

# Surplus Army Food Is Ordered Sold to Public; Railroad Employees Demand Government Ownership

## Tobacco Ban In 1924, Aim Of W. C. T. U.

Association Opposed to Prohibitions Says Organization Leads Move to Eliminate Nicotine Plan for Campaign Shown in Detail

Propaganda in Schools Is Said to Be Prelude to a Nation-Wide Crusade

Leadership in a movement having for its goal adoption of a nineteenth amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the use of tobacco is attributed to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union by the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, which made public yesterday the result of many weeks of investigation of the activities of anti-tobacco crusaders.

The association in a statement issued from its headquarters, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, and which was read into the "Congressional Record" in the House by Representative Haskell, of New York, summarizes the results of its investigation as follows:

1. There is, indeed, a concerted plan of action based upon a mutual pledge of membership, to have anti-tobacco laws enacted in every state in the Union and, possibly, by Congress, in submitting a constitutional amendment before March 20, 1924, when the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.

2. The leadership in this anti-tobacco crusade has been assumed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, called "mother" by the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition organizations, and it is under the leadership of the anti-tobacco campaign will be financed, instead of appealing direct for money to prohibit the use of tobacco.

3. In the guise of "child welfare" and "morality and health" the activities of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been introduced into the public schools and it is under these headings that the anti-tobacco campaign will be financed, instead of appealing direct for money to prohibit the use of tobacco.

4. In the guise of "child welfare" and "morality and health" the activities of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have been introduced into the public schools and it is under these headings that the anti-tobacco campaign will be financed, instead of appealing direct for money to prohibit the use of tobacco.

5. Protests on the part of parents have caused such interfering between father and child to be stopped in certain schools under a cloud of public opinion. Opposed to National Prohibition will carry the attack further.

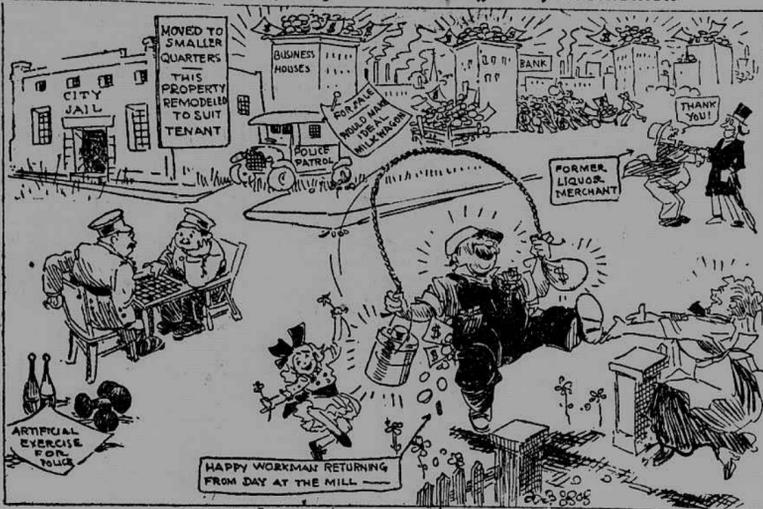
6. A bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature to prohibit the use of tobacco in any form whatever, and measures have been introduced in the legislatures of other Southern and Western states to put a ban upon cigarettes.

7. Certain officers of the Anti-Saloon League have denied any participation by that organization in the anti-tobacco crusade, knowing it would hurt the cause of prohibition as now enacted and having under a cloud of public opinion, but others have bluntly admitted that "nicotine will be next."

8. The anti-tobacco propaganda of the W. C. T. U. was first brought to the attention of the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions in a statement by Dr. P. Charles Green, of 2660 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia. Dr. Green's son, Charles A. Green, an eighth grade student at the M. Hall Stanton public school, brought home for study "Book No. 7, Woman's Christian Temperance Union."

