SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS *GUARANTEED*

New York Tribune

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

THE WEATHER
Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; northwest winds
(Full report on last page)

VOL. LXXXII No. 27,641 (Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.) FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1922 TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

Will Arrest White, Says Gov. Allen

Charge of Inciting Conspiracy To Be Made Against Noted Emporia, Kansas, Publisher

Attorney General Denounces Writer

Asserts Placards in Window Showing Sympathy With Strikers Are Illegal

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

TOPEKA, Kans., July 20.—A state warrant charging violation of the anti-syndicalism act probably will be issued against William Allen White, editor of "The Emporia Gazette" late to-night or to-morrow, Governor Henry J. Allen said to-day. The Kansas anti-syndicalism act makes it unlawful to incite conspiracy against the Industrial Court law.

When Governor Allen issued an order yesterday forbidding merchants displaying signs in windows reading "We are for the strikers 100 per cent" Mr. White characterized it in an editorial article in his newspaper as an infamous infraction of the rights of free speech and free press. He placed one in a window of his office and substituted the 100 with 50 per cent. He said the number would be increased with the days the men were on strike.

"We all know Bill," the Governor had said earlier in the day. "If he insists on being funny we will have to do something about it."

"Mr. White fails to distinguish the difference between legal and rightful free speech and wrongful free speech," said Judge James A. McDermott, member of the Industrial Court. "Declarations and advocacy of anarchy and the overthrow of the government do not come within the term of free speech as used in the Constitution. The advocating or discussing of the merits of an industrial controversy does constitute free speech so long as such discussion does not take the form of advocating or in anyway approving violation of the law."

People's Rights First

"It is more important that the people of Kansas have food, fuel, clothing and transportation than it is for Mr. White to have the right to hang a lawless poster in the window of his print shop," said Richard J. Hopkins, Attorney General. "A strike in an industry where the interests of the public are directly involved is a matter for debate for all the speeches or editorials Mr. White or any one else may want to make, but a railroad strike is not a matter for speeches or editorials that promote lawlessness."

Discussion of Mr. White's defiance of the industrial court law and the subsequent action of the state went so far as to suggest calling out additional troops to-night.

Begs White to "Be Good."

Governor Allen has sent a representative to Emporia in an effort to make Mr. White "be good," as other officials characterized it. Mr. White and Governor Allen are bosom friends and fought in the war in France together. Mr. White's book "The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me" had a wide sale after the war. He also has been an ardent supporter of the Industrial Court.

W. L. Huggins, presiding Judge of the court, said he would stand behind Mr. White in his actions. He said the court had taken no action in regard to the placards in the windows, therefore he could not see any violation. He said the same was true when an effort was made to arrest all idle miners at Pittsburg under the vagrancy law last winter.

Wm. Allen White Stands By Striking Rail Men

Editor Will Support Them So Long as They Refrain From Violent Acts, He Asserts

William Allen White yesterday explained to The Tribune his defiance of Governor Allen and the order of the Kansas Industrial Court against expressing sympathy with the striking railroad workers. He sent this dispatch in response to a request for a statement:

By William Allen White

EMPORIA, Kan., July 20.—Whatever happens, my personal feeling for Governor Allen remains unchanged. We differ over the advisability of permitting free speech in the present industrial controversy. Free speech is never in question except when opinions clash. This is the only time freedom is useful. The merchants of Kansas who sympathize with the strikers are putting in their windows cards reading:

"We are for the striking railway men 100 per cent. We are for a living wage and fair living conditions."

As a matter of fact, I am not for the striking railway men 100 per cent. They have a just cause, but have taken a foolish time to fight for it. So I have put in my window a card in which I have erased "100 per cent" and put "50 per cent."

