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New York Tribune

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

THE WEATHER
Fair, with moderate temperatures, to-day and to-morrow; moderate, variable winds
Full Report on Last Page

VOL. LXXXI No. 27,324 (Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.) WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1921 * * * * TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

More Homes And Schools, Curran Creed

Borough President Makes Public His Platform Based on Record of Service of 10 Years for City

Wants Full Value For the Taxpayers

Also Advocates Fair Pay and Hours for Employees of the Municipality

Borough President Henry H. Curran, Republican-Coalition candidate for the mayoralty nomination, last night issued his own concise platform of fifteen planks for the primary and city campaign. Reports from the majority of Assembly districts throughout the city received by the Curran campaign managers up to last night convince them that their candidate is absolutely sure of the Republican nomination over his insurgent opponents, Haskell, Bennett and La Guardia. They go further than that and confidently predict that he will defeat Mayor Hylan, the Tammany-Hearst candidate, in the whirlwind city campaign to follow.

In announcing his platform Mr. Curran anticipated the platform to be announced later by the Republican-Coalition Committee. His platform, however, is based solely on his record of ten years in the city government, and what a real city government should be. It is brief, direct and right to the point, clearly understandable by the average voter and free from the customary verbiage and intricate formulas of the usual political platform. Mr. Curran brought it home to the voters at the series of meetings at which he spoke last night.

More Homes and More Schools

The platform, in substance, calls for more homes, more schools, more playgrounds, parks and beaches; better transit for a 5-cent fare, home rule, full value for each dollar spent by the taxpayer, law enforcement, intelligent development of the port and harbor, fair pay and fair hours of work for city employees, proper disposal of the city's refuse, a police administration free from favoritism and politics, revision of the city charter, a city plan that will help people to live near their work and work near their homes, courtesy and decency at the Board of Estimate meetings, and a devotion of that board to the interests of the city rather than to its own political future and its personal likes and dislikes.

In presenting his platform to the voters Mr. Curran said:

"My record in the actual work of city government is my platform, and I began making that record ten years ago. The leaders of my party have recommended me to the enrolled voters on the basis of that record. What I give you to-night is a partial summary of what you already know. Those who have a liking for the kind of platform that is a mile long and full of long words and sentences will be disappointed. Personally, I never could see the use of those political dictionaries, and I never found time to read one of them from beginning to end. Did you?

People Entitled to More

"We are considering the needs and troubles of the greatest city in the world. It is a wonderful city, not only for its wealth, its population and its industry, but for the spirit of forbearance and tolerance in our people that enables us to live together as comfortably as we do. We have every physical handicap to happiness; we are a more mixed people than any other community on the face of the earth, and yet, under all the brick and stone and wealth, we know that the New York we live in and love is as good a Golden Rule town as ever grew up in history. The people of this town are entitled to a whole lot more from their city government than they get to-day. They are entitled to these things in particular:

Fathered Tax Exemption Law

"1. More homes. The tax exemption ordinance, which I fathered, has started home building on a big scale. This movement is in its beginning. The city government should keep close track of this and other measures to relieve our shortage of homes. When enough houses have gone up rents will have to come down.

"2. More schools. We must stop the

(Continued on page three)

Fifteen Issues on Which Curran Is Waging His Fight for Mayor

The platform upon which Borough President Henry H. Curran seeks nomination and election as Mayor is, in brief, as follows:

1. More houses.
2. More schools.
3. More playgrounds, parks and beaches.
4. Better transit for a 5-cent fare.
5. Home rule.
6. Full value for each taxpayer's dollar spent.
7. Law enforcement.
8. Intelligent development of the port and harbor of New York.
9. Fair pay, fair hours of work and fair treatment for all city employees.
10. Disposal of the city's refuse without polluting the city.
11. Police administration free from favoritism.
12. Revision of the city's charter.
13. A city plan that will help people to live near their work and work near their homes.
14. Courtesy and decency at the Board of Estimate meetings.
15. A Board of Estimate that is devoted to the city.

