiver to Resume Service Without Transfer Privileges.

The Public Service Commission to-day denied permission for Receiver Lindley M. Garrison of the B. R. T. to resume service on the Church Avenue line, Brooklyn, without transfer privileges. The Commission expressed regret for inability to grant the application and to obtain renewed service on Church Avenue.

The Commission's opinion stated that transfers are required under the State laws and the franchises by which the company operates and that under a recent decision in the Court of Appeals the Commission has no power to modify the franchise.

Because it was contended that the Church Avenue line was being run at a loss the Federal Court consented service on the line, and the receiver's application to have transfers abolished was to enable the line to operate at a profit. Counsel for the Commission stated that inability to remedy the difficulty was due to lack of power, because "what the State laws require the Federal Court will not permit, and what the Federal Court is willing to permit the State laws do not authorize."

FRIGHTENED OUT OF HIS BOOTS

Broadway Stroller Gets Into Shoes Without Unlacing Them, Then Gets Out of Them.

A man, shoeless so far as his feet were concerned but carrying under his arm a pair of size 12 1-2 shoes—many sizes too large for him—was seen at 5 o'clock this morning at Broadway and 46th Street by Policemen Willis and Ackerman.

"What's the idea of carrying your shoes?" demanded Ackerman. "Are you trying to get home without walking?"

The man muttered a reply in an undertone, stepped into the huge shoes without unlacing them and shuffled off. Presently he returned to the policeman, apparently frightened, jumped out of his shoes and started down Broadway. Willis jumped into a passing taxi and overtook the man at 46th Street.

At the station the shoeless man said he was Guido Guitti, twenty-seven, a dishwasher of No. 420 West 46th Street. He was sent to Bellevue for observation. The No. 12 1-2 shoes had disappeared when the policeman began a search for them.

R. R. LOAN ASSN. NEW HOME.

Depew Addresses the Members on Its Thirty-First Anniversary. The Railroad Cooperative Building and Loan Association celebrated its thirty-first anniversary last night with the formal opening of its new home at Lexington Avenue and 44th Street. Organized in 1890 by Mr. York (Central) and express companies' employees, it has grown from \$19,000 assets at the end of the first year to \$1,400,000 assets and 3,000 members. It has furnished the money for more than 2,000 persons buying and living in their own homes. Chauncey M. Depew and A. M. Smith, President of the New York Central system, addressed the meeting.

BILL TO CURB LANDLORDS.

Roosevelt Measure Would Prevent Discrimination Against Children. ALBANY, Feb. 1.—In an effort to curb landlords from discriminating against tenants with children under fourteen years of age, Assemblyman Theodore Roosevelt, Republican of Nassau, to-day introduced a bill in the Legislature designed to make such discrimination a misdemeanor.

SHE PLIED A WHIP ON TURKS, SAVING ORPHANS' BLANKETS



Brave Mount Vernon Girl Lays Lash on Soldiers and They Run Away.

Miss Elsie May Kimball of Mount Vernon, N. Y., using a whip, drove off about twenty Turkish soldiers, members of a force of Nationalists that had captured the City of Kara, when they tried to steal blankets from the orphans in the Near East Relief Orphanage in Kara.

\$20,000 TO SECRETARIES. The will of Albert Francis Hagar, leaving \$10,000 to each of his two secretaries, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. He was a lawyer living at No. 14 West 44th Street and died on Jan. 15. The two secretaries are Miss Cecelia M. Mulrooney of No. 24 West 102d Street and Miss May E. Day of No. 139A Balmbridge Street, Brooklyn.

RENT LAWS ST. CONFLICTING ACT WAS SUPERSEDED

Lockwood Committee Counsel, Disperses Lyman's Fear of Justice Court Act.

Assurance that the Emergency Rent Laws will stand fire and there is no danger that the Justice Court Act will repeal them April 15, a fear expressed by Assemblyman Lyman, was given to-day by Eumer G. Hammis, counsel to the Lockwood Committee on Housing.

Assemblyman Lyman said he had discovered a law transferring operation of summary proceedings to dispossess to the Justice Court Act, passed by the Legislature at the last regular session. This would automatically put the Emergency Rent Laws out of business. He proposed any necessary remedial legislation be rushed through the present session.

Mr. Hammis, after telephoning Senator Lockwood in Albany, issued the following statement: "Assemblyman Lyman's contention the Justice Court Act repealed the rent laws is without foundation. The Justice Court Act was passed in May, 1920; the rent laws were passed September, 1920. It is not necessary in order to repeal an act, although it is often done, to specifically state the act is repealed by the subsequent amendatory legislation.

"In the rent laws the intent of the Legislature was unmistakably apparent. By reference to the old statute in the same form as the Justice Court act, the law was definitely amended and changed. Later repeal of a law by an additional statute of amendment is implied by such additional statute or amendment. If there is any conflict between them, the later act controls.

"The Emergency Rent laws contain the direct statement that they shall remain in effect for two years. This will govern any previous statutes."

Advertisement for Gunther Furs, featuring a woman in a fur coat and a list of fur items with prices. Text includes: 'Gunther Furs SUPERIOR IN QUALITY DISTINCTIVE IN STYLE Present Prices On our entire stock are based upon replacement values COATS, WRAPS & SCARFS Hudson Seal Coat, Skunk Collar Formerly \$575.00 Reduced to \$295.00... C. G. Gunther's Sons 391 Fifth Avenue Furriers Exclusively for More Than a Century'