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New York Tribune

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

Vol. LXXXI No. 27,383 (Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1921 * * * * TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy and colder to-day; tomorrow fair; strong west and northwest winds, probably gales.
Full Report on last page

Milk Strike Wanes; Riots Fail to Curb Distribution

Deliveries Increased in All Parts of City; Firms Have Men Ready for House-to-House Routes

Mob Fells Police; 25 Shots Fired

'Amazing How Companies Handle Situation,' Says Copeland, Who Decides Not to Seize Plants

The milk companies announced yesterday that they had solved the distribution problem and would hereafter, despite the continuation of the strike, be able to get sufficient milk to all parts of the city to relieve all distress. Regardless of the continuation of violence, the situation throughout the city showed improvement, sufficient to warrant the belief that the first crisis in the strike had been passed.

The companies believe that the second crisis—the beginning of family deliveries, in force on Election Day or the day thereafter—will be overcome as successfully. Fifty retail wagons of the two largest companies were operated yesterday.

"Between 65 and 70 per cent of the public's normal milk supply was made available to it to-day, and it is expected there will be an increase to-morrow," reads a statement issued last night by I. Elkin Nathans, secretary of the New York Milk Conference Board.

Victory Means Price Cut

Final victory of the companies and effective establishment of the open shop in the milk industry will mean a cut in the price of milk of 1 cent or more, according to Mr. Nathans.

It was conceded in a statement issued by Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland that "it is probable that the amount of milk received in the city to-day is about 50 per cent of the minimum normal supply." The Commissioner added: "It is amazing how the companies are handling the situation."

He also said definitely that the threatened intention of the city to take over the milk plants and operate them, scheduled for to-day, would be abandoned if the companies delivered as much milk as they did yesterday.

Companies' Ranks Filled

Another important development of the day was a declaration of the companies, contained in the statement of Mr. Nathans, that they had succeeded in employing almost all the men they need for the present, and were practically holding up additional employment in order to give the strikers, many of whom had been in their employ for many years, a chance to go to work.

While several acts of violence were reported they were not so numerous as on the previous days of the strike. The most serious was a disturbance, approaching the proportions of a riot, which occurred near a branch of the Borden's Farm Products Company, at Sumner Avenue and Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, when a large crowd of men said to be strikers attacked three route wagons as they were leaving the plant under the guard of policemen.

After the wagons had been subjected to a hail of bricks and other missiles, which injured two of the policemen, the latter fired twenty-five shots into the air to frighten the mob off. The sounds of the shots drew reinforcements of five patrolmen, headed by Captain William A. Sullivan, of the Gates Avenue Station, and the attackers were rushed.

Two Arrested as Rioters

They ran, but not before the police succeeded in arresting two of them, William Joos and John Eichler. They were taken to Gates Avenue Court and held without bail on charges of rioting. Thirteen other men were rounded up and taken to the Gates Avenue Police Station for questioning, but were not placed under arrest.

The most serious object lesson against violence which has been administered thus far in the strike was delivered by Magistrate William A. Sweetser in Jefferson Market Court, when he sentenced nine strikers to the workhouse for having attacked a driver and spilled milk from the truck he was driving at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Sentences of from five to fifteen days were imposed.

In reply to a plea by their attorney that they should be shown lenience

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Flood of Rubles Fails To Get Him on 'L' Train

Newly Arrived Russian Blocks Traffic at Boston Station as He Vainly Argues

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Nicola Krakowski, a newly-imported Russian, almost caused a riot at the Sullivan Square elevated terminal to-day when a ticket taker refused to accept a handful, more or less, of Russian paper rubles as the equivalent of a 10-cent fare to take him downtown.

Ticket taker Philip McHugh doesn't claim to know much about foreign exchange, but he has heard enough funny jokes about Russian money to know that he didn't want any, so he said "Nothing doing" to his would-be customer, kindly but firmly.

Nicola was persistent and words which nobody near by understood poured from his lips. But he didn't make a bit of headway with Philip, who used his sturdy form to keep Krakowski from dashing through the stiles.

