

hood of the home of his aunt, Mrs. Sylvia Weinman, whose husband is in a stock brokerage business, as the irresponsible and over-lukative relative of a respected and responsible family. His "confession" was not taken seriously by friends of the Weinmans who knew anything of him. From Bridgeport came the information that he had caused trouble for his father, the late Samuel Harris, a substantial clothing merchant in 1912, when he was arrested for forgery and sentenced to a term in the George Junior Republic which was suspended during his good behavior.

WHIST EXPERT WHOSE MURDER MAN CONFESSES

District Attorney Moore of Erie County reported to Mr. Whitman late this afternoon that he was very much impressed with the apparent earnestness with which Harris told his story and could not help believing some of it was true. The prisoner's wife, Mr. Moore said, asserted that her husband was with her continuously at home on the night and morning when Elwell was murdered.

FULL TEXT OF CONFESSION OF HARRIS.

The text of the confession of Roy Harris as to the Elwell murder, made public by the Buffalo authorities, is as follows: I, Roy Harris, live in 70 York City, On June 11, 1920, I was at 70 First Street, New York City, in company with a fellow who goes by the name of Bill Dunkin—can't say that that is his real name.

On June 9 we were standing in front of the Mills Hotel at 36th Street and Seventh Avenue when a party I knew only as Jerry, a chauffeur, drove up in a limousine automobile with a woman inside. Jerry asked us if we would take a ride with this woman. We got into the car and drove through Central Park. The woman in the car's name is Mrs. Fairchild, who said:

"Boys, I got some real money for you for to kill Joseph Elwell." She then said she would meet us at the subway station, 72d Street and Broadway. We met her the next night, as arranged, where we laid the plan for the murder. This was on the night of June 10. She gave Dunkin and myself \$50 apiece after we had promised to meet her the following night, as arranged, which was June 11, 1920, this time in front of the Marie Antoinette Hotel. She told us that Elwell would attend some theatre that night and that she had some one trailing to see if he went anywhere else after the theatre. We were to meet her again at the same place at 11.30 P. M. We met her as agreed. We then had a little lunch. She then took Dunkin and myself to Elwell's home at about 12.45 A. M., June 12.

Elwell did not show up until between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. He went upstairs and later came down again dressed in his pajamas and sat in an armchair in the parlor and started to read his mail, then went to sleep in the chair, when Dunkin pulled out a revolver from his pocket and fired one shot. I had a Colt's .32 calibre revolver in my possession, but I did not do any shooting.

The shot fired by Dunkin killed Mr. Elwell. The limousine was waiting for us at 78th Street and Central Park West. We went out the front door where the automobile was waiting for us. We rode as far as the 110th Street subway station, where Mrs. Fairchild gave Dunkin and myself \$450 apiece. She said that she would meet us three nights later at the Van Cortlandt Street station at 11 P. M., but she did not show up where she was to give us \$5,000 apiece. I heard that she met Dunkin and paid him the balance.

I have not met either Dunkin or Mrs. Fairchild since the night of the murder. I got a tip that she paid him. I do not know where Mrs. Fairchild resides. I make this statement without any threats or promises.

(Signed) ROY HARRIS.

Mrs. Sylvia Weinman, the wife of a broker and Harris's aunt, declined to say anything regarding her nephew at her home, No. 100 Central Park South, to-day.

While the "confession" of Harris contains some statements which are entirely out of line with facts established at the time of the murder, such as the difference between Harris's statement that the murder was committed a few minutes after Elwell's arrival in the house at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and the known fact that when killed he had in his hand a letter which was not delivered at the house until 7.30 in the morning—Inspector Coughlin of the Detective Bureau said that if any one statement is true the scrutiny of the confession would be thorough to the last degree.

He pointed out that Harris—a confessed bootlegger and forger, according to the Buffalo police—may have heard something of the Elwell murder in the underworld, which furnished him with the inspiration in telling his story, though he himself may not have had the share in it he describes.

"MRS. FAIRCHILD" AS DESCRIBED BY HARRIS TO POLICE

Blonde With Blue Eyes, Between 40 and 35 Years Old, He Says.

BUFFALO, April 7.—ROY HARRIS, who confessed to the police that he and a pal were paid to kill Joseph B. Elwell by a "Mrs. Fairchild," described her to the police to-day as follows: Between thirty and thirty-five years old. Not large and not exceptionally small. A blonde, with blue eyes. Wore a light weight, fawn colored coat, black and red turban and many jewels. Her diamond rings and disregard for expenses impressed him that she was wealthy. Usually rode in a limousine.