Hylan Fails to Seat Pupils as Schools Open

90,000 of Them Are Denied Full Facilities Through Mayor's Indifference and the Bickering of Boards

Delay Building Program

Only 15,199 Places Made Since June and 19,299 in Entire Four-Year Rule

The parents of school children will be confronted with a serious situation during the next three days when they register their children for admission or transfer in the public schools. Virtually one-fourth of the children will be deprived of proper educational facilities through the indifference toward the schools displayed by the Hearst-Hylan-Tammany administration during the last four years.

At the time the damaging report upon forty of the city's schools was made public by the Associated Women's Clubs in June Mayor Hylan, in order to stifle the criticism of his régime, made a flat statement that the new schools opening in September would provide 30,000 new sittings for pupils.

The official report of C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, shows that nine new schools and three additions will open their doors, with a capacity of 15,199 new seats. In this case the Mayor has kept just 50 per cent of his promise made last June.

An investigation into the building program of the administration shows that these new schools and additions are the first completed during the entire four years of the Hylan administration with the exception of Public School 8, in Richmond, a little eleven-room school, that was opened early in 1917, and another in Queens during the same year.

500 Seats Removed

These two, together with a few rented additions, bring the total of new sittings provided by Hylan in four years to 19,299. From this total must be deducted 500 seats which were removed to make way for workshops in classrooms that were condemned because of bad lighting facilities.

This is the total result of four years' effort on the part of Mayor Hylan to fulfill his campaign promise of "A seat in school for every child." In the mean time, as a result of the failure to provide any new schools during the first three years of his administration, Mayor Hylan is responsible for the growth of part-time pupils from 40,000 to 90,000.

The statistics of the Board of Education show that during the Mitchel administration the new schools constructed provided 48,000 new seats, almost two and a half times as many as provided by Mayor Hylan. From this total, however, must be deducted a decrease of 6,000 seats through the conversion of dark classrooms into workshops. This reduction, however, leaves a total net gain for the Mitchel administration of 42,000 new seats, considerably more than twice as many as were provided in four years by Mayor Hylan, who promised a seat for every child.

Much of the promised new construction which Mayor Hylan boasted about in June still is on paper, it was learned yesterday. This is directly due to two causes: First, the continuous bickering between the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate, and second, the failure of the administration to provide adequate quarters for the drafting forces of the Superintendent of School Buildings.

The latter in his latest semi-yearly report regarding the 1921 building program, which provides for nine new

(Continued on next page)

Miller Asked To Help Solve Rent Law Snarl

Governor Is Petitioned to Convene Supreme Court, Appellate Division, for Quick Hearing of Appeal

Home Shortage Recited

Net Rental of 10 Per Cent to Landlord Called Unfair in Plea to Governor

At a special meeting of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering, called yesterday afternoon to consider the effect of the decision rendered recently by the Supreme Court, Appellate Term, Second Department, whereby a net rental of 10 per cent of the market value of the building was declared fair and reasonable, a resolution was adopted and forwarded to Governor Miller petitioning him immediately to convene the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, to hear an appeal from the Appellate Term's decision in order that conflicting questions might be settled before October 1.

The resolution pointed out the proved congestion and overcrowding in the city, the fact that building enterprises now in process are insufficient for the increase in population and that the present earning capacity of citizens is less a day than it was a year ago.

The committee was composed of Otto B. Shulhof, chairman; Commissioner of Accounts David Hirshfield, Health Commissioner R. S. Copeland, Tenement House Commissioner Frank Mann, Justice Henry M. Goldfogle, Albert I. Solosky, Edward I. Hannah, Sidney Cohen and J. Pendleton Wilson, counsel.

Lockwood Plans Appeal

The meeting of the Mayor's committee followed the announcement by Senator Lockwood last Saturday that he would convene to-day the Lockwood Joint Legislative Committee for Investigating the Housing Situation with the purpose of appealing the decision of the Appellate Term.

