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New York Tribune

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

THE WEATHER
Thunder showers to-day; cloudy to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest winds
Full Report on Last Page

VOL. LXXXI No. 27,254 (Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1921 * * * * TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

Three Courts Decline to Enjoin Fight

Reformers Crusade Up and Down Jersey All Day; One Judge 'Busy,' Two Say 'No Case'

Trouble Makers Are Done, Says Rickard

Blue Law Men to Ask Principals Be Indicted on Conspiracy Charge

Three attempts by agents of the International Reform Bureau to stop the Dempsey-Carpentier fight by injunction were blocked yesterday in as many different chancery courts of New Jersey.

Vice-Chancellor Stevenson, of Jersey City, declined to act, claiming he "did not have time" to hear the arguments; Vice-Chancellor John B. Foster, of Atlantic Highlands, sitting in Newark, refused to grant a restraining order on the ground that there was no reason to assume in advance that the law would be violated. Chancellor Walker, at Trenton, last night took the same attitude in denying the application, holding that the instigators of the petition had failed to present a case.

Reformers Undismayed

Despite these setbacks, the members of the reform bureau declared that their efforts would not cease, and that they would take further steps to obtain their object.

The cases in the nearby Jersey cities were pressed by the Rev. Robert Watson, New York and Atlantic Highlands, president of the bureau, while that at Trenton was presented by Dr. Clinton N. Howard, secretary of the organization.

Herbert Clark Gilson, counsel for the applicants, announced last night that a complaint charging criminal conspiracy to hold a prize fight in violation of the state laws of New Jersey would be submitted to-day to Prosecutor Garvan in Jersey City in a final effort to prevent the exhibition on Saturday.

He declared he would ask the Prosecutor to appear before the Hudson County Grand Jury, now in session, and apply for an indictment against Tex Rickard, promoter of the bout; Jack Dempsey and his manager, Jack Kearns, and Georges Carpentier and his manager, Francois Deschamps.

Rickard Is Confident

Tex Rickard, the promoter of the event, declared at Madison Square Garden, upon his return from Jersey City, that the "boxing bout" would take place as scheduled, as further efforts on the part of the reformers to obtain a court injunction were practically nullified by the opinion of Vice-Chancellor Stevenson of the Chancery Court, Jersey City, who, in declining to hear arguments in the case because he was going on a vacation, said that immediate action would have to be obtained by the plaintiffs, otherwise it would work an injury to the defendants through loss of attendance.

"Unless these reformers can get an injunction before nightfall I am not worrying," said Rickard, "and even if they do, I am not going to worry. The fight will go on."

First Plea in Jersey City

The first step to stop the fight was taken by Robert Watson, president of the International Reform Bureau, who, accompanied by counsel and five Jersey City clergymen, appeared yesterday morning before Vice-Chancellor Stevenson in the Chancery Court of that city.

Through Attorney Herbert Clark Gilson, they sought an order directing "Tex" Rickard and other promoters of the contest to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from holding the battle.

With Mr. Watson were the Rev. James D. Parker, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church, and the Revs. Jermaine Brace, Frank S. Potter, William Parsons and Harvey Dell Wyatt, all Protestant ministers. It was Mr. Parker who called upon Prosecutor Pierre P. Garvan on Monday and asked him to stop the fight.

There was no one present representing the promoters when the plaintiff party appeared. Mr. Gilson announced that the motion would be brought on four grounds.

Counterfeiting Charge Made

The first of these charged that the bout was a prizefight and not a boxing contest; the second, that the promoters had caused "counterfeit tickets to be circulated and are engaged in a gigantic swindling scheme"; the third, that

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New Catalogue Is Made Of White House China

Bill To Be Introduced Giving Executive Right to Accept Presidential Heirlooms

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28.—A new catalogue of the White House collection of china has been completed and has met with the warm approval of the first lady of the land.

