it plain that this latest wage decision did not follow the Interstate Commerce Commission freight rate reduction order as the effect of cause."

CHICAGO, May 28 (By The Associated Press).—Railroad labor organizations listed as parties to the wage dispute include besides the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, the Railway Employees' Department, American Federation of Labor, Maintenance of Way Foremen's Association, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees, and the American Federation of Railroad Workers. It was stated, however, that practically all the men involved belonged to the maintenance of way organization, most of the other organizations having only certain groups affected, and these on only a few roads.

Classes of Men Affected

The classes of employees and the cut authorized in each case follow:

Bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water supply and plumber foremen, except certain water supply and plumber foremen—coming under the provisions of the cut authorized last July—decrease of five cents an hour.

Assistant bridge, building, painter, construction, mason and concrete, water supply and plumber foremen, and for coal wharf, coal chute, and fence gang foremen, pile driver, ditching and hoisting engineers and bridge inspectors, except assistant water supply and plumber foremen coming under certain provisions of the cut of last July, decrease of 5 cents an hour.

Section, track and maintenance foremen, and assistant section, track and maintenance foremen, decrease of 3 cents an hour.

Mechanics in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments, except those that come within the scope of agreements with the federated shop crafts, decrease of four cents an hour.

Mechanics' helpers in the maintenance of way and bridge and building departments, except those that come within the scope of agreements with the federated shop crafts, decrease of one cent an hour.

Track laborers and all common laborers in the maintenance of way department and in and around shops and round houses not otherwise provided for, decrease of 5 cents an hour.

Drawbridge tenders and assistants, pile driver, ditching and hoisting firemen, pumper engineers and pumpers, crossing watchmen or flagmen, and lamp lighters and tenders, decrease of 5 cents an hour.

Laborers employed in and around shops and roundhouses, such as engine watchmen and wipers, fire builders, ash pit men, flue borers, coal passers, except those coming under certain provisions of the decrease of last July, and coal chute men, decrease of five cents an hour.

For miscellaneous classes of foremen and other employees not specifically listed it is provided that an amount be deducted equal to the decrease specified for the respective classes to which the miscellaneous classes referred to are analogous.

Rail Wage Cut Means $2.50 a Day for Many

New Schedule for Maintenance of Way Men Below Decent Living Standard, Leader Says

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Decision of the Railroad Labor Board to reduce the wages of the maintenance of way employees of the railroads will work a great hardship on these employees, according to labor leaders here.

W. Jett Lauck, counsel for the statistical expert for the railroad employees, said to-night the reduction was unexpected. He said, too, it would bear heavily on the very employees who could least afford to have their pay reduced.

"This decision means the maintenance of way men will be paid less than the great bulk of men in the steel mills. Allowing for overtime, the men under this decision will make about $2.50 a day if they work ten hours."

Mr. Lauck said the law required the wages as fixed by the board to be "just and reasonable," and he pointed out that as viewed by Senator Cummins, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, these words meant wages under which men would be able decently and comfortably to provide for their families. He said there would be an effort to amend the law so as to give the words "just and reasonable" an interpretation which would insure the men a living wage.

Maintenance Men Protest Cut Is Not Justified

DETROIT, May 28.—Decision of the United States Railway Labor Board to reduce wages of maintenance of way and railway shop men was received with disappointment by national headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers here.

"I would not care to comment on the decision of the Railway Board in any detail until I had gone over the report carefully," said J. F. Grable, grand president of the organization, to-night. "Our position in general is, of course, in accord with that of the minority of the board. The case we presented to the Labor Board did not warrant any such reduction in the pay of the lowest paid class of men in railway work. The case will be taken up by our council immediately."