A big crowd gathered and not a few who wanted to pass through began to show their anger. Nicola finally gave up, and when last seen was headed toward town on foot, still the possessor of his rubles.

Election Night at the Plaza. Returns will be shown in new Terraced Restaurant. Sunday.—Advt.

Leonardo Finger Prints Crux of $500,000 Art Suit Against Duveen

Owner of "La Belle Ferroniere" Asks Damages of Noted Art Dealer for Alleged Statement It Is Only a Copy of the Original

The finger prints of Leonardo da Vinci are to figure in a libel suit for $500,000 which was begun here yesterday against Sir Joseph Duveen for damages sustained through the alleged disparaging appraisal of the painting known as "La Belle Ferroniere," claimed by its present owners as an original masterpiece by the great Italian painter. A summons and complaint were served upon the famous international art dealer and head of Duveen Bros. of New York and London, at his Fifth Avenue galleries by a representative of Hyacinthe Ringrose, a lawyer of Paris and New York.

Mr. Ringrose said yesterday that he was prepared to offer positive evidence, based on the result of an investigation unique in the annals of art history, that the Hahn "La Belle Ferroniere" is the original work of Leonardo. Tests recently made by Sir Charles Holmes, the eminent British art authority, assisted by finger-print experts of Scotland Yard, it was said, established that the painting in the Louvre by Leonardo known as "La Vierge aux Rochers," and "La Belle Ferroniere" bear the finger prints of the same master. This proof will be introduced when the suit is heard in the Supreme Court here.

The owner of the painting and plaintiff in the present action is Mme. Andree Hahn, daughter of the Marquis de Lardoux, a wealthy nobleman of Brittany, and wife of Captain Harry J. Hahn, a former American army aviator of Kansas City.

During negotiations a year ago between the representatives of Mme. Hahn and the trustees of the Kansas City Art Association for the latter's purchase of the painting for a sum then said to be $500,000, there appeared in "The New York World" the interview with Sir Joseph Duveen, one of the recognized American authorities on art, which contained the alleged criticism of "La Belle Ferroniere" which is taken as the basis of the present suit.

In his complaint Mr. Ringrose alleges that "on or about June 17, 1920, the defendant, although never having seen the painting, 'La Belle Ferroniere,' and although otherwise being entirely incompetent to justily and truly express an opinion as to its merit, genuineness and value, falsely, maliciously and recklessly uttered the following statement to the representatives of "The New York World": 'The picture sent to Kansas City is a copy, hun-

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Appeals Court Quashes Ruling Against Miners

Part of Judge Anderson's Injunction Affecting Check-Off Is Dissolved by Decision of Appeals Bench

Work Will Be Resumed

Contention of Union Counsel Writ Went Too Far Is Upheld in Higher Tribunal

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (By The Associated Press).—The check-off system of holding out union dues and assessments from coal miners' pay, against which an injunction was handed down by Judge A. B. Anderson, of Indianapolis, will continue in operation until further order of the United States Court of Appeals, that court held to-day in suspending that part of the injunction applying to the check-off.

An appeal hearing was granted the union for Wednesday, November 16.

W. A. Glasgow, of Philadelphia, as counsel for the union, presented the history of the case briefly, pointing out the possibilities of enforcement of the injunction, which, he said, was a virtual demand that a legal contract be broken. He pointed out that the check-off was a matter of contract between the miners' locals and operators, with the consent of the individual miner.

Glasgow declared it was beyond the power of the international union to prevent disturbances by locals, and said it was his belief that an immediate appeal hearing of the litigation was the only means of averting "interruption of the regular supply of coal."

Controversy Reviewed

Mr. Glasgow told the court that the present controversy had begun in the filing of a bill by the Border and Coal Company, operating in Kentucky, but shipping into other states, against the union, its officers and several coal companies and officials, charging that union wages established in the central competitive district were to be spread into West Virginia, tending to create a monopoly of labor by the union and in restraint of trade.