Invitations to attend the sitting of the Lockwood committee have been sent to Harold G. Aron, counsel for the appellants in the case, where the "10 per cent of the market value" decision was rendered; William D. Guthrie and Julius H. Cohen, counsel for the committee when the rent laws were taken before the Court of Appeals, and Elmer G. Sammis, of counsel for the housing committee.

After the meeting of the Mayor's committee Commissioner Hirshfield declared to newspaper men that the decision of the Appellate Term gives to landlords a profit of 20 per cent or more on their investment. In the 3,000 cases examined by the committee, he said, only ten had been found where the landlord owned the building outright. In the other cases the buildings were held with as high mortgages as possible. Under the Appellate Term's decision the landlord is permitted to collect 10 per cent on his mortgage, upon which he pays but 6 per cent, thus clearing 4 per cent net profit upon another person's money.

The committee holds that a 10 per cent net profit of the landlord's equity gives him a higher rate of interest on his money than he could realize in the highest type of bonds. The interest on mortgages under their ruling was charged against expenses, thus leaving the 10 per cent profit clear.

It is further held by the committee,

(Continued on page four)

$1,000,000 In Whisky Seized Here

Liquor Capture on Piers Reveals Theft of Five Hundred Permits Used to Obtain 15,000 Cases

Haynes to Lead Crusaders To-day

Drive, Begun in City to Trap "Higher Ups," to Extend to Several States

Fifteen thousand cases of whisky, valued at more than $1,000,000, shipped here from distilleries in Maryland and Kentucky through the medium of false permits, were seized by prohibition agents yesterday on North River piers.

The seizure marked the inauguration of a series of wholesale liquor raids by combined Federal enforcement agencies, including the Department of Justice, Secret Service, customs, revenue and prohibition agents were distributed over a wide area during the day. The raids are directed by Special Agent E. C. Yellowly, of Washington.

Two Important Arrests

In a quick descent by Federal agents two important arrests were made at the Hotel McAlpin. The hotel of Archibald Haddon at Rosedale, L. I., was also invaded and Haddon arrested, charged with selling liquor. A large quantity of whisky and gin was seized.

The million dollar pier seizures followed discovery a few weeks ago that 600 blank permits had been stolen from the office of Harold L. Hart, director of prohibition of New York State. Investigation developed that many of these permits had reached distilleries and bonded warehouses, apparently made out in the correct form. They called for release of 30,000 cases of whisky. New York was given as the destination in each instance. The authorities decided to permit shipment of the liquor and plans were laid to entrap the receivers.

Almost a hundred agents of the prohibition office have been on guard at the piers in an effort to trap leaders of the bootlegging ring. The whisky has been arriving in heavy consignments for more than a week. Ten truckmen appeared with transportation permits at various times to remove part of the whisky. Their permits were seized for purposes of investigation.

More Liquor on Way

The seized liquor was transferred from the piers to the Knickerbocker Warehouses, which are leased by the government. The rum caravan removing the liquor was half a block long. It was learned late last night that 10,000 more cases of whisky are expected to arrive in New York to-day.

It also became known that raids have been ordered extending over large areas in Connecticut and New Jersey as far south as Atlantic City. In connection with the arrest of John Walton and John Clark in the Hotel McAlpin raid, Director Yellowley said last night he had evidence of their connection with liquor running from Nassau and the Bahamas.

National Prohibition Director Roy A. Haynes is expected from Washington to-day and conferences are being arranged for him with prominent officials and citizens, with the idea of making easier the reported impending arrests of the "higher-ups" in big illicit liquor deals and the capitalists who finance them.

While the Federal agents were raiding in Manhattan, the police narcotic squad in Brooklyn descended on a cellar at Prince Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and seized a large quantity of narcotic drugs and liquors.

It developed last night that Green Miller, a special government detective and one of the Yellowley squad, since his arrival in this district has been bargaining with an alleged band of liquor smugglers, with headquarters in New York. His efforts resulted in the McAlpin Hotel arrest and one other.

The suspect taken at the McAlpin gave his name as John Walton and is charged with conspiracy. Elias A. Burnstein, known also, the Federal authorities say, as John Clark, was held as a witness.