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## The First Monthly Reports on the Effect of Prohibition



From the Anti-Saloon League



From the Liquor Dealers' Association

## Shoots Wife, Kills Man and Wounds Three

### Carpenter Slays Watchman and Is Beaten by Crowd at "Good Husbands Club" Fete in Harlem Casino

Arthur Gould, a carpenter, of 104 East 112th Street, shot his wife at the Harlem River Casino last night and then broke up the festivities of the Good Husbands Social Club there assembled by firing the four remaining shots in his pistol at the crowd. He killed one man, wounded two others and injured a little girl. His victims are:

Mrs. Irene Gould, thirty-one, of 531 East 135th Street, the Bronx, wounded in the wrist and thigh.  
Richard Gallagher, twenty-seven, watchman at the Casino, shot through head, dying instantly.  
William Laffin, twenty-seven, 251 East Thirty-fifth Street, shot through left thigh.  
Thomas Smith, twenty-five, 238 East Thirty-fifth Street, shot in right leg.  
Emma Wilson, fourteen, 320 East 136th Street, shot in left ankle.

Separated from Wife  
According to the police, Gould and his wife have been separated for two months. Witnesses told detectives that he met her last night at the casino and became involved in a heated argument, which terminated when Mrs. Gould exclaimed: "I'm not afraid of you. You don't dare."

It was then, they say, that Gould pulled a pistol from his pocket. The woman turned to run and he fired at her back, the bullet shattering her wrist and burying itself in her thigh. Immediately the Good Husbands' Social Club became a panic-stricken crowd, seeking cover. Gallagher, however, ran to the assistance of Mrs. Gould, whose husband brought him down with a bullet through the head. He then emptied his revolver, wounding the three others.

Beaten by Crowd  
The crowd, which had been hiding under and behind every possible protection, hearing the click of the empty pistol as Gould pulled the trigger again and again, rushed at him with chairs, beer bottles and other improvised weapons. The man was down when Patrolman Kelly and Probationary Patrolman Meany fought their way to him and held off the mob at pistols' points until the reserves from the East 128th Street Station arrived. Gould was taken to the station, covered with cuts and bruises, and charged with homicide. Mrs. Gould was taken to Harlem Hospital and the other injured were attended by surgeons from Harlem and Knickerbocker hospitals.

## Massacre of Jews In Odessa Reported

### Bela Kun Out, Hungarians Ask Peace of Allies

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A massacre in the Jewish quarter of Odessa, carried out by troops of General Gregorieff, Russian anti-Bolshevik leader, which are occupying that city, is reported in advices received by semi-official Polish sources. The Jewish quarter was surrounded by the troops, it is declared, and a massacre was begun from which no one escaped. The entire quarter was for three days and nights in the hands of the Russian soldiers, the advices assert.

## Japanese Send More Troops to Manchuria

TOKIO, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—A War Office communication says reinforcements have been sent to Chang-Chung (Manchuria) to guard the railroad zone.

## Ex-Soldier Elected to Congress in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE Ky., Aug. 2.—In the special election in the Eighth Congressional District today King Swope, a returned soldier, running on the Republican ticket, was elected over Judge Charles A. Hardin, Democrat, by a majority estimated at from 1,200 to 1,400. It was the first time a Republican candidate ever was victorious in that district. The seat was vacated by the death of Harvey Helm.

## Sinn Feiners Raid Depot, Seize Rifles

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## Bela Kun Out, Hungarians Ask Peace of Allies

### Budapest Soviet Leader Resigns, Declaring, "I Did the Best I Could"; New Cabinet Is Formed

VIENNA, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Bela Kun's Hungarian Soviet government was overturned Thursday afternoon as the result of the Allied refusal to make peace and the crushing defeat of the Red army Thursday by the Rumanians, according to advices received here.

## Ask Peace With Allies

Overtures for peace with the Allies have been begun by the new government through Joseph Welter, president of the Soldiers' and Workers' Soviet of Hungary, who, arriving in Vienna from Budapest, asked Colonel Cunningham, the leading representative of the Allies at Vienna, and the other Allied officials here, to recognize the new government and treat for peace.

