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New York Tribune

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

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and to-morrow; slightly warmer to-morrow; moderate northeast and east winds.
Full Report on Last Page

VOL. LXXXI No. 27,308 (Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.) MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1921 * * * * TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

'Graveyard' of Stolen Autos In East River

Dredge Brings Up Machine Which Disappeared in July, With Parts Gone, and Pieces of Others

More Cars Believed To Be Under Water

Bandits and Thieves Held to Have Disposed of Evidence in Harbor

Police of Harbor A yesterday proved the existence of a reported graveyard for stolen automobiles in the bed of the East River off Tiffany Street, the Bronx. One machine and parts of others were raised. The police believe that at least a dozen automobiles are in the river at this point, where the water is thirty-five feet deep at low tide.

The discovery of the New York graveyard of automobiles followed a similar discovery in Chicago, where twenty-four machines were recovered from under eighty-five feet of water in an abandoned quarry. In Chicago the police were reported to believe it possible some of the machines had been submerged that insurance might be collected.

Merchant's Car Recovered

The first machine raised in this city with grappling hooks and tackle by the police boat John F. Hylan, the crew of which worked nearly all day, was a touring car, 1921 model, and bearing a 1921 license plate. The licensee was traced, and the machine was found to belong to William Steiger, a merchant, of 1502 First Avenue. The police record shows the machine was reported stolen July 22.

The car was stripped of tires and many valuable accessories and covered with seaweed. It is held at Harbor A police station, the Battery, where it was viewed late yesterday by its owner.

"The machine was brand new when it was stolen from in front of a restaurant on First Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets, where I left it on the evening of July 22," Mr. Steiger said. "It was worth at least $1,200 and the insurance I carried was only $400, which, of course, did not at all compensate me for its loss."

Insurance Companies Interested

Agents of the Liverpool and London and Globe, in which the machine was insured, also said the insurance did not cover the loss. They are taking a deep interest in the case, hoping the discovery of the graveyard will help in the detection of automobile thieves.

The discovery of the submerged automobiles was made when one of a group of boy swimmers dived off the Tiffany Street pier and struck his head against an obstruction. Other boys dived to investigate and reported that they could see a number of automobiles at the bottom of the river. The police investigation followed.

Captain Andrew Hines and Marine Inspector James W. Hallock directed the dredging yesterday and the inquiry for the owner of the car recovered.

Dredges were brought into play late yesterday afternoon to lift the sand and debris at the bottom of the river and expedite the search for the automobiles. The police believe that the graveyard is only one of several which exist around New York. It is believed possible that an organized gang of automobile thieves has taken this means of disposing of cars which would have been too easily identified and which had been stripped of the more valuable parts.

Other Places To Be Dragged

Police of Harbor A said that the closest investigation will be made of cars recovered off Tiffany Street, and the harbor bed near other open piers would be dragged. Should it be learned that any of the machines were submerged with ideas of collecting insurance, it was said that prosecution could proceed on charges of receiving money under false pretenses, swindling and other charges.

It is believed possible that machines in the river have been used in some instances by gunmen to make their escape after committing crimes. It is believed they may have driven to piers and started an empty machine overboard, and then have hidden under docks until danger of pursuit had passed.

On June 20 Astoria police dragged the river bed at Hallett's Cove, when a man reported he had seen a chauffeur jump from a truck and let it go over the edge of the pier. In this investigation the truck was recovered and parts of other machines were found.

Cost of Food Crept Up, Clothing Down, in July

Net Reduction in Living Expense in Month Was Less Than 1 Per Cent

The cost of living on August 1 was a fraction below that on July 1 last, according to a report of the National Industrial Conference Board made public yesterday. Prices are still 62 per cent higher than in July, 1914, and only 20.8 per cent lower than the peak of high prices reached in July, 1920.

The report asserts there has been a decrease, however, of 3.5 per cent in the cost of clothing and of 1.1 per cent in the cost of sundries during the month. This decrease has been all but consumed by an increase of 3 per cent in the cost of food.