Import Traffic Discovered

Robert A. Peattie, Assistant United States District Attorney, said that Green Miller reported that alleged smugglers agreed to deliver to him large quantities of liquor from vessels lying off Asbury Park, N. J. He also

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Millions Cut From Budget, Harding Says

Letter Reviewing Work of Congress Asserts That It Has Achieved "Monumental" Tasks

Tariff and Tax Action Is Assured

He Writes Administration Has Succeeded in Ending Welter of Waste

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—A review of his own Administration, in which he credits Congress with "monumental accomplishment" and points to notable reductions in expenditures, is made by President Harding in a letter made public to-night. The letter, which in effect is an appeal to the voters of New Mexico for indorsement of the Republican party's record since March, is addressed to Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, and is in reply to a note from Senator McCormick congratulating the President on his achievements.

Senator McCormick is chairman of the Republican Senatorial committee which has charge of the special election in New Mexico which will decide whether the seat Senator Fall made vacant by entering the Cabinet is to be filled by a Democrat or a Republican. Senator Bursum, who was appointed to fill the vacancy by the Republican Governor, is a candidate for reëlection.

Democratic national leaders have taken an active hand in the fight, as pointed out in The Tribune this morning, and are centering their fire on the Harding Administration, so that, if the Democrats win the election, they can point to it as proof that the country is turning against the Republicans.

Made Part of Record

It is to meet this attack all along the line on the Harding Administration that the President was induced to write the letter to Senator McCormick, which has been inserted in the Congressional Record and which will be mailed to thousands of voters in New Mexico.

Following is the text of the President's letter:

"The White House, Washington, August 29, 1921.

"My dear Senator McCormick:

"Thank you for your letter of congratulation on the accomplishment of the Administration down to date. You have been good enough to speak kindly of the work which the executive departments have accomplished, as well as of that which has been done by the Congress. For myself I feel disposed to emphasize what seem to me the remarkable achievements of the extraordinary session of the Congress.

"In view of the fact that during the war practically no consideration was given to preparation for the new conditions which would come with the return of peace, and that in the two years after the armistice there was hardly any more administrative attention to these problems, I cannot but account it a monumental accomplishment which has marked the work of the extraordinary session down to the time of its recess. For two years before the inauguration of the present Administration a Republican Congress patiently and assiduously labored to reduce expenditures.

"Reconstruction"

"These efforts, despite that the Administration was not at that time in political accord with the Congress, produced results which we can summarize in the statement that the appropriations for the current fiscal year will aggregate about $4,125,000,000, and that this is

"Three-quarters of a billion less than the expenditures for the previous fiscal year;

"A billion and a half less than the last Administration asked of Congress;

"Three billions less than were appropriated for the second preceding fiscal year.

"The labors of the Republican majority to lay a foundation for economic reconstruction and to reduce taxation deserve the utmost appreciation of the country. The habit of the vast expenditure without proper consideration for results is the inevitable fruit of war. Our government, for example, expended between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 for the manufacture of aircraft, artillery and artillery ammunition.

"To show for this expenditure, it has been officially testified that less than 200 American-made airplanes or 200 American-made cannon ever went into action on the fighting front of the war, while not more than 1 per cent of the ammunition expended by American ar-

(Continued on page four)

Peace by Force Means War, De Valera Warns; British to Reply To-day

League Faces Crisis Over Chilean Row

Assembly a Storm Center Around Delegation Owing to Tacna-Arica Issue; Bolivia May Quit

GENEVA, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press).—The air was charged with electricity when the delegates to the League Assembly gathered to-day. The storm centered around the Chilean delegation, a number of the leaders engaging in earnest discussion with Augustin Edwards, head of the delegation, regarding the Tacna-Arica question.

It had been reported on good authority that the Chileans would leave the Assembly if this question was placed on the agenda as requested by Bolivia for revision of the treaty of 1904. The report was persistent, despite the refusal of the delegation to confirm it, until Señor Edwards gave out a flat denial.