The lawyer said that the bill charged that this check-off system was a part of the conspiracy to unionize West Virginia. The union counsel asked sufficient time of Judge Anderson, he said, to prepare a reply to the charges.

"Judge Anderson then sought to get my promise that no attempt would be made to unionize West Virginia," Attorney Glasgow continued. "I could not make such a promise in good faith, as I had no means of carrying it out. He also asked John L. Lewis, president of the union, to make the same promise, but Mr. Lewis had no power to do so. He thereupon granted the injunction restraining the union from using funds in unionizing or attempting to unionize miners in West Virginia."

Mr. Glasgow expressed his opinion that Judge Anderson "went too far," inasmuch as the check-off system is part of a contract.

"He should have limited the injunction against expenditure of money to unlawful means of spreading unionism. Here he undertook to rip up by the roots a system long established, and by which money is collected for perfectly lawful purposes," the attorney said.

As a part of a contract, however, Attorney Glasgow argued to the court

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Rail Unions Act to Bar New England Walk-Out

Brotherhood Officers Rushed to District to Prevent Threatened Sporadic Strike

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—Grand lodge officers of the Brotherhoods of Engineers and of Firemen and Enginemen have been ordered into New England to prevent threatened sporadic walk-outs of members in this territory, Z. J. Blake, general chairman of the firemen's organization, announced here to-night.

Mr. Blake said he had just returned from Greenfield, where he was called because of the gravity of the situation there. The men expressed dissatisfaction with what they termed "failure of railway brotherhood chieftains to execute the union's strike orders or to procure new working contracts with the roads," Mr. Blake said.

J. A. McBride, general organizer of the firemen and enginemen, has been ordered from Cleveland to Bellows Falls, Vt., and another organizer has been sent to Maine. Mr. Blake asserted, both with instructions to take necessary steps to control the situation and prevent threatened walk-outs.

Women Among Floaters, Vote Inquiry Shows

Two Found Registered From False Addresses To Be Stopped if They Appear at Polls, Say Officials

Hundreds Under Suspicion

Many Men Listed as Boarders Unknown at 'Homes,' Probe of Wolf Reveals

Investigation of the registration rolls by Special Deputy Attorney General Alexander Wolf brought to light yesterday an absolutely new factor in municipal politics. This was the woman floater.

Two were found for this classification, one in the 4th Assembly District and one in the 11th Election District of the 10th Assembly District.

In the 4th Assembly District case the woman was registered as a boarder. The householder was subpoenaed to the hearing yesterday and testified that she had no boarder of any kind, male or female.

The other instance was brought to light by a man who appeared at the suggestion of a policeman. He had found, he said, that a woman had been registered from his house who had not lived in it for over a year.

Both of these ballots will be protested on Election Day if the women are not found before then and if they attempt to vote.

These were the first attempts, Mr. Wolf said, of women "floaters" thus far in the investigation. It is the first opportunity women voters have had to take part in a mayoralty election.

Registered for Friendship

One of the most ingenuous excuses yet offered to the investigators for illegal registration came from the 3d Assembly District. It was offered by five persons who had moved away from the district, but returned there to register, with every expectation of casting their votes on Election Day. Their explanation was that they had done it to oblige a political friend, but they refused to say who this friend was. They all used to live in the same house in the 3d, they said.

As on previous days, the investigation is experiencing difficulty in finding the "boarders" that form all but a small part of the complaints. Not more than a quarter of the 15 subpoenas sent out yesterday were served. Those who did appear for examination were chiefly apartment house tenants who rent rooms or whose addresses are borrowed by "floaters" for purposes of illegal degistration.

These cases are samples of those that passed before the investigation yesterday:

A tenant of a five-room apartment said he had three boarders. He was unable to recognize one of them.

A boarder testified that he had a room to himself—the landlord said he shared his room with another.

Eight "boarders" were registered from two five-room apartments occupied by families having four members each.

An employee of the New York Post Office said that six "boarders" had registered from his house in the 3d Assembly District. Two were "boarders" he had never seen.