## New Hungarian Cabinet

The new cabinet is presided over by Jules Faldit, formerly Minister of the People's Welfare in the Count

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## Senators to Quiz Lansing This Week

Foreign Committee Will Question Him on U. S. Envoys' Reported Protest Over Shantung

## Treaty Secrets Also Are Sought

Lamont and Davis Likewise Will Be Interrogated on Reparations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate today completed questioning Bernard M. Baruch, one of the financial advisers of the American peace delegation at Paris, on the peace treaty, and expects next week to hear Secretary of State Lansing, Thomas W. Lamont, another of the American delegation's financial advisers, and Norman Davis, an expert attached to the commission.

Mr. Lansing will be questioned about his reported protest, in company with Henry White and General Bliss, against the Shantung settlement.

The Secretary will also be asked to the various other treaties signed by the President, such as the Polish treaty, which was read into the record for the first time yesterday by Senator Lodge, of which the President had given no word to the Senate, although they have been laid before the House of Commons by Lloyd George, and before the French Chamber of Deputies by Premier Clemenceau.

Opponents of the league of nations covenant asserted to-night that the number of Senators who are flatly against the league is growing. They hoped to gain such strength, if the ratification of the treaty is long delayed, that President Wilson would be put on the defensive and become willing to accept any set of reservations to save the treaty.

On the other hand, seven Republican Senators who framed compromise reservations this week will confer Monday with other Republican Senators in the hope of winning league opponents over to the proposed reservations. The Senators seeking a compromise say that if they can get as many as twenty Senators to support the reservations they can lay the programme before the Administration with the assurance that, aided by forty-five Senators who seek unreserved ratification, the treaty can be ratified without radically affecting the league principles. The vote required for ratification is sixty-four.

The Republican leaders asserted to-day that the ratification of the Franco-American treaty would not be permitted unless the section connecting it with the league covenant was eliminated.

"We do not want to have to ask permission of the league council to go to the aid of France if she is threatened by Germany," said a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee. This Senator believes the French treaty has small chance of being ratified by the Senate unless there is some clearing up of the situation.

Another Senator said to-day he doubted if a majority vote could be mustered in the Senate for the French treaty in its present form and with the league as a corollary.

Borah Especially Bitter  
So far from pleasing the "Borah irreconcilables," the four reservations drafted by the "mild reservationists" or "group of seven," seems to have encouraged the foes of the league to a more determined effort to kill it.

Senator Borah was especially bitter in his criticism of the reservation intended to prevent the United States from being bound to send troops to engage in foreign wars. He characterized it as "intellectually dishonest," and asserted that it would not accomplish the purpose at which it professed to aim.

"There is only one way to deal with Article X," said Senator Borah, "and that is to take it out of the league covenant."

## Unions Fight Roads Being Turned Back

Can See No Hope of Gain in Contest Between Rising Cost of Living and Increase in Earnings

## Bill Introduced in the House

It Provides for U. S. Purchase and Gives Men Share in Management

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Government ownership of the railroads is proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Representative Sims, Democrat, Tennessee. The measure embodies the plan which has been endorsed by the four brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor, and which was presented to Congressional committees recently by Glenn E. Plumb.

In a statement accompanying the measure Representative Sims said its enactment would "establish harmony between the public interests, the wage earners and capital and would be a long step toward solving the high cost of living problem by lowering transportation charges."

Meanwhile a strike of railway shopmen is spreading. Leaders of the movement declared to-night that 250,000 shopmen are idle as the result of the lockout. The same authorities said they saw no prospect of settlement. High officials of the national organization of electricians have called on electricians who have gone out to return to work.

Under the bill for government ownership introduced to-day operating control of railroads would be vested in a directorate of fifteen, five appointed by the President, five by the railroad employees and five by employees. Holders of 4 per cent bonds, which the government would issue for the purchase of the lines, and the employees would share equally in the earnings of the roads.

