

Senate Votes, 39 to 26, for Free Hides

Boot and Shoe Leather Included; Worst Defeat in Tariff Schedule for the Finance Committee

Sixteen Democrats Join Republicans

Farm Bloc and Western Members Were Chief Supporters of Measure

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—America's bill for boots and shoes was saved from an enormous increase to-day by the decision of the Senate to keep the hides on the free list. The Finance Committee's amendment to the tariff bill to impose duties on raw and tanned hides was defeated, 39 to 26. Later, by vote, boots, shoes and shoe leather were put on the free list.

The battle over free hides was one of the hardest which has yet been fought out in the course of the tariff controversy. The Finance Committee suffered the worst defeat it has had since the tariff debate began twenty years ago in an article which caused at the time the wrath of both Senators McCumber and Ladd. Senators Woodworth and Calder both voted for free hides and against the Finance Committee. Senator Lodge was a leader in the fight for free hides. The vote followed:

FOR FREE HIDES—39
Republicans—23
Rephinghausen Pepper
Hall
Knox
Caldor
Curtis
McMillan
Bullington
Edge

AGAINST FREE HIDES—26
Democrats—16
Meyer
Gerry
Harvie
Hafin

AGAINST FREE HIDES—26
Republicans—19
Cameron
Curtis
Frank
Gardner
Hafin
Lent

AGAINST FREE HIDES—26
Democrats—7
Ashburn
Barnes
Caldor
Curtis
McMillan
Bullington
Edge

Lentoot Charges Combination
The feature of the debate was a speech for free hides by Senator Lentoot, in which he charged that a combination to get out of high rates existed in the Senate. He asserted a Senator would vote on rates he knew to be excessive in order to get rates which he wanted on products of his own state or locality.

When one looks at the imports of boots and shoes and shoes there can be but one conclusion, and that is that the 5 per cent ad valorem duty was put on as a bait to get votes for the tariff on hides. Our exports of boots and shoes exceed \$25,000,000, as against imports of a little over \$300,000, and yet this committee has proposed a 5 per cent ad valorem upon shoes.

The Senator referred to a bait, said Senator Stanford, of Oregon, "if that is true does he not think it is a poor method of attempting to purchase a trade for votes? If the manufacturer does not need it, why would New England Senators vote for a duty on hides?"

"So far as my judgment goes," replied Mr. Lentoot, "I do not think they would."

Capt. Honeywell Leads Bennett in Balloon Race
American Winner of International Derby Unless Belgian Is Still in the Air

GENEVA, Aug. 9. (By The Associated Press.)—The American entry, Capt. Gordon Bennett balloon race, ranks first in distance flown, according to the latest information received by the race committee. Major O'Gara, of the Westover, United States, and Lieutenant La Brousse, respectively, third and fourth in distance flown, were also in the race. The committee is still without information concerning the Belgian balloon.

A dispatch was received from Captain Honeywell today, saying he landed safely in a village east of Budapest. The time of his landing was not given. Some anxiety was expressed to-day over the fact that E. Demuyter, pilot of the Belgica, had not been reported from. Some of the experts expressed belief that the Belgica may have been driven far to the north and possibly across the Baltic Sea, into Scandinavian territory. Speculation is being made that Demuyter would be far ahead of all the other competitors.

Auto Runs on Sidewalk; Kills 18-Month-Old Baby
Gets Beyond Chauffeur's Control and Hurts Infant Against Building

Fluence Greenberg, eighteen-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Greenberg, 648 West 160th Street, today injured last night when an automobile, getting beyond the control of its chauffeur in West 164th Street, ran on to the sidewalk.

J. P. Morgan's Check Is Rejected by Italians

Customs Insist Financier Give Them Cash and He Is Forced to Get It

ROME, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to-day from Bolsano, on the Italian-Austrian frontier, said that J. P. Morgan, who was passing from Austria to Italy at the Brenner Pass, was asked by customs officials to deposit the equivalent of the Italian import duty on his motor car. The officials explained that the duty would be returned to him on his leaving Italy.

The dispatch said that Mr. Morgan was without money. He offered a check on his bank, but this was refused. He was forced to return to Innsbruck to obtain the necessary cash.

French Will Modify Plan To Avert Split

Rejection of Poincare Proposal to Put New Burdens on Germany Threatens Allied Parley Meeting May Come To End This Week

Lloyd George Calls His Cabinet to Discuss New Angles; Premiers Recess

By Wilbur Foxrest
From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Aug. 9.—When the financial experts at the Allied Premiers' conference here to-day rejected Premier Poincare's plan for dealing with Germany, grave fears were expressed in many quarters that an impasse had been reached that would disrupt the discussions and result in independent action by the French. The seriousness of the situation, however, was modified by the statement of a person close to Poincare that the French Premier Minister was ready to make decided concessions in order to maintain Allied unity.

The British do not share the French expectations that an agreement of any sort is possible. Premier Lloyd George has summoned his Cabinet to meet to-morrow afternoon to consider eventualities if the present meeting breaks up.