Harding to See Army And Navy Game To-day

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The yacht Mayflower, carrying President and Mrs. Harding and a party of friends on a two-day trip down Chesapeake Bay, anchored to-night south of Thomas Point shoals, according to a wireless message received at the White House. All on board were well and had enjoyed the day to the utmost, the message said. President Harding and his guests will land at Annapolis to-morrow morning to participate in the program of commencement Monday at the United States Naval Academy. Mr. Harding will lunch with Admiral Wilson, superintendent of the academy, and in the afternoon will review the midshipmen and witness the annual baseball game between Annapolis and West Point.

No announcement was made, prior to the departure of the Mayflower, of the intention to stop at Annapolis, and the advent of the Presidential party was expected to be a complete surprise to the thousands who are attending the graduation exercises there.

Canterbury Archbishop Scores Soviet Attacks on Church

LONDON, May 28.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, replying to an appeal of the Archbishop Anastasso of Kishinev on behalf of the Russian Church, replied to-day that he was much distressed and indignant at the renewed attacks upon the church in Russia, and notably upon the Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, Patriarch of all Russia, and his colleagues.

The Archbishop said he had made representations to the House of Commons concerning the attacks and that protest would be made to the Soviet government. Special prayers for Dr. Tikhon were ordered by the Archbishop.

Lodge Defends Tariff as First Need of Nation

Democrats Merely Postpone Arrival of a Period of Business Stability by Delaying Action, He Says

Denies Menace to Trade

Doubt and Uncertainty Declared More Damaging Than Even a Bad Law

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, majority leader in the Senate, in a statement to-day answering criticisms of the pending tariff bill, declared the time-wasting in which the Democrats are engaged is "simply postponing the arrival of a period of business stability." He predicts Congress will pass a tariff bill before it adjourns and that the country will approve of it in the coming election.

The Massachusetts Senator, who recalls that he has been through eight tariff debates, especially replies to the criticism that the bill, if enacted, will cut off imports and destroy the nation's foreign commerce. In answer to such attacks, he calls attention to the recent report by Secretary Hoover showing that the foreign trade of the United States is growing more rapidly than that of any other country.

"Our foreign trade to-day is not suffering because of the tariff and we are living now under the emergency tariff act, which has higher rates, in many cases, than those proposed in the Finance Committee bill," said Senator Lodge. "The Democrats seek to give the impression that the increase in our foreign trade and in trade conditions throughout the country are due to the Underwood tariff act, whereas the figures quoted by Secretary Hoover show increases in foreign trade which have developed since the emergency tariff bill became a law.

Wool Held for New Rate

"During the last four months—since January, to be exact—we imported in Boston 60,000,000 pounds of wool, one-seventh of the total consumption of the United States. This wool the importers are holding in bond, awaiting the passage of the tariff, when they can get it in under lower rates. This importation of wool does not indicate that the tariff is going to destroy our business with other countries. But it does indicate that the importers are the very men who expect, under the new tariff, a boom in business, and they are preparing to take immediate advantage of the passage of this bill.

"Under the emergency tariff," Senator Lodge added, "our trade is becoming more nearly normal than that of any other nation. After the present tariff bill becomes a law there will be an even greater advance in our trade, both foreign and domestic.

"Building up the business of this country is not going to depress the business of the world. Other countries have high duties now, as the figures presented by Senator Gooding show. I think I am right in saying that in many cases their duties are higher than ours, and yet those who oppose this bill seem to think that these duties will stop the trade of other countries with us.

"It is upon the protective principle that the great prosperity of this country has been built. We are obliged to-day to meet an economic situation such as the world has never seen, owing to the utterly distorted and dislocated conditions of exchange. In the midst of these fluctuations we must determine what duties are sufficient to protect American industries and agriculture. Under normal conditions, when values and costs of production were practically fixed or easily determined, the rates were not as high as those necessary to-day. But now with the shifting of values and costs abroad, which are admittedly abnormally low, duties must be higher than has been customary in the past. The fundamental conditions of all tariff legislation to-day are entirely different from what they were prior to the war.