JOSEPH B. ELWELL. Copyright, International.

local crimes which would be caused by the overshadowing interest in the Elwell murder. Revenge or blackmail against the actual perpetrators of the crime might be involved. The first of a score of detectives sent out by Inspector Coughlin to get all the information about Harris available from the reports of the Buffalo police as to his own statements regarding his life here returned to Headquarters at 10 o'clock to-day.

He verified the story that a man of the exact description of Harris, though using another name, was employed as an elevator man at No. 366 Fifth Avenue from April 22, 1920, to July 17. The superintendent of the building said there could be no doubt of his identity. This made one more discrepancy in Harris's story, as he said he left New York City when public interest in the murder was "in its height." The case had reached to the back pages of the newspapers and Assistant District Attorneys were giving out interviews only twice a week by July 17. According to the confession a chauffeur named "Jerry," known to Harris in his familiarity with the night life of the Tenderloin, happened upon Harris and a friend named William Dunkin in Seventh Avenue and took them to a Mrs. Fairchild, with whom they made a bargain to murder Elwell, which they carried out. Harris said he got only a small share of the promised blood money, though he believed Dunkin was paid in full.

BECAME A BOOTLEGGER NEAR THE BORDER.

Harris said he came from No. 1666 Park Avenue, Bridgeport, to New York and lived in 127th Street, near Eighth Avenue, with a brother-in-law named Weiner, at No. 127 West 57th Street, who was a broker and employed him as a clerk, and at No. 68 West 6th Street. He admitted going bootlegging on the Canadian border. The Buffalo police said under the names of Leonard and Carl N. Harris appears to be Jewish. He is five feet seven inches in height, weighs 140 pounds and is stockily built. He has a gold tooth in front. He said at first he had no relatives, but later said a brother-in-law named Wymer was a stock broker in New York. The Buffalo police said Harris was unusually well dressed, that he shows no signs of being "queer," and was not a drug addict.

Harris said when he was at No. 120 West 57th Street he was living with his brother-in-law. This is the St. Hubert apartment house. No name named Wymer ever lived there as far as they recalled, employers said to-day. Assistant District Attorney Jim Smith said early to-day that Harris's description, even to a scar on the left side of the face, tallies with the description of a man they have been looking for some time in connection with the Elwell murder. It is not known to the public such a man was being sought.

ROY HARRIS WAS GUILTY OF FORGERY WHEN BOY OF 13

Dunkin, His Chum, Also Convicted of Crime in Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 7.—Roy Harris is the name of a twenty-three-year-old son of the late Samuel Harris, who is dead and had a large clothing business. He has a sister and an uncle, who is a lawyer in New York. Another uncle and an aunt live at No. 1758 Park Avenue here.

The police records showed that Harris was arrested here Nov. 17, 1913, on a charge of forgery and was sentenced to George Junior Republic at Litchfield, Conn., but was placed on a year's probation. A man named "William Dunkin," 15 years old, of Dallas, Tex., was arrested here Dec. 29, 1913, on a charge of theft and was sentenced to the same institution.

He said Harris lived at her house for some time under the name of "Leonard." "Leonard" was a man of good habits she said and except for his ailment appeared to be normal. Harris spoke of having met a "Mrs. Fairchild" in New York, according to other occupants of the house.

HARRIS CONFESSED ELWELL KILLING 'SO AS TO GET EVEN'

(Continued From First Page.)

was accompanied by his wife. He had left the hotel several minutes before the clerk told the police. One of the bellboys told of a bright green hat worn by the woman with him, and it was through this that the policemen were able to get the couple in Main Street a few moments later. At the Niagara Street station the detectives said that Harris seemed to be ill at ease, and Flynn finally asked him to "come clean." Harris is alleged to have at first denied there was anything else to tell, but Flynn, taking a step in the dark, asked him "How about New York?" The start it gave the prisoner showed the sleuths that they were on the track of something else. A few minutes later Harris is alleged to have broken down and told them that he would "squell" on his partner in the Elwell murder because the partner had "crossed" him and had cheated him out of the majority of his share of the \$5,000 which they were to receive for the crime.

Throughout last evening the police questioned Harris from every angle. He was asked innumerable questions relative to small details, but in each case was able to answer them. He told of how Elwell came into the house dressed in evening clothes and went upstairs and changed to pajamas. He told of him reading some mail, but being so sleepy that he dozed off before he had finished.