There are such gaping discrepancies in the official statements given out by the British and French to-night that it is necessary to summarize both.

British Deny Agreements
The British take the gravest view of the situation, saying that there seems to be little hope of an agreement when the premiers meet again, they refer to the French plan for dealing with Germany, in conversations with Poincare, agreed to the seizure of German customs and the exploitation of state property by the Allies. The British assert that there has been no agreement of any kind, however, and after putting a few questions to him the clerk to whom he had handed the certified check bearing the name of Robert Gair called to the police and had him arrested. He was paroled in his parents' custody.

Get Check Book for Stranger
Alexander lives at 40 Willow Place, Brooklyn. The man who sent him on the errand is a stranger to him. He first met Alexander Tuesday and sent him to the office of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company on Montague Street, Brooklyn, to get a check book.

Youth Aroused Suspicion
He sent Alexander into Clarke Bros. with instructions to say that Mr. Gair had sent him for the bonds and to bring the package they would give him to Mr. Gair. This meant that the suspicion of the teller at Clarke Bros. the stranger would have been in possession of the Liberty bonds in five minutes.

As a result of a three-hour conversation between Poincare and Lloyd George to-day, it was decided to refer Poincare's plan back to the committee of experts with the request that the points upon which the British and French are not in agreement be re-examined.

Lloyd George agreed to the French suggestion to collect 25 per cent of German exports at her frontiers, which was also agreed to by the British. The suggestion for taking over the state forests and mines in Germany favored only one point.

In the report of the experts' committee, the Belgians supported one phase of the French plan—Allied control of state-owned mines in the Ruhr region. The majority of the experts branded this proposal as "useless, except as a sanction." The suggested establishment of customs lines between the occupied area and the Ruhr region was rejected as undesirable. As recounted by the British spokesmen, the majority of the experts felt that no real moratorium would be afforded by remitting the present form of payment in equal amounts of paper money and a further aggravation of the German monetary situation.

Neither in the work of the conference itself nor in the many informal conversations among the principal delegates outside has there been any approach to an agreement. Although the Belgian delegates have been tireless in trying to reconcile the conflicting views between the British and French statesmen, there appears to be a fundamental difference between the British and French conceptions of the principle of "control" to be applied to German finances. While the British government insists on an unconditional moratorium to Germany, it pointed out on behalf of the British delegates that the idea of stopping payments here in order that payments may begin in Germany fails to equal the British definition of a moratorium.

WHITE SULPHURS SPRINGS—Glorious now for rest and sport. Golf, tennis, horseback, famous baths. Overnight from N. Y.—Adv.

Asks for U.S. Cutter To Board Rum Pirates

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Rum running on the Delaware River has reached such proportions that A. Lincoln Acker, collector of the port, to-day appealed to Secretary Mellon of the Treasury Department for a fast cutter to combat the smuggling.

Customs officials declare that liquor in large quantities is being brought in by crews as fearless as the pirate crews that sailed the seas in days gone by.

According to the customs officers, the liquor is brought over on tramp steamships, foreign ships and even vessels of the United States Shipping Board, which discharge their cargoes some distance below the port where the rum-running boats lie in wait.

Clerk Thwarts Forger's Scheme To Get \$30,000

Questions Boy With Certified Check at Clarke Bros. Bank and Finds He Is Dupe for Stranger

Same Man Believed to Have Made Two Similar Attempts Recently

A forger, more or less familiar with the business of Robert Gair, head of the Robert Gair Company, manufacturers of paper boxes, lithographers and printers, with several plants in Manhattan and Brooklyn, came near getting \$30,000 worth of Liberty bonds on a forged certified check yesterday and is said to have made two other similar attempts recently, one of which proved successful.

If he had sent an elder messenger than Alexander Joseph to Clarke Bros. bankers, at 154 Nassau Street, for the bonds they probably would have been turned over to him without question. Alexander is only thirteen years old, however, and after putting a few questions to him the clerk to whom he had handed the certified check bearing the name of Robert Gair called to the police and had him arrested. He was paroled in his parents' custody.

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Proformed To Buy Coal For New York

Bankers' Syndicate to Arrange Financing of City's Allotments So No Fuel Can Get Away

Must Be Paid For At the State Line

Gov. Miller Assured Week Ago That Money Would Be Available for Plan

An emergency syndicate of banks has been formed. It was learned yesterday, to provide funds for bringing to New York City every pound of coal allotted to it by the Federal fuel administration as soon as sufficient coal has been brought above ground to make allotments possible.

The syndicate was formed a week ago, a few days before the conference at Washington with the President, attended by Governor Miller and E. H. Outerbridge. Its purpose is to make sure that New York loses no fuel through lack of immediate funds to guarantee delivery at the time any allotment is made.

"Governor Miller was assured of a financial pool," Mr. Outerbridge said yesterday, "that would be able to handle all the coal the government should have to pay for, and the syndicate of banking institutions has been organized especially for this purpose. It was tentatively formed on the Tuesday before the Washington conference to provide at once certain means for assuring New York City of all the coal the government allotted to it without danger of its going to some other state because of failure to accept it promptly."