The Assembly, nevertheless, remained agitated and conferences continued on the floor until President Van Karnebeek called the Assembly to order, half an hour late. He proposed that, instead of discussing the agenda, which included the subject of Tacna-Arica, the Assembly complete its organization. This occupied all the morning and afternoon sessions. In the mean time the delegations named their representatives on six committees, which met in the afternoon and elected their chairmen.

Conciliation Efforts Futile

Efforts at conciliation in the Chilean-Bolivian conflict were continued throughout the day, but without success. The uneasiness caused by this incident increased during the afternoon.

The Bolivian delegation feels that public opinion in Bolivia will demand the withdrawal of the delegation from the Assembly if the question of the revision of the treaty of 1904 concerning the disputed provinces of Tacna and Arica is not taken into consideration by the Assembly or referred to a committee.

This statement was made to-day to The Associated Press by Carlos Victor Aramayo, head of the Bolivian delegation. Señor Aramayo said, however, that the delegation probably would await instructions from the home government before taking action.

Cecil Seeks Settlement

Lord Robert Cecil, representing South Africa at the meeting of the Assembly, tried all day to induce the Bolivian and Chilean delegates to modify their positions and thus avert a crisis in the league, but Señor Aramayo said his efforts had proved fruitless because of the refusal of Chile even to permit a request that the question go to committee.

"When the Assembly takes up the matter," Señor Aramayo continued, "I will ask that it be referred to a commission for a report as to whether the League Assembly is competent to deal with the revision of the treaty. We regard this as a very modest demand, and Bolivia cannot accept less from the Assembly."

Señor Aramayo declared that Bolivia was willing to refer her dispute to the new International Court of Justice, but that Chile had rejected such a step. To-night Señor Aramayo said that Lord Robert Cecil, having been unsuccessful in effecting a compromise, had told him the only thing to do was to ask the Assembly to put the question in the hands of a commission.

Assembly's six Vice-Presidents

The six vice-presidents elected by the assembly are Leon Bourgeois, France; A. J. Balfour, Great Britain; Dr. Gastao Da Cunha, Brazil; Viscount Ishii, Japan; Paul Hymans, Belgium, and Dr. Eduard Benes, Czecho-Slovakia.

Chairmen of the committees, who are ex officio vice-presidents, were named as follows:

Vittorio Scialoia, Italy, committee on Amendments; Take Jonescu, Rumania, committee on Technical and Interior Organization of the League; Hjalmar Branting, Sweden, committee on Disarmament and Blockades; Augustin Edwards, Chile, committee on Finances; Charles U. Doherty, Canada, committee on Humanitarian and Relief Organizations; Senor Temeno, Spain, committee on Admission of New States.

British Labor Demands Further Irish Parleys

CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press). — The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive of the Labor party in joint meeting decided to send a telegram to Premier Lloyd George urging the government to invite representatives of the Irish people to meet the government in conference.

The telegram further declares that the labor movement must resist to the utmost further reference to arbitrament by force and that resumption of warfare in Ireland would outrage the moral sense of the whole world and would never receive the sanction of the British people.

U. S. Demands Allies Respect Mandate Rights

Hughes, in a New Note, Protests Against League Plans Discriminating Against the Americans

Touches Only Near East

Document Calls Attention to Fact This Government Retains Just Privileges

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Reiterating the American policy of the open door, with equal opportunities for all the Allies in territory ceded by the enemy as a result of the war, Secretary of State Hughes has dispatched identic notes to Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy on the general subject of mandates, it was officially made known to-day at the State Department.

While the text of the note was withheld, the new communication, which went forward last week, is known to have contained a reaffirmation of the principle of equality of privileges in mandatory territory presented to the Allies in earlier communications sent by the former Administration and by Secretary of State Hughes.

The Hughes note deals specifically with Class A and B mandates as administered under the League of Nations and does not take up Class C mandates, under which the former German islands in the Pacific, including the Island of Yap, come. Class A mandates are those over the Near East territory, Palestine and Mesopotamia, the natural resources of which, notably oil, have been the subject of previous communications between this government and the Allied powers because of the so-called petroleum concessions agreed upon at the San Remo conference.