"To be accurate," the report states, "there was a decrease in the cost of living averaging about seven-tenths of 1 per cent."

Food, which is given a relative importance of 43.1 per cent in the board's household budget, is said to be 46 per cent lower in cost than in 1920 and 32.4 per cent higher than in July, 1914.

Plunges Sword Into Woman And Child, Is Almost Lynched

West Indian, Suit Rejected, Attacks Widow and Her Nine-Year-Old Daughter in Their Home; Tenants Seeking Rope When Police Arrive

Mrs. Tessie Lewis, thirty-three years old, a widow, was stabbed three times and her nine-year-old daughter, Rose, was slashed across the breast in the dining room of their apartment, at 205 East Ninety-seventh Street, at 8:30 o'clock last night by Charles Williams, a West Indian, who wielded a long sword that he obtained while serving in the Boer War.

Williams, who has a room across the hall from the Lewis apartment, attacked Mrs. Lewis after she had refused to marry him. Her screams and the screams of her daughter aroused the house and Williams was saved from being lynched by the arrival of Detectives Caputo and Dougherty, of the East 104th Street station. They rescued him from the clutches of tenants in the building who were preparing to hang their captive in the bedroom.

Mrs. Lewis's assailant was taken to the East 104th Street station for the night, and will be removed to Headquarters this morning. His two victims were given medical attendance in the apartment of another tenant in the building. They were not taken to a hospital, although their wounds are serious.

Marriage Proposals Rejected

Williams had been annoying Mrs. Lewis with his attentions for some time, it is said, and had frequently forced her to listen to tales of his exploits as a soldier. He had also frequently proposed marriage and he had her constant refusals in mind last night when he walked across the hall and knocked on her door.

He was admitted. Alone with Mrs. Lewis, he made his last appeal and received his usual answer. He then strode out the door, saying that he would return and "even up matters."

Williams returned ten minutes later, brandishing a three-foot, keen-edged sword, its rustiness in spots giving an indication of its age. Mrs. Lewis and her daughter were at the supper table. Williams, it is said, watched them for a moment in silence and then started toward Mrs. Lewis, cornered her, and without provocation, according to the detectives, stabbed her three times in the breast. He then steadied himself and prepared to drive his weapon deep into her body when Rose, screaming frantically, hurled herself against him.

Daughter Seizes Sword Blade

The daughter seized the blade of the sword and bent back its point, the pressure of her hands against the sharp blade almost severing two of her fingers. Williams viewed her infuriated attack upon him with amazement, and as she released the sword, he stepped back, it is said, and slashed her across the breast, inflicting deep wounds.

Mrs. Lewis lay crumpled against the wall, unable to make further outcry. Rose, bleeding from her wounds, ran to a window and called for help. Williams turned and ran to his room.

He locked himself in his room and waited, the screams of the daughter having brought many tenants hurrying into the hallway and into the room where Williams's two victims lay.

They forced the door of the West Indian's room, carried him across the hall into the apartment of Mrs. Lewis, and began preparations to lynch him, it is said. "Get a rope," shouted one man, and another man darted out for it. Williams offered no resistance.

Tenants Cowed by Revolvers

Before the man who had gone for the rope returned Detectives Caputo and Dougherty arrived, snatched Williams from the grasp of his captors and forced a dozen tenants from the room at the point of revolvers.

Williams was then rushed to the East 104th Street station, a crowd following the detectives a short distance as they left the house.

Mrs. Lewis and her daughter were attended by Dr. Perry, of Reception Hospital.

Williams was born in West Africa and is said to have served twelve years in the British army. He told detectives at the 104th Street station that he has objected recently to attentions paid Mrs. Lewis by other men.

