

Showers and probably thunderstorms to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy, somewhat cooler; fresh winds, shifting to northwest. Full Report on Page Thirteen

Police Gave \$10,000 Fund To Lobbyists

Detectives Took Money They 'Raised' to Albany Three Days Before Lusk Offered Bill, It Is Said

Got \$4,000 Back After Mayor's Veto

Three Officers Demoted Following Expose; C. S. Shotwell Tells of Loan

These were the developments yesterday in the investigation conducted by Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld into the slush fund raised by detectives to grease the ways for legislation giving them bomb proof berths for life and increased salaries: 1. Testimony of Detective Sergeant Thomas J. Finn revealed that officers of the Detective Endowment Association were present when Finn and other detectives raised \$10,000 for lobbying purposes. 2. This money was raised on April 4. The \$10,000 was taken to Albany on April 5, it was said. Two days later Senator Clayton R. Lusk, of Cortland, majority leader, introduced the bill giving the detectives permanent rank and increased salaries which had been abandoned a month before by Senator C. Ernest Smith, of Staten Island. 3. Detectives testified that when demand was made on Jack Kleist, an alleged lobbyist to whom they testified they paid the \$10,000, after the bill was vetoed by the Mayor, he returned them a certified check for \$4,000, which they had given him, but kept the \$6,000 cash. 4. Three of the detectives who participated in raising the \$10,000, two of whom are said to have carried the money to Albany, were demoted by Deputy Police Commissioner Lahey, following the publication yesterday of the facts in the case. Lusk Not at His Office Senator Lusk could not be found yesterday at his office which he recently opened in partnership with Samuel Berger, associate counsel for the legislative graft investigating committee. At his hotel it was said he did not answer the telephone. At the office of Jack Kleist it was said he was out of town. Senator C. Ernest Smith, who introduced the bill which was later sponsored and passed by Senator Lusk, said last night: "The activities did not go to Albany to lobby for my bill, because I abandoned it a month before they made their appearance at the Capitol. The bill was when I learned that many exhumations of the bodies of several hundred representatives of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and other organizations of uniformed men in the Police Department, which it especially violated the principles of civil service. I washed my hands of it." Senator Schuyler M. Meyer, chairman of the investigating committee, displayed a keen interest in yesterday's revelations. Senator Meyer said: "We are watching Commissioner Hirschfeld's investigation of the detective bill slush fund with considerable interest. I would suggest that he turn over his testimony to the district attorneys of New York County and Albany County. I shall see to it that there is no whitewashing of any of the persons involved." The manner in which the detectives raised the money showed that it is an easy thing for a policeman in a soft berth to raise thousands upon thousands of money without any bother. Charles S. Shotwell, a merchandise salesman, offices at 522 Fifth Avenue, who lent the detectives \$6,000, said yesterday: "It is too bad that my name has been dragged into this thing, because it will make me look like a sucker to my friends. I have received a copy of the back of the money I loaned. However, I can console myself with the thought that I have quite pending for the recovery of the other \$3,000, which is secured by two notes of \$2,500 each." Commissioner Hirschfeld yesterday made a transcript of the sworn testimony of one of the detectives involved, Thomas J. Finn, who was a detective sergeant at the West Sixty-ninth Street station until yesterday. (Continued on page six)

Canadian Pacific Runs Smokers for Women

MONTREAL, July 14.—Smoking compartments for women are to be provided on Canadian Pacific Railroad trains. In making the announcement to-day a company statement said the equality of the sexes should be recognized in traveling.

Gross Fraud in Burial of War Heroes Charged

Federal Investigator Finds Many Cases of Two and Three Buried Together; Gives Daugherty Facts

Prosecution Is Considered

Undertaker Says Government Was Slow Pay and He Had to Economize

Evidence gathered in connection with alleged profiteering in the burial of unclaimed bodies of soldiers dying in hospitals here indicates, according to Colonel C. K. Haskell, of the United States Public Health Service Inspection Department, that gross fraud has been practiced against the government. Colonel Haskell, who has been investigating the burial of two and three soldiers in one grave, said yesterday he had placed the facts before the Department of Justice and is preparing a report for Surgeon General Hugh Cummings. While he declined to disclose what recommendations he would make, it is understood that immediate prosecution of those involved will be urged upon the Federal authorities. \$100 for Each Burial According to Dr. Haskell, it appeared that William A. Skahill, an undertaker, of 368 West Fifth Street, who had contracted with the government for the proper burial of unclaimed bodies of soldiers, was mainly to blame. The contract said Dr. Haskell, called for the burial of each body in a separate grave, and a coffin with name plate, handles and other specifications. Skahill received approximately \$100 for each burial, he said, and had buried in one grave and that this was a violation of the contract and offered a flimsy defense for his action. Nothing further than many exhumations will result from the investigation. Only one body, however, has been buried in a separate grave, it was said. The cemetery committee, Astoria, Ore., which has received no orders as to the disposition of the other two bodies remaining in this particular grave or what to do with the other two cases of wholesale profiteering.

