

line serving the industrial towns in the Chicago switching district. Union pickets were fired upon by troops yesterday. The brotherhood men demanded that rail officials remove the soldiers. The commander of the militia said he could not withdraw without orders from his superior.

Meetings of the rail workers took place and protests were drawn up for presentation to the road managers before they quit work. At midnight 500 of those on the night shift gathered at the round house and prepared a petition warning the managers that they would not go to work until the soldiers were removed.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 9.—One hundred and fifty maintenance of way employees of the Central Railroad of New Jersey walked out on strike at Ashley today because they were asked to clear fire and work in the shops.

STRIKE LEADERS PREPARE FOR BIG MEETING FRIDAY

Spending Day in Washington Issuing Statements and Protests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Associated Press).—Leaders of the striking railroad shop craftsmen in the city occupied themselves today with preparations for the general meeting of railroad union officials they expect to hold Friday and with the issuance of statements declaring railroad equipment to be in a dangerously deteriorated condition.

B. M. Jewell, chairman of the strike group, received notice from Warren S. Stone, chief of the Engineers' Brotherhood, that all of the other brotherhood heads would accept the invitation for the conference on Friday.

While awaiting a meeting with their own associates in the direction of the shopmen's strike, which they expected today, Mr. Jewell and other union officials took occasion to hold a meeting with the Labor Department protesting against the alleged importation of strikebreakers from Europe by railroads in defiance of immigration laws. The immigration authorities said the complaint had not been verified.

T. H. Davis, chairman of the General Shop Craft Committee of the Pennsylvania system, headed a delegation representing men at work which called at the White House and asked President Harding not to countenance any strike settlement which would injure the seniority status of men in the Labor Department service in spite of the strike. About 75 per cent of the Pennsylvania shop employees, Mr. Davis asserted, stayed on the job and a great many of the original strikers had returned.

SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES DROP

Material Decrease in Volume Shown in Weekly Report.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Railroad freight traffic throughout the country shows a material decrease in volume in the handling of fruits and vegetables according to the weekly report of those commodities issued today by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SPANISH COUNT IS JUST A PLAIN FLOORWALKER

(Continued from First Page.)

Job selling salves, shaving soaps and lotions in the Gimbel emporium store. He was assiduous at his duties and became superintendent of his section.

He saved his money and with some sums that came to him from Spain amassed \$15,000. One day he quit his job and jaunted out to Hollywood, Calif., to take a flyer at the movie game. It was a brief flyer. Two years ago he came back to Gimbel's, minus the \$15,000 and asked for a job. He was put on as a floorwalker.

It was five years ago, while he was selling lotions, he met Miss Nelson. "She came up to my counter," he said this morning, "very pretty, very charming. I am, as you say, smitten. We converse, we meet again, and yet again. She leaves me, too.

"We have had the ceremony to get married, though. We must wait and wait. But at last we can wait no longer. So four weeks ago we got married—at the Municipal Building. For the present my wife lives with her mother, and I live at the Chelsea Hotel. But after the ceremony in September we will establish our home. We will continue to be good Americans."

It was to hasten the wedding day, and to place their marriage on a more befitting basis, that the Count took his unfortunate plunge at Hollywood. After the ceremony July 8, however, there was not much money to spare. The couple's modest honeymoon was spent in a trip to Ashbury Park. Then both returned to their work.

At the Spanish Consulate this morning there was considerable skepticism regarding the Count's story. "I know of only two men of noble Spanish blood in New York," said the Consul, laughing a bit superciliously. "Neither one is named 'El Jiminez.'"

MINERS, OWNERS MEEET TO SETTLE SOFT COAL STRIKE

Agreement Expected With Operators Present at Conference.