The Governor thinks that 50 per cent is an incendiary amount of sympathy. I do not, and I regard the right to utter opinions in industrial controversies as one of the fundamental liberties which Americans enjoy. So I feel inclined to keep the card up and to change the per cent from time to time as the situation changes. As a matter of fact, so long as the strikers remain peaceful the per cent of my sympathetic interest would naturally rise. If they get out and burn cars and beat up strikebreakers it will fall. But so long as the right to express any opinion whatever is regarded as incendiary I feel it an old-fashioned American duty to stand up and be counted for free utterance in any decent, orderly, intelligent way.

There is no personal feeling between Governor Allen and me. He is making a splendid Governor. I am for the Industrial Court. I believe in the adjudication of labor disputes. But we are not going to have adjudication by suppressing ancient rights.

Molla Mollified After Outburst Of Temper at Tennis Critics

Arrives Angry and Says Papers Have Been Mean; Didn't Quarrel With Suzanne, Didn't Enjoy Being Beaten and Won't Talk Any More

Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory

A few hours made a lot of difference in Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory yesterday. In the afternoon, on the Homeric, besieged by reporters asking pointed questions, the American woman tennis champion said some biting things about the newspapers. But in the evening there came from the office of the National Lawn Tennis Association a mimeographed official interview with "Marvelous Molla," which was mild, almost saccharine in tone. And that, it appears, is Mrs. Mallory's last word on the matters which have troubled the lawn tennis world during the last few weeks—the last word on Mlle. Lenglen, on Wimbledon and what happened there, and also on the newspapers.

Writes "Finis" on Episode

Mrs. Mallory, with her husband, Franklin I. Mallory, broker, was at her home, 69 East Fifty-sixth Street, last night. She would submit to no more interviews and Mr. Mallory said that the matter was ended with the official statement sent out by the Lawn Tennis Association.

"There is nothing more to be said," was Mr. Mallory's message.

While it lasted the interview on board the Homeric was a fiery affair. But for the presence of Dean Mathey, whose role was that of diplomatist par excellence, it might have been worse. After Mrs. Mallory had burst impetuously into some very plain language regarding the newspapers and their comment on the vocal preliminaries of the Lenglen-Mallory match it was Mathey who took her aside and suggested that it might be the part of wisdom to retract her adjectives. Mrs. Mallory made the retraction, but her mental reservations were reflected in her countenance. And in the statement which is her last word on the matter she says the newspapers of the United States have treated her unfairly.

"The idea that there is some sort of personal feud between Mlle. Lenglen and myself makes me angry just for a moment," she said through the mimeograph. "Then I think how silly it all is and I laugh. I like to play tennis, and so does Mlle. Lenglen. We meet in a tournament and she wins. I am perfectly willing to accept the result, just as she would be, if it were the other way around. I am human. I would rather win than lose, of course, as who wouldn't? But my whole life isn't ruined just because I lose one tennis match.

Women, Not Peevish Children

"It really is unreasonable to try to make it appear that Mlle. Lenglen and I are quarreling like a couple of peevish children. We are both full grown women and we do not like to be made to appear ridiculous.

"Mlle. Lenglen won at Wimbledon fairly and decisively. I have no use for alibis and offer none. We had no quarrel before, during or after the match. I know nothing about her future plans or whether we may meet again. She is a wonderful player and I consider it a privilege to play against her. What makes me angry is the effort to make this out to be a grudge match with a lot of personal animosity in it. That sort of thing is unpleasant, and I think it is unfair. I think I have been playing tennis long enough in this country for the public to know pretty well whether I am in the habit of making excuses for defeats or saying discourteous and unsportsmanlike things about my opponents."

News Summary

DOMESTIC

Troops called out in Ohio and Pennsylvania to guard coal miners who will work; Illinois to use troops if needed; Harding announces intention of forming a coal commission to make peace between miners and operators.

Warrant for arrest of William Allen White, Emporia publisher, to be issued by State of Kansas because he defied Governor Allen and Industrial Court.

WASHINGTON

Senator Cummins at request of Harding undertakes settlement of railroad strike; sees executives and considers steps to end tie-up. More trains taken off; clerks on Chesapeake & Ohio strike; interference with mails lessens.