America to Demand Rights

In the new communication the Allied powers are informed that the United Statesas one of the co-belligerents in the war, has surrendered none of its rights secured to the principal Allied and associated powers by the Treaty of Versailles, notwithstanding that this government has not ratified this pact. This government, the Allies are informed, is entitled to a voice not only in determining the form all mandates over ceded territory must take, but to have these forms so drawn as to specifically guaranty that American nationals shall not be discriminated against in the exploitation of the resources of the territories under mandate.

The mandates now before the Assembly of the League of Nations are drawn in such form as to give equality of privileges to all members of the League of Nations. In them the United States is directly discriminated against and the new American communication is for the purpose of calling the attention of the Allies to this fact in order that proper provision may be made for the protection of the United States against monopolistic concessions that may be granted to nationals of other nations.

It has never been the desire of this government to seek additional territory in the distribution of the fruits

(Continued on next page)

No Pretense Will Conceal Threat That All Irishmen Would Resent, Says Dail Eireann Spokesman

London Hopeful As Cabinet Meets

Lloyd George Expected to Silence Opposition to Continued Negotiations

By Arthur S. Draper

Special Cable to The Tribune

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LONDON, Sept. 6.—Eamon de Valera, leader of the Irish republicans, to-day, on the eve of the assembling of the British Cabinet, asserted that war and not peace would follow any attempt of England to impose a peace on Ireland with a background of force.

"No pretense will hide the threat of force," he declared. "For peace secured in these circumstances no one would have the slightest respect; certainly no Irishman would feel bound by any arrangement thus arrived at."

De Valera, breaking the rule of silence he had imposed on himself since the present negotiations were begun, issued a statement, regarded as a warning to the British Cabinet, in which he denounced the demands England was making and charged that the British statesmen were trying to sell Ireland second rate political margarine, calling it butter, while the Irish people wanted the real article.

Sees Masked Ultimatum

He declared peace would never be founded on make-believe, and demanded that if England were issuing an ultimatum, let it be an ultimatum and be done with camouflage and hypocrisy. He said England had no basis in right for a single one of the demands she was making on Ireland and would not dare to make them to a power nearly as strong as herself.

The statement referred to the Pitt union, which has been in force between the two countries, and declared it must be scrapped and the débris cleared away to find a foundation for a real and natural union of Ireland and England. This assertion is regarded as a bid for the union in force before the so-called Pitt union was formed, whereof a modern example was the pre-war relation of Austria and Hungary.

That portion of the statement relating to "an arrangement with a background of force" is interpreted by some to mean that De Valera will accept the government's terms rather than return to a state of war, but under protest and without taking the responsibility for the consequences. This attitude, however, does not appear to be businesslike from the British viewpoint.

The statement is attracting widespread attention, and can be used as an argument by either the war or peace party in the British Cabinet. It is couched in the favorite cryptic language of De Valera.

Time Limit on Irish Forecast

In the mean time many predict that following the meeting of the Cabinet, at Inverness, Scotland, to-morrow a sharp reply to De Valera's latest will be sent, in which will be set a time limit wherein the Irish republican leader must decide whether he will negotiate on a basis of dominion home rule.

It is known that a powerful section of the Cabinet is of the opinion that the time has arrived to break off negotiations, but this is not the view of the general public and a majority of the newspapers. Particularly is this latter view strengthened by the signs that De Valera's policy of defiance is no longer receiving the whole-hearted support of his own followers. Unless the Sinn Féiners are willing to declare allegiance to the King—a point the Premier has insisted on throughout the seven weeks' negotiations—all hope of a settlement is gone.

With the negotiations in their most critical state seventeen ministers, including all those of prominence, will sit with the Premier at to-morrow's momentous Cabinet session to decide if the peace negotiations will continue and to consult with the Premier on the reply to De Valera's latest note. The ministerial party, including Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor; Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, and E. S. Montague, Secretary of State for India, summoned from all parts of England and France, started by train to-night for Inverness, where in the morning they will meet among others the Premier, Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir Edward Greenwood, Secretary of State for Ireland, and Sir Robert Stevenson president of the Board of Trade.