Williams is forty-seven years old and is said to have been a resident at 205 East Ninety-seventh Street for a number of years. He was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

Wilson Choking Huerta Found in U. of P. Carving

"Just Little Joke," Says Architect of Gargoyle Engraved at Time War Threatened

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—Woodrow Wilson was discovered to-day allegorically choking former President Huerta of Mexico. The discovery was made at the University of Pennsylvania, where a gargoyle depicting a begoggled figure representing the former President with his hands clenched around the throat of the former Mexican executive was found on the north wall of a dormitory erected at the time relations between the United States and Mexico were strained.

"It was a little joke such as is often made in architecture," said George B. Page, who designed the structure.

"The building was erected at the time when Wilson and Huerta were having their political struggles and we incorporated the idea into the carving on the wall of the dormitory."

The carving is made even more grotesque by the ivy which is fast covering it and which now hangs in festoons from Mr. Huerta's head.

The walls of all the dormitories are decorated with carvings and gargoyles. Many have to do with important events in the history of the university. The Wilson-Huerta carving, which is conspicuous, is the only one with political significance.

Harvard Health School Founded By Rockefeller

Gift of $1,785,000 From Foundation Will Be Used to Extend Courses for Training Public Officers

Aids Teaching Facilities

Study of Tropical Disease and Industrial Hygiene Also to Receive Benefit

A gift of $1,785,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation to Harvard University was announced yesterday. The money is to be used in reorganizing and extending the existing courses for the training of public health officers and enlarging the facilities for the study of preventive and tropical medicine and industrial hygiene. A new School of Public Health will be established with the fund.

A general course for the training of public health officers as well as courses in preventive medicine, tropical medicine and industrial hygiene have been developed at Harvard. The work has been hampered, however, by lack of adequate funds and by uneven growth.

The new school will provide opportunities for research, will unify existing courses and will offer new or extended teaching facilities in public health administration, vital statistics, immunology, bacteriology, medical zoology, physiological hygiene and communicable diseases.

For the housing of the school the university hopes to obtain an existing building of very suitable character immediately adjacent to the Medical School. Funds for the purchase and equipment of the building will be drawn from the gift of the Rockefeller Foundation.

The cost of maintenance and development will be met from endowment funds in part set aside by the university and in part contributed by the Foundation. The Foundation's immediate appropriations to the project will aggregate $1,785,000. The arrangement also provides for further gifts if the growth of the school seems to demand it, to any amount which shall not exceed $500,000.

Though the School of Public Health at Harvard will have its headquarters in a well equipped building of its own and have its own separate faculty and administration, it will be developed in close relations with other divisions of the university, especially the Medical School.

The school will be able to coöperate with laboratories, hospitals and public health agencies in Boston and afford its students unusual opportunities for first-hand investigation and practical field experience.

In addition, the school through coöperative relations with manufacturing and commercial corporations will be able to offer students practical experience in industrial hygiene.

Rockefeller Promises Million to Y. M. C. A.

Gift Conditioned on 3 Millions More for Retirement Fund Being Raised by Dec. 31, '22

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Announcement that the directors of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial will pledge $750,000, and that John D. Rockefeller jr. will donate personally $250,000 toward the Young Men's Christian Association retirement fund plan, provided the remainder of the $4,000,000 believed necessary is pledged by December 31, 1922, was made here tonight at a meeting of leading laymen and other representatives of the Y. M. C. A. of North America and eighteen foreign countries. The announcement was made through the reading of a letter from Mr. Rockefeller to the general secretary of the international committee just before he sailed for China.

The letter said that the pension system, known as the retirement fund plan, had been carefully and scientifically devised and had received the approval of the international and state committees and the board of directors of the leading local associations, and that 3,649 secretaries have agreed to support it.

FINANCIAL CABLE DISPATCHES

On Page 13 will be found cable dispatches on the financial situation in Europe.

Cable dispatches from London, Paris and Berlin on financial matters appear every Monday morning in the

New York Tribune

Finds Hylan Ignored Law In Tax Levy

Brown Points to Appeals Court Ruling That Assessment of Preceding Year Determines Limit

Made in March In Buffalo Case

Probers Insist Criticism by Republicans Is Inspired by Livingston Men

Elon R. Brown, chief counsel to the Meyer legislative committee, which is investigating the Hylan administration, offered yesterday what he holds to be conclusive proof of his charge that the city has exceeded its tax limit by $22,000,000.