Lodge joins Republican revolt against high tariff rates proposed by Senate Finance Committee and helps defeat proposal to put 119 per cent duty on cotton gloves.

Underwood proposes creation of enemy property claims commission to pay American claims against Germany, including those arising from Lusitania outrage.

LOCAL

Democratic steam roller rolls right over Mr. Hearst in 28 minutes flat.

Mimeograph takes sting from Molla Mallory's hard words about newspapers.

Statue believed Greek masterpiece unearthed on Untermyer estate.

Jamestown company, shying at lawsuit, refuses to sell city voting machines.

Taxi bonding law upheld in Special Sessions; immediate appeal planned.

Wife finds husband missing for years died under assumed name, leaving $20,000.

B. R. T., complying with service order, reserves right to use wooden cars outside loop.

Field Brothers, failed brokers, left many business details to "Mike" and "Bob."

FOREIGN

Conference at The Hague ends; United States said to support decision of western powers to recognize transfers of property in Russia from one national to another.

Irish Free State forces launch attack on rebels on seventy-mile front in southwest Ireland.

France agrees to short moratorium for Germany as Reparation Commission lays plans for reviving Berlin finances by Allied control.

SPORTS

Yankees win from Tigers at Polo Grounds 5 to 1.

Giants take another from Reds at Cincinnati, 7 to 3.

Robins defeat Cubs at Chicago, 11 to 7.

Jolly wins Sprightful Selling Stakes at Empire City.

Istalena defeats Carolina in 50-footer yacht race in Larchmont Club regatta.

Lawrence E. Rice, William T. Tilden 2d, E. Norris Williams and Wallace F. Johnson reach semi-finals in men's singles in Longwood tennis tournament.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

Stock prices irregular; bonds continue upward trend.

British gold receipts help to boost Federal Reserve ratio .5 per cent.

General Motors shows $1.30 on common for first half year.

Details of pact made with Germans for ports will be outlined to-day before shipping men by W. J. Love.

2 Firemen, Trapped by Draft, Seriously Burned

Five Others Caught in Flames in Apartment House Blaze and Painfully Injured

Two firemen were severely burned and five suffered painful injuries last night when a back draft enveloped them in flame while they were carrying hose to the sixth floor of an apartment house at 242-246 West 129th Street.

Frederick Denny, of 646 Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, attached to Engine 37, and Fireman Victor Sattoning, 538 East Eighty-first Street, of Hook and Ladder 40, were the men badly injured. They are in Harlem Hospital. The others burned are Lieutenant Patrick Costigan and Fireman Ambrose Morgan, Henry Lindenfeld, John McFarlin and Ralph Tullis, all of Hook and Ladder 40.

The fire started in the apartment of Mrs. Alice Donohue, who was away at the time. She lives on the sixth floor of the structure. Thirty families living in the building were ordered out by Patrolman Christopher Mills of West 123d Street station. Damage was slight and the occupants of the building soon returned.

Studio Raid Reveals Alleged Forged Paintings

Work of Eugene Carriere Said to Have Been Duplicated; Bought Them, Says Artist

PARIS, July 20 (By The Associated Press).—Acting on complaint of the family of the late Eugene Carriere, painter, Police Commissary Darru today searched the studio of an artist in the Latin Quarter and found eight pictures signed by Carriere. They are said to be copies of works already sold and forgeries.

Darru also says he saw a number of canvases signed with the names of Corot, Manet, Henner, Puvis, De Chavannes and other artists.

The painter in whose studio the pictures were found declared his collection was the result of many years of patient search. Most of the paintings had been picked up in the shops of cheap junk dealers, he said.

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Just tell your newsdealer you want to see The Tribune every day when you're away this summer—or phone Beekman 3000 and give your vacation address to The Tribune's subscription department.