HOPE OTHERS WILL JOIN

Thirty-One Million Tons Additional Rounded Up by Miners.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9 (Associated Press).—Virtual decision was reached today by union leaders to conclude a settlement of the soft coal strike with the operators who have gathered here for the joint peace conference. The operators also were expectant of an agreement, affecting practically all mines in Ohio and scattered others in Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Final decision on a settlement rests with the union's policy committee and its members have been informed that President John L. Lewis has assurances of operators outside the four States of their willingness to reach an agreement based on one negotiated at the conference here.

Mr. Lewis declined to comment on messages he had received from operators in other States, but these were discussed by him with other international officers of the union, including members of the executive board. The messages were understood to have come from Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Michigan.

The only formal indication of the union's attitude expressed by Mr. Lewis was a statement that the conference with the operators who came here in response to his invitation to negotiate a wage contract would meet according to schedule and proceed with its business.

The operators present were said to be willing to concede the union demand for re-establishment of the old wage scale.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 9.—There is still hope for a settlement of the bituminous coal strike, despite the refusal of operators from Indiana, Illinois and the Southwest to attend the peace parley called by John L. Lewis for this afternoon.

Upon the exact proportion of tonnage represented by soft coal owners who attend the meeting with miners' leaders depends success of the first real start toward peace since the strike was started 181 days ago.

LOCAL STRIKERS PROTEST AGAINST ANY COMPROMISE

Telegram to Jewell Urges Rejection of Harding Proposal.

David Williams, secretary of the committee which is handling the affairs of the striking railroad shopmen in the metropolitan district, sent a telegram today to B. M. Jewell, chairman of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, advising him to reject President Harding's plan to end the strike by a compromise. The text of the telegram follows:

"In behalf of 25,000 striking railway shopmen in the New York district we endorse your stand in refusing to accept the compromise proposition of President Harding. Located in a district exposed to the poison gas attack as represented by the lying propaganda of the railway executives, our members have stood the attack without faltering and the morale of the strikers is perfect.

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF ANY ANTI-STRIKE LAW AT THIS TIME

Congress Not at All Anxious, Even Though President Calls for Action.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (Copyright).—Congress may respond as readily to President Harding's request for legislation to prevent strikes and lockouts, if the coal and rail situations are cleared up, as would be the case if the crisis were to continue indefinitely.

Already railroad representatives whose business it is to see that Congress does nothing harmful to their interests are on the job, anxious to corral their supporters in both Houses so that undesirable moves may be blocked. Labor, too, which successfully fought the inclusion of an anti-strike provision in the present Transportation Act, is getting ready to wage another battle in the legislative halls.

With the autumn elections staring Congress in the face, the prospect of any legislation unfavorable to labor interests of the country far from likely.

Only an acute emergency will get legislation through Congress, and in this alone lies the danger to both labor and railroad management.

Mr. Harding has not yet used his chief weapons—publicity and an appeal to the Nation. He has not talked in alarming phrases publicly as he is known to have done in private. The country would probably be aroused if it read Mr. Harding's pen picture of the grave conditions which lie ahead of the American people if the industrial crisis is not brought to an end now.

The President is mostly concerned over the coal situation. He thinks the country will suffer grievously next winter and he doesn't dare to ask what the damage will be. He feels that at one fell swoop much of what has been accomplished to overcome the business depression which started two years ago may be lost unless the Nation is adequately supplied with fuel.

The nub of the situation is, of course, fuel for industries. Mr. Harding listens to the railroad executives as they point out that train service is not interrupted and that conditions approaching normal are being every day brought nearer, but he answers all that by pointing to the lack of cars to carry coal from the fields now being operated. It's had enough, reasons Mr. Harding, not to be able to get coal from the union fields, but it's even worse to have cars lacking to carry fuel from the non-union mines.

That's the basis for drastic action when the time comes for Mr. Harding to act. That's his conception of a national emergency in which he believes the Executive has unlimited power even if Congress is slow to act.

The President, therefore, in turning to Congress for help is not sure to get action soon enough to meet the disputants in the present strike under penalty of new laws, but what is more likely is that both sides will grow more tractable as they see the demand for legislation accelerated by a Presidential message and a supporting public opinion.