Believe It Will Bring Action  
Senator Cummins, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and other members of that body believe the bill will bring action for the first time in the history of a tentative bill this month is expected.

"Labor's railroad bill has the purpose of reducing the cost of living by operating the most important industry in the country for service rather than for profit," said a statement on the bill by the head of the railroad brotherhoods.

"Labor faces a persistently serious situation, due to the cost of living and the impossibility of wages keeping pace with the depreciation of money. No fundamental changes are being advanced to save workers from continual defeat in the economic struggle of life."

"The railroad employees are in no mood to brook the return of the lines to their former control, since all the plans suggested for this settlement of the problem leave labor essentially where it has stood and where it is determined not to stand."

"We realize that in the strife for wage increases we cannot win any permanent victory. It is not money, but value, which counts. The vicious circle is infinite; increased wages are overcapitalized for inflated profits, and the cost of goods mounts faster than the wage level. A few grow wealthy and the multitude is impoverished."

"Any basic change must begin with the reduction of the cost of living by the public has paid an extortionate tax for transportation, a tax based on inflated values and collected from every person buying the necessities of life."

Wilson Is Quoted  
"President Wilson declared in his message of May 20, 1919, for the 'genius of democracy of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare in the part they are to play in industry.' He spoke plainly in behalf of a genuine cooperation and partnership, based upon real community of interest and participation in control."

## 14 Are Killed as Giant Plane Falls

Caproni's Passengers and Crew Dashed 3,000 Ft. to Death Near Verona

ROME, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—A Caproni airplane flying from Milan today with fourteen persons on board fell to the ground from a height of 1,000 metres (about 3,300 feet) near Verona. All on board were killed.

The giant Caproni airplanes were specially designed and built to establish passenger service between the principal Italian cities, which was to be further extended to French and British cities as the business developed. The service between Venice and Milan was inaugurated last summer, and yesterday's disastrous flight may have been the first trip of the ill-fated machine.

## Acts for Mothers and Babies Riding on Staten Island Boat; Assails Regulation Putting Them Off

Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie Railroad, put on an immaculate crash suit and a white yachting cap yesterday and set out to effect some transportation reforms. He began with the municipal ferry to St. George, Staten Island.

The large and determined figure of the white-clad crusader occupied a chair on the upper stern deck of the ferryboat Brooklyn as it left the South Ferry pier at 3:40 p. m. Some twenty minutes later the rattle of winches betokened arrival in port.

The crusader's feet as the non-crusading passengers jostled one another in the rush for the companion ways, but Frederic Douglas Underwood acted as if he were not there, and the challenge to combat and sat solid as an armored knight in the saddle.

The foe appears  
Nor was this Casabianca mistaken. Presently his foe appeared, two in number and wearing deckhands' uniforms. "All off!" remarked one of them, giving Mr. Underwood what is known to ferryboat deckhands and Bovey boatmen as "the eye."

The eye didn't take on Frederic Douglas Underwood; the president of the Erie seemed in no hurry. He was gazing intently at the two boys of Manhattan, one hand casually seeking his coat pocket.

"Hey, you!" called the deckhand. "All off here, but you're not!"  
Mr. Underwood withdrew his hand from his pocket and mildly fluttered a bit of pasteboard before the deckhands.

"That is a ticket," he said. "It entitles me to ride back to New York. Where I wish to go."  
The "off" the boat, countered the deckhands' "all off" and the rules pasted up over your head? Everybody's got to get off when the boat stops. If you got a ticket give it to the collector. He'll give you a ticket and then get aboard again if you want to."

Mr. Underwood coolly reiterated that he was going to New York; if the rules didn't permit, he would get ashore themselves and bring back someone authorized to take the ticket. He was going to stay until the boat reached South Ferry.