Harris came to Lockport about a month ago, and the police say he has been engaged in bootlegging since. It was this reason, Harris told his wife, that caused him to use the name of Carl in when registering at the Genesee. He was afraid that some one would know the name of Leonard. Mrs. Leonard, as the woman with him called herself, has been employed on Niagara Street and rooming at No. 366 Niagara Street. On Saturday she was laid off, she says, and has been looking for employment since. Tuesday afternoon, while walking along Main Street, near Genesee Street, she met her husband. It was eight months since she had seen him and she was very much surprised to meet him in Buffalo.

The police decided to hold Mrs. Leonard until her husband was either taken back to New York or released. The fact that she corroborates the statement that Harris was in New York at the time Elwell was killed justifies holding her, they say.

Harris, at the time he was in New York, says he was employed in a broker's office as a clerk. The police have communicated the addresses he gave to the police in New York and asked them to look up his record there.

"We believe that Harris is implicated in some way or at least may lead us to the men who killed Elwell," said Police Chief James W. Higgins. Dr. James W. Putnam, a specialist in criminal psychology, at the request of the police, made a study of Harris while he was under questioning and declared he seemed to be mentally normal.

At the end of the hearing, by Judge Holmes: Q. Haven't you violated the provision of the Volstead law which limits the issuance of liquor prescriptions to one pint for any patient in ten days? A. Yes. Q. You have violated the law by issuing as many as four liquor prescriptions to one patient in a single day? A. Yes, but I had them about the ten-day limit and I don't know when they got the prescriptions filled. Q. Is it true that you told the prohibition inspectors to hell with the prohibition law? A. No, no, no. Q. Did you take out any liquor prescriptions for yourself? A. I explained that in my letter to Director O'Connell.

Dr. McCaskey, who was formerly an officer in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., seeks more liquor prescription blanks. So far he has had two books of 1000 each. In forcing himself to trial he aims to test the constitutionality of Prohibition enforcement along purely medical lines.

Bandits Get 3 Registered Pouches. TEHRAN, HAUTE, Ind., April 7.—Three bandits entered the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Depot at Sullivan, south they late, on the theory it might have something to do with the coin, the doctor declined to answer.

Attached to the inspector's charges was an affidavit from Mrs. Dorothy

CHICAGO BANDITS, POLICE SAY, STOLE \$500,000 IN MAIL

Postal Clerk Held Up at Pistol Point at Polk Street Station.

TAKEN BY FIVE MEN.

Money Wrappers Found in Empty Pouch May Make It \$750,000.

CHICAGO, April 7.—An abandoned mail sack found by the police early to-day, evidently the registered pouch stolen by bandits from a mail truck late yesterday, contained wrappers for money, which the police said shows that from \$500,000 to \$750,000 was obtained by the robbers. It was reported last night by postal authorities that the loss would not exceed \$50,000.

The abandoned pouch contained wrappers indicating a shipment of one package of \$40,000 in \$1 bills, a package holding \$50,000 in currency, another containing 100 \$1,000 bills and five large sacks consigned to branches of the Federal Reserve Bank, each containing five smaller bags which in turn hold currency of large denomination.

The smaller sacks were all in one large mail pouch which was stolen from a truck at the loading platform of the Polk Street Station. Four men who had pursued a mail truck near the station drew revolvers and ordered the clerks to hand over the bag. It was bulky and too big a load for the ordinary man. A robber, described as a giant weighing more than 200 pounds, grabbed the sack with one hand and carried it to the car across the street.

The five then leaped into their car and sped away. The robbery took place in about a minute and a half, witnesses said. As the car was rounding the corner at Polk Street, a policeman, Edward Placok, ordered the men to stop. They crouched in the car. The policeman fired two shots into the car. It is not known whether he hit any of the men. The automobile used by the robbers was found abandoned about two miles from the place where the bullet pouches were discovered. Two bullet holes were in the tonneau of the machine.

It is believed the currency stolen was consigned to banks in Indianapolis. The Chicago Federal Reserve Bank and the Indianapolis banks are the currency distributing points for the Middle West. Postal Inspector A. E. Gurnier, acting head of the bureau here, refused to give an estimate of the loss, a recent ruling from "Washington forbidding this.

