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Fordney Assails Importers for Tariff Delays

Denounces Man "Whose Chief Interest Is in Bringing Product of Cheap Foreign Labor to Our Market"

Demands U. S. Valuation

Charges "Insidious Propaganda" in Attempt to Continue Old Methods

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Tariff discussion was revived in the House when Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Committee declared American importers were responsible for the delay in enacting the so-called permanent bill. The opposition to the measure, Mr. Fordney told the House in a long address, is traceable "to the man who produces abroad and the man whose chief interest is in bringing the product of cheap foreign labor to the American market."

Mr. Fordney attacked with particular vigor the "insidious propaganda" to defeat the American valuation plan. The opportunity for excess profits and fraudulent under-valuations is behind the demand for continuing the levying of ad valorem duties on the basis of foreign valuation, he said

Shows Store Exhibits

Interest in Mr. Fordney's address was enhanced by a series of twenty-one "exhibits" showing the results of an investigation of "the department store that is leading the fight against the American valuation plan." He would not disclose the name of the store, but said it is in Chicago and is one of the largest importing establishments in America.

"The opponents of increased import duties contend that they will result in increased prices," he continued. "On the exhibits I have been able to secure, the percentage of increase of selling price over cost ranges from 38.2 per cent to 1,126 per cent. It is my contention the importer desires first to displace the American-made article, and, second, to exact as high a profit as the market will permit.

"Those interested in importing enterprises are well organized and spending large sums of money in an effort to make you and me believe that what they seek is for the country's general welfare. The importer is working to delay or defeat tariff legislation, and to accomplish his end he is centering his criticisms on the American valuation plan, without which, on account of present chaotic world-wide conditions, it will be most difficult to write a tariff measure at this time that will afford the slightest degree of protection against countries where protection is most needed."

Discussing the results of his investigation, Mr. Fordney said:

"I submit this as evidence that the importer is not free from mercenary instincts, and that his motive is more than a concern for the consumer. With low duties his profits increase, he has figured it out time and time again. Information contained in the importer's invoice is seldom open to the public. There may be some question regarding the propriety of my giving out this information here to-day. To my mind, however, information of this kind is of tremendous public interest.

"Competitive products are coming upon the American market at far less than the American cost of production, with the result that many American manufacturing institutions are idle and many American citizens are out of employment. Congress is endeavoring to write a tariff law, and the declared object is to protect American industries, and our efforts are being opposed chiefly by importers, whose interest is not in the furnishing of employment to labor in American manufacturing establishments, but in unloading upon the American market at tremendous profits the product of the poorly paid labor of foreign countries."

Paper Industry in U. S. Demands Tariff Help

Protection Against German and Scandinavian Competition Is Asked at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Additional protection for America's billion dollar paper-making industry against competition from Germany and the Scandinavian countries was asked of the Senate Finance Committee to-day by the American Paper and Pulp Association. Spokesmen for various branches of the industry, except newsprint, gave details as to conditions in their lines. Producers of paper wall board alone urged that their products be put on the free list.

The tariff framers also heard representatives of book publishers, educational organizations, public libraries and workmen in the bookbinding and lithographing trades. Spokesmen for the publishers, educational organizations and libraries wanted low rates on books in the English language, with foreign-language books, books in English over twenty years old and textbooks admitted free. It was argued that knowledge should have as free a course as possible, and that to impose a duty on old books was to strike at the very heart of scholarship and civilization.

Utard Urges Congress To Alter Tariff Measure

Franco-American Trade Board Head Wants Valuation Feature Removed

Emile Utard, president of the Franco-American Board of Commerce and Industry, in a letter addressed to the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, urged the elision of Section 404 and the American valuation feature from the emergency tariff bill.

M. Utard's letter reads in part:

"The complainant's contention is that Section 404 is an arbitrary measure which cannot be complied with because it enables foreign agents to have access to secret records, which are the private property of concerns and constitute the very essence of their existence as manufacturers and traders.

"To open their books to inspection, those French concerns contend, would be equivalent to giving out their manufacturing processes—a condition which they can accept under no circumstances and which is not required even by their own government. They wonder how American manufacturers of proprietary articles would take to such a measure if it were imposed upon them by foreign countries.

"Section 404 is already greatly opposed by French manufacturers, and the American valuation feature of the Fordney bill will further aggravate the bitter feeling existing among them should it not be eliminated from the proposed bill. If these features are not taken away, we have reasons to believe that France will adopt measures of similar nature against our goods."