Mr. Brown, in a statement on the subject, points to a decision of the Court of Appeals on March 1, wherein the question at issue—whether the 2 per cent tax should be determined by the assessment of the current year or the year before—was in every respect similar to the problem brought up at the committee hearings here. In the case referred to the dispute arose between the City Council of Buffalo and the Buffalo Board of Education, both sides agreeing at the time, says Mr. Brown, that the 2 per cent was to be measured by the last assessment and not by the assessment of the current year.

On the basis of this decision the committee's counsel declares that the method by which the tax was levied this year is wrong and that the 1921 levy is unconstitutional "The city has exceeded its tax limit by some $20,000,000," adds Mr. Brown, "and the committee must so report."

Officials Unwilling to Economize

The practical importance of the situation, says Mr. Brown, is that the city is confronted by a necessity for economy in its future expenditures which its officials seem unwilling to adopt or enforce. "The Constitution," he insists, "is established by the will of all the people and its mandate must be obeyed."

Mr. Brown points out further that while the Constitution has apparently been violated since 1901, the question was never raised because the tax as levied in this city never exceeded the two per cent limit on the assessment of the previous year. He adds that while the rate is determined by the assessment roll of the year before, it is actually collected from the assessment of the current twelve-month period.

Members of the committee paid scant attention to reports that the Republican leaders were seeking to have the activities of the committee circumscribed on the alleged ground that the results so far accomplished interfered with the Republican mayoralty campaign.

"It is the old comeback of Jacob A. Livingston, the Brooklyn leader, and some of the others who were opposed to the creation of the committee from the very beginning," said one member. "But they are not running this investigation. We have our program mapped out and we are going clear through with it, you can bet your life on that."

With the recall of the Mayor to the stand to-morrow morning, some startling disclosures are expected. It is known that the committee has been looking into the Department of Markets for some time in connection with practices declared to have been found by investigators. It is understood that Mayor Hylan, Edwin J. O'Malley and twenty other witnesses will be questioned on the matter beginning to-morrow. The Education and Dock departments also will be gone into.

Brown's Analysis of Tax Levy

Mr. Brown's statement regarding the tax levy question follows:

"In view of the statements in the press with respect to my examination of Comptroller Craig last week on the constitutionality of the city's 1921 tax levy I feel that I should direct attention to the act that the Court of Appeals decided a case last March which is conclusive of the point at issue and demonstrates that the City of New York has exceeded its constitutional powers in levying this year's tax.

"The case referred to is Emerson et al. agt. Buck et al. 230 N.Y., 380. It had been pending for more than a year, had been decided by the lower court and the Appellate Division long before the 1921 budget was made up, and the decision by the Court of Appeals was handed down March 1, before the 1921 tax levy was finally completed.

"The controversy arose in Buffalo between the City Council of that municipality and the Buffalo Board of Education. In Buffalo, as in New York, the demands of the Board of Education, counted with the requirements of the other departments of the city government, would have increased the budget beyond the constitutional

(Continued on page three)

Secret Defects in ZR-2 Revealed, London Hears

Girder Weakness and Engine Trouble Charged; May Delay Sailing Over Winter

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Unless the dirigible ZR-2 sails for the United States during the next three or four weeks she probably will have to wait until next year because of weather conditions, according to The Observer, which asserts that defects in the dirigible, which had been kept secret for four or five weeks, are no longer a secret.

During the first trials of the ZR-2, the newspaper says, a tendency of the great balloon to "hump" developed, and an inspection revealed that certain girders had bent and that lattice work had buckled under the strain. Remedial measures were taken, including considerable reinforcement of the framework along much of the airship's 695 feet of length. This involved additional weight, the newspaper states, and a slight decrease in the load the dirigible can lift.

