

ADVERTISING WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

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# The New York Times

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1922

THE WEATHER  
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow;  
moderate temperatures;  
variable winds.  
Full Report on Last Page

## Line Owners to Accept Peace if Public Will Pay

### Ask Popular Mandate for Continuing 'War Wages' Till Apr., 1924, as Price of Anthracite Settlement

### Meet To-morrow For Final Decision

### Acceptance of Terms and Immediate Resumption of Production Forecast

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Anthracite operators took the first step toward surrender to the demands of the United Mine Workers to-day when they issued a request for a "public mandate" to justify the payment of the old wage scale until March 31, 1924, which is one year beyond the date to which they are willing to make a contract on their own responsibility.

Adjustment of the operators' conference was taken just before the statement was issued. The producers will meet again at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Then, if the operators are satisfied that the "mandate" has been given, the terms of the miners will be met and the hard coal suspension will be ended.

### But Problem Up to Consumers

Phrasing of the demand for a mandate is such that all those in touch with the situation consider the strike is now virtually settled. In effect, the operators say they will continue the old wage rate until 1924 if there is a public necessity for coal. They demand also an "urgent request" for coal from public authorities.

Phrasing of the statement is that it seeks to obtain popular approval of present high coal prices for the length of the contract to be made with the miners. The second year of the wage contract was the only real issue between the operators and the men. Now that the operators have indicated a willingness to extend the contract for a year instead of one, there is every indication that the whole dispute will be cleared up Saturday. The miners involved number 145,000.

Settlement of the controversy is certain, say the miners are concerned. The peace basis advanced by Senator Pepper in conferences in Washington last Tuesday involved no concessions for the miners. The second year of the wage contract was the only real issue between the operators and the men. Now that the operators have indicated a willingness to extend the contract for a year instead of one, there is every indication that the whole dispute will be cleared up Saturday. The miners involved number 145,000.

Ex-Senator Beveridge replies to La Follette's attack on the Supreme Court.

Text of Operators' Statement  
The statement issued by the operators to-day said:

We are faced with a demand for a continuation of the war wages beyond April 1, 1922. In order to bring about an immediate resumption of mining we have reluctantly agreed to continue the old wage rate until next April, but we have no alternative but to be justified in going further than that.

The numerous miners have gone back to work under the old scale until the present anthracite producers know of no reason why their men should not do the same thing, and want to be entirely satisfied that conditions warrant a longer period of the old wage rate for the anthracite miners.

"To continue the war wages beyond next April inevitably carries with it a continuation of present prices. The coal has protested against buying at these prices longer than is absolutely necessary. The operators taken to-day was to enable the operator to conserve the situation and to obtain, if possible, the best of both worlds, a continuation of the old wage rate for a longer period than the present emergency coal prices to which the public has already been accustomed."

Prior to the announcement that the operators had agreed to continue the old wage rate beyond April 1, 1922, the public necessities for coal and the urgent request of public authorities are such as to induce us to continue the old wage rate beyond April 1, 1922, this demand must come to us in the form of a public mandate. We will not enter into such a mandate, but we will enter into an agreement which will continue for longer than the present emergency coal prices to which the public has already been accustomed."

### McLean's Son, Dragged Overboard by Fish, Saved

Servant Leaps from Washington Newspaper Publisher's Yacht to Save Boy of Six

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
BAL HARBOUR, Md., Aug. 31.—Pulled from the water by a fisherman, a young boy was rescued by a servant named McLean, who was on a yacht with his father, when the boy was dragged overboard by a shark.

Breeden jumped into a rough sea and was almost drowned. He was pulled out by a fisherman. The boy was rescued by a servant named McLean, who was on a yacht with his father, when the boy was dragged overboard by a shark.