Legion Demands a Check

In the mean time Colonel C. W. Wickersham, chairman of the American Legion committee charged with the investigation of the care and treatment of the bodies of soldiers, has brought the matter to the attention of other Federal authorities with a view of preventing a repetition of the incident. It is the general idea that some sort of checking up system should be established by the United States Public Health Service to see to it that undertakers carry out their agreements. Nothing further was done by the joint legislative committee investigating the city administration in connection with the matter yesterday. While the committee brought the disclosures to the attention of Colonel Wickersham, the Federal authorities had been inquiring into the matter for more than ten days on their own account.

Lacked Money, Skahill Says

Skahill, in the course of an informal questioning by Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld, asserted that the government had not supplied him with enough money for proper burial, and that he had been forced to dig up an American flag to drape on a casket, an honor awarded all war heroes. In addition, he said, the government refused to pay for the embalming of the bodies. They agreed to provide a flag only a few days ago, he said. The government had delayed his payments to such an extent, Skahill pleaded, that he had become financially embarrassed and unable to buy individual graves for the soldiers. He said he had the bodies disinterred and placed in separate graves as soon as he received money from the government. He said he never got more than \$82 for a case. The Federal authorities still owe him \$2,000, he asserted.

Lawyer, Own Attorney, Loses Case of Whisky

Harry Payne Whitney, of 87 Fifth Avenue, was operated upon for appendicitis yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital, Dr. James I. Russell, of 37 East Sixty-first Street, performed the operation. It was said last night that the case was not an illustration of speedy recovery. Symptoms of the attack had been noticed by Mr. Whitney for two or three days, but his removal to the hospital was not until the immediate action taken by Dr. Russell after consultation with other physicians came as a surprise to Mr. Whitney's friends. He is a son of the late William C. Whitney.

When Out of Town

Make sure of getting your copy of The Tribune by having your city newsdealer advise you to forward The Tribune to your out-of-town address. Or if it is more convenient telephone Beekman 3000.

Long British Drought Ends

LONDON, July 14.—After a three months' drought, which scoured grasslands and caused the burning of many crops of furze woods throughout Great Britain, rain fell in various parts of the country and London this afternoon. The unusual sight was watched by crowds in the city and in the West End.

Britain Asked Canceling of Allied Debts

Secretary Mellon Reveals Suggestions by Lloyd George and Exchequer Head in Wilson Regime

Sought to Steady World Situation

England Willing to Drop Own Loans to Others if America Followed

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, appearing before the Senate Finance Committee to-day in behalf of the refunding bill recently introduced by Senator Penrose, informed the committee that Great Britain had on two occasions broached to this government the cancellation of the inter-Allied war debts. The Chancellor of the British Exchequer at that time, Austen Chamberlain, on February 9, 1919, in a cablegram to R. C. Lindsay, representative of the British Treasury in America, said Great Britain would welcome "a general cancellation of inter-governmental war debts." The cablegram later was informally turned over to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Leffingwell, who was in charge of foreign debt matters for this government. The British Premier, Lloyd George, in a letter to President Wilson in August, 1920, referred to the suggestion that the United States consent to general cancellation of the war debts with a view to scaling down the German indemnity.

Urged as a Stabilizer

The cablegram of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, favored cancellation of debts in order to stabilize world finances, and said: "Turning to the more general considerations, it is evident that a financial crisis in America would greatly endanger the stability of the entire continent of Europe. It is impossible to foresee the consequences. With the Continent a prey to bankruptcy and anarchy and the United States unable to provide credits of any sort owing to the internal crisis of the world's position would be indeed serious. If I may venture on what I fear is controversial ground, I believe that a largely based view of these dangers that we should welcome a general cancellation of inter-governmental war debts. The moral would be even a greater practical change and fresh hope and confidence would spring up everywhere. "The existence of these international debts deters neutrals from giving assistance, checks private credits, and will, I fear, prove a disturbing factor in future international relations."