"Best Cook in World" Brings Cookies as Gift to Hardings

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The best cook in the world, so termed by President Harding, called at the White House to-day and bestowed two Christmas presents upon her old boss. Inez McWhorter, for it was none other, breezed into the Executive Offices carrying an imposing and seasonably decorated package, and headed with sure steps for the President's office.

The group of noon-hour handshakers had departed, and Inez arrived at a moment when the President was at liberty. She lost no time in displaying her gifts. The first was a black and white striped silk knitted tie which Inez knitted herself. But what the President was more interested in was a box of nut cookies, for which Inez is famous. He sampled one right away, and so did his secretary and two Secret Service men. The President was quite overcome at his visitor's thoughtfulness.

"Inez, you're the best cook in the world," he said, to which Inez, not the least ruffled, replied "Yes, sah, I'se heard that before."

Inez became famous during the front porch campaign at Marion. She cooked the delicious waffles that were such an important part of every day's program. When Senator and Mrs. Harding left Marion for Washington Inez came along, but not to enter the White House.

It seems that Inez has a pronounced streak of Indian blood along with her negro strain, and she is a belligerent customer when roiled. Mrs. Harding decided it was unwise to place her among the large staff of servants at the White House, bearing in mind one or two incidents at Marion when Inez brandished a carving knife with dangerous effect, even though she never used the weapon. So Inez was placed with a wealthy family here, and to-day used the family motor in coming to the White House and bearing gifts to her old employer.

Rebel Threat Against Pact Made in Dail

(Continued from page one)

wound because it thrusts an alien king on them."

Though he protested strongly against the methods which Lloyd George adopted and also declared that the treaty fell far short of Irish aspirations, Duffy said it should be accepted, for Ireland could "relegate the foreign King to exterior darkness." Duffy concentrated on a denial of the charges which Barton had made on Monday. He said:

"When on December 4 Lloyd George broke with us, he issued an ultimatum to this effect: 'It must now be peace or war. My messenger goes to Belfast to-night and the only way to avert war is to bring me the signatures o every member of the delegation by 10 o'clock.' I can never forget the anguish of that night. Some may say that the ultimatum may have been a bluff, but every one who heard the Prime Minister believes that he was not play-acting at that time. We apostles of peace were asked to make a decision within three hours. This monstrous iniquity was committed under the roof of the man who had invited us to make a friendly peace. If they had kept the King out of Ireland an honest settlement would have been easy. The British Bible is the British gun.

"Some of us signed the treaty under duress, but I fail to see a rational alternative. My heart is with those who will vote against this treaty, but my reason is against them. I recommend that you ratify it with the most dignified protest possible."

Professors Divided on Treaty

Following Duffy came two professors. One of these, Professor Stockly, of Queen's College, Cork, a Canadian by birth, based his opposition on the assertion that the signatures were obtained by coercion, while Professor Whelehan, of County Galway, emphasized the educational benefits provided by the treaty.

During their speeches there were two interruptions, one when Griffith protested because Stockly read a letter written by Terence MacSwiney and the other when De Valera remarked:

"Yes, we get education based on dishonor."

There are two forces to be reckoned with in this assembly. The first is composed of private members who are disgusted with their treatment by the executive, and the other is composed of republicans who will remain republicans, whatever the result. For example, there is David Kent, whose brother was executed in the uprising of 1916. His Gaelic accent made his speech almost unintelligible, but of his sincere hostility to the treaty there was no question. Kent will remain a republican until the end of his days, and so will many others.

Eamon Duggan is the other signatory who spoke this morning and took a defensive attitude. He declared, however, that the treaty met the wishes of the Irish people. During his speech Duggan asserted that the delegation went to London to obtain either recognition of the Irish republic or a compromise.

"No!" shouted De Valera, to which Duggan replied:

"The President creates a smoke screen that we can't see through. The whole Cabinet, the whole Dail, the whole delegation of plenipotentiaries are responsible."

De Valera interrupted to say: "If I am in the same boat with these gentlemen, has it anything to do with the treaty itself?"

Ideals of Irish Unsullied

Duggan defended the delegation from the charge that it did not submit the treaty to the Cabinet before signing on the ground that time was not permitted. He and other supporters protested against the charge that it was a betrayal of an ideal.

"The treaty represents the fruits of sacrifice of those who gave their lives for Ireland," said Duggan.

Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan and other women shouted "No!"

Duggan replied: "No one is entitled to sentence the Irish nation to death."

The last speaker of the morning was Deputy Rutledge, of County Mayo, a staunch republican, who seized on the speeches of Barton and Duggan as proof that the treaty was one of force and therefore to be rejected. Rutledge, who is a lawyer and an excellent speaker, was frequently applauded by private members, especially in the large republican group.