In addition to this structural trouble, The Observer asserts, the ZR-2 has been handicapped by engine difficulty, but it adds that the element of weather is the one which is causing the present delay in the final tests.

W. N. Haskell Will Direct Famine Aid

Albany Man to Depart at Once for Russia; Was In Charge of Armenian And Caucasus Relief

Food Will Go As Soon As Loaded

Stocks in Europe Moving; All Supplies Will Be Purchased in America

RIGA, Aug. 21.—Colonel William N. Haskell, who directed relief in Armenia, has been appointed to supervise the famine relief work of the American relief administration in Russia. He will leave the United States for Russia immediately.

Colonel Haskell, whose home is in Albany, was appointed high commissioner of England, France, Italy and the United States to Armenia by the peace conference in July, 1919. At the same time, on the suggestion of Herbert Hoover, Colonel Haskell was placed in charge of American relief activities in Trans-Caucasia and Russian Armenia, and was made director of the Near East Relief for the Caucasus. He resigned as high commissioner in July, 1920, and a short time later returned to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Once more American supply ships are to bridge the Atlantic, this time carrying food for the American Relief Administration's war against starvation and sickness among the children and other sufferers of Soviet Russia.

Food shipments from New York are to begin as soon as vessels are ready, officials said to-night, but it was believed that surplus supplies from warehouses abroad were already moving into Russia under the working agreement negotiated at Riga between Walter Lyman Brown, European director of the organization, and Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet representative.

As yet, officials declared, Herbert Hoover, chairman of the administration, has only outlined in a broad, general way the plans for mitigating the Russian famine. Before the program can be worked out in finished detail, it was explained, relief agents must size up the situation in the various famine areas and report on the difficulties to be overcome, such as transportation and the number of mouths to be fed.

Famine areas near Petrograd and Moscow, the most accessible regions, it was believed, would be the first to receive American rations, shipments from New York going by way of Danzig, but later it was thought supplies from this country could reach some of the stricken areas more quickly through the Black Sea ports.

Workers Are Experienced

At first, because of the nature of the country, food relief in Russia necessarily must be limited, officials said, but as the administration's veteran organization reached its maximum speed they predicted that vast stocks of foodstuffs would cross the seas to the Russians. These supplies have been specially selected to meet the dietary needs of the young, consisting of lighter and more easily digested foods, such as rice, cocoa, sugar, fats for making soup, condensed milk and beans. Actual distribution, it was said, probably would be made at hut kitchens, where the children would be fed twice a day. This method would provide for the most careful check on outgoing supplies.

Mr. Hoover estimated the cost of Russian relief when it is well under way at from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000 a month. The administration will depend upon its treasury, he said, for necessary funds and upon current contributions of coöperating organizations and individuals.

All American organizations participating in the work under the American Relief Administration will meet here Wednesday for a preliminary conference with Mr. Hoover. Unity in the distribution of American charity in Russia was asked by President Harding to insure the best service to the peoples of both countries and to eliminate the creation of unnecessary organizations for the collection of funds.

Supplies To Be Bought Here

Every dollar to be expended by the administration on behalf of Russian children will be spent in this country, Mr. Hoover has announced, and all

(Continued on next page)

Charles May Ask League To Give Him Back Throne

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is said to be planning to ask the Council of the League of Nations to consent to the restoration of the monarchy in Hungary.

GENEVA, Aug. 21.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary and ex-Empress Zita will be permitted to remain in Switzerland until the end of October under an agreement reached by the British, Hungarian and Swiss governments, as no other country has signified its willingness to receive the ex-royal couple. The Swiss government, it is said, will take the matter up again after this agreement expires.

The ex-Emperor has just lost the greater part of 31,000,000 crowns he had on deposit in a Zurich bank which has gone into bankruptcy, while his brother, Archduke Maximilian, lost the equivalent of 4,000,000 marks. Charles, it is declared, was compelled to sell a private villa near Vienna to a wealthy Spaniard for 460,000 pesetas in order to continue living at his chateau near Luzerne.