Stability Primary Essential

"Nevertheless, this is not an argument for delay in tariff revision. The first essential of business is to have stability of conditions so far as they depend upon the tariff legislation of the country. Business can adjust itself to a discouraging tariff, or even to one badly constructed, better than it can to a condition of suspense and doubt. They are the greatest hindrance to a prosperous business or farm.

"The Republican majority in the Senate believes the policy of protection is the surest road to the building up and restoration of our economic interests. This is the purpose of the pending bill and when the smoke screen of the opposition is cleared away the country will see that the tariff bill as a whole, when it comes from conference, will represent the protective principle and be harmonious and systematic.

"Business is already beginning to improve. That is manifested by the advance in the market price of United States bonds, which began to increase in value almost immediately after the November election. This movement has extended very rapidly from United States bonds to bonds of railroads and industries and new bond issues have been taken in a way which would have been impossible one year ago.

"Our duty, so far as legislation can do so, is to pass the tariff and other economic measures to stimulate and encourage the improvement in business which is now visible."

State Prepares to Test U. S. Water Power Law

Supreme Court To Be Asked to Declare Act Invalid and Enjoin Enforcement

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Contending that the Federal water power act of 1920 is unconstitutional, the State of New York has prepared through its Attorney Genral a motion asking the Supreme Court to permit it to bring an original bill to test the law. The motion probably will be filed as soon as the court reconvenes.

The state also will ask the court to enjoin the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, constituting the Federal Power Commission, and the Attorney General as the law officer of the government, from enforcing the provisions of the act within the State of New York.

Conceding that the Federal government has constitutional jurisdiction over navigable waters "for the specific purpose of navigation," New York in its motion asserts the Federal water power act will interfere with its rights and duties, as well as those of its citizens, and that "there exists the intent on the part of said defendants (the Federal officials) wrongfully to so construe and hurtfully enforce and administer said act" as to extend its provisions "to water powers on practically all streams in the state, large and small, except brooklets."

Russia Salutes New Yorker Who Gave Life in Relieving Famine

Peasants Saved From Starvation Bow Before Casket as Body of H. F. Blandy Begins Journey Home; Soviet Chiefs Furnish Escort of Honor in Moscow

MOSCOW, May 28 (By The Associated Press).—The body of Harold F. Blandy, of New York City, the first American to sacrifice his life in the fight against Russian famine conditions, who died of typhus at Ufa recently, was sent on the first stages of its journey home to-day.

The body was drapped in the Stars and Stripes and was half covered with a blue mantle of forget-me-nots. Blandy's Russian comrades with whom he worked at Ufa united in honoring him as a man who died to save others in a remote corner of the world.

The two-hour journey from the headquarters of the American Relief Administration to which Mr. Blandy was attached to the railroad station was marked by many tributes of respect. Thin and emanciated refugees from the famine regions doffed their hats and made the sign of the cross before the casket of the American who sacrificed his life for peasants as ragged and hungry as they.

Honored in Moscow, Also

Blandy's body was brought to Moscow from Ufa and placed in a metallic casket, which was a gift of the Soviet government. It later was placed in the vestibule of one of the houses occupied by workers of the American Relief Administration, a house that is owned by a wealthy Moscow merchant.

The casket was raised on a dais and was guarded by two Soviet soldiers who stood at attention with fixed bayonets. Six stalwart members of the Russian White Guards stood at respectful attention. The pallbearers were workers employed by the Relief Administration. Among the many floral offerings was a great wreath from M. Eydock, the Soviet representative with the American Relief.

The open spaces around the casket were strewn with flowers after the Russian fashion by Moscow girls employed in relief tasks. At the head of the coffin in an obviously sincere tribute in misspelled English was a framed testimonial, the gift of peasants at Ufa, saying that they in spirit accompanied the soul of Blandy on its long journey home.

Blandy's former comrades and other Americans who are engaged with foreign relief organizations made up a large element of the congregation that attended the funeral services. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. A. J. Morehead, of New York City, who is attached to a Lutheran relief organization.

