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New York Tribune

First to Last — the Truth: News — Editorials — Advertisements

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WEATHER

Clearing to-day, preceded by rain this morning; to-morrow fair, moderate temperature.

Full Report on Last Page

President Interviewed; Health Much Improved; Stands Firm for League

Mr. Wilson Issues Challenge To Republicans on Treaty

The text of "The World's" interview with President Wilson follows. It is published, "The World" says, with President Wilson's full approval.

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WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President was naturally very much interested in the extraordinary results of the Republican convention at Chicago. He asked a great many questions concerning the organization, the dominant figures and the controlling influences that dictated the platform adopted and engineered the nomination of Mr. Harding. He seemed to take an almost boyish delight in the sketchy description that I was able to give him. Regarding the nominees, the President declined to make any comment beyond expressing the belief that the gentlemen selected for President and Vice-President at Chicago "admirably harmonized with the platform."

"I suppose I should feel flattered," he said, with a twinkle in his eyes, "over being made the issue of the Presidential campaign by the Republican party. But even the effort of the platform makers at Chicago to confer the distinction of being not only a burning but a living issue by camouflaging and obscuring the real issues will not deceive the people.

"The processes by which the Chicago platform was accomplished seemed to me to have been essentially and scientifically Prussian in inspiration and method. Instead of quoting Washington and Lincoln, the Republican platform should have quoted Bismarck and Bernhardi, because the Republican attitude regarding the supreme issue that cannot be abandoned or disregarded strongly suggests the arbitrary influence that dictated the doctrines of those two eminent persons.

Willing to Go to People

"Every charge directed against me and my Administration is obviously designed to becloud and negative the paramount issues confronting the people of America, to befog their sense of responsibility and make violation of the obligations they have assumed to be of small consequence. I sincerely believe that the attempt of the Republican party to win the sanction of the American people for its attempted evasion of these obligations will be decisively rebuked. With one thing I am fully satisfied—this is that the Republican party in its platform has joined me in the suggestion I made in my letter to the guests at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington in January last. In that letter I expressed the hope that a sincere attempt would be made to determine the attitude of the American people on the League of Nations by the resort to the genuinely Democratic process of the referendum.

"Of course, I have no way of anticipating the probable trend of sentiment that will be expressed in the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco or forecasting the ultimate conclusions of that body. But I have every confidence that the delegates who will sit in that convention will repeat the challenge I issued to the Republican party and express their readiness to permit the people to decide between the vague and ambiguous declaration by the Republicans and a positive and definite expression of opinion by the Democratic party. Whatever else the Democratic party may do, I hope that its convention at San Francisco will say just what it means on every issue and that it will not resort to ambiguity or evasions in doing so.

"This thing (the League of Nations) lies too deep to permit of any political skulduggery, any attempt to sidestep or evade moral and humanitarian responsibilities much too solemn to treat so lightly or ignore.

"I should prefer at this time not to discuss partisan politics or to venture any prediction as to the probable attitude that the Democratic Convention will take on any subject. I sincerely believe, however, that the vast majority of gentlemen who will sit in the San Francisco Convention will appreciate the necessity and permanent value of keeping the word that America has given to the rest of the world.

Couples Lodge and Johnson

"The thinly veiled rejection of the principle of the League of Nations by the Chicago Convention will not fool any one. The attitude of Senator Lodge and that of Senator Johnson differ only in degree. Both are really opposed to it in any form. One of these gentlemen is disingenuous and evasive and the other candidly hostile.

"In common with other recognized spokesmen for the Republican party they accord me too much credit for the conception of the League of Nations project. While I am glad to assume the responsibility for the part I have played in promoting it, the honor of discovering its merits and appreciating its values cannot justly be given to me.

"A son of Ohio who became President of the United States advocated a league of nations more than fifteen years before I became impressed with its tremendous importance and seized upon it as providing the greatest insurance ever devised against war. I mean William McKinley. Senator Theodore Burton, another Ohio Republican possessing rare powers of perception, was an ardent champion of it. Senator Lodge was so favorably impressed with the value of a league of nations as providing adequate safeguards against war that he openly championed it in an address before Union Seminary.