The catalogue was made by Mrs. Abby Gunn Baker, who has had charge of the collection since its inception under Mrs. Roosevelt, and it is much more complete than any of the catalogues which have preceded it. Every piece of china, glass or silver has been numbered and listed, and each card bears a brief history of the piece. Mrs. Harding is arranging with Colonel Sherrill, whose duties as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds include the supervision of the White House, to have the catalogued cards mounted on a revolving standard and placed in the collection room, in order that visitors may use the catalogue for reference.

A bill will be introduced soon in Congress defining the status of the White House collection as government property and providing for the Chief Executive to receive as gifts Presidential heirlooms of table china, glass or plate whose authenticity has been established. It is anticipated that the enactment of this legislation will bring into the collection a number of invaluable heirlooms which have been held in abeyance by Presidential descendants, who were holding them pending this action.

Dempsey Lacks Sprightliness He Had at Toledo 2 Years Ago

Champion Still Is a Relentless Engine That Can Destroy, but Maumee Bay Boyishness and Buoyancy Have Been Crushed by Worry and Time

By Grantland Rice

ATLANTIC CITY, June 28.—Time and circumstance take their toll. When Jack Dempsey stepped into the ring for his semi-final work-out at Airport to-day it was easy to see that both had tapped him for their share of the allotted swag, paid up in worry and a certain loss of the swift speed and easy grace we recall from his Toledo training days just two years ago.

Dempsey to-day, before a small audience restricted to newspaper men and professional boxers, came to the outer rim of his training. One more afternoon will end the longest, hardest training siege that he has ever known. He cuffed the light bag deftly and earnestly, but with no attempt at unusual speed. He prodded the seventy-pound sack with vicious rights and lefts, paying particular attention to a left hook, and then took on in turn Eddie O'Hare and Larry Williams, the shock-absorbers, who now see the harbor of continued existence ahead with only one day left.

It was during this semi-final work-out as we turned the pages of the book back from its chapters on Atlantic City and Airport to those of Toledo and Maumee Bay that we saw what a difference even two years can make when time and circumstances were working together, pitting their vast resources against a solitary human, even though that human be the champion fighter of the world.

Exactly two years ago to-day we caught again the picture of Dempsey, the challenger, at this stage of his training. On that date, burned to a light purple from the wind and sun, he came in with his head up, fare-free and light-hearted, leaping lightly through the ropes for a snappy exhibition of skill, speed and power as if he were in for an afternoon frolic, with the serious side only uppermost while the sparring was under way. It was then play and punch to a great degree.

Now it is all work and worry. For so does the mental attitude of the challenger, who is going somewhere, differ from that of the champion, who is merely trying to hold his own. Dempsey then was a care-free boy. He is no longer care-free and he is no longer a boy.

To-day as he stalked into the Airport hangar with the limited number of observers awaiting his arrival he had

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Falconer Biffs Kenneally, Then Gang Biffs Him

Tammanyites Use Boots to Help Leader Against "Silk Stocking" Member in Aldermanic Chamber

"Bums," Say Socialists

Remark About a Piece of Cheese Starts Fistic Encounter of City Fathers

The Board of Aldermen yesterday got ahead of the big fight scheduled for this week and staged a mill of their own. The scrap occurred in the aldermanic chamber just after the board had adjourned, but all the fight fans in the board and in the galleries were still there to enjoy the exhibition. William P. Kenneally, Tammany vice-chairman of the board, and Bruce M. Falconer, Republican, from the "silk stocking" district on the upper West Side, were the principals. Kenneally is from Charles F. Murphy's district.

The mill was progressing equitably, without a knockdown or a knockout, until the old "gas house gang"—a title applied to a little band of pugnacious Aldermen from the rough-and-tumble districts of Manhattan—got in their dirty work. They rushed from the Kenneally kid's corner and pummelled the Tammany fighter's adversary, knocking him to the floor, tearing his coat and collar and getting in at least one hard blow which cut his lip and let the blood flow over his shirt front. The odds were decidedly against the "silk stocking" representative at this stage of the mill, owing to the reluctance of Republican members to send reinforcements.