IDENTITY TOM YEE AS MAN WHO SHOT PRESIDENT KO LOW

(Continued from First Page.)

a handkerchief. It looked to the police like some sort of signal, so they questioned King and he is said to have admitted that he was the one who did it. He explained by saying that he had an engagement to meet a girl that evening at Pell and Doyers Street, a corner overlooked by the balcony, and that he went out to see whether she had arrived.

Tom Yee was shot on June 30 in a room at No. 17 Doyers Street, and Bow Sing, a cousin of the dead Ko Low, is now out in \$1,000 bail, charged with felonious assault upon Yee. While this case was in the Centre Street Court Henry Wong was the most of the time striving in every way to aid Bow Sing. The police believe that Ko Low, rich and influential, was doing all he could to get Bow Sing out of his scrape. They believe that Tom Yee obtained information that Ko Low was dining night before last with Charlie King and may have thought that it had to do with aiding Bow Sing.

CAUSE OF SHOOTING IN GAMBLERS' WAR HAS CHARMED LIFE



JOE MASSERIA

GIRL IN RUM PLOT TELLS OF MEETING WITH CASSESE

(Continued from First Page.)

was. That was two or three days after the accident.

Mr. Hirsch said she took a three-hour ride in Central Park with Casseese soon afterward and Casseese told her he was single.

HUSBAND LISTENS TO WIFE'S ADMISSIONS.

Through all this testimony Mrs. Hirsch's husband remained seated in the front row, nervously shifting his hands and legs, twirling his straw hat, gazing only now and then at his wife. He remained in the courtroom through most of the cross-examination, his eyes lowered. His wife occasionally looked at him with apparent indifference.

Mrs. Hirsch said that ten days after the accident she went to the Hotel Netherlands with Casseese for dinner.

Q. Did you tell your husband where you had been and with whom? A. I told him I had been dining with a man. I did not tell him it was Casseese. I did not tell him his name.

Q. Did he object? A. Yes. Q. Did he love you then, or did you love him? A. No. Q. Did he tell you not to do it again? A. Yes. But I said I would do it again. I saw Mr. Casseese many times after that. I always told my husband. I wanted him to know.

Q. Do you respect your husband? A. Yes, but I don't love him. Q. She said that in October last she went to Washington with Casseese and they registered together at the New Willard Hotel.

Q. Do you know why he went to Washington? A. He said he had business there. Q. Did you meet his lawyer there—Mr. Seigel? A. I met Mr. Seigel in the lobby of the hotel. I don't know whether he was a lawyer or not.

Q. Did you know that Casseese was in Washington to get liquor without a permit? A. Yes. Q. Did you ask Casseese what his business was? A. He told me he was a tobacco merchant. I did not inquire further. I mind my own business.

Q. Then riding around with another woman's husband as his wife is your business? A. Yes. Q. Do you love him now? A. No. CEASED CARING FOR HIM WHEN HE QUIT.

Q. When did you cease caring for him? A. About two months ago. (This was about the time of Casseese's disappearance.) She said she continued to "respect" Casseese after she had ceased to love him. When she did love him, she said, it was for himself and not for his money. In answer to another question she said that her husband still wants her to return to him, but she declared she will not do so.

CASSESE INSTALLS HER ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Mrs. Hirsch said that after leaving her husband she was installed by Casseese in an apartment at No. 610 Riverside Drive and that Casseese paid for it. She moved in there on Oct. 17, about a month after the day she first saw Casseese. The name she used there, she said, was "Miss Stevens"—not "Mrs." Stevens.

Q. Did Casseese spend the nights there? A. No. Q. Did he want to? A. Yes. I wouldn't let him. I know too many people in New York.

Q. You are particular, then, as to where you stay with Casseese? A. Yes. Q. Did your mother know you were living on Riverside Drive? A. I don't know.