Paris Grants Berlin Short Moratorium

Poincare Yields to Plan of Reparation Experts, but Insists Relief Is Not to Extend to 1923

Germany Bows to Monetary Control

Strict Supervision of All Finances by Allies Pending Payment Is Assured

Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, July 20.—The first break in the financial clouds that have been hanging over Europe came late to-day when it became officially known that France would agree to a short time cash moratorium for Germany, although maintaining a stand against extending this to 1923 or longer. In addition to this, the Reparation Commission heard from the guaranties committee the details of the German acceptance of Allied supervision over Germany's finances.

Briefly, this means that the Allies will soon be enabled to put in operation a system of supervision at Berlin which will really result in framing both government and Reichstag measures for conserving receipts, curb the expenditures of the German Treasury, control the floating debt, prevent German nationals from hiding their capital abroad and stop further printing of paper money.

Germany Formally Accepts

The acceptance by the German government of the Allied plan of control was officially announced this afternoon in a special communique issued by the Reparation Commission after its session with President Mauclere of the guaranties committee, adding that a formal reply in writing would soon be received from Berlin.

Mauclere had a long talk with Premier Poincare at the Quai d'Orsay, and there is no doubt that their conversation envisaged the acceptance by France of the short time moratorium for cash payments by Germany as well as French co-operation with other Allied powers in keeping Germany afloat until such time as her financial regeneration is accomplished to such an extent as to enable her to meet the reparation schedule.

In the mean time France, by virtue of the Wiesbaden agreement, which also by the consent of Berlin becomes effective to-day, is content to look forward to payment in the form of German goods for the devastated regions, with a possible extension to the similar Letrocquer plan for German payments in kind outside the devastated regions.

The French government declines to comment on the possibility of a cancellation of France's debt to England, but is awaiting a concrete proposition. The public, however, is known to be favorable to further concession to Germany as a compensation for relief from the British debt. Such a cancellation would, it is expected, bring back to Paris the bankers' committee headed by J. P. Morgan to make another attempt to arrange for an external loan for Germany.

Allied Solidarity Foreseen

Greater teamwork among the Allies was forecast by the breaking up of The Hague conference where they stood shoulder to shoulder against the Russians. This Allied solidarity at The Hague is regarded by many students of Europe's ills as a happy augury. By the forthcoming supervision of German affairs Britain finds her viewpoint nearer to that of France's than at any time since the bottom began to drop out of the mark.

The Tribune correspondent is able to-night to quote the consensus of official opinion as follows: The government is convinced after careful research that Germany is able to pay reparations. There are two sides to the German question, one financial and one economic. There is no doubt that Germany voluntarily attempted to ruin herself to escape the payment of her debts.

Germany is living in an era of unprecedented economic prosperity, and with good will she can pay. Since there has been no good will and nothing but bad faith in all her dealings with the Allies it is the latter's duty to see that Germany's finances are put in such shape that she is able to pay. A simple moratorium is useless, as the mark has already reacted downward to the one granted. While France knows that Germany can pay, she is faced with the concrete situation of the low mark that she is physically unable to stop. Therefore France agrees to the short-term moratorium combined with the most severe financial supervision in order to prevent the continued inflation of the paper currency and the reckless expenditures which have hitherto marked the German budget.

As before stated the short-time moratorium with the cancellation of the British war debt is certain to react in France toward a greater moratorium, should this be deemed necessary.

Says Titles Dazzle U. S.

Sir Charles Higham Reports Us Still a Bit Provincial

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, July 20.—Americans are still dazzled by titles, according to Sir Charles Higham, who has just returned from an advertising mission to the United States and has been summing up his impressions of the American people.

"They look on London as the great social center of the world," said Sir Charles. "The fact that we have such a large number of titled people appeals to them. They are happy to shake hands with a baronet, delighted to greet a lord and enraptured to meet a duke. I was as often called 'Sir Higham' as Sir Charles. But their heartiness and desire to settle down to work make one overlook errors of this sort."