Craig Was Cause of It All

Comptroller Charles L. Craig figured as an innocent promoter of the bout, although he missed the fight. He appeared before the board to request immediate consideration of the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate authorizing the appropriation of $774,386 to pay off old claims against the Board of Education, due since 1918. The Comptroller explained that $210,465 of this amount was due to teachers as refunds for the time lost when they were ill during the influenza epidemic.

Alderman Falconer obtained the permission of Vice-Chairman Kenneally, who was presiding, to ask the Comptroller some questions, but when immediate consideration of the Comptroller's request was objected to by Alderman Ferrand, the Republican minority leader, the chair ruled Falconer out of order and abruptly stopped his questioning of the Comptroller.

Falconer objected strenuously to the ruling and finally told Kenneally that he was "a disgrace to the board and not fit to be chairman." As soon as the board adjourned Falconer walked over to Kenneally as the latter left the rostrum and remonstrated with him.

"Oh, you give me a pain," Kenneally finally said.

"I'll give you a pain," Falconer threatened, according to those who overheard the argument.

"You're a big piece of cheese," Kenneally retorted.

At this point the versions of what followed are at variance. All agreed,

(Continued on page four)

Rattle of Surgeons' Knives Cures "Insane" Prisoner

Philadelphia Man Couldn't Understand Until He Was on Operating Table

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—A case of insanity followed by rapid recovery was brought to light in the United States Commissioner's Court here to-day. The "patient" was Jacob Jacobson, and the doctors who effected the speedy cure are prison surgeons in Moyamensing Prison.

Jacobson, who was arrested last week in Chester on charges of passing counterfeit money, feigned insanity, would not talk and refused to show any interest in the proceedings.

Jacobson was told that the serious condition of his heart required the immediate removal of that organ. He was taken to the prison hospital and placed on the operating table. A fake ether cap was placed on his head, and the surgeons, rattling their knives, announced that the operation would begin. At the first touch of the surgeon's thumbnail drawn across his chest Jacobson jumped from the table shrieking.

After the "cure" he announced that he was Jacob Jacobson and could "understand perfectly." Commissioner Long held him in $1,000 bail for court to-day.

Hylan Apathy Opens Schools To Panic Peril

Overcrowding Class Rooms So Great Lives of Thousands of Pupils Are Menaced by Fire Stampede

No Relief Is Offered

Money and Time Wasted on Site Dickering While Conditions Endanger Many

Investigation into the shocking conditions existing in the public schools of this city, resulting from the indifference of the Hylan administration, and accentuated by the cut of $27,000,000 made in the Department of Education budget this year by Mayor Hylan and the Board of Estimate, reveals the following startling fact:

Half a million school children are crowded into classes of forty or more.

Of this half million, 50 per cent are packed into classes of forty-five or more. Sixty thousand of them are herded together in classes of fifty or more and six thousand of them are jammed into classes of fifty-five or more.

This crowding of the children seriously has increased the danger of a panic in the older school buildings, where the fire menace always is present. Above all it has caused a serious breakdown in the morale of the teachers, who are overworked and are no longer able to produce the results that are necessary in molding the character of future citizens.

787,129 Attend Schools

The school register this year shows that 787,129 school children are receiving instruction in the public schools of this city. Of this number 83,901 are on part time, twice as many as in any other previous administration. Only about 200,000 are receiving their education under sanitary and uncrowded conditions.

The crowding of the children results in their being packed together in rows in the stuffy classrooms. Under this condition the possibility of panic is greatly increased because the children can only leave from an end of the row.

Virtually all school experts agree that thirty-five children should be the maximum in any class. In addition to this the fire prevention experts have emphasized the fact that all experience shows that the danger from fire is not nearly so great as is the danger from a panic.

The possibilities of panic were emphasized in an incident that occurred in Public School 109, in Brownsville, last week. The children were being put through fire drill when a slight misunderstanding caused a miniature stampede.

In order to instill confidence in the children and prevent a repetition of the incident the captain of the nearby

(Continued on page four)

Peggy Joyce's $250,000 Jewelry Seized Here

Treasury Agents Confiscate Lot Charging Non-Payment of Customs Duties

CHICAGO, June 28.—Jewels valued at nearly $250,000, owned by Peggy Hopkins Joyce, whose husband J. Stanley Joyce, wealthy lumberman, recently instituted proceedings for annulment of their marriage, were seized by special treasury agents in New York City yesterday, according to word received here to-night.