A man describing himself as a householder turned up with two subpoenas. He said that they were not his, but were for his lodgers, both of whom

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'Key of St. Louis' Taken From City by Foch's Aid

Token Used Hundreds of Times in Figurative Ceremony Tucked Away in His Belt

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—The "key to St. Louis" has been carried away by Marshal Foch's party, which spent the day here yesterday.

While visiting Mayor Kiel's office, the Mayor handed the brass key, twelve inches long, to the generalissimo, saying: "You have won the heart of St. Louis, you should have the key to it."

The Marshal expressed his appreciation and handed it to an aid. As the [illegible] left night the aid had the key in his belt.

The key has been used hundreds of times in the figurative ceremony of "presenting the key to the city" to conventions and visitors, and always had been recovered before.

When you think of Writing, think of Whiting. | —Advt.

Curran Calls Hearst Rule Chief Issue

Asserts City, Under California Boss, Has as Much Chance of Self-Government as Cuba Before '98

Repudiated Twice, Now Has a Dummy

Hylan's Negro Supporters in Harlem Break Up a Rally of Coalitionists

With Hearst the real Mayor at City Hall and his dummy, Hylan, kowtowing and obeying the orders of his boss, New York has about as much chance for home rule as Cuba had before 1898, Henry H. Curran, coalition candidate for Mayor, declared in his ten speeches last night through the East and West sides of Manhattan. The coalition candidate again pledged his word to the voters that he would cleanse the city of Hearstism, Hylanism and Murphyism the minute he became Mayor.

Mr. Curran aroused great enthusiasm when he depicted the insidious influence of Hearst in politics and described some of the Hearst ways of running a political fight—methods which were not new, he said, for "Hearst has employed them ever since he began to scatter his mud through American politics, more than twenty-five years ago."

Mr. Curran referred to the secret dicker for a seven-cent fare between Mayor Hylan and representatives of the traction interests and MacFarland, Hearst's Boston man, at the City Hall, as an example of the Hearst idea of home rule. He related the attack on former Governor Alfred E. Smith by Hearst as an example of Hearst campaign methods.

Cites Smith's View of Hearst

"Only two years ago Al Smith was Hearst's target," said Mr. Curran, "because as Governor of New York he refused to grovel at the feet of the California boss. What happened? Al Smith got his dose of Hearst's newspaper poison. The most contemptible cup of that poison was the cartoon that depicted Governor Smith as being responsible for the unclean milk which Hearst newspapers declared was being sold to the mothers and children of New York City. The Governor, like any decent citizen, was angry, and wrote to Hearst's Man-Friday Hylan a scorching letter, in which he said it was the business of the Hylan Health Commissioner to know if unclean milk was being sold, and declaring that the attack was 'part of Hearst's dirty, lying campaign to destroy the Governor.'"

"'For months past,' Governor Smith said in his letter, 'misrepresenting this whole situation, he has cold-bloodedly and deliberately lied to the people of New York City. He has published interviews that never took place, and I am in possession of letters and facts to prove that they were lies.'"

In a speech delivered about the same time, the speaker said, Al Smith declared that a public official could be immune from Hearst's attacks only by paying a price of subserviency to the California boss "that carries a public man to the very point of humiliation." Mr. Curran declared that Hylan was willing to pay that price and Hearst was supporting Hylan to-day.

Pictures Great New Year's Parade

The coalition candidate pictured a New Year's parade which he said would outdo all of the political pageants put together that Hylan has pulled off in this campaign. The parade would form at City Hall, he said, and the route would be downward and outward, with no turning back. Hearst would lead the procession, closely followed by Hylan, Enright, Allan Ryan, "Honey for Money" O'Malley, with Hirshfield and Solovei at the tail of the column.

Mr. Curran's speech follows:

"When we have eradicated Hylan, Hirshfield, Solovei, Enright and the rest from our City Hall we must accomplish one more thing, my friends, before we have restored the government of the City of New York to the people. We have got to drive Hearst out of the City Hall. We must eliminate the influence of this California boss who spreads the poison of his papers through the entire city administration. This is more than a fight for good government; it is a fight for self-government.