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Just overnight from New York. Special compartment sleeper daily. Ample supplies drawn from surrounding country insure splendid quality food. Perfect golf, the saddle, tennis, big swimming pool, moving pictures and dancing nightly. Cool nights. Booklets The Plaza.—Advt.

Lodge and 19 Of G.O.P. Bolt Glove Tariff

Even Advocate of High Protection Balks on 119 Per Cent Duty on Cotton Product in Report

Defeat for Calder And Wadsworth

Hale, Keyes, Warren, New and Moses, Conservatives, Join Senate Revolt

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Even Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, leader of the Senate Republicans and stanch as Plymouth Rock in his allegiance to protection, rebelled against the Finance Committee to-day on the tariff. With nineteen other Republicans, he balked when it came to fixing the duties on cotton gloves as high as the committee wanted them and joined with the Democrats in adopting an amendment by Senator Lenroot which limits the maximum duty under the cotton glove paragraph to 75 per cent. The vote for the Lenroot amendment was 38 to 17.

Republican Senators who supported the Lenroot proposition were Borah, Capper, Cummins, Hale, Harreld, Kellogg, Keyes, Jones, of Washington, Ladd, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, Moses, Nelson, New, Newberry, Phipps, Rawson, Warren and Willis.

This is the most pronounced insurgent movement yet made against the Finance Committee rates. Not only was it striking because of the vote of Senator Lodge, but because a number of other conservative Republicans lined up with him, such as Senators Hale, Keyes, Moses, Warren and New.

Defeat for New York Senators

The outcome was a defeat for Senators Wadsworth and Calder, who were especially active in urging the Finance Committee rates and opposing the Lenroot amendment. It was brought out in the discussion that former Representative Lucius N. Littauer, of Gloversville, N. Y., was foremost in seeking high protection for gloves from the Finance Committee.

Before the vote was taken Senator Lodge spoke briefly, saying he disliked to differ from the Finance Committee, but he was convinced 75 per cent ought to be enough to enable the glove industry to get along. He said he was reluctant to support a duty as high as 119 per cent, which, it had been disclosed, would be provided on some varieties of gloves.

The duty on gloves in the cotton schedule occupied the consideration of the Senate much of the afternoon. Senator Smoot for the Finance Committee proposed a series of rates on cotton gloves, ranging from 25 to 50 per cent ad valorem. On some styles specified rates were provided, however, which, it was disclosed, ran much above 50 per cent and Senator Lenroot showed part of the rates reached 119 per cent, others 104 per cent and still others 92½ per cent.

Senator Lenroot as soon as the paragraph was taken up offered his amendment providing that in no case should the duty exceed 75 per cent.

Payne-Aldrich Rate Lower

In the protracted discussion that followed Senator Lenroot said some increases were justified over the present rate of 35 per cent, and the only question was how high a rate should be permitted in order to protect American production. He held that a protection above 75 per cent was not justified. He recalled that the Payne-Aldrich rate was 50 per cent.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, protested against permitting as high a duty as 75 per cent.

"This is the simplest form of weaving known," he said, referring to the varieties of gloves covered in the paragraph.

He called attention to the fact that on much higher forms of cotton manufacture the Senate had provided a rate of 45 per cent and he held it was indefensible to provide in the case of cheap and cotton gloves a duty of 75 per cent.

He charged that America could compete in the manufacture of cotton gloves, but that certain American manufacturers had imported enough gloves to last a year or so and now have set out "to mulct the American people."

Senators Calder and Wadsworth defended the cotton glove paragraph and opposed the 75 per cent limit proposed by Senator Lenroot.

Senator Wadsworth said the leading manufacturers of these gloves were in his state, but that the industry was in the worst shape of any industry in the country with which he was conversant.

Both Senators Lenroot and Simmons referred to Mr. Littauer as appearing before the Finance Committee seeking the glove duties. Senator Simmons quoted Mr. Littauer as saying "we have been able to make the best silk glove in the world. Germany cannot compete with us."