Cable to Mother a Text

Blandy, six days before he died, had cabled his mother that he would not return home until he had completed his work. This, Mr. Morehead said, should be the guiding spirit of his associates. At the close of the sermon and the singing of a hymn the casket was borne on the shoulders of six Americans and taken to an open white hearse drawn by six white horses. The hearse was preceded by a small white chariot that was filled with boughs of evergreen. The pallbearers wore white suits with white hats and marched ahead of the hearse guiding its horses. The journey afoot to the station was seven miles.

Upon the arrival of the casket at the railroad station it was placed in a car that was decorated with green boughs and the Stars and Stripes. A special courier accompanied the body on its journey to Riga. According to present plans, the body will be accompanied to New York by Colonel William N. Haskell, who has been in charge of the relief workers at Moscow.

Says Woman Offered Bribe To Kill Ward

(Continued from page one)

duce' 'Charley Ross' within a few hours." Mr. Fallon did not produce him yesterday, but Mr. Weeks said he had every confidence in Mr. Fallon, who for two years was an assistant under him in the Westchester District Attorney's office.

The Val O'Farrell Detective Agency also made a promise yesterday, through Harry Conners, one of the officials. Mr. Conners said:

"We will have at our office to-morrow afternoon a man known as Jack the Speeder. He is a great spender, a gambler and a bit of a blackmailer. Until about ten days ago when he disappeared he hung about a Times Square hotel. This man, we have reason to believe, knows something about the Ward case."

Fallon, of Manhattan, and Sullivan and Ronan of Salem, Mass., are leading criminal lawyers in their respective communities. They do not ordinarily work for small sums. Yet they are attempting in this instance to create the impression that they represent the Peters family. The Peters family, by pooling their efforts for a year, probably could not earn enough money to pay any one of the lawyers for two weeks. Sullivan and Ronan registered at the Waldorf-Astoria when they arrived in New York Friday, but yesterday it was said they had checked out and they are now believed to have returned to Massachusetts.

District Attorney Weeks would not discuss a report that these lawyers actually had been retained by Ward or by persons friendly to him, but he did say yesterday that he had heard that Val O'Farrell was working for Ward.

Mr. Weeks said he was receiving an increasingly large number of anonymous letters, the writers of which assure him they know the low-down, inside facts in the mystery. Thus far none of the letters has contained anything of value, according to Mr. Weeks. One of the letters said that two bills, each of $500, had been taken from Peters's pocket along with all identifying marks before his body was found.

The District Attorney was asked if he had made any attempt or would make any attempt to check up, through an examination of Ward's bank accounts, his story that he had paid the supposed blackmailers nearly $30,000. Mr. Weeks said he did not have the power to subpoena Ward's bank accounts in order to make such an inquiry.

Mr. Weeks from several sources has learned that there was a card party at the Ward home on May 15. Before the next sunrise Peters had been killed. New Rochelle acquaintances of the Wards have said that Mrs. Ward, as hostess at that party was assisted by her mother, Mrs. Curtis, of Brooklyn. Ward, according to these reports, was not seen by any of the guests. His wife, it was said, explained his absence by saying he had had to go out on business.

Mr. Weeks is anxious to get in touch with a man who described himself as James C. Clark, who knew Peters as a sailor aboard the C. W. Morse, a training ship tied up in the New York Navy Yard during the World War. Clark told investigators who found him in New York City that he had met Peters in a Manhattan park about four months ago. The two were without funds. A closed car drove up, he said, and a young man alighted.

"Here's a rich friend of mine from New Rochelle," Clark declares Peters said to him.

The stranger, according to Clark, took the two to a restaurant and purchased them a meal, after which he drove away with Peters. Two weeks later, Clark said, Peters returned.

"He handed me $2," said Clark, "saying his friend had sent it to me and wanted to see me. But I did not go to see him."