In answer to other questions the witness said she had not seen or heard from her mother in five months and didn't know whether her mother knew she was in trouble.

In reply to questions she said she had asked Casseese what his business was and he told her he was a tobacco merchant.

ONE VICTIM DEAD IN GAMING WARFARE OVER GAMBLING

Jacob Goldstein Dies From Wound Inflicted in East Side Shooting.

The shooting by four thugs yesterday afternoon in Fifth Street, half a block from the police station, which resulted in the death of one bystander and the wounding of eight others, one of them a woman, was revealed by police today as another chapter in an Italian gang war over gambling profits.

The shooting started when four gunmen in a large touring car opened up with revolvers upon Joseph Masseria of No. 84 Second Avenue, former proprietor of gambling houses. Jacob Goldstein, forty-six, of No. 69 Beck Street, the Bronx, a cloak manufacturer, died early today in Bellevue Hospital as the result of having been shot under the heart by one of the thugs. All but one of the five victims were striking cloakmakers who had attended a meeting in Beethoven Hall, in Fifth Street, near Third Avenue, and several members of the union attempted to stop the thugs car after they shot at Masseria. The Garment Makers' Union has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of the gunman.

Investigation by the police revealed that this is not the first time Masseria has been shot at and that he bears a charmed life, having been shot through the coat five times and through his straw hat twice. Four Italians have been slain in the gang war, according to the police, and Masseria was marked as the fifth victim. Detectives declared the shootings were the result of Masseria's refusal to "declare the gang in on his gambling profits."

The gunman fired three shots at Masseria, who ducked. Two of the bullets missed through the crown of his hat and the third went through a shop window. The assailant rubbed back to the touring car, where his three companions waited, and the car shot west in Fifth Street. Just ahead, in front of Beethoven Hall, were several hundred garment workers.

They heard the shots and tried to block the approaching car. The gunman, one armed with two revolvers, shot their way through. Two of the eight who fell are in a critical condition.

One of the most seriously wounded is Mrs. Margaret Bertini, mother of four, who lives at No. 181 Mott Street. She and her husband are striking cloakmakers and had attended the Beethoven Hall meeting. When the shooting started, Mrs. Bertini was in the thick of it and in the scramble to escape the flying bullets she was knocked down and trampled by several men. Physicians said her body was a mass of bruises and that she may be suffering from internal injuries.

She had asked Casseese what his business was and he told her he was a tobacco merchant. She was so young and had too little experience to talk of business.

Three-quarters of an hour of cross-examination sounded more like a divorce case than the examination of some one for bootlegging.

The witness who she told of going to Tebo's shipyard and seeing the yacht Sattilo and its being renamed the Edith after her, was gone over, as was the trip to Florida and the failure to take the Edith to Palm Beach because she drew nine feet of water. She said she did not know Capt. Oman of the Edith.

Q. Don't you know Capt. Oman is in jail? A. Is he? Her attorney, William J. Collins, arose and conceded that the Captain of the Edith was in jail for the importation of liquor.

Q. From Florida you went to Nassau? asked the District Attorney. A. Yes on a pleasure cruise. Q. It wasn't it? A. Yes, sir.

She admitted she knew this country was dry. Nassau was wet. As to landing liquor on the Edith, she said she did not know it was liquor and Casseese had asked her to stand by with a pad and pencil and when a man on the loading boat called ten she was to put down ten. She said she did this for five minutes.

She said she had inquired what was in the packages, but added that she had read in the papers that the Government said it was whiskey and so it must be so.

Her excuse for not coming home on the Edith was that she suffered from seasickness and so took a boat to Miami, and came north by train, stopping off at Charleston, S. C., because Mr. Casseese had business there.

Q. Didn't you know the Edith put in there? A. No, I didn't. Miss Stevens said she was at the head of the seizure of the Edith and that there was liquor aboard.