## Paris Agrees To Respite For Germany

### Reparation Board Decides to Permit Payments for Rest of 1922 To Be in Gold Treasury Notes

### Moratorium Put Up To Autumn Parley

### Compromise Is Result of Anglo-Belgian Accord; Berlin Delegate Pleased

By Wilbur Forrest  
Special Cable to The Tribune  
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PARIS, Aug. 31.—The Reparation Commission after a long sitting this evening unanimously decided to defer definite action on Germany's moratorium request, but to grant Germany a respite for the remaining cash payments due this year. This will be done by allowing Belgium to accept German treasury bonds as payment under one of two following named conditions: either with guarantees for the securities determined by the Belgian government or the transfer of a certain amount of gold from the Reichsbank to the Allies.

This decision was reached at 8 o'clock this evening. During the afternoon another decision was made to accept the German proposal to grant Germany a moratorium without new conditions. Sir John Bradbury, the British delegate, was beaten on this point by France and Belgium voting together and with the Italian delegate refraining from voting. This, according to the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, means refusal.

### Poincare Agrees to Decision

Although Premier Poincare agreed to the action of the Reparation Commission, the decision of the French government will not be known until tomorrow. Poincare said this evening immediately after the session of the commission that the question was decided at a meeting of the Council of Ministers and the text would be more carefully examined by the government.

"If the moratorium is not granted, the decision of the French government might appear theoretical since the Reparation Commission has admitted the acceptance of bonds instead of cash for the next year. But this is not theoretical, for if no moratorium is granted, the French government will be obliged to pay the reparations in gold. I understand the decision in this sense, but must examine the details to-morrow. At the same time, the whole situation will be discussed, but the next payment I can't be more Belgian than the Belgians themselves."

### Belgium to Ask Guarantees

It is stated in official circles in reference to backing up the German treasury bonds that Belgium will ask the same productive guarantees that Poincare demanded at the London conference. After the sitting of the commission Sir John Bradbury said:

"The moratorium is not granted, the decision of the French government might appear theoretical since the Reparation Commission has admitted the acceptance of bonds instead of cash for the next year. But this is not theoretical, for if no moratorium is granted, the French government will be obliged to pay the reparations in gold. I understand the decision in this sense, but must examine the details to-morrow. At the same time, the whole situation will be discussed, but the next payment I can't be more Belgian than the Belgians themselves."

### LOCAL

Public Service Commission orders 10-cent gas reduction throughout city and substitutes British thermal unit for 22-candle power standard.

Luther Boddy, negro gunman, goes to chair for killing detectives.

Cline to plead unwritten law; prosecutor seeks other motives for killing.

Thirty-five hurt when Hudson Tube trains run together in Jersey fog.

Rodolph Valentino uses movie company, declaring he gets too little publicity.

Board of Education asks \$95,000,000 for schools, \$4,700,000 more than last year.

Two arraigned on forged withdrawal permits of warehouse liquor.

East Side peddlers tell further of pushcart abuses by city agents.

## 3-Ply Steel Merger Violates Law, Trade Commission Says

### Midvale-Republic-Inland Consolidation Means Unfair Competition and Tends to Create Monopoly, Avers Report; Corporations Go On With Plans

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The proposed Midvale-Republic-Inland steel merger is an unfair method of competition in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act, according to a formal complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission to-day. Attorney General Daugherty some time ago advised the Senate that the companies involved were not acting in violation of the Sherman law. In a memorandum given out in connection with the complaint, Commissioner Gaskill calls attention to the fact that there is a broad distinction between the Sherman law and the Trade Commission act.

In announcing the complaint, the Trade Commission said:

"The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Philadelphia; the Republic Iron and Steel Company, New York City, and the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, are named as responsible in the complaint and are given thirty days within which to file answers. The answers will determine the issues which will be tried out in a formal manner, including the taking of testimony and evidence in support of the complaint and on behalf of the respondents. The date of hearing will be an announced later complaint recites that on or about June 1, 1922, the respondents entered into an agreement to merge their respective properties, businesses and interests into a common enterprise, and that the merger is being carried out. The merger agreement provides that the Midvale and Inland companies are to merge into one corporation under the laws of Delaware, the resulting corporation to be known as the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Inc. The assets and business, including stock, of each of the companies held or controlled by each of them. The new corporation thus formed is then to acquire the properties, assets and business of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, Inc. The Republic Iron and Steel Co. is a Delaware corporation having outstanding common stock of \$30,000,000 (Continued on next page)