De Valera Asks Early Decision

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 (By The Associated Press).—The possibility of concluding the debate on the Irish treaty and reaching a decision by to-morrow night was indicated by Eamon de Valera at the close of to-day's session, when he suggested that, if the discussions were not concluded to-morrow afternoon, an evening should be held "to finish it."

Arthur Griffith, criticizing Mary MacSwiney for speaking so long, thought that fifteen minutes would be sufficient for each of the remaining speakers to express his views. One deputy expressed the opinion that no more speeches were required, and in this he appeared to voice the impatience of many members to vote without further delay.

For the first time there was a disposition to-night on the part of certain members of the Dail supporting the treaty to predict definitely that it will be ratified. The character of the applause to-day and the incidental remarks of the speakers tended to support this prediction.

George Gavan Duffy and other speakers for ratification seemed to take it for granted that the Dail would approve the treaty, but, despite these indications, a large element of the Dublin population continued apprehensive to-night regarding the outcome.

There were several references to-day, as yesterday, to a plebiscite, whatever the Dail decision may be, in order to obtain a free expression from the electorate on the issue and thus "clear the air."

Mr. Cosgrove, who is really the principal administrator of Dublin City, spoke with much pathos of the misery of 20,000 Dublin families, each of whom lived in one room, and suggested the desirability of leaving the decision to the Irish people, who had the best right to determine their own future. He argued that one could be faithful to an equal, and his interpretation of the oath was that all members of the commonwealth were equal.

England at the present time has 80,000 troops in Ireland and extracted from Ireland £42,000,000 yearly, Mr. Cosgrove said. Ireland now had worse than a foreign judiciary—she had a venal judiciary, venal professions and classes aping English ways. This treaty changed all that, and its rejection meant the arrest of every possible national development and improvement in Ireland.

He contrasted the Canadian legal status with its real status and showed that while Great Britain could nominally override Canadian legislation Canada was, in fact, supreme within its own borders. Ireland was getting what Canada had.

Miss MacSwiney asked for a plebiscite of the women on the question of a republic, saying that the women and children of Ireland would continue to stand for it even if the men turned their backs on it.

She upbraided Premier Lloyd George as a "scoundrel" and attacked the treaty and the press, including the American press, which, she said, was unfair to the republican cause. She bitterly resented the action of a number of the supporters of the treaty who filed out of the room when she began to speak.

The treaty, she declared, represented Griffith, who had never believed in a republic. She had told the ministers supporting the treaty that if a free state were established she would be the first to rebel; she had been a teacher, and would teach that the treaty was an act of treachery. England, she said, would not kill the Irish agitation against that nation in every country of the world by this instrument, and Irish enemies would still undermine England's attempts at friendship with America.

Miss MacSwiney declared the worst thing that could happen in Ireland was a split, and a split was inevitable, since they could not abandon a principle.

Constabulary Rescue Irish Taken From Beds

Fifteen men who were taken from their beds Tuesday night in the Limavady district, of County Derry, by alleged Sinn Feiners, and made to tramp fifteen miles through the mountains across the Derry border, were rescued by a detachment of the special constabulary of County Tyrone after a spirited fight to-day.

The constabulary, at dawn, observed the men coming out of Hiberian Hall at the foot of the Sperrin Mountains and gave pursuit with bayonets fixed. The captured men made their escape, and their former captors opened fire, to which the constabulary replied. After a chase of two miles five of the alleged Sinn Feiners were seized near a chapel, in which was found an arsenal containing bombs and other explosives and trenching tools.

New British Lord Chamberlain Has a 'Private Army' of 300

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Duke of Atholl, newly appointed Lord Chamberlain, is the only person entitled to maintain a private army in the British Empire.

Queen Victoria gave permission in 1845 to the then reigning duke to maintain three companies of infantry, and there is in existence to-day an Atholl army of 300 men.

This "army" figures chiefly on ceremonial occasions at the duke's great house, Blair Castle, Scotland, but many o its members fought beside the duke in Gallipoli, where, as a brigadier general, he led the Scottish Horse.

Belgian Court Censures Edith Cavell Attorney

Lawyer Who Acted for America Also Reprimanded in Controversy Over Nurse's Execution

BRUSSELS, Dec. 21.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision censuring Sadi Kirschen, a German attorney who defended Edith Cavell, the English nurse, who was sentenced to death in 1915 before the German court martial which tried her. It also reprimanded Gaston Deleval, a Belgian lawyer, who at the time acted as legal counsellor for the American Legation in Brussels.