"So it must be a trifle disconcerting to some Republicans to have their party propose now to repudiate that which was approved a few years ago by some of their most important leaders. I am as confident to-day as I was when I returned from Paris finally in July last, that the people of not only

(Continued on next page)

Nine Months of Isolation With Efficient Care Have Restored Nerves, His Interviewer Says

Walks With Cane, Does Not Drag Leg

Shows Slight Tendency to 'Favor' the Left Side; Face Is Not Distorted

Through the courtesy of "The World" The Tribune presents to-day two articles, one describing President Wilson's physical condition, and the other giving in an interview the President's views on important political questions. Both articles are written by Louis Seibold.

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WASHINGTON, June 17.—Nine months of courageous battling to repair the consequences of illness resulting from the profligacy with which all earnest men draw upon their balance in the bank of Nature has neither daunted the spirit nor impaired in the slightest degree the splendid intellect of Woodrow Wilson.

Nine months of isolation while the orderly process of nature, combined with tender and efficient care, restored nervous and physical tissues strained by too heavy demands on a physique never robust at best, have manifestly affected the flesh, but have not abridged the intense devotion of Mr. Wilson to the principles for which he fought with the grasping statesmen of Europe and political obstructionists of his own country.

The President has paid in the flesh. There is no doubt about that. But with sublime courage he fought while he lay almost physically helpless. Now that his complete restoration to health seems assured, he fights with determined purpose to bring America to what he considers its sense of duty to the rest of the world, with the fullest realization of his own duty to America.

Mr. Wilson's vision and courage through these nine months of illness have but served to make him the more determined that justice and right (as he appraises them) shall prevail throughout the world if every force of influence at his command can accomplish it.

These are the outstanding impressions that I brought from a three-hour visit on Tuesday last, to the best loved and most hated man in the world, and of half an hour's call on Wednesday.

Three Hours With Wilson

During the three hours that I spent with the President I saw him transact the important functions of his office with his old-time decisiveness, method and keenness of intellectual appraisement.

I heard him dictate his decisions on matters of great government importance with facility of expression and directness of meaning that indicated no impairment of the efficient mental machine that has known only the hardest kind of work for forty years.

I talked with him for upward of an hour in which we discussed a wide range of subjects and concerning which he expressed himself, not only with characteristic Wilsonian vigor, but established the even more gratifying survival of the saving sense of humor.

I saw him walk from one apartment to another on Tuesday, and on Wednesday accompanied him as he walked with no other help than a cane, none too stout, from the elevator of the White House to his motor car. The cane upon which his right hand found support was the sort of stick he used to thrash through the turnip patches when he was president of Princeton.

There was no dragging of the left foot as there would be if the President's left leg were completely paralyzed. There was a tendency to lift it a trifle higher and in advance of the sturdy right limb.

The best proof of the great improvement in the President's physical condition was provided me when I saw him mount three improvised wooden steps and enter the motor car with only such assistance as would naturally be given to a person convalescing from serious illness.

Sees Hart Motion Picture

In appearance the President seemed much the same as on his return from Paris. He has gained more than twenty pounds in weight during the last two months. His face is not distorted in the slightest degree, as some of the unfriendly versions of his illness have asserted. The Wilson face is much the same as it was, though it bears the impress of great physical suffering.

After he had worked and we had talked for an hour the President walked from his office chair on the balcony to the movies in the East Room, slowly, cautiously, but with confidence. Mrs. Wilson, the President and I composed the small and select audience that witnessed a Bill Hart thriller in the darkened chamber.

Following the show Mrs. Wilson, the President, Dr. Grayson, Secretary Tumulty and myself discussed luncheon and lighter phases of current events. The President's appetite appeared to be very good and he was in an entertaining mood. He even attempted a [illegible]

Two at Ritz With Elwell Re-examined

Von Schlegell and Ex-Wife, Latter a Member of Turfman's Party, Are Questioned at Length

Swann Knows Who Owns Pink Kimono

Chauffeur Tells of Man and Woman Who Visited House After Crime

Victor Von Schlegell and Mrs. Viola Kraus, his divorced wife, were again the center of attention yesterday in the efforts of District Attorney Swann to unravel the mystery surrounding the murder of Joseph Bowne Elwell, whist wizard and turfman, in his home at 244 West Seventieth Street, last Friday morning.