"I pledge you my word that the minute I become Mayor William R. Hearst will cease to function as the real head of the government of the City of New York. I shall sever the day and night connection that now exists between the Mayor's office and the editorial sanctums of the Hearst newspapers, referred to by Al Smith as 'The Mud-Gutter Gazette.' Hearst's hirelings will

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Arms Parley Support Given In Parliament

Spokesmen of All Sides Commend Harding Action and Unanimously Indorse the Conference

Delayed Sailing of Premier Regretted

Stress Is Put on Point Assemblage Won't Be Antagonistic to League

From The Tribune's European Bureau

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LONDON, Nov. 4.—The British Parliament to-day indorsed unanimously the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and Far Eastern Questions. A motion offered by John Robert Clynes, leader of the Labor party, expressing warm approval, gave the House its first opportunity to discuss the parley and for nearly three hours before the vote was taken members from all parties spoke in support of the resolution. It read:

"That this house warmly approves of the meeting of an international conference at Washington and trusts that a supreme effort will be made to arrive at such a measure of agreement as will secure a substantial, progressive reduction in the pressing burdens of armament."

The government had forestalled a controversial debate by requesting that such matters as the Anglo-Saxon alliance be not mentioned. As a result the debate centered around a speech of Austen Chamberlain, government spokesman in the House, who declared the faith of the Cabinet in the meeting and said that the Premier regretted profoundly that he could not be present at the opening session. Cheers went up from the House when he said that Lloyd George hoped to take the leadership of the British delegation at an early date. In other quarters to-day it was learned that the Premier hopes to start for America within two weeks.

Figures Are Submitted

Most of the Commons debate emphasized the necessity of reducing armaments for economic reasons. Several speakers, notably Clynes and Lord Robert Cecil, stressed the point that the conference must not be regarded as a rival of the League of Nations.

Striking figures showing the financial burden which armaments were on the country were presented by Clynes, who said that the present establishment was costing England four times what its pre-war forces cost. He showed that four shillings out of every pound collected in income taxes went to keep up the army and navy. Both Clynes and George N. Barnes, another Labor member, painted grim pictures of the horrors of the next war, particularly if no international agreement were reached for banning the use of gas and liquid fire. Lord Robert Cecil said he could see no hope for the survival of civilization unless armaments were reduced.

Chamberlain began his speech by paying a high compliment to President Harding, whose invitation, he said, "was welcomed in this country with unanimity and thankfulness." He said that there was nothing in the invitation "hostile or derogatory to the league."

After expressing regret that Lloyd George was not going to be able to sail as soon as he had planned, Chamberlain paid a compliment to A. J. Balfour, of the delegation, mentioning his long career as a statesman and pointing out that he had long been the principal British representative on the League of Nations Council.

Defining the policy of the government, Chamberlain said that it was the Cabinet's desire "to seek peace and insure it." He said that the minsters joined with the House in prayers for the success of the conference.

Unselfishness in Call

LONDON, Nov. 4 (By The Associated Press).—The world, said John Robert Clynes, in opening the debate, was indebted to America for the convening of the conference. The League of Nations was incomplete for its purpose, he thought, and he regarded America, in relation to this conference, as having taken a step to carry out the main principles and objects sought to be obtained by the league.

Unless the conference dealt with the causes at the root of armaments there was little hope of any reduction, declared the Labor leader, who at another point in his speech said:

"We cannot trust to alliances based on present or past friendship and resting on any material or economic in-

(Continued on next page)

Congressional Action Halts as Tribute to A. E. F.'s Super-Hero

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—An unusual honor was accorded to-day by the House of Representatives to Sergeant Samuel Woodfill, designated by General Pershing to represent the infantry of the United States Army at the burial of the unknown soldier at Arlington, November 11.