The deckhands retired in a state of near confusion as the mental poise of deckhands permits. Presently, however, they were back with reinforcements—two ticket agents, each duly authorized to accept tickets if offered at the proper time and place.

With the help of the patrolman, the two ticket agents and the deckhands, Mr. Underwood was placed under arrest and marched off the boat. The policeman started off at a brisk pace, but Mr. Underwood hung back. The patrolman said that according to the rules of the department his prisoner would have to be booked at Stapleton, two miles away. Mr. Underwood responded that in that case the patrolman would have to carry him or permit him to hire a taxi.

## Greatest Sale In History on August 18

People Invited to Order Direct From Government; Delivery Will Be Made by Parcel Post

## Many Millions of Pounds Offered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the face of growing unrest over the high cost of living, as indicated by the spreading strike of railroad workers, many government agencies moved to-day in efforts to effect a return to normal price levels.

Immediate sale of all surplus foodstuffs purchased for the army, instead of only canned goods, was ordered by the War Department. Millions of pounds of meat, beans, pumpkin, squash and other commodities will be offered to the public Monday, August 18, through the parcel post system, at prices materially lower than those now prevailing in the market. Purchasers will have to pay postage charges from the place of storage. This sale, it is pointed out, will be the largest sale direct to the consumer ever attempted in the history of the country.

Director General Hines, Commissioner Colver and Assistant Secretary Leffingwell, appointed by the conference assembled by Attorney General Palmer to recommend steps to reduce living costs, were engaged to-day in an exchange of memoranda bearing on the problem.

No Final Decision  
The impression went out that the committee had agreed that steps could be taken by Congress which would alleviate the situation at once, but it was said at Mr. Hines' office that nothing final had been decided upon.

The committee was instructed particularly to deal with profiteering and to suggest how law enforcement agencies should proceed to bring to justice men guilty of extortion through unreasonable prices.

If any recommendation is made to Congress it is believed most likely that it will deal with the sale of the wheat crop at market prices and the absorption by the government of the loss between those prices and the \$2.25 guaranteed the farmer. Many officials have indicated that this is the most practicable step which could be taken and which is likely to have an immediate effect.

President Gets Reports  
Congress continued to discuss the living question, and at the White House President Wilson was said to be receiving full reports on all phases of it. The Senate adopted a resolution of the Banking Committee whether reduction of the currency inflation would help the situation. In the House an attempt to recess for two weeks was blocked by Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, because his resolution to have the Federal Trade Commission investigate the price of shoes was not acted upon.

The new demands of railway employees for more wages to meet the high cost of living drew fire from Representative Hanton, Democrat, of Texas, who said the railway men were acting like "highwaymen" in attempting to obtain "another unfair billion dollars' raise."

Introduction in the House of a government ownership railroad bill, which the employees participating in the control of profits of the roads, was made the occasion of a statement by leaders of the four brotherhoods that the high cost of living demanded the operation of "for service, rather than for profit."

No Chance to Catch Up  
The statement declared that wage earners could never hope to gain a permanent victory in the economic strife under present conditions because of the constantly growing cycle of prices based on wages, and declared it was not money, but value, which really counted. Any basic change, it was argued, must commence with the railroads, the fundamental industry on which all others are dependent.

Speaker Gillett made public a letter he sent to President Wilson in response to the request that the five-week recess be abandoned. The Speaker wrote:

"The President. Representative Igoe. 'Dear Sir: I have received your letter of this date expressing the wish that Congress should not recess at present. I presume it is in lieu of the ordinary method of communicating your views to Congress, and will cause it to be read in the House. I regret that you did not arrive at these conclusions sooner and advise us when the subject was under consideration by Congress some days ago, as, of course, it will now interfere with many perfected plans. But if as intimated in your letter, you expect soon to recommend to us important legislation, I have no doubt that the House will be glad to await and consider the proposals you are preparing. As to railroad legislation, I supposed by act of Congress you had no full authority, and one of the reasons for our recess was that the committee of the House might, uninterrupted by