## Jews, Aroused Tube Motorman By Slights, Will Blamed in Crash Appeal to Court

### Stoning of Synagogue and Ousting of Jewish Matron From Hotel Cause Sharp Protest in Boston

Four investigations are being made to determine the precise cause of the rear-end collision of two New York bound tube trains of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad yesterday morning in which thirty-five persons were injured. The crash occurred in a dense fog bank on the Kearny meadows, about a quarter of a mile east of Manhattan Transfer.

An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has charge of the tube trains while they are west of Summit Avenue station, said a strict compliance with operating rules by the motorman of the offending train would have prevented the accident. This, however, was not clear, as the result of being hurtled through the glass window in his cab and was reported unable to talk last night.

### Passengers 12 Cars

The trains involved were one that left Park Place, Newark, at 8 o'clock a. m., standard time, and another that left the same station at 8:07. Both contained six cars, all crowded with passengers on their way to New York offices. The motorman of the first train, running into a thick and ragged fog, proceeded cautiously. The second train passed Manhattan Transfer an automatic signal flashed a red warning to other trains approaching from the rear that the block of track ahead was not clear. The train proceeded cautiously, the train came upon a fuse flaring in the center of the track. A third train just ahead of the second was stopped by the signal. The motorman of the first train, seeing the red signal, instructed to stop when the lights shined against them. Motorman Burke stopped. All of his passengers were agreed on that the rule book also says that after stopping at a red light should on resuming proceed with caution, so that at any time he can stop his train within range of his vision.

Burke proceeded, alternating the speed of his train from time to time as it plunged into or out of a curtain of gray mist from the meadows. Burke had throttled down to about fifteen miles, according to his passengers, when the crash came. The front car of Burke's train received most of the shock. The steel vestibules in contact were blunted because of the fire-buckled and crumpled. The front car of Burke's train received most of the shock. The steel vestibules in contact were blunted because of the fire-buckled and crumpled. The front car of Burke's train received most of the shock. The steel vestibules in contact were blunted because of the fire-buckled and crumpled.

### Property Boycott Charged

The prime purpose of the organization, the Jews say, is to control property in the town, to prevent it from coming into the possession of the Jews and otherwise to deprive Jews of their rights in the community. One of the most active workers in the organization, the Jews declare, is G. Wallace Tibbets, a Boston banker and a candidate for the State Senate. The fashionable Cliff House, in Winthrop Highlands, the Jews say, is owned by the Winthrop Highlands Association. This hotel is the one from which Mrs. Alfred Kann, a young New York matron, was requested to leave when the management learned of her racial antecedents.

### Rejected Mexican Deputy Shoots Opponent Dead

Special Cable to The Tribune  
Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune, Inc.  
MEXICO CITY, Aug. 31.—A fist fight, which culminated in one deputy being shot and killed by another, interrupted to-day's session of the National Legislature's general assembly here.

Martin Barragan, whose credentials from the State of Michoacan were rejected in favor of his opponent, Torcuato Lemus, attacked the other deputy in the general assembly hall, first with blows and then with a pistol. He fired six shots. Lemus was killed instantly.

Several deputies witnessed the affair, but apparently caused little concern, as the meeting of the general commission went on at once in an attempt to complete the examination of newly elected deputies' credentials and both the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have been the scenes of personal encounters between elected candidates and their defeated rivals. Both houses will open to-morrow, with President Obregon delivering his inaugural address.

## Aerial Daredevil of Congress Buys Flock of Eleven Planes

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Representative Manuel Herrick, of Oklahoma, self-styled "aerial daredevil of Congress," has moved to defend his title against a number of other House members who have recently taken to flying. He sent word to-day to his office at the Capitol that he is now the owner of eleven planes and to serve notice upon everyone connected with the two legislative halls that "when you see a flock of yellow planes you'll know it's me."