They were recalled for questioning in view of statements of witnesses regarding their associations with the dead man.

Mrs. Kraus was a member of the Lewisohn dinner party with Elwell on the roof of the Ritz on the night preceding the murder. Von Schlegell was also on the Ritz roof at the time with another woman, gowned in black, and greeted Elwell and the Lewisohns.

Von Schlegell, in the course of his examination by District Attorney Swann and Mr. Dooling, denied he knew that his former wife ever visited Elwell's home. He said he never even suspected she did, and did not believe that she did. He did know, he said, that Mrs. Kraus had been at various parties with Elwell, but that there was nothing in these to arouse his suspicions.

Mrs. Kraus has admitted that she visited the Elwell residence once or twice.

Von Schlegell's Pistol Taken.

Von Schlegell admitted the possession of "a large army pistol," which he said was in his apartment at the Knickerbocker Chambers, and accompanied Assistant District Attorney Dooling and several detectives to his home for an examination of it. He said it was given to him by a friend while he was living on Long Island about a year ago. Mr. Swann said he didn't think Schlegell would be arrested under the Sullivan law.

The pistol was found on a shelf in a closet next to Von Schlegell's bedroom. It was in a leather holster, according to Detective Cunliffe, of the District Attorney's office. The shelf upon which the pistol lay had been partly dusted, it appears, and the weapon and holster lay on the dusted portion.

On the butt of the revolver, says Cunliffe, were the numerals "380," which he took to mean 38-caliber. He did not examine the weapon to see whether or not it was loaded, fearing to blur any finger prints that may be on it. He slipped it back into the holster and turned it over to Assistant District Attorney Dooling for further examination.

After the police had left Von Schlegell's apartment he was asked by reporters if he had a permit for the pistol. He replied: "I'll have to look that up. I'm willing to assist the District Attorney all I can. I appreciate the process of elimination if they can arrive at this thing in that way. I can't answer any more questions. I'm in a peculiar position."

Little was learned from von Schlegell's testimony regarding Elwell's women acquaintances. He remarked to the District Attorney that while he knew the seriousness of the matter which is being investigated, Mr. Swann must remember that a woman's name had been involved and that so far as he, von Schlegell, was concerned he would remain mute about her.

Mrs. Kraus Questioned

The authorities were thus unable to further identify the owner of the pink silk kimono, boudoir cap and pink silk slippers which Mrs. Marie Larsen, Elwell's housekeeper, says she removed from Elwell's bedroom shortly after he was taken to the hospital. Nor could they find any more about the "short, stout, handsome young girl" who, Mrs. Larsen says, was entertained at luncheon by Elwell on the Tuesday before the day he was killed.

Assistant District Attorney Joyce is of the opinion that the apparel referred to by Mrs. Larsen was the property of Elwell, and was kept in his room for the use of women who spent the night in his home. Mrs. Larsen had said, however, that the women to whom these articles belonged frequently took them from the house for cleaning.

Mrs. Kraus came to New York from Long Beach, where she was staying, and was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Dooling at the home of Walter Lewisohn, 154 East Sixty-third Street. There was no stenographer present. She was accompanied by her counsel, Lyttleton Fox.

At the close of the examination, Mr. Dooling announced that Mrs. Kraus was making every effort to assist the authorities in clearing up the mystery, and in his opinion, had not withheld anything material. She went over the entire case with Mr. Dooling, he said, and her answers and general narrative of her knowledge of Elwell and his acquaintances agreed in almost every detail with the story she told Assistant District Attorney Joyce when he examined her.

"It is only fair to Mrs. Kraus," he said, "that the public be informed that she was not connected in the slightest way with intrigue involving Elwell. She has answered all our questions fully, frankly and freely, and is entirely vindicated of having anything to do with the affair. We have obtained information from her which may prove of value in the murder investigation."