William H. Clara, Collector of Customs, said that he had received from the New York office a report which itemized the jewls being held for alleged non-payment of customs taxes. Among the articles is a diamond tiara valued at $100,000, it was said.

In his annulment proceedings Joyce asks nearly a million dollars worth of jewelry which he said he had purchased for Peggy in foreign countries.

While You're Away

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New York Tribune

Mayor Calls Police Off Liquor Hunt

Order to Enright Accepts Ruling of Newton, Made Weeks Ago, That Search Warrant Is Necessary

Move Believed Made At Tammany Behest

Homes, Autos and Hips Must Not Be Inspected, Says O'Brien in Opinion

Virtual suspension of the activities of the Police Department in enforcing Federal prohibition resulted from an order issued by Mayor Hylan yesterday to Police Commissioner Enright.

Basing his order on an opinion from Corporation Counsel John P. O'Brien as to the scope of the state enforcement act, known as the Mullan-Gage law, the Mayor directed that hereafter the Police Commissioner shall not institute any search for liquor or beer without first procuring a search warrant. Private dwellings, apartments, premises of any kind, persons, their baggage, packages, effects, hip pockets or automobiles are thus held by the Mayor to be immune from search unless sanctioned by a warrant.

The Mayor's order is construed as a notice to the police to cease interfering with illegal traffic in liquor. The immediate effect is expected to be an increase in the number of places where alcoholic drinks are sold and a display of less timidity on the part of those who sell them.

It was even said that it is possible under the Mayor's order for saloons to resume business openly and to claim immunity until they have been served with a search warrant.

"The lid is off!" was the way the Mayor's move was interpreted in some quarters.

Corporation Counsel's Opinion

Mr. O'Brien held that neither the Federal nor the state constitutions permitted search without warrant, except in certain cases, and that it is not in the power of the Mullan-Gage law to evade those provisions. He contended that in the case of enforcing prohibition a policeman is justified in conducting a search without a warrant only when a crime is committed in the officer's presence, as, for instance, the purchase of and payment for a bottle of whisky or when a felony has been committed.

The Mayor's order to Commissioner Enright says:

"In accordance with the advice of the Corporation Counsel, in the future, unless there has first been a search-warrant issued or there has first been a lawful arrest, the police should not be permitted to search private dwellings, apartments, premises, persons, their bags, effects or automobiles, in an attempt to enforce the Mullan-Gage law."

As the Federal authorities have an admittedly inadequate force with which to run down violators of the Eighteenth Amendment, the Mayor's curtailment of police activity, it was said yesterday, practically leaves the city without any enforcement. The Mullan-Gage law was passed by the last Legislature to give support to the Federal government. It provided that the city's entire police force should aid in the search for violators.

25 Federal Agents Available

At the office of Ernest S. Langley, chief Federal enforcement agent, it was said that only twenty-five agents are available to take care of all of greater New York. The staff last May was cut down from 166 to 30 because of lack of appropriation, but since then the number of agents has been increased to forty for the whole state, the greater proportion of whom, however, are used in the city.

Friends of prohibition see in the Mayor's order a political move taken at the behest of Tammany Hall. They contend that the Mayor has been advised that a relaxing of the police activity toward prohibition, under the guise of protecting constitutional rights and an attempt to throw discredit on a state law sponsored by Governor Miller, would create delight in the camps of Tammany followers.

Previously a demand that the city administration carry out the provisions of the enforcement act was met with an answer that not enough police were available. Commissioner Enright several months ago asked that he be given at least one thousand more patrolmen to do prohibition work. His request, however, was not granted.

The Mayor initiated yesterday's order by putting this question to Mr. O'Brien for a legal opinion:

"Have the police the right, under the Mullan-Gage act, to search premises, persons, their bags, packages or automobiles without a search warrant?"