Senator Simmons said the Saxony manufacturers had a secret process of finishing which the American manufacturers could not meet and that no amount of duty would overcome this.

Two States Call Troops To Open Mines; New Rail Parley Is Failure

Cummins Meets Heads of Great Trunk Lines and Leaders of Shopmen in Settlement Negotiations

Executive Ready to Order a Conference

Forty Roads, in Council Here, Declare Fight to Finish Against Strikers

WASHINGTON, July 21 (By The Associated Press).—An effort to settle the railroad strike at a suddenly-arranged conference of heads of leading railroads and members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee here to-night was understood to have failed.

Those attending the conference said it now appeared that a settlement was much more distant and expressed pessimism over the immediate outlook, viewing the coal and railroad strikes together.

Enactment of legislation which might remove difficulties in the way of settling the strike was discussed at the conference.

Senators Watson, of Indiana, and Kellogg, of Minnesota, both Republican members of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, also attended the conference which began shortly after 9 o'clock and continued until after midnight.

The only intimation of the nature of the conference was given in a formal statement issued by Senator Cummins after the meeting had broken up.

Cummins Explains Purpose

Senator Cummins in his statement said:

"Senators Kellogg, Watson and myself had a conference with some of the Eastern railroad presidents for the purpose of talking over the strike and ascertaining, if possible, the exact issues between the roads and the strikers. We wanted to discover whether there was any legislation that would remove the difficulty in the way of an adjustment.

"We discussed the whole situation freely and frankly. The views of the shopmen have already been fully disclosed at Chicago. The object of the conference was solely to secure information upon this very vital subject."

Senator Cummins said he would be compelled to decline answering inquiries as to the details of the conference, but did not say, in expressing an opinion as to the outlook for an adjustment of the strike, that he was "hopeful to the last." He declared no conclusion had been reached as to what legislation was needed.

Asked as to whether the executives came to Washington by invitation or at their own instance, he said that he could not discuss that subject. He added, however, that he did not ask the railroad chiefs to come here for the conference.

Railway officials leaving here last night for Washington were L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson; E. N. Brown, chairman of the Pere Marquette; E. J. Pearson, president of the New Haven, and A. N. Smith, president of the New York Central.

Representatives of the railroads here maintained the greatest secrecy in regard to the summons of Senator Cummins. They declared positively, however, that no matter what its purpose, the conference would not lead to a change in the carriers' position on the seniority issue.

Senator Cummins has conferred with President Harding on various phases of the situation and the conference to-night was said to have been called at the President's request.

New Conference Forecast

In Cabinet circles it was said that the President probably would call railroad officials and labor officials in conference if a settlement was not soon reached.

Among other railroad officials understood to be in conference with Senator Cummins are W. W. Atterbury, of the Pennsylvania; W. H. Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Frank A. Alfred, of the Pere Marquette, and Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives.

Executives of forty Eastern railways agreed yesterday to fight the striking shopmen to a finish, it was announced at the close of their monthly meeting at the Bankers' Club.

The carriers, according to John G. Walber, their official spokesman, are determined not only to hold out against restoring the seniority and pension rights of the strikers but also to oppose the establishment of an adjustment board and the dismissal of lawsuits instituted against the unions. The roads will refuse to negotiate on the overtime rules and working condi-

(Continued on next page)

Iowa Farmers Dig Their Own Coal Under Guard

ALBIA, Iowa, July 20.—Farmers at Eddyville, near here, are mining coal in the pocket mines on farms in the district under armed guards, according to a report received here to-day by state union headquarters. The move was decided upon after they had tried without success to obtain coal for their thrashing purposes, the report said.

Hearst's Boom Rolled Flat by State Machine

Even Home County of Conners Sends Delegation Shouting for Smith; Editor's Friends Are Silent

Murphy Bosses the Job

Tammany Leader May Give Publisher Voice in Framing the State Platform

The Hearst boom for Governor was rolled flatter than a pancake by the Democratic state machine yesterday.