Shown a newspaper picture of Walter S. Ward, Clark declared this was the man Peters had introduced to him.

Balfour Takes Title From Famous Hill on His Estate

LONDON, May 5 (By Mail).—The title of Viscount Traprain, assumed by the Earl of Balfour, is taken from the famous hill, Traprain Law, on his East Lothian estate of Whittingehame.

This hill, with its Roman and Norse remains, is a favorite hunting ground for archeologists, who about a year ago during excavations brought to light "the Vikings' hoard," a rare and valuable collection of old silver which is believed to have been buried by Norse raiders in the early centuries of the Christian era.

Rome Approves Pact With Reds

ROME, May 28 (By The Associated Press).—The Council of Ministers has approved the Italo-Russian commercial treaty negotiated at Genoa between Signor Schanzer, the Italian Foreign Minister, and M. Tchitcherin, head of the Russian Soviet delegation. The draft of the treaty was agreed to at Genoa on May 24.

Conners Opens Big Bankroll to NominateHearst

(Continued from page one)

near being the Conners campaign slogan.

Mr. Hearst, since inheriting his mother's private fortune, is generally regarded as the possessor of ample means. He would be in position to warn the country against the crime of spending money on elections, but Mr. Conners, all "het up" in the fray, would attend to the money matters, and the candidate and the manager could balance their books after the battle was over.

This is what Conners is suggesting to bankrupt Democrats all over the state—that the country is ready for a radical movement and that he, Conners, is the man with the bank roll.

Advices from around the state indicate that Conners is carrying everything before him and that he and Hearst will control the convention, as they did in 1906. Given that control, Hearst either will bring about his own nomination, or if that does not seem feasible at the time force the nomination of Mayor Hylan. The nomination of Hearst would split the state Democracy wide open and force a new political alignment. If he should happen to be elected Governor, which the political sharps do not believe a possibility, he would use the Governorship as a springboard for the Democratic nomination for President.

It is admitted on all sides that Hearst could not have a better manager than the two-fisted Conners, with his propensity to pay the bills and steam-roll opposition.

Lining Up Many Leaders

Conners has things fairly well in hand, as he says. Advices indicate that he has with him former Governor Glynn and the Albany machine. In Schenectady he has the support of Mayor George R. Lunn, who wants to be United States Senator. In Syracuse he is receiving the support of James K. McGuire and his brother, Joseph. In New York, the most important place of all, he has the support of Mayor Hylan and the Tammany patronage, with the ready co-operation of John H. McCooey, in Kings, and Borough President Cahill, in Richmond. Charles F. Murphy says nothing.

The up-state county leaders, shorn largely of the postoffices and United States marshalships, are hungry and thirsty. Conners and his Great Lakes bank roll look good to the up-state office-hunting patriots.

Opposed to Conners and Hearst are former Governor Smith and former Sheriff Thomas F. Foley, of Manhattan; nearly the entire Wilson following in the state; William H. Kelley, in control of the organization in Syracuse; Fitzpatrick, controlling the Erie County organization; Joseph Murphy, in Troy; Winfield Huppuch, former state chairman; Samuel Seabury, former judge of the Court of Appeals, and William Church Osborn, former state chairman.

Smith May Keep Hands Off

If former Governor Smith should make an open fight against Hearst it would make a political holiday for Republicans that would be remembered for two decades. However, he probably will stay out of the fight altogether.

If Conners carries out his plan the Wilson wing of the state convention will walk out of the hall and nominate a new ticket. Conners and Hearst know this full well, but they count on offsetting the loss by Republican accessions.

An augury of what is coming is the organization of the Democratic Union of Women of Manhattan, whose resolution puts the ban on any aspirant for political honors who failed in 1920 to support the national and state tickets. The women who have started this fight will have the support of the pro-Wilson men and women throughout the state.