Lawful Arrest Held Necessary

Mr. O'Brien, after reviewing the act, said:

"I am constrained, therefore, to answer the question submitted by you in the negative, and to advise you that the police are not invested by the Mullan-

(Continued on page four)

Famine Creeps Upon 25,000,000 Russians

RIGA, June 28.—Moscow reports say crops have been almost completely ruined by the drought in the Ufa, Tsaritsyn, Saratov, Samara, Simbirsk, Viatka, Perm and Kazan districts, and also in the northern Caucasus. In consequence, the reports add, 25,000,000 persons are facing famine.

The entire Russian press is advocating methods for aiding the people in distress.

House Elders' Rule Galls 100 Republicans

First Termers Will Caucus To-night to Urge Speeding Up of Legislative Plans and Make Protest

Seniority Idea Opposed

Juniors Call for a Greater Share in Lawmaking; Hint of Revolt Is Denied

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Almost 100 Republican "first-termers" in the House will caucus to-morrow night to urge speeding up the entire legislative program and make formal complaint against the seniority rule and methods of procedure.

This move by the new membership of the House, which claims it is being discriminated against and prevented from having any voice in the lawmaking, bore at first all the earmarks of a real revolt. But this was immediately denied by Representative Martin S. Ansorge, of New York, and others behind the movement, who said the principal speaker at their caucus is to be Majority Floor Leader Mondell.

The first-termers declared that the two important matters responsible for the calling of the special session are tariff and tax revision and that neither of these has been reported from committee.

Call for Speed Issued

Representative Ansorge, who signed the call for the caucus, said:

"One of the purposes of the meeting of the first-term Republican members of the House is to urge the members of the steering committees of both parties to speed up legislation. Almost three months have passed and two of the most important matters for which the Congress was called into special session, namely, reform in taxation and protective tariff, have not even been reported from the committee. Nor has the peace resolution been agreed to. It is true we have had some constructive legislation, notably, budget reform and the soldiers' relief bill. But business and labor are patiently awaiting the passage of the great financial measures, to wit, tax and tariff reform.

"Many of the new members of the House came here under conditions which meant supreme financial sacrifice, and they are becoming restless and impatient with the red tape, delays and cumbersome procedure of the House.

"I have discussed the situation with many of the new members. They believe that a meeting of the new members from time to time and a frank discussion may serve a useful purpose and can certainly do no harm.

"The seniority rule discriminates against the new man, and with the cumbersome procedure and the Rules Committee intervening between them and legislation they feel that they have little or no voice in legislation.

"In the past this seniority rule discriminated against but a few men, but there are upward of a hundred—to be exact, ninety-one—new Republicans, and it is unfair to disregard so substantial an element in the party. Having come more recently from the people, it is the opinion of many of them that their views should have some weight.

"Few, if any, of them have been consulted in respect of legislation and it is practically impossible for a new man to introduce and pass a bill. Many important bills and the reports of the committees thereon are seen for the first time when they are called up on the floor for passage. Many of the new men believe that at least one day before a bill is brought up in the House, the bill and the report of the committee should be in the hands of the members. It seems to be the sense of many of the new men that a calendar should be published several days in advance of legislation which will be called up for a vote, so that the members should know in advance what is coming up without having to get inside information from the older members of the House.

"The meeting is called in the spirit of coöperation and in no sense is it a revolt. To indicate this, Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming, the majority leader, has been invited as the principal speaker. Many of the older members of the House have given their approval of the movement and believe that it will serve a very useful purpose."

Art He Served in Poverty Wins Rome Prize as Reward

The story of the young artist who is overtaken by sickness and poverty, but who nevertheless struggles on with his painting to the end and wins the grand prize just a few days before the landlord is going to put him out into the street, came true yesterday. The postman brought a letter to Frank Schwartz in his two room flat in 356 East Nineteenth Street, which informed him that he had won the 1921 Prix de Rome with his canvas "Heroism."