When the hero of the American Expeditionary Forces appeared in the public gallery of the House, regular business was suspended while the tribute of the national legislators was paid him in a speech by Representative Roy O. Woodruff, Republican, of Michigan. The Michigan member for a time was a comrade of Sergeant Woodfill at the Bordeaux embarkation camp. At Bordeaux Representative Woodruff and Sergeant Woodfill held the rank of lieutenants.

Representative Woodruff described events in France following Sergeant Woodfill's feats and announced he would introduce a bill "which would give to Sergeant Woodfill the rank that he earned on the battlefields of France." His remarks were wildly applauded by the members who stood facing the soldier in the gallery above. Mr. Woodruff said:

"Lieutenant Woodfill was a man of becoming modesty. He was with us four or five or possibly six weeks, and no one among us ever had the slightest idea that he had during the war done anything out of the ordinary. By no word or act of his did he attempt to call the attention of his comrades to anything he had done.

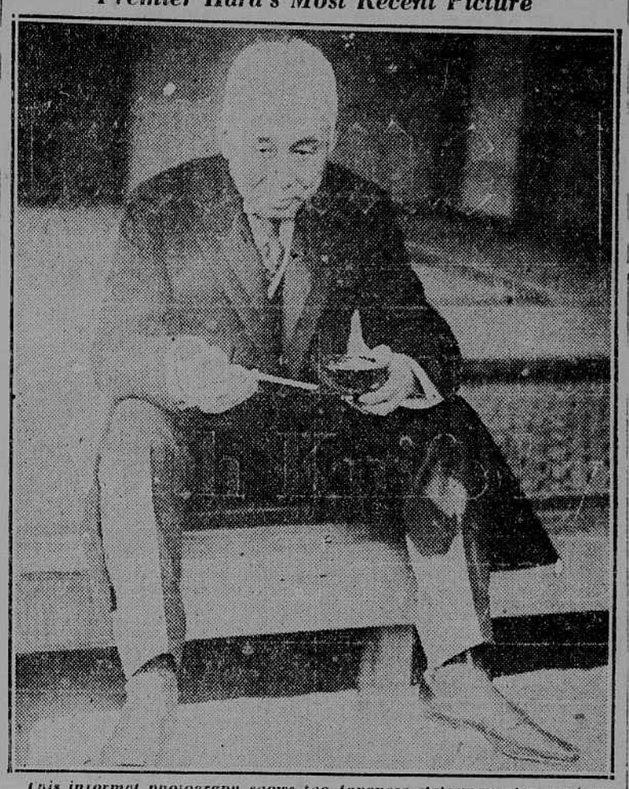
"One day he walked into my office and said: 'Captain, I have to go to Chaumont.' I said 'All right, lieutenant. How long will you be gone?' He said, 'Three or four days.' He went to Chaumont. A week or ten days after his return to camp I happened to see General Order 16, which cited the lieutenant, and then I learned for the first time he had been ordered to Chaumont to receive the Congressional Medal, the highest American decoration.

"So I said to the lieutenant, without letting him know I had seen the general order, 'Lieutenant, have you seen any action in this war?' 'Yes,' he replied. I said, 'Have you killed anybody?' 'Yes.' 'How many have you killed?' 'I only know of nineteen.' 'How long were you in action?' 'About two hours.'

"And really, gentlemen, the way the lieutenant said that to me led me to believe that he felt that he really should have done better than that" Mr. Woodruff added amid laughter and applause.

Japan's Premier Slain With Knife by Youth; Arms Envoys Disturbed

Premier Hara's Most Recent Picture



This informal photograph shows the Japanese statesman at a garden party that he gave for the reporters in the Diet. He is convincing them that ice cream can be eaten with chopsticks

Hara Stabbed in Breast in Tokio Station; Assassin, Believed To Be Corean Student, Arrested

Discordant Note to Parley, Says Harding

Advocated Liberal Policies; Members of Mission Sent Threats on Sailing

TOKIO, Nov. 4 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Hara was fatally stabbed in the breast to-day at the railroad station in Tokio. He died an hour later.

The assassin, who is nineteen years old and demented, was arrested.