De Valera's Envoy Awaits Reply

Conferences were held in London to-day and at Brakan Castle, where the Premier is passing the night. Commandant Barton, who carried De Valera's letter which is responsible for the Cabinet meeting, is remaining near Inverness to carry the government's reply to Dublin.

Every one recognizes that a most vital stage has arrived in the negotiations and it is no exaggeration to say that Lloyd George enjoys a more general support than he has had for many months. On the other hand, De Valera has lost many sympathizers and is aware of this. He is in the embarrassing position of being compelled to drop

Ford Has Competing Muscle Shoals Bidder

Anthony Brady Reported To Be Behind Chattanooga Offer for Nitrate Project

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 6.—Charles E. James, manufacturer and business man of this city, to-day said that he had sent an offer for the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals to Secretary of War Weeks. Mr. James refused to give details, but it is reported that he offered a rental of $2,000,000 a year. He is regarded as the Southern representative of Anthony Brady, New York capitalist.

Mr. James was one of the original promoters of the lock, dam and power plant at Hales Bar, on the Tennessee River, forty miles from here. He made considerable money out of this as well as other development work. Mr. Brady is owner of the Hales Bar plant and has large interests in other nearby hydro-electric developments as well as in coal and by-products companies near here. His investments in this section are said to amount to about $15,000,000.

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Secretary of War Weeks to-day sent Henry Ford an invitation to come to Washington to confer on his proposal to purchase the government's nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals. A counter offer probably will be made to Mr. Ford by which the plant would be operated by Mr. Ford under supervision of the government. Mr. Weeks said that Congressional legislation would be needed to ratify any agreement, and he could only make his recommendations to Congress.

Rail Wreck Causes Editor To Miss Harding Trip

Marion Journalist, Invited by President, Arrives After Mayflower Has Sailed

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Wouldn't it make you mad if you had been invited by the President of the United States to take a three-day cruise on the Mayflower and a train wreck caused you to miss the Mayflower?

Briggs never conceived anything half so tantalizing, according to George Van Fleet, of Marion, Ohio, the managing editor of the President's paper, "The Marion Star." With Mrs. Van Fleet he was en route East from Ohio Friday when a serious wreck took place not far from Columbus, which delayed his train by so many hours that when Mr. and Mrs. Van Fleet arrived here the Mayflower had sailed. The disappointment of the Van Fleets may well be imagined.

The President and Mrs. Harding on their return here to-day did all in their power to atone for the disappointment. Mrs. Van Fleet spent the greater part of the day motoring with Mrs. Harding and to-night the Van Fleets were the guests of the President and Mrs. Harding at dinner. They will remain as house guests at the White House for several days.

Auto-Fearing Maniac Makes Human Pinwheel of 4 Police

South Ferry streetcars and all other vehicles in Whitehall Street, not to mention the rush hour pedestrian traffic, were held up for almost half an hour about 5 p. m. yesterday while the reserves from the Old Slip police station battled with a maniac.

The trouble was that John Machado, whom Sheriff Richardson, of Jackson County, Mo., and one of his deputies had brought here to have sent back to Portugal as a lunatic, preferred walking to riding in an automobile. When he and his guards started from the Pennsylvania Station for the Portuguese Consul's office at 15 Whitehall Street about 4 p. m. it was with the greatest reluctance that Machado was prevailed upon to make the trip in an automobile.

They found that the Consul's office was closed for the day and decided to see if Bellevue Hospital would admit Machado for the night. Although Machado had been a most docile traveling companion throughout the trip from Kansas City, Sheriff Richardson had no intention of trying to take him to Bellevue Hospital by way of the subway. The sheriff knew from experience that the subway was full of lunatics at 5 p. m., and it was dollars to doughnuts that if he tried it he'd get off at Bellevue with the wrong man.