The fact that Schwartz owes $12 rent does not bother him now. The landlord is a good scout, he says, and will wait until the money can be paid. Anyway, Schwartz intends to give up his lodgings there. He sails for Rome early in September with the new fellows of the Academy of Architecture and Sculpture. The fellowship carries with it a three-year post-graduate course.

He will be able to smile on the days that are gone. First, there was the time when he attended the art school in Chicago and had an offer of a position as instructor of an art class, but the war intervened.

After the war he was ill. He remembers that. He smiles now as he thinks of how poor he was, making the rounds of the inns and tea rooms in Greenwich Village with bristol board and pencil offering to "do the head" of any one who wished a crayon portrait of himself.

These were the lean days, with not much to look forward to. He gave up painting for a time and devoted himself to sketching.

Competition was announced for Prix de Rome. He went back to his painting and for four months he worked.

So hard did he work that there was no money for the rent. He received word that he had qualified as a finalist in the competition, and the landlord let him stay. Yesterday, however, he was told that he must vacate before next Monday.

Then came the unexpected news of his success.

Unity First, De Valera's Parley Reply

Tells Lloyd George That Conference Is Useless if Ireland Is Not Assured Against Any Division

Calls Meeting in Dublin on Monday

Reported He Demands Black and Tans Quit Before He Negotiates

DUBLIN, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—Eamon de Valera, the Irish republican leader, is not yet ready to give a definite answer to Premier Lloyd George's letter inviting him to a conference for an Irish settlement. He has briefly replied to the Premier, however, expressing the earnest desire for a lasting peace, but deems unity of Ireland essential to that end.

The Irish Bulletin, organ of the Dail Eirann, in a special issue, publishes Mr. De Valera's reply to the British Prime Minister. It is as follows:

"I am consulting with such of the principal representatives of our nation as are available. We most earnestly desire to help in bringing about a lasting peace between the peoples of these two islands, but see no avenue by which it can be reached if you deny Ireland essential unity.

"Before replying more fully to your letter I am seeking a conference with certain representatives of the political minority in this country."

De Valera has written to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier; Earl Midleton, who in 1920 advocated one parliament for Southern Ireland, with the six Ulster counties under the Imperial Parliament; Sir Maurice Dockrell, M. P. for the Rathmines division of Dublin County, who was returned as a Unionist supporter of the Coalition government except as to its policy of home rule; Sir Robert Henry Lodf, of Parliament for Dublin University and formerly president of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and Andrew Jameson, asking them to meet him at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Monday for a conference. He wishes to learn from them at first hand the views of certain sections of the people they represent.

Earl Midleton is an anti-partition Southern Unionist. Mr. Jameson is a member of the Southern Senate. He took the oath at the first sitting of the Southern Parliament to-day.

Wants Black and Tans Withdrawn

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From The Tribune's European Bureau

LONDON, June 28.—It is reported unofficially that De Valera is insisting that the British government withdraw the Black and Tans from Ireland before he will consent to join a conference in London on Irish peace. Although De Valera and Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Féin, as well as many Nationalist leaders, personally favor the meeting, an influential body of extremists opposed to negotiations in any form has sprung up.

The Tribune's Dublin correspondent reports that the Dail Eireann was in session to-day, considering the reply which De Valera shall make to Premier Lloyd George. It is believed in Dublin, the correspondent says, that the Sinn Féin Parliament will insist that its representatives be allowed to consult on the proposition with Griffith and others of its members who are in jail.

Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, notified Premier Lloyd George to-day that he and his colleagues accepted the invitation to the proposed conference. No conditions were attached to the acceptance, which was decided on at the Ulster Cabinet meeting in Belfast. The members of the Ulster ministry are expected to repesented north Ireland at the parley.

Premiers Meighen, of Canada, and Smuts, of South Africa, who are said to have played a big part in arranging an Irish truce conference, have sent their own semi-official representatives to the Sinn Féin leaders to sound out their attitude. The possibilities of arranging a permanent basis of peace in Ireland are regarded as fairly good for the first time in many months.

Irish bishops and the clergy generally are urging both Orangemen and Republicans to accept the Premier's offer to confer on peace, and point out that if the discussion led only to a truce the country will have profited.