U. S. Sells 205 Wooden Ships For $430,500

Construction and Trading Corporation of New York Is Purchaser on Its Flat Bid of $2,100 Each

Cost High as $800,000

Plan for Utilization of Those Retained for Pontoon Bridge Considered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Bids of $2,100 each for 205 wooden vessels, submitted by the Construction and Trading Corporation of New York, have been accepted by the Shipping Board, it was announced officially to-night.

A contract for sale between the corporation and the Shipping Board has been drawn up under direction of Commissioner Edward C. Plummer and will be approved by the board Tuesday, providing the purchaser completes the required bond. Under its terms the board will receive 15 per cent of the total sale price of $430,500 in cash and a pro rata portion of the balance upon delivery of each vessel.

Mr. Plummer said to-night the board had devoted a great deal of time to the study of the bids in view of "the terribly low prices which were offered," but considered that the best thing under the circumstances would be to accept the offered price for part of the fleet. The vessels cost the board from $300,000 to $800,000 each.

As to the vessels retained, Commissioner Plummer explained, the Shipping Board was considering the possibility of their utilization as pontoons for the proposed bridge across the Hudson River at New York City.

The final disposition for $430,500 of ships built under the pressure of war necessity, at a cost of approximately $15,000,000, rids the Shipping Board of what had come to be one of its most embarrassing white elephants. The greatest difficulty had been found in getting any bids whatever on the fleet of wooden ships, which, at the time they were first projected, were to bridge the Atlantic with supplies for the American army.

On July 30 last it was announced that fifteen bids had been received. One of them, from Seattle, offered $10 a ship for ten ships. The bid of the Ship Construction and Trading Company of New York was among the ten. Pendleton Brothers, another New York firm, bid $25,000 for five ships, and Forestall & MacQuaid, of Seattle, offered $25,575 for forty-three ships. There were 287 vessels altogether.

The sale of the wooden fleet was in conformity with the advice of President Harding to the new Shipping Board two months ago to dispose of the expensive legacies of the war at the best possible prices.

The facts concerning the cost of the wooden fleet were revealed nearly two years ago in the report of Charles Piez, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who admitted that they had been built under conditions which in normal times would be considered wasteful, but which were justified by the pressing necessity of increasing transport facilities to supply the army in France.

The average contract price, said Mr. Piez's report, was $615,526 a vessel. Cancellations at the time of the armistice increased this to $669,665, and the cost per ton to $225.11. It developed, his report said, that the wooden hulls revealed many disadvantages.

Sioux Abolish Tribal Dances Except for Braves Over Sixty

OKREEK, S. D., Aug. 21.—The convocation of Sioux Indians in session here for the last three days, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, to-day went on record as opposed to the revival of dancing among their tribe people.

Following the powwow of yesterday, at which the matter was threshed out, a report in the form of a memorial to the Rt. Rev. Hugh L. Burleson, Episcopal Bishop of the state, was presented to the convocation:

"Realizing the necessity for progress and industry and the moral interest of the Indian people," the report says, "we would represent that the revival of Indian customs is injurious and in many instances leads to immorality and the disobedience of the laws of the country, and we would further pray that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs extend to our people such wise counsel and advice as will lead our people to think more of the future than the past, and that Indian dances upon the reservations, if permitted at all, be confined to those who are sixty years of age and upwards."

Until the outbreak of the World War, the war dance, the ghost dance and similar ceremonies had become practically obsolete here in the Indian country. As the Indians embraced Christianity and took their places among the white men, these ancient relics of their former faith were abandoned.

In war time there was a partial revival of the dances in connection with the raising of funds for war purposes. With the return of peace the Indian has shown an increasing tendency to go back to ancient customs.

The question was one of moral standards. There was no fear of the Indian taking up the ghost dance or the war dance with paint and feathers as of old, but some of the other dances, however, were said to have a demoralizing effect.