Soft Coal Mines Set Output Mark of 5 Million Tons Weekly

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Reports from the bituminous coal fields still operating in spite of the general mine strike showed a notable increase in production setting in last week, the Geological Survey reported to-day. For four successive days, including Thursday—the last reported—railroad cars loaded with new coal numbered more than 14,800, and on Tuesday the total was 15,026 cars.

The survey estimated this would give a total production of more than 5,000,000 tons for the week, as compared with a high previous week since April 1—when the strike was called—of about 4,500,000 tons.

Paris Bread Going Up

PARIS, May 28.—The price of bread is to be increased June 1 from twenty to twenty-one sous per kilogram. The bakers, after a long controversy and a threatened strike, have convinced the government that the high cost of living and the higher price of wheat justify the raising of the price of bread.

Canadian Tariff Held Attack on Trade of U. S.

Proposed Rates on Shoes and Hides Said to Hit American Industry; Sales Tax Increased 50 P. C.

British Goods Favored

Duties on Woolen Imports From England Are Cut, but U. S. Scale Remains

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Canada has given the tariff framers on Capitol Hill their worst jolt so far. Manufacturers in scores of lines and newspapers in the manufacturing centers have been warning Congress that the tariff policy of Fordney and McCumber was leading straight to retaliatory duties which would hamper, if not kill, American exports of manufactured goods.

How seriously the leaders in the Senate and House have taken this warning is best shown by a statement issued by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to-night, in which he seeks to prove by Department of Commerce figures that the proposed tariff will not hurt our export trade because it has been steadily increasing.

Curiously enough, it has been on hides and shoes that one of the biggest fights against the proposed tariff schedules has been made, and the new Canadian tariff, announced last Wednesday at Ottawa, hits the American shoe industry.

British Duties Reduced

The new Canadian policy has two objects—one to raise more money so that a start can be made toward paying off the huge debt, which has been increasing instead of diminishing since the armistice, and the other to increase Canadian purchases of goods made in Great Britain as against goods made in the United States.

To obtain more revenue Canada has increased her general sales tax 50 per cent. This applies on all sales by manufacturers to wholesalers and by wholesalers to retailers and on imported goods. It is offset on importations from the United States by a reduction in duties on a limited number of articles.

The significance of this list of articles lies in the fact that none of the articles contained in it are manufactured for export by Great Britain. For instance, agricultural implements, in the manufacture of which the United States is recognized as leader of the world, are included in the list on which the tariff charges are reduced. The reductions range from 2½ per cent to 5 per cent. This reduction, of course, applies to importations, should there be any, from other countries as well as the United States, but the articles on which the duties are increased if they are imported from the United States are not changed on the special tariff which Canada has for British goods.

Preference Favors Britain

On every item of which the Canadian government could conceive where the Canadian purchaser has the choice of buying from either Great Britain or the United States, the duty on the article from Great Britain is reduced, while the duty on the article brought from the United States is kept the same. Britain has the advantage on most items of an increase of 2½ per cent in the differential in her favor.

For instance, before this new tariff was announced last week the duties on woolen clothing and cloth generally were 30 per cent on importations from Britain and 35 per cent on importations from the United States. Now they are 27½ per cent from Great Britain, but remain at 35 per cent from the United States.

On cotton fabrics dyed, printed or colored, the rates were 25 per cent if from Great Britain and 32½ per cent if from the United States. Now they are 22½ per cent and 32½ per cent.

"Imported woolens, cotton fabrics, boots and shoes, tools, harness, rubber clothing and knitted goods should be bought more freely from Great Britain," says "The Toronto Globe" in commenting on the new list, "than from the United States or other foreign countries as a result of the increase in the preference."

Big Increase on Linen

The Canadians must have had a special grudge against the town of Troy, N. Y., for, while on almost all articles they were content with increasing the differential in favor of British goods by 2½ per cent, on collars and cuffs they added twice as much—5 per cent—to the already considerable favoritsm shown on linen.