John Wagstaff, a taxi driver, said yesterday that another chauffeur had driven a man and woman to Elwell's house between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the murder. He did not know the other driver's name.

The man who drove th taxicab was

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INTELLIGENT PARENTS
Who help decide a boy's first step in the World. Intelligent parents read The Tribune. Call up the Good Morning Girl—Phone 3600—and give her your Help Wanted advertisement, or place it through any of The Tribune's Want Ad. Agents—in Greater New York.—Advt.

Belgian Said to Have Wounded Kaiser's Jaw

DOORN, Holland, June 16.—There are persistent rumors in the village that the former German Emperor has been assaulted by a Belgian, who, showing a forged pass, gained admittance to Doorn Castle. It is asserted that the former Emperor was wounded in the jaw and that the Belgian was arrested.

It has been impossible thus far to ascertain whether these rumors are true.

Lenine Heads Mahometan Revolt Plot

Conspiracy With Turkish Nationalists to Upset British Rule Is Confirmed by Washington Reports

Reds Pledge 150,000 Men

India and Egypt To Be Attacked Through Persia; Propaganda Widespread

WASHINGTON, June 17 (By The Associated Press).—Details of the much heralded uprisings in the Mahometan world against British rule and in favor of the Turkish Nationalists and Bolsheviki were received here to-day in official advices.

The reports confirm advices as to Moscow and Munich conferences, received some time ago by the State Department. Enver Pasha, Djemal Pasha and Talaat Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leaders, were reported to have conferred with Spartacists and Bolsheviki at Munich, while representatives from India, Egypt, Afghanistan, Persia, Azerbeijan and Georgia met Turkish Nationalists and Lenine, the Bolshevik leader, at Moscow. Plans for uprisings in the Mahometan world, coincident with a Bolsheviki thrust on Persia and India, are said to have been laid at these meetings. A force of 150,000 troops, commanded by General Kuropatkin, was promised the Mahometan world by Lenine at Moscow, it has been reported.

School Established

Following the two conferences, a training school was established at Moscow for representatives of the Turkish Nationalists, according to the official dispatches received to-day. From this school, after a rigorous course of instruction in the plans and objects of the conspiracy, groups of from ten to twenty and fifty of the "young Turks," it is said, were sent to propaganda headquarters in Persia, Afghanistan, India, Egypt, Georgia, Azerbeijhan and Bulgaria to promote the intrigue and make ready for the march Southeastward of the Bolshevik army through Persia to India and Southwestward toward Egypt.

Enver Pasha, chief of the Turkish Nationalist conspirators, it was reported to-day, arrived in Berlin for a second visit last week, acting as the chief liaison officer between the Bolsheviki, German revolutionists and "young Turks." Djemal Pasha was reported in press dispatches yesterday to be in Moscow and Talaat Pasha for the present is making Switzerland his headquarters.

According to the official reports the Turkish Nationalist and Bolsheviki propaganda has been particularly effective among the fanatical Egytian tribesmen, the Senussi, in the Lybrian desert. The situation there is reported to be critical.

Official reports, as received here, for several months have told of unrest in India and the effectiveness of the Young Turks' propaganda there. Complete cessation of business as a protest against British policy toward the Caliphate was observed recently by Hindus, Parsees and Moslems alike, resulting in what was described as "an unprecedented loss to commerce."

To Divert British Attention

Generally, the plans of the Bolsheviki are said to include the diversion of British attention from Mesopotamia to Egypt by the uprising of the Senussi and their sweep eastward at the moment when the Bolsheviki were prepared to push into Persia. Occupation of Thrace by Greek troops would be taken advantage of by incitement of the Bulgars and local disturbances in Syria and Palestine have been projected to supplement the major outbreaks in Indian and Egypt.

Organization of Georgia and Azerbaijan is said to have been completed by the Bolsheviki. Mustapha Kemal is reported to be pledged to give any military support necessary in Turkey to add complications to the already formidable Bolshevik-Turkish, Nationalist-German plot against the Mahometan dominions of the British Empire.