Dominick Longbow, a Creek, spoke long and earnestly against the dance, but the most effective address was made in eloquent Sioux by Spotted Eagle, an old medicine man of the Cheyenne tribe, oldest brave in the camp and a convert to Christianity, who urged a moderate view of the situation. While inclining to defend the dance as part of cherished Indian customs, he contended the decision as to how often and in what sort of dance a man should indulge should be left to the individual conscience of each brave.

Sinn Fein Will Answer British Terms as Unit

Rumors of Split Between Griffith and De Valera Declared Unfounded; Sentiment in Ulster Bitter

Church Active for Peace

London Clings to Opinion That Plebiscite Eventually Will Show Way Out

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Aug. 21.—Whatever form the coming reply of the Irish Republicans to the British peace proposals may take, it is said authoritatively that it will represent the unanimous view of Sinn Féin's political and military leaders. The rumor that Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Féin and its vice-president, will break with Eamon De Valera, its president, and lead an independent, moderate party can be denied definitely. Its origin can be traced to the same source which inspired the announcement that John McKeown would not be released and its object unquestionably is to embarrass the negotiators, for there are still some persons who are anxious to block a settlement.

The Tribune's Dublin correspondent has talked with both De Valera and Griffith since the last public session of the Dail Eireann and they assured him that there was not the least divergence of opinion between them, although temperamentally they are radically different. Neither desires to resume hositilities and both want peace with honor. The Sinn Féin leaders believe they hold a valuable strategic position and they show no intention of being rushed by friends or enemies.

Still Hope for Solution

Hope that a peaceful solution will be reached has not been abandoned in either London or Dublin. Indicative of the present situation is the fact that Belfast believes the Dail will accept the offer and the political war will be transferred to northeast Ulster, where, in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh and in Derry City, the anti-government forces are particularly strong and determined to resist the Belfast Parliament.

The reply of the Dail Eireann to Premier Lloyd George is not expected until near the end of the week, but interest here remains intense, daily and weekly newspapers devoting many columns to reports of every angle of the situation, while virtually all the organs of opinion contain long editorials advising the Sinn Féiners not to miss the present opportunity. An editorial published in The New York Tribune last Thursday—the day De Valera declared before the Dail Eireann that the terms could not be accepted—urging that Ireland seize the present opportunity to gain a freedom undreamed of by her earlier leaders has been cabled to Ireland and prominently displayed, with the comment in many quarters that its advice is good.

That the question of Irish peace terms eventually will be submitted to the people and that a plebiscite will be held in the south of Ireland is the

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Woman's Clothing Found At Coney; Body Sought

Oliver Fountain, night watchman at the Richmond Baths, West Fifth Street, Coney Island, late last night reported to the Coney Island police station finding in the bathhouse a complete outfit of feminine apparel. The clothing was in a locker that had been rented during the afternoon. It is believed that the owner may have drowned.

In a small beaded pocketbook found with the clothes was a note from a Mrs. Ballard, written at the Hotel Plaza, Memphis, Tenn., and addressed to Mrs. E. S. Cheatham, Apartment 2B, 131 Riverside Drive. No Mrs. Cheatham lives at that address which is the Dorchester apartment house.

Apartment 2B is occupied by the owner of the property, a Mrs. Partio. Mrs. Partio has had two women guests for the last week, but the hallboy on duty last night could not remember whether either was a Mrs. Cheatham. Mrs. Partio and her guests went out yesterday afternoon and had not returned, it was said, at 3 a. m.

Detective Frederick Coots, of the Coney Island detective staff, after an inspection of the clothing said it was evidently owned by a woman of wealth. A blue tricotine gown bore the name of a maker in Fifth Avenue which was undecipherable, but a pair of black pumps carried the name "Levinton," Fifth Avenue, and a small blue turban hat of expensive materials was labeled J. M. Giddings, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street.