Deleval in his report to Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, charged that Kirschen's defense of Miss Cavell was not what it ought to have been, and also that he failed to inform the legation of the sentence passed upon Miss Cavell until after her execution. He added that it was through accident that the legation had been informed by two nurses of the sentence of death, and that Kirschen only made his report to the legation at 12 o'clock noon of October 12, after Miss Cavell had been shot at 3 o'clock that morning.

Kirschen and Delavel later came to blows over the controversy.

The decision of the court to-day said that Delavel was acting as an American diplomatic officer and not as a Belgian attorney and that he had no right to criticize Kirschen.

Herrick Confers Medal on Surgical Magnet Inventor

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, to-day conferred the Edward Longstreth Medal upon Professor Bergonie, of the faculty of medicine in the University of Bordeaux, in honor of his invention during the war for locating metal fragments in the bodies of wounded soldiers.

The invention was known as the "electro-vibreur," by which an electric magnet was used to locate fragments of shell and make operations easier. The invention is said to have saved the lives of hundreds of American and French soldiers.

Harding Backs Appointments In Porto Rico

In Letter to Senate He Declares Natives Have Been Given Preference in the Matter of Federal Jobs

Four Continentals Ousted

Asserts Governor Reily Has Named Only 2 Former U.S. Citizens Out of 25 Chosen

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—President Harding, in a letter to Senator King, of Utah, which was read in the Senate to-day, set at rest charges that "carpet baggers" are being appointed to office in large numbers in Porto Rico. Senator King recently offered a resolution of inquiry into such charges, and the President, without waiting for action by the Senate, sent the Senator the information which he desired.

The President shows that as a matter of fact there are only forty-five Americans holding office in Porto Rico, while there are nearly 6,000 native office holders. The letter follows:

"The White House,
"Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1921.

"My Dear Senator King: My attention has been called to a resolution which you presented to the Senate, which, if adopted, will call for the number of continental and native citizens in the employ of the insular government of Porto Rico.

"Having learned of the matter, I felt so ready to have you have the information that I asked Governor Reily to advise me concerning his appointments so that I might give you the desired information without awaiting the sanction of the Senate by the passage of your resolution.

Harding Ousted Four Continentals

"Governor Reily became the chief executive of the island on last July 1, and at that time found forty-nine continentals and 5,911 natives employed in the insular government. The only changes of any consequence since that time have resulted in reducing the number of continentals from forty-nine to forty-five. You will probably be interested in having the details of these particular changes. My appointments to the island service are: First, E. Mont Reily, Governor, succeeding Governor Yager, a continental appointed by President Wilson; second, W. L. Kessinger, auditor, succeeding a continental appointed by President Wilson; third, J. B. Huyke, Commissioner of Education, a Porto Rican, succeeding Paul G. Miller, a continental appointed by President Wilson; fourth, Robert G. Todd, Commissioner of Immigration, a Porto Rican, succeeding L. C. Evans, a continental appointed by President Wilson; fifth, M. R. Cesquera, prohibition director, a Porto Rican, succeeding Dr. Donaldson, a continental appointed by President Wilson; sixth, H. S. Besosa, United States agent for collection of internal revenue, a Porto Rican, succeeding George B. Matthews, a continental appointed by President Wilson.

"You will note, therefore, that in the major appointments there have been six changes, and in four instances officeholders who were appointed from the continent have been succeeded by citizens of Porto Rico. Other than Governor Reily, only one appointee comes from Kansas City, Mo., namely, the auditor, Mr. Kessinger.

Natives Given Preference

"Since Governor Reily has been in executive authority he has made twenty-five appointments to the island government, and of this number two are former continentals who have resided in the island for a quarter of a century, who are representative citizens, and both of whom formerly held the positions to which Governor Reily appointed them. One of these appointees was first named by President Taft and the other by President Wilson. All others are native Porto Ricans.

"Governor Reily informs me that there are 174 continental American teachers employed in the schools of Porto Rico, this number including those connected with the insular university. These governmental employees from the continent are not included in the list of employed above quota. I understand that the Commissioner of Education is seeking now to secure 200 more continental teachers. There seems to be a very general demand for this service in order to promote the instruction of Porto Rican children in the English language.

Other Information Available

"This information, I have assumed, is what you are seeking in your resolution, and I am more than happy to transmit it for the information of the Senate without awaiting the passage of the resolution.

"If there is any other information desired concerning the administration of Porto Rico it will be a pleasure to make it available at any time.

"Very sincerely,
"WARREN G. HARDING."

Senator King, after the letter had been read to the Senate at his request, expressed gratification at the showing made.

"It will be reassuring," he said, "and will set at rest much of the criticism against Governor Reily and inferentially the Administration. I am glad to know the President is taking the position that bona fida residents shall be appointed. I congratulate the President and I felicitate Governor Reily."