Friends here of Mr. Herrick, who received nation-wide publicity as the result of his one man campaign against all forms of beauty contests with subsequent legal entanglements with a former Follies girl, as well as mothers, husbands and brothers, said that his wholesale venture into the flying game is a complete surprise. They guess range from some form of speculation in commercial aviation to the organization of an aerial circus.

## Gas Rate Cut 10 Cents for Entire City

### Commission's Order Includes Nassau County, Extra Reductions Are Made for Big Consumers

### British Standard Also Substituted

### Companies to Accept and Mergers Will Be Made to Effect Economies

A reduction in gas rates throughout the city and in Nassau County was ordered last night in the final decision announced by the Public Service Commission in the gas rate cases, which have been pending before that body practically since it took office on April 25, 1921. The reductions will amount to about 10 cents per thousand cubic feet for family consumption, with a material decrease in rates for the large industrial consumer.

The saving to the people of the city in gas bills, according to a statement issued by Chairman William A. Prendergast, will be approximately \$5,500,000 annually. The new rates are effective as of October 1.

The commission also announced the substitution of the British thermal unit system for the present 22-candle power standard. It was said at the office of the commission that the various gas companies were prepared to accept the order. Robert A. Carter, vice-president of the Consolidated Gas Company, issued a statement last night, however, in which he declared that the rates fixed by the commission were not adequate under present conditions for that company and its subsidiaries.

### Declares Rate Inadequate

The actual existing conditions as to the cost of coal, gas and labor do not warrant the reductions in rates prescribed by the commission, said Mr. Carter. "The commission has seen fit to base a present drastic reduction in rates on the hope for an uncertain improvement in conditions and decrease in fuel costs at some time in the future. An acceptance of the order, fixed at 10 cents per thousand cubic feet, would result in a 10 per cent reservation of all our rights should conditions become more serious, and the rates would be given a fair trial in good faith in the hope that two or more feet of gas would be required. In other words, the restoration of a higher rate would not be sought unless conditions urgently required it as a matter of last resort."

The Consolidated Gas Company controls seven subsidiary companies serving the largest sections of Manhattan and the Bronx and a present rate of \$1.25 is reduced to \$1.15, or a decrease of 8 per cent. The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, with five subsidiaries, serving the costliest section of Manhattan, the Consolidated, in Brooklyn and Queens, has its present rate of \$1.25 reduced to \$1.15. The rates of some of the subsidiary companies are reduced only five cents a thousand cubic feet, instead of ten cents.

### Benefit for Big Consumers

The rate of the Kings County Lighting Company, of Brooklyn, is reduced to \$1.40. Most of the companies in the greater city, under the new order, will now charge a maximum of \$1.15 per 1,000 cubic feet, graduated down to 75 cents for large industrial users. The maximum rate is charged for the first 100,000 cubic feet, for large consumers and graduated down to the minimum rate for users of 400,000 cubic feet or more.

The action taken by the commission will mean a per annum saving to the people of New York City of approximately \$5,500,000. This will be brought about by the reduction of the rates of the gas companies to their present level, and by their purpose to their present level, and by their purpose to their present level, and by their purpose to their present level.

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## U. S. Inquires Into Charges Against Consuls

### Diplomatic Recognition of Two Men at Newcastle, England, Is Revoked by British; Consulate Closed

### Subjects of Crown Forced to Take Shipping Board Vessels, London Asserts

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Cancellation of the exequaturs of American Consul Fred C. Slater and Vice-Consul Russel M. Brooks, at Newcastle, Eng., by the British government on the grounds that they coerced British subjects to patronize American Shipping Board vessels is being investigated by the State Department. It was officially disclosed to-day. The consulate has been closed by order of the Washington government.