Gompers Gets Rebuff; May Quit His Post

Head of A. F. L. Meets First Serious Defeat When Delegates Indorse U. S. Rail Ownership

Roll Call Results 29,059 to 8,349

President's Pay Increased Over His Own Protest to $12,000 a Year

MONTREAL, June 17.—The indorsement by the American Federation of Labor to-day of government ownership of the railroads at its annual convention here was declared by labor leaders to-night to have been the first genuine defeat Samuel Gompers, its veteran president, has suffered in years. The final vote of 29,059 for government ownership and 8,349 against, was had after one of the bitterest fights in years.

The decisive vote, it is reported, prompted the labor chief to tell the conventon late to-day that he "was not quite sure" he would be a candidate for reelecton.

Mr. Gompers fought hard against the convention's action, declaring it was a step toward the "enslavement of the workers as government employees," who, he said, "had been denied many political and economic rights under the past administrations." He received only a mild ovation.

The United Mine Workers and the powerful railroad workers' organizations combined to bring about President Gompers's defeat. They also had the support of the Machinists' Union and the Metal Trades organization, all powerful voting factors.

Backed by Carpenters

The Carpenters' Union and the Building Trades organization stood loyally by Gompers, but were overwhelmed.

After the federation's action, the executive council members, who supported Mr. Gompers, were placed in an embarrassing position. They must now take steps to bring about government ownership, which they have opposed, or resign, it was stated.

Supporters of Mr. Gompers declared to-night that they would urge him to retain leadership of the federation and stand for reelection for the thirty-ninth time.

Disorder interrupted the roll call several times when delegations of the various crafts divided on their vote.

Charges of "steam roller" were hurled at the chair by James Duncan, of Seattle, and other delegates, when it denied the right of a roll call to delegations that split on the question. Applause and "boos" and hisses alternately greeted delegation votes.

The first clash on the roll call occurred when W. L. Hutchinson, president of the Carpenters' Union, announced that his delegation cast its 3,315 votes against the proposal. J. A. Ross, of the carpenters, denied Mr. Hutchinson's statement and asked permission to cast 414 votes for government ownership.

Gompers Makes Ruling

More than a dozen delegates protested when Gompers barred the Ross vote, counting the entire carpenters' vote against the proposal.

Gompers's ruling resulted in the molders' delegation casting its vote for the proposal, despite the fact that John P. Frey, of their membership, opposed the proposal.

The chair was overruled during the voting when T. W. McCullough voted the typographical delegation as 236 for the proposal and 469 against.

Secretary Morrison opposed the vote and demanded a roll call on the ground that McCullough had no authority to deliver it. The roll call showed the typographical vote as 236 for and 352 against, cutting 117 votes from the total announced by McCullough against the proposal.

First Vice-President James Duncan, of Quincy, Mass., was the only member of the granite cutters' organization to vote against government ownership.

Holds Proposal Indefinite

Prior to the voting Matthew Woll, vice-president of the Federation, declared that neither "government control" nor "government ownership" had been "sufficiently defined" in the propositions before the convention for him to decide which he favored, but said he was against any proposal that would indorse the Plumb plan.

The proposition for government ownership before the convention does "not favor any particular plan," declared H. Johnston, international president of the Machinists' Union.

"The proposal," he added, "repre-

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Ohio Friends Suggest Harding Campaign Hat

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—James Mercer, of Columbus, Ohio, historian of the Ohio Legislature, who called on Senator Harding to-day, wore a crisp unbleached linen suit and a farmer's field hat of Manila straw, creased Alpine fashion.

He said he had told Senator Harding that it was the plan of some of his friends in Ohio to make this hat the summer badge of his supporters, wearing it with a Harding-Coolidge band, and giving a barnyard flavor to the campaign.

"The hats would be cheap and the scheme might serve to bring down the high cost of living," said Mr. Mercer, hopefully.