A strong play for popular support is made by a cut in the duty on sugar if the commodity is brought in from any part of the British Empire. Empire sugar, which means mostly Jamaica sugar, as against Cuban sugar, before this new tariff had a differential of one-fourth off the duty charged sugars produced outside the British Empire. Jamaica sugar will now pay a duty only two-thirds that charged Cuban sugar.

Interest in Washington in the new Canadian revenue schedules is divided between the tariff provisions and the sales tax increase.

It has been freely charged by opponents of the sales tax that it had been a failure in Canada. This was especially true right after President Harding proposed the sales tax as the best way to provide revenue for the soldier bonus, if Congress insisted upon passing the bonus at this time. The fact that an increase of one-half in the sales tax now in effect in Canada has been made seems to show at least that the Canadian government does not regard it as a failure.

On Capitol Hill it has been largely the farm bloc which has prevented serious consideration of the sales tax. It was the farm bloc which served notice, after President Harding suggested the sales tax, that this could not be thought of in connection with a bonus bill.

The Canadian government makes two strong plays to the farmers for popularity for the new revenue bill. One of these is the reduction in the duty on farm machinery, even if brought from the United States. The other is the change in duty on sugar, which it is promised will reduce the price to the consumer and thus help cut the cost of living.

Other Special Taxes Imposed

The whole line of the Canadian governments drive on the tariff is not to increase the cost of any imported article to the consumer in Canada, but to make the British made article cheaper than at present. Actually, the sales tax will just about eat up the reduction on farm machinery, so the Canadian Treasury will not lose anything there.

Other special taxes are imposed on luxuries, bank checks, telegrams, etc., which are expected to make up the loss of revenue because of importations from Great Britain under the reduced schedules, while the sales tax is expected to produce the additional revenue needed.

The tariff changes just made by Canada are regarded by observers here as brought about almost entirely by the boasts of leaders in the American Congress as to what the tariff bill they are now framing would accomplish. Canada has been viewing the claims made for this bill with some apprehension, it is said, and has decided not to wait before putting on retaliatory duties.

Frost Kills Vegetables In Icy Connecticut

ONECO, Conn., May 28.—Beans, potatoes, corn and all vine vegetables were killed by frost last night. With one exception it was the most destructive cold snap from which this district has suffered at so late a date for fifty years.

The mercury dropped to 28 degrees and ice formed in pools and along the edges of streams.

Argus of U. S. Treasury Bares Financial History

T. P. Kane, Deputy Comptroller of Currency, to Write 40 Years' Experiences

For more than forty years a bright eyed, gray-haired man has presided at a desk in one of the rooms of the spacious Treasury building in Washington, D. C., watching billions of wealth in coin, currency and credit march by. He knew the national banks in their infancy, just after the Civil War, and he knows the "inside story" of the romance of the American monetary system.

He is Thomas P. Kane, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency and right-hand man of many comptrollers. He is called the wheel horse of the administrative machinery, which looks after the national banking system. Recently he yielded to the urging of friends and began writing his memoirs to tell "the inside story" of most of the great financial movements of the last forty years. Bankers of New York thought his recollections of such great value to financial history that they have arranged for their publication next fall.

Dr. Koo Expected To Be New Foreign Minister

Chang Reoccupies Changli and Wu Launches Wide Outflanking Movement

LONDON, May 28.—A Reuter dispatch from Peking says that Dr. W. W. Yen, the Foreign Minister, resigned yesterday and departed for Shanghai to-day. The dispatch adds that Dr. Yen apparently is making way for Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who arrived in Peking this morning.

LONDON, May 28.—Severe fighting has been in progress on the Kiangsi front, according to Hong Kong reports to "The Times." Sun Yat-sen's main army is said to have captured Met Ling Pass, which the Kiangsi troops had heavily fortified.

The right wing of the army has captured Sinfong and is pursuing the enemy toward Nankanghsien, while the left wing has defeated the enemy on the Hunan border and is marching toward Chungyi.

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