The action of the government of Great Britain in withdrawing recognition in the case of the two American officials was said to be not unprecedented, and the British Foreign Office was declared to be wholly within its rights to terminate the services of any consular officer within its borders.

Mr. Slater has been transferred to Corunna, Spain, and Mr. Brooks has been sent to Dresden, Germany, to await the result of the investigation which American Ambassador Harvey has been directed to make of the case.

Notice of the cancellation of the permits was conveyed to the State Department through Ambassador Harvey and in a communication placed before Acting Secretary of State Phillips by the British Embassy here.

Complete details of the charge that Consul Slater and Brooks were unduly active in soliciting traffic for American flag vessels will be sought in the inquiry to be made by Ambassador Harvey. It was explained that one of the functions of American consular officers was to give assistance to legitimate American interests in expanding their trade in foreign countries, just as foreign consuls in American territory represent the interests of their nationals. It was said that this government has been in the past compelled to take steps to protect its interests when by the British to foreign consuls whose activities went beyond their authority.

LONDON, Aug. 31 (By The Associated Press).—The action of the British government in withdrawing the exequaturs for the American Consul Slater and Vice-Consul Brooks was taken, it is officially stated, after the American government was duly notified of such intention, partly under the terms of the Anglo-American Commercial Treaty of 1883 and partly under the recognized principle of international law that a government can withdraw the exequatur of foreign consuls whenever in its judgment it has reasonable cause for doing so.

In 1856 the American government similarly revoked the exequaturs of the British consuls in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, because they had allegedly helped to recruit for the British army in America.

"The Daily Express" gives the following account of the action from an authoritative American source: "Request was made by the British government a month ago that the two American consuls in Newcastle be charged with the violation of the Anglo-American Commercial Treaty of 1883, and that they be ordered to leave the city. It was alleged that they were using their influence to cause holders of British passports to the United States to travel by American steamship lines."

It was alleged they told passport holders they would have an easier time going through the customs and immigration examination when they traveled by the American line. An investigation was made by Consul Leslie E. Reed, of the Consul-General's office in London, and, after hearing witnesses, he reported that the charges were incorrect and the two consuls had not been guilty of such practices.

"Nothing, therefore, was done by the American government to remove the consuls, and the British government, at the end of a month from the time it made the charge, canceled the authority given by it to the two consuls. The United States government, therefore, closed the consulate at Newcastle and its duties are being carried out by the consul at Hull."

## Bonus Bill Passes

### 74 to 22; Harding Veto Will Beat It

### Senate Names Conferees and Leaders Promise Measure Will Go to the White House Next Week

### Party Lines Broken As Roll Is Called

### Land Reclamation and Foreign Debt Amendments To Be Insisted On

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Analysis of the vote on the soldier bonus bill, passed to-day by the Senate by a vote of 74 to 22, shows that it cannot be passed over the President's expected veto. The estimated cost of the bill, as given by Senator McCumber, chairman of the Finance Committee, is slightly less than \$4,000,000,000, not including the Smith-McNary land reclamation project which was incorporated in the bill and which will cost \$350,000,000.

Those voting for the bill included twenty-seven Republicans and twenty Democrats, and fifteen Republicans and seven Democrats voted against it.

Apart from the twenty-two voting against the bill ten Senators were paired against it and two who were absent and unpaired are against it. This makes a total of thirty-four, or one more than enough to sustain a veto. Under the circumstances there is no doubt that if the President vetoes the bill the veto will be upheld. Moreover, two or three of the Senators who voted for the bill to-day would not vote to override a veto. The roll follows:

### FOR THE BONUS—47

|           |          |              |
|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Brannan   | Reynolds | Nicholson    |
| Burton    | Robinson | O'Day        |
| Callahan  | Shaw     | Quinn        |
| Collier   | Stewart  | Stanley      |
| Conrad    | Swain    | Stewart      |
| Curtis    | Tamm     | Thompson     |
| Gooding   | McLean   | Watson, Ind. |
| Hill      | McCarthy | Wells        |
| Ashurst   | Kendrick | Sheppard     |
| Broussard | McKibbin | Finsons      |
| Callaghan | Pittman  | Finsons      |
| Fletcher  | Boyer    | Trammell     |
| Hammond   | Boyer    | Walsh, Mass. |
| Hitchcock | Boyer    | Walsh, Mon.  |
| Hitchcock | Boyer    | Walsh, Mon.  |