The Premier was on his way to Kioto to attend a political meeting. He died in the station where he was attacked.

Viscount Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, is acting as Premier.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A Tokio dispatch to "The London Times" says that the post of Premier of Japan, made vacant by the assassination of Takashi Hara, will be assumed by the Finance Minister, Koretiyo Takahashi.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (By The Associated Press).—The Japanese delegation to the armament conference was thrown into sorrow and confusion, and official Washington, including the delegates from other lands to the conference, was profoundly shocked to-day by the announcement from Tokio that Takashi-Hara, the Japanese Premier had been assassinated.

Admiral Baron Kato, the ranking member of the Japanese delegation and Mr. Hara's most intimate friend, was so affected by the announcement that he burst into tears—something most unusual for a Japanese, who is trained from childhood to conceal his emotions.

Harding Expresses Horror

President Harding expressed his horror at the outrage. It was an unhappy discordant note, he said in a formal statement, at a time when all were seeking to come together around the conference table and add to the good understanding and good will throughout the world. Secretary Hughes went immediately to the Japanese Embassy, and expressed his condolences to Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador. Later he cabled to Ambassador Warren at Tokio to express to Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, his profound distress and to say how much the news had caused a feeling of deep sorrow throughout the United States.

Baron Shidehara, on being informed of the assassination, said he preferred to make no statement until he had received official word from his home government concerning the affair.

Shortly after the visit of Secretary Hughes to the Japanese embassy Admiral Baron Kato and Prince Tokugawa arrived and had luncheon in company with Baron Shidehara. Admiral Kato's only comment was: "This news, if officially confirmed, is sad; terribly sad." Admiral Kato ranks next to the Premier in the Japanese Cabinet.

The State Department learned officially that Premier Hara was dead in a cablegram from the American Embassy at Tokio, dated November 4, at 10 p.m. A cablegram dispatched from Tokio an hour earlier said that Premier Hara had been stabbed by an assassin at the railway station in Tokio and was reported dead or dying.

While details of the assassination were not received, members of the Japanese delegation recalled that the receipt of threatening letters alleged to have been signed by Coreans caused the American authorities to adopt unusual precautions during the journey of the delegates from Seattle to Washington.

Received Threatening Letters

Before the Japanese delegation left Japan threatening letters were received by its members, including Prince Tokugawa, to whom were forwarded suggestive and sinister drawings of the assassination of Minister Mori in 188[illegible] and the recent murder of Yasuda, a millionaire banker. These letters also were signed by persons purporting to be Coreans.

There is much speculation as to the real story behind the assassination. Reports that it was by a young Corean student started speculation as to whether he had hoped by this action, which would naturally result in his own death, to stir up a resentment against the treatment of his country by Japan, which would have its effect on the conference about to meet.

On the other hand, the murdered leader was generally regarded as holding the militaristic elements further in check than could almost any other man in Japan. Those holding this view fear that his successor will be a little less likely to be pressing on his delegation here for concessions which would lead to a happy outcome of the conference.

Some members of the delegation were inclined to attribute the crime to Japanese "Ronin," or "strong armed men," a band of so-called patriots who some years ago were responsible for the assassination of Mr. Abe, the chief of the Far Eastern section of the Foreign Office, for his alleged lack of firmness in dealing with the Chinese situation.

Important public personages in Japan are never announced as dead, although actually so, until the Emperor has been notified of the demise, and it is possible that this ancient Japanese custom may account for the fact that

Arms Advisory Council Will Be "Big 4" Buffer

Mirror of Public Opinion on Chief Problems, Function of Group, Which Also Is to Consider Questions

Harvey Speech Surprises

At Odds With Policy Not to Cause Irritation Abroad, Washington Points Out

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—It became evident to-day that the advisory committee of the Conference on Limitation of Armament is to play a much more important part than had been expected. The necessity for having men and women of the caliber selected by President Harding for this group now appears for the first time. Already the President, in conference with the American Big Four, has selected questions which will be referred to the advisory committee for consideration. The committee, incidentally, will be immediately divided into sub-committees, and much, if not most, of its work will be done in that way, thus escaping the cumbersomeness of an auxiliary of twenty-one persons.