The office of Griffith's newspaper, The New Ireland, was raided for the twenty-second time to-day by crown forces.

Craig Accepts Invitation

BELFAST, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—In a letter to Premier Lloyd George, Sir James Craig says:

"In view of the appeal conveyed to me by the King, in his gracious message at the opening of the Northern Parliament, for peace throughout Ireland, we cannot refuse to accept your invitation to a conference to discuss how best this can be accomplished."

LONDON, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Lloyd George, in announcing in the House of Commons late to-night the receipt of a telegram from Sir James Craig expressing the willingness of himself and colleagues to attend a conference in Lon-

(Continued on next page)

The Knockout

In Next Sunday's

Tribune

Pictured by

James Hopper
Grantland Rice
Heywood Broun
W. J. Macbeth
Jack Lawrence
and
Staff of Experts

Japan's Naval Budget Set at $250,000,000

TOKIO, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—The naval estimates for the fiscal year anticipate the expendtiture of 500,000,000 yen ($250,000,000), about the same amount as carried by the naval budget last year. There is to be no change in the basic policy of completing the government's eight battleship and eight cruiser program.

Anglo-Japanese Pact Held Up For U. S. Views

Britain's Plea for Delay in Date for a Renewal, to Confer With America Is Agreed to by Tokio

Alliance Before Premiers

Curzon and Balfour Discuss Subject From All Angles Before Conference

LONDON, June 28 (By The Associated Press).—It is understood the British government has suggested to Japan a postponement of the date for renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, from July to October, to permit full discussion here and an opportunity to consult the United States, and that the Japanese government has agreed to this course.

The subject of the alliance was taken up to-day by the imperial conference, Lord Curzon, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, explaining in a lucid manner all the aspects of the alliance. He showed no tendency to influence the Premiers of the overseas dominions in either direction, but confined himself to giving the facts, political and otherwise, needful for a full appreciation of the position as it exists to-day.

Among those who attended the morning session were J. Austen Chamberlain, government leader in the House of Commons; A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council; Lord Curzon, Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies; Lord Lee, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans and Frederick E. Guest, representing the Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Service, respectively. Premier Lloyd George presided.

Balfour Discusses League Aspects

The Foreign Secretary was followed by Mr. Balfour, who approached the subject from the standpoint of his position as representative of the League of Nations, and therefore laid stress upon the necessity of bringing the alliance into line with the league requirements rather than insisting upon any special British interest or emphasizing its imperial aspect. Mr. Balfour is also chairman of the defense committee and dealt with the subject from that viewpoint.

Both speeches were followed with close attention and proved valuable contributions to the knowledge already in possession of members of the conference.

Meighen to Begin Debate

The session ended soon after 1 o'clock, with the intention of reassembling later, but Mr. Lloyd George's engagements in Parliament and in connection with the coal settlement prevented this. It is understood that when the conference reassembles to-morrow morning the Canadian Premier, Arthur Meighen, will begin the debate with a statement of the Dominion's attitude.

The overseas Premiers assembled at the Colonial Office in the afternoon, Mr. Churchill presiding, to discuss the question of immigration within the empire. The idea is to keep desirable British immigrants within the empire territory. A committee was appointed to go further into the matter.

America Expected Query On Anglo-Japanese Treaty

Washington Regards London Move as Evidence of Desire to Work for Peace of World

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The intimation from London that Great Britain and Japan may postpone the date for the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance until October to permit full discussion of the pact and to get the views of the United States on the proposed treaty was not unexpected here. Officials view the London report as another evidence of the desire of the Allied powers to come closer together toward an agreement on questions which concern the peace of the world, and it is believed here that the Harding Administration will lose no time in making known its views on the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

While officials are discreetly silent on the question of the proposed alliance, it is confidently believed that the American State Department has already been informally sounded on the attitude this government would take with reference to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and some observers go so far as to hint that the suggestion from the London Foreign Office for a postponement may have been prompted by this government. Certain it is that

(Continued on page three)

Airmen Will Attempt to Bomb the Iowa To-day

Inability of Scouts to Find Target in Fog Raises Value of Smoke Screen

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 28.—Airmen from the Hampton Roads naval base and Langley Field will attempt to bomb the radio-controlled battleship Iowa to-morrow, the tests having been postponed to-day on account of a heavy fog off the Virginia coast. Bombing plans for to-day were cancelled by Admiral H. P. Jones, commander of the Atlantic fleet, in the afternoon, when there was no indication of the fog lifting.