### AGAINST THE BONUS—22

|          |           |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| Hall     | France    | Phillips |
| Stewart  | Keays     | Smoot    |
| Callahan | Keays     | Smoot    |
| Edwards  | Nelson    | Stirling |
| Edwards  | Nelson    | Stirling |
| Dix      | Underwood | Williams |
| Myers    | Underwood | Williams |

### PAIRS

Harrell for, Du Pont against.  
Stanley for, Wainwright against.  
Jones for, Newberry against.  
Harris for, Page against.  
Speiser for, Newberry against.  
Quinn for, Warren against.  
Johnson for, Warren against.  
Harrison for, Moore against.  
Finsons for, Moore against.  
Norfolk for, Pepper against.  
Elkins for, O'Connell against.  
Elkins for, O'Connell against.  
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The vote was taken shortly after 3 o'clock, after four hours of speaking. The galleries were filled, many soldiers being present. When Senator Cummings, who was the Democratic leader in the vote, called the roll, announced the vote and the chair, contrary to the usual practice, did not seek to check it.

### Conferees Are Named

As soon as he could obtain recognition in conference, Senator McCumber moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference and that conferees be named. The motion prevailed and the conferees appointed were Senators McCumber, Smoot and McLean, Republicans, and Simmons and Walsh, of Massachusetts, Democrats. Senator Gerry was first named by the President to sign or veto, but he said he would be unable to do so.

It is the purpose of Senator McCumber, if possible, to secure an agreement in conference in a week and hurry the bill to the President to sign or veto. Republican leaders in favor of the bonus will urge the President to sign. As already indicated, if there is a veto, the bill will be overridden and the bill will be killed.

The conferees will lay aside the tariff for the bonus. In conference, the chief questions will be whether to retain the Smith-McNary land reclamation project in the bill, and also the Simmons provision to use interest on the foreign debt in meeting the bonus.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader, delivered a speech in favor of the bonus bill. He said he was ground that as between the man who bought his country and the man who was sold, there was a broad distinction, and that the soldier had met with a real injustice. The Senator said that because of this there is a very real argument in favor of some bill that shall give some justice to the soldier.

He contended the soldier had a moral claim both on grounds of compensation and grounds of justice. Referring to the fact that it had fallen on Congress to declare war, he said he believed this was right, that he would do it again, but he could not forget the feelings he had that he was sending men forth by law to fight for their country and if necessary sacrifice their lives.

"I could not go, but I voted to send other men," said Senator Lodge. "I think I was right, but it left a feeling with me from which I cannot recover. It leaves a feeling with me that if there is anything I, who could not go to the war, I shall do for the men who went to the war."

Senator Lodge said he had a deep sense of gratitude for what the soldiers did.

"I'm willing," he added, "to take the responsibility of doing the best in reason and justice that can be done. If I'm going to err, I prefer to err on the liberal side of the law."

He called the passage of this bill

## Bonus Program to Cost Nation \$3,245,659,481

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The cost of the McCumber soldiers' bonus bill passed by the Senate to-day is estimated by government experts to be \$3,245,659,481, exclusive of any appropriations that would be made under the \$350,000,000 land reclamation provision, but under that the government finally would recover these costs.

The experts' estimate is on the basis of 75 per cent of the veterans electing the certificate plan, 22 1/2 per cent the farm and home aid and 2 1/2 per cent vocational training.

The total of the certificate plan is placed at \$3,364,909,481; farm and home aid, \$412,425,000; vocational training, \$52,325,000, and cash payments to veterans receiving \$50 or less \$16,000,000.

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