At the White House it was not thought wise to make public at this time what the questions already decided upon for reference to the advisory committee are, but it was said that they were of grave importance.

Will Report Public Opinion

In the view of President Harding the committee is a "reaction agency." Put in another phrasing by a member of the Big Four, it is a "buffer committee." The thought is that the committee will be able to present to the Big Four, from time to time, a fairly accurate cross section of American public opinion on any particular question under negotiation.

It might report, for example, the case of course being purely speculative, that the American people were much aroused and bitterly opposed to the suggestion under consideration that the Japanese control of important strategic railroads in China be permitted without further objection. Or it might report that American public opinion would never stand for this country risking a stalemate at the conference by insisting that the Japanese abandon the German concessions in Shantung, and getting out bag and baggage.

This is only one of the functions it was indicated that the advisory committee will perform, but it is felt to be an extremely important one for several reasons. For one thing, the four American delegates themselves will need to devote their attention with as much concentration as possible to their negotiations with the representatives of the other powers. They will not be able, certainly, to devote any considerable portion of their time to studying public sentiment on these questions.

President Harding would like to spare them such an expenditure of time as would be required to listen to delegations which it is feared will be pouring in from all over the country to demand that this or that be done. In some way, however, it is realized, expressed public sentiment, digested and analyzed as much as possible, must be filtered to the American big four, and the advisory committee, or, rather, its various subdivisions will it is believed, be an excellent instrumentality for this purpose.

President Harding to-day signed the commissions of the members of the advisory committee, most of whom, if not already here, will be here by next Wednesday at the latest, when the first

(Continued on next page)

Inquiry Ordered On All A. E. F. Cruelty Stories

Charges of Hangings Made in Senate Broaden Into Thorough Investigation of Claims Against Officers

Watson Attacks Lafayette

"I Know Him and Washington Knew Him," Georgian Says in Denunciation

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The controversy in the Senate aroused by the charges of Senator Watson, of Georgia, with respect to the hanging and shooting of American soldiers in France and the brutalities of officers toward men took a new turn to-day. The movement to discharge the special committee of investigation and quash the inquiry collapsed, and instead of this a modified resolution of investigation was adopted which throws the doors wide open to the investigation of all manner of charges concerning the conduct of American officers during the World War.

Efforts of Senator Lenroot, who offered the original resolution of inquiry, and others to narrow the investigation down to the specific question of whether soldiers were hanged without court martial and men were shot by officers failed.

On motion of Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, Democrat, the Lenroot motion, passed early in the week, was reconsidered. It was then modified, the words inviting Senator Watson to appear omitted and the special committee provided for ordered to investigate "the charges made by the Senator from Georgia." The committee was clothed with power to send for persons and papers and provision made to meet its expenses in the usual way.

Watson's Charges Broad

Senator Jones, of Washington, pointed out that Senator Watson had made charges on the day the original Lenroot resolution was passed, that not only referred to alleged unauthorized hangings and shootings, but covered a wide range, such as needless deaths of men in hospitals, brutalities to enlisted men by officers, wanton de-

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$10,000,000 Sought To Enforce Prohibition

Haynes Request to Congress $2,500,000 Greater Than This Year's Appropriation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Congress will be asked for $10,000,000 for the enforcement of prohibition during the next fiscal year, an increase of $2,500,000 over the appropriation for the current year.

Prohibition Commissioner Haynes, in making this announcement to-day, said the increase would be sought to enable a more complete and efficient enforcement of the prohibition laws through enlarged forces and facilities.

Permits for the transportation of liquor except into five states will be denied by state Federal prohibition directors under instructions sent out today by Commissioner Haynes. The states excepted are California, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland and Rhode Island.

Calling attention to the fact that the Reed "bone dry" amendment prohibits the transportation of liquors into a dry state, the commissioner said that all except five states have laws which bring them within that category.