Boss Murphy Is Expected to Fight McAdoo

Tammany Chief Also Is Likely to War on Bryanism in Any Form; Favors Liberal Prohibition Law

State Unit Rule Backed

Vice-President Marshall Is Expected to Show Much Strength at Convention

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

FRENCH LICK, Ind., June 17.—A leader of the Democratic party who has been in close touch with Charles F. Murphy, Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, and other Tammany leaders in their conferencs here this week, predicted to-night that the program Murphy would stand for at the San Francisco convention included the elimination of William G. McAdoo as a candidate, a fight on any form of Bryanism, a liberal interpretation of the prohibition law, a "preservation of states' rights" plank, reference to an Irish republic, maintaining a unit rule in the state delegation and retention of the Democratic rule requiring two-thirds vote of the convention to nominate a candidate. It is said that practically all the state leaders and bosses favor the two-thirds rule as such gives them more power.

The conferences slowed up a little to-day, following the departure yesterday of Tom Taggart, Indiana's political general and chairman of the Hoosier delegation to the San Francisco convention. He had intended to return here by rail this afternoon, but was delayed and was not expected by motor before late to-night.

Smith Leaves for Chicago To-day

Governor Smith and his party are scheduled to leave here at 9:45 o'clock to-morrow night for Chicago. It was said that George Brennan, of Illinois, slated as the successor to the late Roger Sullivan, will be present for a conference with Murphy and Smith at the Blackstone Hotel Saturday night.

Other leaders are expected to attend. It has been hinted that Taggart will be present also.

Senator Marcus A. Smith, of Arizona, expressed himself as firm in the belief that the Administration forces would score a decisive victory when it came to the final round of preliminary sparring out on the Coast.

"Our delegates will go to the national convention uninstructed and with the firm resolve to fight down opposition to the present Administration," declared the Senator.

"It is true that a certain element will do all in its power to foster the purposes of the anti-crowd, but in the end they will be swamped. There appears to be a general sentiment among the delegates from my state to back McAdoo for the nomination.

"Arizona, like many other Soutnern states, will resist any effort to inject anything that favors a damp plank in the national platform. They feel that the dry law is one of the best things that ever happened to this country, and they do not favor tampering with the present interpretation of it. Personally, I am opposed to making an issue of the liquor question in any form.

Marshall Expected To Be Strong

"If the name of Marshall is presented to the convention he will show surprising strength throughout the Dixie states. Arizona's first choice will be McAdoo, and if it is impossible for the convention to decide upon him, and the name of Mr. Marshall is presented, I

(Continued on next page)

Harding Calls For Views of Party Chiefs

Holds Conferences With Lodge, Fall and Others and Wants to Consult as Many as Possible

Would Avoid Being One-Man Candidate

Will See Daugherty To-day and Hays on Monday in Regards to His Plans

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee for the Presidency, began to-day a series of conferences that will extend through his vacation and will include Republicans of every shade of opinion in the party. He will see as many Republicans as possible before he writes his speech of acceptance, to be delivered in Marion about July 15.

Senators Lodge, Brandegee, Moses and Fall talked with the candidate to-day, but Senator Hiram Johnson departed for California by way of Chicago this afternoon without having called on his successful rival. Senator Johnson planned to meet his son in Chicago and then go on to San Francisco.

Before Senator Johnson had gone Senator Harding was asked by newspaper men if he would see the Californian, and, smiling, he replied:

"I hope always to see all my colleagues. Our relations always have been very cordial."

For two hours Senator Harding was closeted with Senators Lodge and Brandegee. Afterward the Republican nominee said the visit of his colleagues was without significance. Senator Lodge admitted that "politics was mentioned."

During the afternoon Senator Fall called. He said that he merely came to inquire about the nominee's personal plans, but that Senator Harding would not know before to-morrow just where he was going.

Many Invited to Conferences

Invitations to confer with the nominee have been and are being sent to members of the party in all sections of the country. The Senator's representative, Robert Armstrong, said:

"The Senator desired not to be a one-man candidate any more than he desires to be a one-man President if elected. Throughout the preelection campaign that policy will prevail without change."