Q. Did you try to get in touch with Casseese? A. I telephoned to every jail on Long Island. I wanted to get at the bottom of it and learn the truth of the story. I saw him and he said "Yes, it was liquor." I asked him why he did not tell me before and he said he did not want me to know anything about it. I was in the Federal Building the day he was indicted and the day he was called for trial but he would not let me go into court, he said he did not want me to get mixed up in it.

Q. You made another trip South and was aboard the Ripple and checked packages when they were brought aboard? A. Yes, but I didn't suspect it was whiskey.

Q. You knew it was against the law to bring in whiskey? A. I was perfectly legal to load it at Nassau.

WOMAN WOUNDED BY GAMBLERS IN EAST SIDE FIGHT



MRS. MARGARET BERTINI.

ROMANCE OF WAR ENDS IN ACCUSING HIS FRENCH BRIDE

(Continued from First Page.)

slip of a girl. It was love at first sight with them and Beekman married her on Dec. 29, 1918, just prior to his return to the Third Division.

In an affidavit opposing his wife's plea for alimony and counsel fees, Beekman says he had installed her in a Talence apartment while he was away at the front and later heard some discouraging rumors of her conduct during his absence. He provided her passage for New York, where she lived with the elder Mrs. Beekman until the return of the soldier from France in July, 1919. Then they took an apartment of their own at No. 600 East 162d Street, the Bronx. But their married life in America was not a happy one, the French girl declares, as her husband became indifferent and she claims her soldier-hers reportedly asked her to give him a divorce. He claims every thing was just the other way round. They finally separated in December, 1920.

As evidence of his bride's attitude Beekman submits letters alleged to have been written by her on stationery of the Falco Restaurant, No. 80 West 60th Street, in which she says:

Dudley—As you told me, I am gone and never come back. If you want a divorce or separation I am ready; you will have it. If you want to speak to me you can put a red ribbon in the window and you can meet me in front of the house here downstairs. I hold no grudge against you. Guard a good remembrance of me.

In another letter, showing an entire change of attitude, the French girl writes:

Take me back! Listen, my Dudley dear, take back your little wife! If you know how unhappy I am since I left you! I cried for you all the days, but too proud, I did not want to come home, but now I have no more courage to suffer any longer, and I want to come back. I wish, by my love and fidelity, to make you forget all the bad I did with you.

You say you do not love me any more. You believe that. But you loved me too much not to love me any more. My dearest love—that doesn't die. You are and you always will be my little dearest husband. Remember, my beautiful days passed, and which can come back, and last all your lifetime, if you wish.

You say that your mother would not want to see you. Yes, she will see you the day when you send her the photo of a pretty baby who will unite us still more, one to the other.

Return, little husband, take back your little Reine. She wishes so much to make you forget that she caused you pain. Always yours and for always—Reine.

Another letter says:

Since all is over and you have all that is necessary for a divorce against me, why do you not act with frankness and retake each our entire liberty. I give you all the rights in the divorce. Do all that you believe it is well to do against me, but remember just the same always that I was your wife and that you loved me once. If it is necessary to pay something in the divorce, do not worry, I will pay all.

DIED. ACKERLEY—CARINE CAMPBELL FU. NERAL CHURCH, Notice later.

BECKER—O. G. BECKER, CAMPBELL FU. NERAL CHURCH, Notice later.

DE GLASS—ROBERTY, CAMPBELL FU. NERAL CHURCH, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

LEAVY, JOSEPH B.—Beloved brother of William James and Mrs. M. Steinback, Mrs. E. Tamblin, Mrs. M. Wagner. Funeral from his late residence, 803 Amsterdam av., on Friday, Aug. 11, 1922, at 10 o'clock; thence to Holy Name Church, on Amsterdam av., Flushing, and members of Local No. 1, Marble Carvers, Cutlers and Bellows, are invited. Interment Calvary.