Text of Premier's Letter

The full text of the excerpt of Premier Lloyd George's letter as read to the committee is as follows: "I wish to write to you about, and that is the knotty problem of inter-Allied indebtedness. Indeed, I promised Mr. Penrose that I would submit to you a representative on the Reparations Commission long ago that I would write to you about it, but I have had to put it off for one reason and another till now. "The British and French governments have been discussing during the last four months the question of giving aid and assistance to Germany's reparations obligations. The British government has stood steadily by the view that it was vital that Germany's liabilities should be fixed at a figure which would not have any chance to compete. Nor was preference granted to the fact of any heroic service, but on the fact only of entering service. A man who was discharged because of flat feet or for any similar cause was entitled to the same favor as the man who had won a medal." Proceedings were begun in May, 1920, in behalf of persons on an eligible list for promotion to the position of police sergeant. They were instituted in the name of Charles Barthelmeas as titular plaintiff, against Morris Cukor, president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City.

Wished Settlement General

"This declaration appeared to the British government eminently fair, but it was not in accordance with the conclusion that it was impossible to remit any part of what was owed to them by France except as part and parcel of all-around settlement of inter-Allied indebtedness. "I need not go into the reasons (Continued on page three)

H. P. Whitney Undergoes Appendicitis Operation

Rallies Quickly After Treatment at Hospital, Where He Was Taken Yesterday

Harry Payne Whitney, of 87 Fifth Avenue, was operated upon for appendicitis yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital, Dr. James I. Russell, of 37 East Sixty-first Street, performed the operation. It was said last night that the case was not an illustration of speedy recovery. Symptoms of the attack had been noticed by Mr. Whitney for two or three days, but his removal to the hospital was not until the immediate action taken by Dr. Russell after consultation with other physicians came as a surprise to Mr. Whitney's friends. He is a son of the late William C. Whitney.

Hammerstein Memorial to Go At Auction Unless Widow Pays

The continued failure of Mrs. Emma Swift Hammerstein to meet a balance of \$1,478 due on the monument she had erected over the body of her husband, Oscar Hammerstein, the opera impresario, in Woodlawn Cemetery, caused attorneys for the contractors to announce yesterday that the memorial would be sold early next month to the highest bidder. Later Mrs. Hammerstein said that she still was unable to meet the payments, now several months overdue, but that she was hoping something would develop to prevent the sale of the monument. The price agreed upon in 1919 between E. H. Stone & Co., the contractors, of 120 Broadway, and Mrs. Hammerstein, was \$2,728. To date \$1,250 of this sum has been paid. A majority of the collection proceedings instituted against Mrs. Hammerstein has been hanging fire since last March, when an extension was granted the widow. Owing to a lien protecting her husband's two daughters by a former marriage, Mrs. Hammerstein declares she has derived no income from the Man-

Ford Offers to Lease Federal Nitrate Plant

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Hoover transmitted to-day to Secretary Weeks a proposal of Henry Ford, of Detroit, for the utilization of the Muscle Shoals (Ala.) nitrate plant under a lease for one hundred years at \$1,500,000 a year and a cash payment of \$5,000,000 for lands and equipment.

Veterans Lose Preference in Civil Service

Court of Appeals Rules Law Providing Special Recognition for Ex-Soldiers of Great War Unconstitutional

2,000 on List Affected

State Tribunal Withholds Decision on Bonus Bill Until After August Recess

The State Court of Appeals, reversing decisions of the lower courts, yesterday declared unconstitutional Chapter 282 of the Laws of 1920, which provided that World War veterans be preferred for appointments and promotions in the civil service. Judge Cardozo wrote the opinion. The court subsequently took a recess until August 31 without rendering a decision on the constitutionality of the soldier bonus law. The recess was taken, it is declared, to give the court more time for consideration of this law. The constitutionality of the bonus law was attacked by the Westchester County National Bank of Peekskill, which appealed from a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, 3d Judicial Department, upholding the law and entering judgment for the state for \$25,000 against the bank to compel payment for that amount of soldier bonus bonds. Appointments May Be Canceled As a result of the civil service decision appointments which have been made in the civil service under the law as it has stood will probably be canceled. Albert De Roope, who brought the proceedings in behalf of the civil service reform association, said yesterday that the ruling will affect at least 2,000 persons who would have received preference had the law been upheld. "It is a signal victory for general fairness in behalf of applicants, because preference is directly contrary to the spirit of the service," said Mr. De Roope. "According to the law as it existed a man might have been dishonorably discharged from military or naval service and still have been entitled to preference. The effect of the law, had it been upheld, would have been to give any person who was on a preferred list at the outbreak of the war and who thereafter had merely entered the service an absolute right to a position, irrespective of his standing on the list. In the case involved it was sought to prevent the appointment of a man of a man standing 363d on the list.