There were so many visitors scheduled to call to-day that Senator Harding again abandoned a plan to play golf at the Washington Country Club. The Senator smiled ruefully when he mentioned this, and said:

"I've changed apparently from one who could have a little comfort to one who slaves. I have nothing before me to-day but work. It grows. Mr. Daugherty (Harry Daugherty, his campaign manager) will be here to-morrow and we are going to try and see what our plans shall be. On Monday I expect to see Will Hays wherever I am."

Senator Harding was told that an Ohio newspaper said representatives of the various factions of the party in his state were on their way to Washington to see him.

"I will see all Republicans; all Republicans look alike to me," said Mr. Harding. "We'll see as many of them as is humanly possible."

Some one asked if he had heard that the Caledonia (Ohio) band he used to play in was being reorganized for the purpose of greeting him on his return to Marion.

"I don't think it can be done," he said. When he was requested to tell what instrument he had played he knit his bushy black brows in embarrassment and pleaded:

"Now, don't magnify my musical qualities." And when it was mentioned that Lloyd George sometimes sang, he said: "If I ever sang I'd never be President."

The instrument the Senator played, though, as is well known in Marion and Caledonia, was the tenor horn and sometimes a trombone.

Johnson Man Promises Support

R. B. Strassburger, of Norristown, Pa., one of Senator Johnson's campaign managers, who called on Senator Harding to-day, told the nominee he had come to assure him that he believed all

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U. S. Opens Nation-Wide War on Coal Profiteers

Action Follows Many Complaints of Unreasonable Prices at Bituminous Mines

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Department of Justice to-day sent instructions to district attorneys throughout the country to give attention to reported profiteering in bituminous coal and to prosecute where investigation discloses unreasonable profits have been taken.

This action followed the receipt of numerous complaints that the price of bituminous coal at the mine ranges from $7 to $11 a ton, an exorbitant figure, and that further increases are imminent. Operators, according to the department's information, blame the increases on export demand and the shortage of cars.

Legal action would be started under the Lever act, which prohibits unreasonable profits in coal and other necessaries.

The letter to district attorneys added:

"Production cost figures gathered by the Federal Trade Commission from 1,589 bituminous coal operators in the principal production regions, mining roughly about 60 per cent of the annual output show that during January, 1920, their costs per ton averaged $2.32 at the mines. Since then there has been an increase of 27 per cent in the cost of labor, enhancing the production cost to $2.79 a ton.

"The accuracy of these figures is borne out by information in letters coming to the department from purchasers of coal, from which it appears that prices in May did not greatly exceed those furnished to the Federal Trade Commission for January."

U. S. in 11 Months Spent 20 Billions

$951,000,000 Charged to Federal Rail Control; $723,000,000 to Navy

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Governmental expenditures from July 1, 1919, to May 31, 1920, amounted to $20,775,535,858, according to a statement tonight of the Treasury. Expenditures were heaviest during September, when $3,475,937,701 was spent, and lightest in November, when $611,301,764 left the Treasury.

Exclusive of $1,503,047,752 expended by the Treasury, $951,224,703 charged to Federal control of railroads and the transportation act of 1920 was the largest single item of departmental expenditure.

The Navy Department stood third in disbursements for the period, with a total of $723,717,269, and the Department of Labor last, with $5,064,246. White House expenses were listed as $6,702,850 and Congressional at $17,681,120. Payments on the public debt amounted to $14,846,554,372.

Louisiana Senate Kills State Suffrage Bill

Women's Friends Say They May Reintroduce Federal Ratification Resolution

BATON ROUGE, La., June 17.—Defeat in the Louisiana Senate to-day of the House states' rights woman suffrage bill was followed by notice from leaders favoring ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment that they might reintroduce a ratification resolution.

The states' rights measure, which was supported by those who opposed ratification of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate. The vote was 23 to 16 in its favor. The Senate membership is forty-four.

Planes Crash, Fall 500 Feet Into Gulf; 1 Killed

PENSACOLA, Fla., June 17.—Two seaplanes crashed together in mid-air here to-day and fell more than 500 feet into the Gulf. According to the report to the naval station, William B. Livingston, chief electrician, was killed and his body was not recovered. He was pilot of an HS-2 type plane. The other machine, a No. 9 type, was piloted by Lieutenant John Farnsworth, who was not fatally hurt.