Transit Board Plans Tunnel to Staten Island

(Continued from page one)

for reorganizing the transit lines. Principal of these was from the City Club, which presented condemnation of the plan, based largely upon a hypothetical analysis. In a thirty-six-page paper, read by Dr. Delos F. Wilcox, the club attacked the plan on twenty-two points, but offered no alternative ideas.

Nelson S. Spencer, president of the club, said the plan was admirable on many points and suggested that "constructive criticism" would be forthcoming later. Henry C. Wright, chairman of the club's public service committee, declared that the club never had stood for municipal operation.

Flexible Fare Assailed

The club's main criticism was directed at the proposed barometer fund for a flexible fare and the proposed board of control.

"It would seem," said the statement, "that the experiences of other cities combine with sound theory to indicate that an unlimited, self-acting mathematical device for fare regulation is Utopian in its virtues and Machiavellian in its vices. Arbitrarily the five-cent fare is to be retained for one year, and then the lid will be off and the fare will go where it must to satisfy the condition that it will have to produce the goods. A board of control, as proposed, would have two masters to serve. The city should have control, not minority representation, if the public interests are to be predominant."

Dr. Wilcox prophesied that at the beginning of the fourth year of the barometer fund's operation it would bring an eight-cent fare.

The commissioners took frequent issue with Dr. Wilcox on the club's contentions. After stating that the club had opposed the legislation under which the Transit Commission was formed, the criticism said, in part:

"Because of the differences in the strategic position of the several companies and several classes of security holders, it will be difficult to arrive at a valuation on a conservative basis with common acceptance by all of the parties. It is questionable whether the commission can induce the Interborough and its bondholders to surrender the benefits of the preferentials. It would be grossly unfair to the public to buy off the Manhattan stockholders without deducting the amount of the ransom from the estimated value of the Interborough's subway leases.

"It is mathematically obvious that the amortization cannot be completed on the basis outlined in less than one hundred years. The mere consolidation of existing lines with a readjustment of operating conditions would not satisfy present requirements, to say nothing of the immediate or more distant future. At this point the plan breaks down unless the co-operation of the city is secured. The plan cannot succeed without the city's co-operation, while the very legislation under which the commission is acting invites the city's antagonism.

Living Conditions Reviewed

"With a definite official recognition that fare regulation in New York shall be based upon charging, if necessary, all the traffic will bear, and that new transit facilities in New York must always wait upon the development of traffic revenues to sustain their fixed charges, the prospect for tolerable living conditions is not bright.

"The power of a consolidated group of private investors holding the combined transit facilities of New York in the hollow of its hand under 100-year or even 35-year leases would make the traction magnates of the past generation look like pygmies. Monopoly has its undoubted advantages, even from the public point of view, but it needs to be stoutly tethered to the flag pole of public service.

"The city, without representation in the operating boards and without participation in management, will not have the remotest authority to require the upkeep of the vast properties to which it holds title and for which the car riders, willy-nilly, are to pay the full value fixed by the commission at the present time."

Robert H. Highbie, chairman of the transit commission of the Queens Chamber of Commerce, approved the plan generally, but said he feared the possibility of political influence in the board of control. Charles G. Edwards, president of the Real Estate Board, said his organization was giving consideration to the plan, but had no criticism or suggestion to register at this time. Frederick Vanzandt Lane, a civil engineer, formerly in the employ of the city, expressed the opinion that busses had great advantages over street cars in modern surface transportation.

German History Asserts Von Spee Foresaw Defeat

Story by Raeder Says Late Admiral Realized He Could Not Conquer Japanese or British

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The much discussed reason why the late Admiral von Spee, commander of the German Asiatic squadron, at the outbreak of the war sailed for the west coast of South America from China is explained in the first volume of a German history, "War on the Sea, 1914-'18." The history was written by Captain Raeder, whose sources of information included Captain von Mueller, commander of the German raider Emden.

The history says that after Von Spee became convinced that war with Japan, which he had sought in every possible manner to avoid, could not be staved off he decided to accept the ultimatum and evacuate Kiaochau, where he believed he had little chance of success in a fight with the Japanese fleet, and proceed across the Pacific and attack the British fleet. It is asserted that even this decision was taken by Von Spee with the knowledge that every one of his ships was bound eventually to be destroyed.

Von Spee's squadron met the British off Coronel, Chile, in November, 1914, and defeated them. The following month, after Von Spee had made his way around South America and into the Atlantic Ocean, another British fleet met him and destroyed his warships off the Falkland Islands.

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From Dr. Stephen Smith's speech at the New York Health Show, November 15, 1921.

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