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NATION'S SHOE BILL MILLIONS HIGHER BY NEW TARIFF

Packers, Not Farmers, Would Profit, Senator Walsh Declares.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The proposed tariff on hides would increase the nation's shoe and leather bill \$110,000,000 a year, Senator Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts, declared today in the Senate in opening the fight against the rates proposed by the Finance Committee majority and supported by the Republican-Agricultural-Tariff Bloc.

Senator Walsh argued that, even if the imports were reflected in the price paid to cattle-rangers, the total benefit to the cattleman would amount to only \$15,000,000 a year. He declared that only a small percentage of the farmers of the country were engaged in raising cattle.

"Whatever benefit will inure to any individual or group of individuals by reason of a duty on hides," he said, "will be chiefly to the packers, as they handle 65 per cent of the domestic hide production."

"The duty will tend to break up if not destroy, the independent tanning industry and extend to the packers a growing monopoly of the tanning business."

"The benefit to the farmer by the possible insignificant increase in the value of cattle which he may receive through the generosity of the packers will be more than offset by the increased cost which he will have to pay for boots and shoes, harness and other leather manufactures."

"The increased cost of boots and shoes and other leather manufactures, by reason of the duty on hides, will result in reducing and restricting the substantial and expanding export business developed by shoe and leather manufacturers."

"Many of the leading and progressive farmers and practically all manufacturers of boots and shoes desire and have petitioned for free hides, leather and boots and shoes, and the general public welfare would seem to dictate a policy of free hides, free leather and free shoes."

An additional burden of \$570,000,000 will be imposed upon taxpayers as a result of the duties levied on importations of cotton, wool and sugar in the McCumber Tariff Bill, Senator Gerry, Rhode Island, Democratic "whip," charged in a statement today. This figure, Gerry indicated, probably would be doubled if the other duties in the bill affecting food and clothing were tabulated.

The added cost to the consumer because of the \$1.84 per hundred pounds duty on Cuban sugar is \$219,000,000, the wool clothing increase is \$350,000,000, and the cotton bill is \$110,000,000, the Senator asserted.

Figuring the cost for an average family of five for one year, Gerry reported the increases will be sugar, \$4.25; wool, \$25, and cotton, \$4.85. The per capita increase would be, approximately, sugar, 85c.; wool, 45c. and cotton, 97c. The daily increase because of the tax on sugar would be, approximately, 4c. for the family of five members.

Increase in the wool clothing bill for a family of five, the statement added, was figured on the basis that the father would buy two suits a year, the mother two woolen suits and each of the three children one suit a year.

"The McCumber tariff is placing a heavy burden on the American people, already suffering from bad financial conditions," said Gerry. "Every necessity of life is taxed, in spite of the fact that most of America's industries at this time do not need the duties."

CAPT. HONEYWELL SEEMS WINNER OF BALLOON RACE

GENEVA, Aug. 9.—Capt. H. E. Honeywell, American pilot of the balloon "Uncle Sam," descended today at Tapogyne, east of Budapest, and is probably the winner of the James Gordon Bennett Cup balloon race, according to word received here. He landed more than 1,000 kilometers from the starting point.

Two other balloons have not been accounted for. There is a slight possibility that one of these may outdistance the American.

Major Oscar Westover, also an American, is second in the competition.

Loft Candy We are always talking Economy. We can talk quality just as eloquently but we always figure on Loft Quality speaking for itself. Advt. on Page 13.

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Or vote may be handed in at the World's various branches: Bronx, 410 E. 148th St.; near Third Ave.; Upper East Side, 1301 Broadway; N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co. 202 Seventh Ave., near 10th St.; Hotel Theresa, Building, Brooklyn, 292 Washington St.; and Pulitzer Building, Park Row, N. Y. Do not vote for both King and Queen on this ballot. Vote for only one candidate. If you use ballot for King and Queen it will be destroyed. (See Story on Page 11.)