Unfair Treatment Alleged

"The law allowed men to be promoted, irrespective of the service they performed, over others whose records showed them to be better qualified. Between veterans themselves it provided unfairly that those who by accident happened to be on the lists at the time of their enlistment were preferred to the exclusion of others of the same status who had no chance to compete. Nor was preference granted to the fact of any heroic service, but on the fact only of entering service. A man who was discharged because of flat feet or for any similar cause was entitled to the same favor as the man who had won a medal." Proceedings were begun in May, 1920, in behalf of persons on an eligible list for promotion to the position of police sergeant. They were instituted in the name of Charles Barthelmeas as titular plaintiff, against Morris Cukor, president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City.

War as to Far East

Japanese officials decline to discuss the matter, but the correspondent is informed that while Japan heartily welcomes the armament deliberations, the belief prevails that the suggestion of a conference on politics in the Far East is one requiring the most careful consideration by Japan, and some doubt is expressed as to whether Japan would accept such an invitation blindly, without first inquiring into the nature and scope of the questions to be brought up at the conference. It is considered likely that Japan will make inquiries on this point. It is pointed out, for example, that the status of Japanese in America is an important question to Japan, which might like to know whether it is included in the suggested discussion. It is evident, however, that Japan considers armament as the fundamental subject of the proposed conference, and this she is ready to discuss. There is some misunderstanding locally as to the nature of the President's proposal. It is not a formal invitation, but, through the counselor of the American Embassy, Edward Bell, received an inquiry as to whether an invitation to an armament conference would be agreeable. This was coupled with the suggestion that

Japan Raises Initial Hitch On Disarming

Reply to Invitation to Conference Brings Up Point of Keeping Far East Out of Discussion

Officials Feel They Can Satisfy Tokio

State Department, Sure Parley Will Come, Is Making Its Preparations

WASHINGTON, July 14 (By The Associated Press)—Japan is ready to enter the disarmament conference, but withholds assent to an unrestricted discussion of the Far Eastern questions as a part of it. The viewpoint of the American government is that solution of the Far Eastern questions is a necessary accompaniment to any disarmament program. Thus develops the first hitch—a hitch it turns out to be—in President Harding's plan to remove the causes for heavy armaments and then reduce the armaments themselves. American officials, however, are optimistic that a way will be found for a satisfactory conference to which Japan will be a party and for a program of armaments reduction acceptable to all. The Japanese reply to the preliminary question of whether she would receive an invitation to such a conference came to the State Department today through the American Embassy at Tokio. The text, not made public, and department officials declined to reveal its contents except to say that it expressed approval of the disarmament discussion, but did not agree to a consideration of Pacific problems during the day, however, it became known that the attitude of the Japanese government was known to the government here. Regarded as Assured This attitude is that the disarmament question is a part of the general peace conference, and that if other questions are introduced into the discussion the conference may be so broadened as to endanger the success. Japanese officials are said to feel that this is particularly true if the questions so introduced are to affect the delicate balance of diplomatic relations in the Orient. There is a feeling here that such a consideration of Pacific problems during the day, however, it became known that the attitude of the Japanese government was known to the government here.

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Tokio Wary Fight Opens to On Discussion Of Far East

Wishes to Know What Issues Will Be Raised at Disarmament Meeting Before She Commits Herself