Douglas, No. 21 West 58th Street, which said: "I have been approached by Dr. McCaskey of No. 24 West 59th Street and requested to sign an affidavit that he signed liquor prescriptions for me, but I have never at any time received a prescription from Dr. McCaskey calling for liquor." The stubs in Dr. McCaskey's prescription book, it was asserted, show three liquor prescriptions were issued in Mrs. Douglas's name. A prescription for a patient Dr. McCaskey said was a Washington business woman, gave her address as No. 120 Park Avenue. The inspectors could not find such an address. Dr. McCaskey admitted it was fictitious. Two prescriptions were made out for A. B. Brown, at No. 17 Central Park West, who was not known at that address.

Throughout a long list of 200 liquor prescriptions which the doctor has issued he never questioned any that appeared on the stubs. Some prescriptions he admitted he sent out by mail. Others were issued when a man would come to him and tell him a member of his family was sick. SAYS HE GOT NO FEES FOR PRESCRIPTIONS.

The doctor said he received no fees for liquor prescriptions; that he did not make calls on patients. He said he was "paid by the year by business men to keep them from getting sick. Just as lawyers get retainer." This, he said, formed the nucleus of his business.

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CHELSEA HONORS WITH FINE STATUE ITS BOYS WHO FELL

Unveiled at 9th Avenue and 28th Street in Park While Taps Are Sounded.



A life-size bronze figure of a doughboy on a granite pedestal was unveiled yesterday in Chelsea Park, Ninth Avenue and 28th Street. Judge Alfred J. Talley and Park Commissioner Gallatin spoke.

The statue was erected by the citizens of the Chelsea neighborhood in honor of the boys of old Chelsea village who served in the war. Twenty thousand boys of the neighborhood were in the service, and sixty gave their lives. Congressman Thomas J. Ryan of the Chelsea district pulled the cord that released the American flag that draped the monument. School children sang and a detachment of veterans presented arms while a bugler sounded taps.

WALLACE NEVER OFFERED TO MARRY MRS. W. E. D. STOKES

(Continued From First Page.)

answering the question, I never did ask her. Q. Did you never ask Mrs. Miller, her mother, about wanting to marry Mrs. Stokes? A. No, I never did. Q. Have you read the testimony of Mrs. Stokes in Denver that you had asked to marry her and had gone so far as to speak to her mother about it? A. No, I did not read such testimony.

Q. If I tell you that such testimony was given, will you say it is untrue? A. Yes, it is untrue. Q. When did you meet Mrs. Stokes in New York? A. In 1907 or 1908, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. I was living there then and so was Mrs. Stokes. I saw her around town. Q. Did you speak with her? A. Yes, in the corridor or the cafe of the hotel.

Q. Did you ever take her out here in New York? A. No, I never did. Wallace said that when he met Mrs. Stokes (who was not Mrs. Stokes at that time) in San Francisco he and Humboldt Gates, now dead, used to go out with Mrs. Stokes and her sister. They went to the beaches and the parks. Q. Did you think it improper to go out with her alone? A. Yes, because she was a young girl. We always had her sister with us.

Q. Why didn't you take her out when you saw her here in New York? A. I didn't want to be bothered. Q. Do you mean that you were indifferent to her? A. That's just what I mean. Q. Did you ever "rush" her? A. Never. Q. Didn't she give you a picture of herself? A. Yes; I destroyed it in 1909. I had stopped speaking to her.

Q. What do you mean by that? A. I mean I didn't want to be bothered. Q. A gentleman must have some reason for cutting a lady. What was your reason? A. I didn't want to be bothered. Mrs. Stokes, who had taken a seat at the counsel table, facing Wallace, leaned carefully on her elbow on the back of an adjoining chair and regarded the witness with a face which expressed no injury whatever at Wallace's lack of interest in her.

Wallace testified that he showed Mrs. Stokes (then Miss Elwood) a ring in 1907, 1908 or 1909, he wasn't sure which year, and lent it to her. It was understood between them that she was to give it back when he asked for it. She wore it three or four months. Q. Was it with that ring that you plighted your troth? This was a question which eventually embroiled all the attorneys for both sides in a wrangle. Wallace said at first that he didn't know what Mr. Smyth meant, so asked him to "spell it out." Mr. Littleton objected, Mr. Smyth objected to his objection, and Mr. Wise objected to everything else. Finally Wallace understood and stated that he had done no such thing with the ring.

The witness denied emphatically that

WILLIAMS ON STAND DENIES HE KNEW OF NEGRO KILLINGS

"Before God I Am Innocent," Declares Georgia Planter Closing His Testimony.

COVINGTON, Ga., April 7.—John S. Williams, charged with the murder of Lindsay Peters, Willie Preston and Harry Price, negroes on his plantation, took the witness stand in his trial to-day. The negroes were bound with chains and thrown into the river, it was testified yesterday by Clyde Manning, a negro under indictment for murder.