Inability of the scout seaplanes to locate the Iowa in the fog has given rise to a great deal of speculation in army and navy circles here as to what effect a heavy and scientifically laid smoke screen would have on operations.

Conferees on Peace Reach Compromise

State of War Declared at End, as House Wished; Senate Reservations on Property Are Accepted

No Claims Against Germany Forfeited

Favored Treatment Must Be Granted Americans; May Pass Before July 4

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Expediting the program for early passage of the peace resolution, the House and Senate conferees this afternoon reached a complete agreement on the measure. The Republican conferees arrived at an understanding at a meeting in the morning. Later, the Democratic conferees were called into conference and the resolution was formally agreed to.

The compromise was along the lines which had been forecast for several days. The language of the House resolution was used, declaring an end of the state of war instead of repealing the declaration of war, as was provided in the Knox resolution adopted by the Senate. The conferees took the view that the declaration of an end of the state of war in effect nullifies the previous declaration of war and under the circumstances Senator Knox did not insist on an outright repeal.

Senate Amendment Accepted

The House conferees agreed to the Senate reservations that the property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian be held until the American claims against Germany and Austria shall be adjusted and also that favored-nation treatment shall be given to American nationals in Germany and Austria and that these countries shall confirm all the fines, penalties and seizures made by the United States.

The conference report was made to the House by Chairman Porter of the Foreign Affairs Committee this afternoon. Leader Mondell said it would be adopted to-morrow. In the Senate, according to the program, it will be adopted to-morrow or Thursday.

If the program is carried out the peace resolution will be effective before July 4.

Senator Hitchcock and Representative Flood, Democratic conferees, at first declined to sign the conference report. Senator Hitchcock later said peace was not advanced "a particle" by the adoption of the resolution."

Text of the Agreement

The text of the conference agreement follows:

"Section 1—That the state of war declared to exist between the Imperial German Government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 6, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Section 2—That in making this declaration, and as a part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the terms of the armistice, signed November 11, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof, or which were acquired by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled, or which under the Treaty of Versailles have been stipulated for its or their benefit, or to which it is entitled as one of the principal Allied and associated powers, or to which it is entitled by virtue of an act or acts of Congress or otherwise.

"Section 3. That the state of war declared to exist between the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and the United States of America by the joint resolution of Congress approved December 7, 1917, is hereby declared at an end.

"Section 4. That in making this declaration and as part of it, there are expressly reserved to the United States of America and its nationals any and all rights, privileges, indemnities, reparations or advantages, together with the right to enforce the same, to which it or they have become entitled under the terms of the armistice signed November 3, 1918, or any extensions or modifications thereof, or which were required by or are in the possession of the United States of America by reason of its participation in the war or to which its nationals have thereby become rightfully entitled, or which, under the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye or the Treaty of Trianon, have been stipulated for its or their benefits, or to which it is entitled as one of the principal Allied and associated powers, or to which it is entitled by virtue of any act or acts of Congress, or otherwise.

America to Hold Property

"Section 5. All property of the imperial German government, or its successor or successors, and of all German nationals which was, on April 6, 1917, in, or has since that date come into, the possession or under the control of, or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America, or of any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, and all property of the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government, or its successor or successors, and of all Austro-Hungarian nationals which was, on December 7, 1917, in, or has since that date come into the possession or under control of or has been the subject of a demand by the United States of America or any of its officers, agents or employees, from any source or by any agency whatsoever, shall be retained by the United States of America, and no disposition thereof made, except as shall have been heretofore or specifically hereafter shall be provided by law until such time as the imperial German government and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government or their suc-