Bomb Hurled in Belfast Street Hurts 6 Persons

BELFAST, Aug. 21 (By The Associated Press).—A bomb was thrown in Tyrone Street this evening. A woman was severely and five other persons slightly wounded in the explosion. Many windows were broken by the concussion.

It is not known who threw the bomb.

Marines Sent To Panama to Enforce U. S. Final Note

Hughes's Ultimatum in Effect Is Strip Given Costa Rica Must Be Surrendered at Once

Forces in Zone Raised to 7,500

Country Favored by Findings of Justice White May Use Her Troops

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Strong words and a battalion of marines were dispatched to the Republic of Panama to-day by this government. Technically the marines are being sent to the Canal Zone, raising the total military strength there to 7,500 men. Actually they are to see that no trouble ensues.

The note dispatched by Secretary of State Hughes warns Panama that this government can see no reason for further delay and that the United States will not further restrain Costa Rica from occupying that part of a disputed area which Panama has been occupying on sufferance for years despite the award of Chief Justice White granting the territory to Costa Rica.

The marines embarked at Philadelphia on the battleship Pennsylvania, which, as the last oil-burning dreadnought in the Atlantic, is being sent to join the Pacific Fleet. Marines can be landed anywhere that American interests or lives are imperiled without any action by Congress, and while the confident belief here is that Panama will not make any stout resistance to the onward movement of Costa Rican troops, thus backed by the United States, they will be in readiness.

No Threat Made

The note to Panama makes no such threat, of course. It merely states that no new arguments have been advanced by Panama why the old dispute over this little strip of territory on the Pacific side of the isthmus should not be ended, and that therefore this government will not suggest to Costa Rica that her occupation of this territory should be delayed any longer.

The expectancy is that Costa Rica, which has been restive about the refusal of Panama to agree to the award since prior to the breaking out of the World War in 1914, will at once move to occupy the disputed territory. In the full realization that the United States has marines waiting a few miles further south at the Canal Zone, it is not believed here that there will be any serious fighting, but that the occupation will be accomplished rather peacefully.

The two countries years ago referred their dispute to Chief Justice White for settlement. After a profound inquiry the Justice decided the dispute in favor of Costa Rica, establishing a line from the Pacific Ocean inland. Before advantage was taken of this decision several things happened. The war broke out in Europe, and just after America's entry in that conflict a revolution broke out in Costa Rica. The revolution never amounted to much, because there was no resistance and General Tinoco was installed as President of Costa Rica.

Wilson's Attitude

A curious situation then developed. President Wilson was strongly against the Tinoco revolution for some reason which has never been made very clear even to his own State Department officials. At any rate, the Tinoco régime was never recognized by this government, and finally a counter revolution drove Tinoco from office. During all this time, however, the United States government, not recognizing Tinoco, would make no move to coerce Panama into accepting the White decision, and Tinoco feared to start a war with Panama because he believed Wilson would welcome the opportunity to intervene and throw him out.

Immediately after the inauguration of President Harding both Costa Rica, now with a new government, and Panama appealed to Washington. The President of Panama appealed personally to Mr. Harding for a new adjudication of the dispute. This government has insisted all along that the White award should stand, and now has made it clear that it wants no more note writing about it.

The dispatch, which was forwarded to the American Minister at Panama, is regarded as the final word of this government as mediator. It is believed Panama will accede without any further action. The following is the text of the note:

"The government of the United States has received the note addressed by the government of Panama on August 6 to the American Minister in Panama, replying to the communication handed by the Minister on August 2 to the government of Panama by instructions of the government of the United States in which were transmitted two requests of the government of Costa Rica relating to the boundary dispute between the republics of Panama and Costa Rica.

"After the most careful consideration of the statements contained in the note of the government of Panama above referred to, this government has reached the conclusion that the arguments advanced in this communication have already been fully answered in previous notes addressed by the government of the United States to the government of Panama.

"It is greatly regretted that it has proved to be impossible for the governments of Panama and Costa Rica to come to a direct agreement for the delimitation of that portion of the