William J. Conners, the chief Hearst boomer, and his associates had to watch the flattening out process in silence. They had no voice in the proceedings, their failure to obtain proxies forcing them to attend as mere spectators.

Even more humiliating to the Hearst force advis the fact that the home county of Mr. Conners—Erie—sent a complete delegation to the state committee meeting, eight of whom shouted for "Al" Smith! The ninth, William H. Fitzpatrick, kept silent.

The Hearst faction had pleaded with the leaders that the state committee repudiate the action of the Syracuse convention of up-state leaders two weeks ago which condemned the editor-politician and indorsed Mr. Smith for Governor.

Hearst Means Ruin, Huppuch's View

This the leaders declared would be impossible without inviting an open revolt. The attitude of the up-state men was pithily expressed by former State Chairman W. A. Huppuch when he said:

"If Hearst is nominated we may as well go out of business. Up-state is solidly for Smith."

When the State Committee adjourned without a rebuke to the up-state leaders for their anti-Hearst sentiments, the Hearst boomers privately admitted that they must take a new tack and make a drive for control of the Democratic members of the next Legislature, thus paving the way for mastery of the New York state delegation to the 1924 convention, when Mr. Hearst will make a bid for the Democratic nomination for President.

All the committee did was to carry out the routine mapped out for it by the party leaders, who included former State Chairmen William Church Osborn, of Putnam County; Mr. Huppuch, of Washington, and W. W. Farley, of Broome; William H. Kelley, the Onondaga County leader; William H. Fitzpatrick, the Erie County boss; Michael J. Walsh, the head of the Westchester County organization; Charles F. Murphy, the chief of Tammany Hall, and John H. McCooey, Mr. Murphy's ally in Brooklyn.

Machine Smooth and Swift

These men, who control the state machine, decided at informal conferences which preceded the meeting, that the State Committee would adopt only such resolutions as were needed to legalize the holding of the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse on September 28, 29 and 30, to provide for a temporary organization for the convention and to set the master minds of the party at work on a declaration of principles on which to appeal for votes in November.

A more perfectly working machine could not have been devised. State Chairman Herbert Pell was at the helm, but Mr. Murphy, Mr. Osborn,

(Continued on page four)

Slemp Would Retire, but His Constituents Say No

Only Republican Representative From Virginia Renamed at Party Convention

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

NORTON, Va., July 20.—C. Bascom Slemp, the unbeatable and only Republican Congressman from Virginia, was nominated for Congress by a convention of his party to-day over his protest.

Mr. Slemp announced several days ago that he would not again be a candidate for Congress on account of failing health. A telegram from him was read at the convention to-day. The delegates swept aside all attempts to nominate another man and every person in the convention shouted 'Slemp" when Chairman C. S. Pendleton called for the vote.

A boom for Pendleton started when Congressman Slemp's telegram was read, but it died a quick death when Pendleton said he wanted Slemp and no one else.

A feature of to-day's convention was the large number of women in attendance. There were several there with small children. It was said Mr. Slemp had endeared himself to the poor people in the district by his charities, and widows and mothers he had helped were solid for him.

Grecian Statue 2,000 Years Old Dug Up on Untermyer Estate

Buried three feet below a water main which had not been disturbed since it was laid thirty-eight years ago, workmen have found a statue declared to be "pure Greek and 2,000 years old," at Greystone, Samuel Untermyer's country place.

Isadore Konti, sculptor, after a careful examination yesterday, declared that in his opinion the work not only was real Greek, but it was too good to have been done by any but a master. The statue is of a woman and stands about 4 feet 6 inches without the head, which had been broken off.

The head was found first. Later the left hand was found, and still later the rest of the body, all intact. It was washed off and taken to the home of Albert Millard, superintendent of Greystone.

Last Tuesday afternoon Millard reported to the City Water Department that there was trouble with his water supply. Men were sent out and began digging in front of Millard's cottage.