He tried to explain this to Machado, but Machado wouldn't listen to explanations. As a great favor to his friend the Sheriff, he said, he had made the trip from the station in an automobile, but nothing would persuade him to enter one of the vehicles again. He was perfectly willing to walk to Bellevue or Kansas City or anywhere—but no more automobiles!

Sheriff Richardson and his deputy tried to push Machado into the automobile. Machado is six feet tall and weighs more than 200 pounds. He is a laborer, and a husky one. He threw Sheriff Richardson one way and his deputy another, and then waited to see what would happen. The two officials rashly returned to the attack and again were sent flying. All Bowling Green paused to watch Machado twirl a sheriff and a deputy sheriff like Indian clubs.

Spectators clogged the street. Sergeant Brown and Patrolman Brogan pushed their way through the crowd in a sidecar motorcycle. Sheriff Richardson explained the situation and they tackled Machado. He had no use for policemen who used motorcycles. A human pinwheel composed of law officers of Jackson County and New York City revolved rapidly about Machado until the reserves, sent in response to the call of a citizen who said a man was being mobbed, arrived from the Old Slip police station.

It took the reserves ten minutes to get Machado down and anchor him by sitting on him. They asked if he'd go along to the police station nicely now and Machado said yes he would if they'd let him walk. Wisely they let him walk, and Machado was so mollified by this concession to his wishes that when the time came to go to Bellevue Hospital he went in a motor patrol wagon without a protest. Eight patrolmen went along too, though, just in case Machado's prejudice should be revived.

Angora Reported Taken From Turks by Greeks

Nationalist Leader of Ottoman Forces Fought Stubbornly in Defense of Capital

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The fall of Angora, the Turkish Nationalist capital, to the Greeks was reported in a Reuter dispatch from Smyrna to-day.

A Smyrna dispatch received Monday said the Greek army was only forty miles distant from Angora. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist leader, the dispatch said, was fighting stubbornly against the entire Greek army in a last attempt to save the Nationalist capital.

Liberal Revolution Reported in Colombia

President Saurez, Bishop Herrera and Conservative Leader Said To Be in Prison

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to "La Prensa" from its correspondent at Quito, Ecuador, to-day quotes a report received there from Bogota, capital of Colombia, as saying that a revolution has broken out there, led by Colombian Liberal alements.

The dispatch added that the revolutionists had put into jail President Saurez, Bishop Herrera and the Conservative candidate for the Presidency, Pedro Espina.

U. S. Deserter Suspects Trapped As Motor Bandits in France

TROYES, France, Sept. 6 (By The Associated Press).—Three men, wearing khaki uniforms and alleged by the police to have admitted being deserters from the American forces at Coblenz, were arrested to-day by French gendarmes at Laignes. They are charged with highway robbery and burglary.

The men were cornered after a running fight in automobiles over a distance of twenty-five miles. The police assert that the car used by the men, which was abandoned after the gasoline supply became exhausted, was stolen from the American contingent at Coblenz.

The machine of the bandits first made its appearance Monday evening at 5:30 o'clock in the village of Petit Saint George. Here the occupants, with drawn revolvers, entered the offices of a business firm, forced the cashier to hand over the contents of the safe and sped away toward Paris.

Local gendarmes requisitioned an automobile in which to give chase, but the car of the bandits proved the faster of the two and outdistanced the police machine. It disappeared in the approaching dusk.

The trail was caught up again this morning, when the Troyes police started in pursuit. They fired at the bandits, who replied with their army revolvers. The running fight continued for twenty minutes over a route running through the villages of Bar-sur-Seine and Chatillon-sur-Seine, the natives of which ran for cover from the bullets. A few minutes later the gunmen abandoned their automobile and took refuge in a small wood, where they were surrounded and surrendered.

The men arrested said they were Carroll Day, twenty-seven; Alva Good, twenty-four, and Abe Abell, twenty-nine years old. An alleged civilian accomplice named Drumont, a Frenchman, also was taken into custody.

The French authorities immediately informed American headquarters at Coblenz, which is reported to be sending military police to Troyes for the men.