Must Pay at State Line
Under Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover's plans, the government will not be responsible for coal deliveries beyond the state line. Reaching the border, the coal must be paid for in a way that will prevent profiteering. The Chase National and Irving National banks are understood to be members of the syndicate. The ultimate consignee will be the administration of New York State until such time as a duly empowered authority could be created. According to the program of Governor Miller, the Legislature will be called together in special session on Monday night to emergency legislation provided not later than next Tuesday. The commission headed by Mr. Outerbridge will then relinquish its duties in favor of the administrator.

No Anthracite on Hand
Regarding the supply, it was said that there is not a single ton of anthracite coal available. All reserves, it was said, have been distributed, and "not a hatful" has been mined since April. Some small sizes, pea and buckwheat, are all that can be obtained and are sold at \$15 and \$18 a ton.

The government is not ready to allot any coal now. It is simply taking care of priority classes—public utilities, institutions and essential industries. The coal situation is rapidly being perfected in the coal districts, which will place all orders approved by the fuel administration. Letters of credit must accompany all orders. The district organizations, which will assign them to the various coal operators.

In the mean time coal will be doled out here in New York in small quantities. The dealers can scrape it together. This will not amount to more than a day-to-day supply at present to those who need it most.

With the country's normal 5,000,000 tons of coal in this period of the year, less the non-union soft coal mined during the four months of the strike, Secretary Hoover, it was said, will expect the Fuel Administration to continue no more than three months of the strike is settled.

Even if the strike were settled at once it would be impossible, it was declared, for New York to get more than half of its 8,000,000-ton requirements for the winter. This means that drastic action must be enforced in all directions to insure an even distribution and avoid suffering.

The New Jersey Coal Commission announced yesterday that Chairman Lewis D. Greer and John J. Farrell, the secretary, are going to Washington to obtain data that will enable them to fix prices for the New Jersey allotments. The banks there have requested that prices of this sort before financing arrangements are made.

Typewriting in Plane Duplicated By Radio on Keyboard on Land

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Typewriting in the clouds in an airplane while the efficient hand of radio duplicates letters on a keyboard at a land station miles away is the latest result attained by the Navy Department in tests being conducted at the naval air station here. Rear Admiral Moffett, chief of the division of aeronautics, disclosed to-day.

This new development will give to naval planes a means of almost error-proof communication with land stations or headquarters of the high command during war, and will likewise be of great value to commercial aviation, of the view of the naval air officers.

The business man of the future on a hurried trip by air from New York to Chicago, one official pointed out to-day, may soon be able to follow the quotations as they are reeled off from the stock ticker carried in the plane as readily as though he were seated at his desk in Wall Street. Passengers will be able to send messages from the air which are punched on the keyboard of an instrument in the plane and recorded automati-

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To Negotiate Settlement

As the plan stands, mine workers' officials are instructed to obtain a settlement by joint negotiation with representatives of the operators in the central competitive field territory, embracing the Pittsburgh district, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

The meeting to-morrow is expected to touch the terms of the settlement sufficiently to drop the strike and the basis for terminating the strike and the working conditions, which existed when the strike started.

Too Many Absentees
One outstanding fact to-day was that a settlement of the strike by the convening of a central competitive field joint conference, the time-honored method of settling the coal dispute, is out of the question.

A rough estimate made to-day shows the operator representation of the central competitive field states here is: Western Pennsylvania, 5,000,000 out of 11,000,000; Ohio, about 15 per cent; Illinois, the only state with official association representation here, 25,000,000 out of 33,000,000 annual tonnage, or about 75 per cent; Indiana, 5,000,000 out of 30,000,000 annual tonnage, or about 16 per cent; and Illinois, 6,200,000 out of 90,000,000 annual tonnage, or 6 per cent.

All combined, 42,000,000 tonnage, account for a little over one-fifth of the total tonnage of the coal states. It is called alternately the Gibraltar, or Spearhead, of the nation's bituminous coal mining industry, the central competitive field.

The Pittsburgh representation is only about 7 1/2 per cent, as the Freeport bituminous operators here are not yet a part of the central competitive field joint conference.

Mine workers' representation being completed, four-fifths of these are here to negotiate for striking mine workers with no operators with whom to negotiate.

National Plan Vanishes
Nor is the embry national conference, on which such high hopes were pinned Monday night, following the strike conference Sunday in Pittsburgh between President A. M. Ogle of the National Coal Association and President Lewis of the United Mine Workers, another developments, a likelihood.

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He has called a meeting, however, of the directors of the National Coal Association for Monday in New York City. Definite information has reached both operators and mine union officials here that the Pittsburgh coal operators' Association, wielding unexpected influence on the Indiana operators, which Mr. Ogle was unable to counteract, persuaded the Hoosier participants in what was to have been a conference to fix a national basic wage and country-wide working conditions.

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