It became necessary to dig under the big pipe itself and it was then that the diggers struck the head. A short time later the hand was found, and Tuesday evening they dug up the body.

The cottage originally was a farmhouse, separated from the main estate. It has not yet been determined who owned it, but forty years ago it was sold to John H. Waring, a manufacturer in Yonkers. Mr. Waring later sold the entire estate, including the farm, to former Governor Samuel J. Tilden and the latter's estate sold it to Mr. Untermyer.

No theory for the presence of the statue has been advanced, either by the police or by art experts who have seen it.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Act to Protect Workers; Illinois Is Ready, but Doubts Plan Will Help

Many Operators To Remain Idle

Commission Will Be Named by President to End Strife in Coal Field

National Guard troops were called out in two states yesterday to protect coal miners who are willing to respond to President Harding's call for fuel production.

Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania ordered out 1,100 men to guard the bituminous mines in southwestern Pennsylvania, and issued a proclamation calling on the people of the state to co-operate with the President in the production of coal "to avert a national peril."

Governor Davis mobilized more of the Ohio National Guard and put all troops in readiness to move quickly to regions where unrest threatens.

Acting Governor Sterling of Illinois promised troops to guard the mines but expressed doubt whether men could be obtained to operate the pits.

Governor Groesbeck of Michigan asked President Harding for permission to take over and operate mines.

President Harding announced that a coal commission would be formed later to adjust relations between miners and operators.

There has been no move by coal operators thus far to fall in line with the President's instructions to resume operations. Pennsylvania operators will make an effort in this direction, as will some Ohio companies, but others in Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and other states express the view that the mines cannot reopen.

Governor Sends Militia To Penna. Coal Fields

Sproul Calls on People to Co-operate With the President and "Avert a National Peril"

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 20.—Troops were ordered out by Governor William C. Sproul to-night for duty in the southwestern Pennsylvania bituminous coal fields. A regiment of cavalry, a machine gun squadron and a motor truck company of the National Guard were ordered to proceed to-morrow to points in the bituminous region.

At the same time the Governor issued a proclamation calling on the people of Pennsylvania to co-operate with the President of the United States in the effort to produce coal and "avert a national peril" and to preserve law and order.

The troops are units which had been ordered to the Mount Gretna encampment. They include the 104th Cavalry, with headquarters at Harrisburg; the Fifty-second Machine Gun Squadron, headquarters at Bellefonte, and Motor Transport Company No. 110, stationed at York. Colonel E. J. Stackpole jr., commanding the cavalry will be in command. State police and local authorities will co-operate with the guardsmen.

About 1,100 men will be in the field. Within twenty-four hours approximately 4,000 more will be at the Mount Gretna encampment in reserve, with 5,000 additional prepared for camp duty. An artillery regiment is also in camp near Tobyhanna and others are prepared to go to camp.

The Governor's action followed conferences with state officials, National Guard officers and coal operators, the latter assuring him of their desire to resume the mining of coal.

Move to Forestall Trouble

Orders for the troops to take the field were inspired by a desire to forestall any trouble which might attend the resumption of mining.

The Governor in his proclamation said "the time to stop disorder is before it starts," and for the first time in recent state history troops have been out for field duty without an outbreak of disorder having occurred. The co-operation of local authorities is bespoken, sheriffs and other officers having been sent copies of the proclamation.

Stations will be located by the troops in parts of Washington, Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Westmoreland counties, where they can easily reach any scenes of possible trouble by motor or horse.

Governor Sproul in a statement to-night said frankly that he was apprehensive of some outbreak such as had occurred in other states. He made it plain he considered the situation "threatening," and in his proclamation said the whole National Guard would be used to uphold the law. His proclamation declared marches and assembling of large crowds were forbidden and that the peace of the commonwealth and the rights of its citizens would be preserved, no matter what the cost.

As soon as the proclamation had been issued Adjutant General Beary