Clings to Rights in Asia

Question of Oriental Immigrants in America Also Vital to Nipponese

TOKIO, July 12 (By The Associated Press) (Delayed)—President Harding's suggestion for a conference at Washington for the limitation of armaments, to be accompanied by a discussion of general Far Eastern questions by interested powers, has been officially received and was lengthily deliberated upon to-day by the Cabinet. [Since the filing of this dispatch Japan's acceptance of President Harding's suggestion for a conference has been received at Washington, no reference being made, however, to Far Eastern questions.] The entire empire, from the highest officials to the humblest citizens, has been prepared for months for such a move, which everybody recognizes is destined to have a momentous effect on the future of the Far East and the rôle Japan is destined to play therein. Every difficulty Japanese statesmen are likely to find in attempting to fix the scope of Japan's political activities in the future in the Far East is put forward here to explain the apprehension created by the second part of President Harding's suggestion, namely, that the armament conference should logically include a discussion of general Far Eastern problems. War as to Far East Japanese officials decline to discuss the matter, but the correspondent is informed that while Japan heartily welcomes the armament deliberations, the belief prevails that the suggestion of a conference on politics in the Far East is one requiring the most careful consideration by Japan, and some doubt is expressed as to whether Japan would accept such an invitation blindly, without first inquiring into the nature and scope of the questions to be brought up at the conference. It is considered likely that Japan will make inquiries on this point. It is pointed out, for example, that the status of Japanese in America is an important question to Japan, which might like to know whether it is included in the suggested discussion. It is evident, however, that Japan considers armament as the fundamental subject of the proposed conference, and this she is ready to discuss. There is some misunderstanding locally as to the nature of the President's proposal. It is not a formal invitation, but, through the counselor of the American Embassy, Edward Bell, received an inquiry as to whether an invitation to an armament conference would be agreeable. This was coupled with the suggestion that

Both Sides See Peace Near as Lloyd George And De Valera Confer

One of King's Greatest Acts, Premier Calls Irish Council

Owe British Sovereign Deep Debt of Gratitude, Says Lloyd George; Believes Disarmament Plan Will Succeed

Commonwealth Status for Irish Predicted, With Constitution Almost as Liberal as That of Cuba

Crowds Pray in Downing Street

Premier and Republican Leader Elated; Craig to Join Parley To-morrow

By Arthur S. Draper From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, July 14.—Premier Lloyd George discussed an Irish settlement for more than two hours to-day with Eamon de Valera, leader of the Sinn Féin, in a drawing room in Downing Street. When the Premier and his guest parted this evening, well satisfied with the progress that had been made, they arranged to resume their conversations to-morrow at the same place. Premier Lloyd George went at once after the conference to lay the results of his discussions with De Valera before King George. The Sinn Féin leader returned to his hotel through streets thronged with Irish sympathizers and marked here and there with Sinn Féin flags, fearlessly displayed. He went at once into conference with his associates, to whom he revealed the ground covered in his talk with Lloyd George. Preliminary Peace Work To-day's meeting was only preliminary to the Irish peace conference. After to-morrow's meeting it is expected that Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, will discuss the general situation with Premier Lloyd George alone. Thereafter the leaders of the two Irish factions can be brought together with Lloyd George to work out the final basis of peace. It is believed that a Commonwealth status for Ireland was considered at to-day's conference. De Valera argued for a defensive Sinn Féin military police force. Lloyd George contended that England's security must be unimpaired. Apparently both are willing to go considerable distances toward a compromise. On this basis it is believed that the Sinn Féin leader will abandon the fight for complete independence and the conference will proceed to Ireland almost the same degree of freedom as is enjoyed by South Africa, giving the Irish control of their fiscal and military affairs, but retaining the naval and military establishments under Imperial direction. A compromise on this basis would give Ireland a constitution almost as liberal as Cuba's. Lloyd George and De Valera agreed to issue a single communiqué after their meeting, which is bare of indications of the subjects discussed at the conference, but retaining the difference of opinion that developed. Upon De Valera's arrival at the Premier's residence, in company with Art O'Brien, chief of the London branch of the Irish Self-Determination League, he was shown into a private drawing-room, where Lloyd George awaited him. It is reported that the Premier speaks into close touch with another Irish leader, Sir James Craig, who is in London. De Valera Expresses Hope Within ten minutes the Prime Minister of England and "the president of the Irish republic" had settled down into serious discussion for more than two hours. That may result in laying a foundation upon which can be built a lasting peace. De Valera was with this object in mind that the Premier and his guest talked. Both sides stressed the point that the meeting was only a forerunner of the real peace parley. It was De Valera's suggestion that he and the Premier met alone first, rather than in the presence of leaders of other Irish factions, as well as the Dominion Premiers who are in London. In personal appearance the Premier and the Sinn Féin leader are strikingly different. Lloyd George, with long, gray hair, gold rimmed eyeglasses, into serious discussion for more than two hours. That may result in laying a foundation upon which can be built a lasting peace. De Valera is tall and thin, his hair is closely cropped, and when he speaks into close touch with another Irish leader, Sir James Craig, who is in London. In personal appearance the Premier and the Sinn Féin leader are strikingly different. Lloyd George, with long, gray hair, gold rimmed eyeglasses, into serious discussion for more than two hours. That may result in laying a foundation upon which can be built a lasting peace. 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