"Before God, I am innocent of their death!" said the planter, closing his testimony. "As for the other eight men killed in Jasper County I will explain that satisfactorily at the proper time," said Williams, referring to the fact that all told eleven negroes employed by him had been slain, after an investigation into peonage conditions had been begun by the Federal Government.

Williams came into court this morning wearing a sprig of dogwood blossoms in the lapel of his coat. He was accompanied by his wife and Deputy Sheriff. "Like most farmers," he said, "I have bonded out negroes and worked them," adding that "most Georgia farmers" were technically guilty of peonage under definitions of that term given him by a legal agent.

Manning testified yesterday that Williams drove the motor car in which the men were taken to a bridge and helped put them over the rail. Williams testified that the last he saw of the three negroes was when they came to him the night before they disappeared and he said they wanted to visit their homes but would return. He gave them \$5 each, and also gave Charlie Chisholm, another negro employee, and Manning 25 cents each, the five negroes going off together.

"That was the last I ever saw of those boys," he said, referring to Peters, Price and Preston. Williams said he asked Manning next day what had become of the trio and was told that "they went off last night." Williams told of hearing later that the negroes' bodies had been found and of his later arrest.

"Whoever put the bodies in the river did it for a purpose," he said. "If I had done this crime, gentlemen, I would have had plenty of time to get where they could not put their hands on me." Williams asserted he was "falsely accused," and added: "What they did to him (Manning) to make him accuse me I don't know."

"I did not know what he was going to say till we heard him on the stand," he said. The defense rested without calling any other witness. Williams's statement, unsworn, on the stand was under Georgia laws. This prevents counsel from questioning him. It also will give the defense counsel the last argument to the jury. Arguments were started at once.

The State rested "this morning after the testimony of Sheriff Johnson, who told of finding eight bodies buried in Jasper County, and of the recovery of three from the Yellow and South Rivers. The Sheriff was proceeding upon the stand by Rena Manning, wife of Clyde Manning.

there had ever been "lovers' quarrel" with Mrs. Stokes over either the ring, which she returned to him, or the destroyed photograph. Q. Well, now, tell us the reason for cutting Mrs. Stokes. A. I stopped speaking to her because that's my way of getting rid of anything like that. If I didn't want to have anything more to do with girls I stopped speaking to them.

Wallace denied that he had lived at the Waldorf in 1913, but Mr. Smyth produced the record of a judgment for \$1,869 for food, cigars, money advanced, &c., supplied between March 11 and Nov. 7, 1912.

"That was on account of a friend whom I introduced there and who ran up a big bill," Wallace explained. He said he had never satisfied the judgment. Martha Wallace, a colored maid-servant employed by Wallace from 1913 to 1917, who testified that she was in service for him at No. 13 East 35th Street, was called to the stand. She had previously testified to finding gold hairpins and strands of auburn hair in the bedroom of Wallace.

Mrs. Stokes was called from her chair to stand at the counsel table directly in front of the witness. Q. Have you ever seen this lady before? A. Never. (Mrs. Stokes was asked to take off her hat, displaying her rich auburn hair. Q. Have you ever seen this lady in Mr. Wallace's apartment? A. No, never. Q. Have you ever seen a photograph of Mrs. Stokes in Mr. Wallace's apartment? A. No. The witness flatly contradicted the testimony given by Mrs. Matossian and her husband and Mrs. de Anquin as to exhibiting a picture of Mrs. Stokes, of seeking for any of them or of leaving the key of Wallace's apartment with Mrs. de Anquin.

TO INVESTIGATE BUILDING MATERIAL SITUATION AT ONCE

Attorney General Daugherty Says Conditions in Some Localities Are Deplorable.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Investigation of illegal practices in the building material trades is to be undertaken at once in all parts of the country where necessary, Attorney General Daugherty announced to-day.

Reports from some sections of the country are that the building material situation is "intolerable," Mr. Daugherty said, and the Department of Justice desires to contribute in any way it can to improving it. "The country," Mr. Daugherty said, "should take notice of a new day and a new way," and that those who had been guilty of illegal practices should not "close their eyes." His statement, he added, was a "modest but emphatic warning" to those for whom it was intended and could be regarded as an opportunity for any of those who should mend their ways to do so.