Veto Time Expires; President Silent

Fate of Ten Bills Passed as Congress Closed May Become Known To-day

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The ten-day period afforded President Wilson under a ruling by Attorney General Palmer to approve or veto ten measures enacted by Congress during the closing days of the recent session expired to-night without announcement from the White House as to action taken.

White House officials said that the fate of the ten measures, together with the action on the water power bill, the time limit on which expired last Friday, might be revealed in a statement to-morrow.

Chief among the measures on which action had to be taken by midnight tonight to prevent automatic death were the joint resolutions to repeal all war laws with the exception of the Lever food control act and the trading with the enemy act, and to authorize appointment of a commission to confer with the Canadian government or the provincial governments of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick relative to certain restrictive orders in council of the three provinces as to export of pulp wood from Canada.

The other eight measures include four providing for extension of time for the construction of bridges across the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers at Pittsburgh and acts to extend the time for completion of a municipal bridge across the Mississippi by the city of St. Louis, to authorize the enlistment of non-English-speaking citizens and aliens in the army, to authorize transfer by the Secretary of War of surplus material, machinery and equipment to the Department of agriculture, largely for use in road construction, and to reimburse Michael MacGarvey to the extent of $35 for a set of false teeth which he lost in an accident in the Brooklyn navy yard.

Drummers Keep Women Out

PORTLAND, Ore., June 17.—The woman "drummer" is not wanted in the Travellers' Protective Association, according to a vote of the organization in annual convention here to-day.

Efforts to change the constitution so as to permit admission of women traveling salesmen failed. Insurance solicitors also were denied membership.

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Galveston Youth Dies of Plagge

County, State and Federal Authorities Pronounce Case Bubonic Disease

GALVESTON, Tex., June 17.—The death of a seventeen-year-old youth here yesterday after a brief illness "probably was due to bubonic plague," according to a diagnosis made public to-night by Dr. M. F. Boyd, professor of bacteriology at the State Medical College.

At a conference to-day that diagnosis was concurred in by Federal, state, county and city health officers.

Zeppelin Agents See Ford

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

DETROIT, June 17.—Three representatives of the Zeppelin Company of Germany conferred with Henry Ford to-day in an effort to interest the automobile manufacturer in the acquisition of the Zeppelin patents and the production of dirigibles in this country. Their names are Alfred Colsman, W. E. Doerr and O. Milarz. No result of the meeting was announced. It is understood the three men comprise half of a delegation that left Germany with the intention of interesting American capital and American manufacturers in the production of Zeppelins.

Man Run Over by Train Tells How Thugs Tied Him to Track

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., June 17.—George M. Underwood, who lost a hand and a leg last night when two bandits tied him to a railroad track five minutes before a train passed, today told the story of his experience and denied that the men had any motive that he knew of except robbery. Underwood is expected to recover.

"An hour or so after dark," he said, "as I was walking to the station to catch a train for Carrollton, Mo., my home, two men with a touring car forced me into the car and took my watch and $70. They drove south, and one of the men said: 'Let's kill the ——.' 'No,' returned the other, 'we will tie him to the railroad track.'

"We stopped once at a pile of barbed wire and one of the men got several long strands of it. We stopped again and I was forced to get down on the track. A few minutes later, while I was struggling to escape, I heard the rumble of the approaching train. I tried to scream, but rags in my mouth throttled my voice.

"As the engine came within a few rods of me I threw all my strength into another attempt to escape. My right hand was free at last and I tore the gag from my mouth, screaming. Then loosened my right leg and swung partly free from the track, but my left foot and hand were too tightly bound to be released.

"Something seemed to sting my entire body. I suppose I fainted for a moment, but soon I was screaming again. A farmer came from somewhere and helped untie the barbed wire, which was still partly strung around my body."

Underwood sold two automobiles in Kansas City yesterday, but had disposed of all the money he received except $70. Officers said they believed the robbers knew of the sale and followed Underwood.

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