The Attorney General said the Department of Justice did not intend to harass business in any way, but that it did intend to enforce the law. He pointed out that while the profiteering sections of the Lever Act had been declared unconstitutional, the Department still could proceed under the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Mr. Daugherty was discussing specifically the situation in the building material industry, which he declared reports to the department showed to be "intolerable." The Attorney General announced that it was the purpose of investigating conditions in the building material trades wherever an inquiry was warranted. Indictments already have been returned in New York and Chicago, he said, and complaints have come from Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cleveland and other cities. He said conferences already had been held with District Attorney Clyde of Chicago, and that James A. Fowler of Knoxville, Tenn., had been assigned to take charge of the proceedings in New York.

NEGOTIATIONS TO END BRITISH COAL STRIKE BROKEN OFF TO-DAY

(Continued from First Page.)

pledged with Mr. Lloyd George to bring the owners and the miners face to face without conditions on either side. This evoked cheers from the Labor members. The question whether the pump men should resume work and the matter of a national wage system and a national pool should be discussed in the conference, Mr. Clyne contended, and not be made conditions for the conference. Samuel Finney, a Labor member

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and a number of the Miners' Executive Body, declared the miners were willing to meet the owners without conditions on either side, with a view to arriving at a friendly settlement. Reports from many mining centres to-day said the strikers were adopting a more aggressive attitude to make volunteers cease the work of keeping the collieries free from water. In numerous instances force was used. At Borrowstounness, Scotland, miners to-day threw bombs at a pithead in order to intimidate volunteer workers in the mine. No material damage was done.

LONDON, April 7 (United Press).—Premier Lloyd George to-day in his conference with the miners told them they were threatening the life of the country. "There'll be nothing more left here than there is in Russia if you destroy industry. Where will the miners go if Britain becomes only a home for cultivators of the soil?" he asked. "Back to the land," retorted a mining delegate.

"It's not flooding of the mines that you are doing," the Premier declared. "It's flooding the nation's industries. This is an industrial country. If it ceases to be industrial it's destroyed. There will be no home for miners or anybody else."

England then will become what it was hundreds of years before her industries were developed. "Taking up the miners' demand that the Government pool all profits and establish a national wage board, Mr. Lloyd George declared: "I think the decision of the Miners' Federation is one of the gravest mistakes ever made in the history of the nation. The challenge put forward by the miners is much graver and deeper than even I realized."

The Premier asked the delegates for comments, but they refused to discuss their demands. "We have nothing further to say," declared Herbert Smith, spokesman of the delegation. At the opening of the conference Mr. Smith charged the Government with "knowingly tricked" the miners into agreeing to end the strike last fall. "The Government is backing the colliery owners," he declared.

He blamed the Government for "failing to recognize the national importance of the mines and permitting matters to slide after miners and owners reported they could not agree." "The only truth," Mr. Smith declared emphatically, "is in a resumption of the old wage scale."

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, April 7.—Naval units here and at other home ports have been instructed, as a result of the strike of British miners, to hold themselves in readiness for emergency service. Shore leave has been curtailed, even officers being required to return to their ships by 6.30 o'clock in the evening. Naval officials view the situation as being filled with the gravest possibilities.

The question of shifting large numbers of the Crown forces in Ireland to England, if disorders ensue, has been fully considered, it is understood, and if such steps should be taken. It is said, the forces transferred will probably include many auxiliaries regarded as especially qualified by their work in Ireland to deal with elements seeking to stir up trouble. Military authorities are reluctant to decrease the forces in Ireland.

Two Men Held for Homicide. Joseph Ferris, twenty-seven, longshoreman, No. 211 West 16th Street, and his brother-in-law, James Kings, a cooper, No. 69 Cherry Street, were held without bail to-day by Magistrate Silberman in Jefferson Market Court for examination Saturday on a homicide charge in connection with the death of Samuel Kesler, twenty-eight, a collector. The man was arrested Sunday.



Bread—And a Woman's Way. The telephone rang in Mr. Jack's office. Mrs. Jack was on the wire. "Hello, dear," she said, "I don't just feel like sticking home this afternoon and I'm coming in to the matinee. I'll meet you at the five-fifteen, and we'll come home together." "But, dear," replied Mr. Jack, in a worried tone, "won't that make dinner a little late for the kiddies, who'll be ravenous after their last afternoon play?" Mrs. Jack just laughed. "No, no, old dear," she answered, "we'll buy a loaf of WARD'S BREAD and the rest I can fix up in a very few minutes. The kiddies like that bread and cake so they won't care much what else they have."

Remember that every loaf of WARD'S BREAD is made to make you want to eat another. Copyright 1921 by Wm. Baking Co.