was "commercializing the soldier," and said he would vote for it and he hoped it would become law.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, approved the utterances of Senator Lodge and advocated passage of the bill.

Strikes Cited by Sterling

Senator Sterling, of South Dakota, opposed the measure. Referring to the railroad strike, the coal strike and other troubles, he said:

"We are not in any condition to saddle any greater burdens on the American people than they now have to bear."

He asserted that the soldier who went abroad and served his country and who returned with health unimpaired and mind broadened "ought to consider himself the creditor of the nation rather than its debtor."

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, supported the bill and said he would yield to public sentiment throughout the country. He added that in those states where the bonus had been submitted to the people it had been approved by overwhelming majorities.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, gave his support to the bill, although he did not like the form of it. He criticised the President, Secretary Mellon and the Republican majority in Congress for repealing the excess profits tax.

"The bonus ought to be paid by the profiteers, who reaped the rewards of war," said Senator Reed.

The shortest speech of the day was by Senator Jones, of Washington, who said:

"I think I can better promote the passage of this bill by voting instead of talking."

Other speeches were by Senators Sutherland and Heflin for the bill and by Senators Owen and Watson, of Georgia, against it.

MacNider Issues Statement

Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, issued the following statement after the passage of the bonus bill:

"The Senate has fulfilled splendidly their pledge to the returned service men and women that they believed in and would fight for the principle of an economic adjustment for those who served with the colors. What is more important, the Senate has carried out the will of the nation. Wherever and whenever the people have had an opportunity to express themselves their answer has been unmistakable, with the majorities of from 3 to 1 to 8 to 1.

"The service men and women of America look with confidence to the Chief Executive to carry out the wishes of the people back home, fully considered and approved by those who represent them in Congress."

Veterans Get 3 Options In Senate Bonus Bill

Adjusted Service Certificates, Training for Vocations and Home Purchase Help Offered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Three optional plans are provided in the soldiers' bonus bill as amended by the Senate for veterans of the World War other than those whose adjusted service pay would not exceed $50. These would be paid in cash. The options are:

Adjusted service certificates, payable in twenty years or sooner at death and containing loan provisions.

Vocational training aid at the rate of $1.75 a day up to a total of 140 per cent of the adjusted service credit.

Aid in purchasing a farm or home, the total amount to range from 100 per cent of the adjusted service credit if the money were advanced in 1923 to 140 per cent of the adjusted service credit if the payment were made in 1928 or thereafter.

No allowance is to be made to any commissioned officer above the grade of captain in the Army or Marine Corps, senior lieutenant in the Navy, first lieutenant or first lieutenant of engineers in the Coast Guard or passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service or to any person having the pay and allowances, if not the rank, of any officer superior in rank to any of such grades. Nor is any allowance to be made to any individuals entering the military or naval service after November 11, 1918, the date of the armistice. In the case of enlistments after April 5, 1917, and before the armistice adjusted service credit is computed for time of service after April 5, 1917, and before July 1, 1919, in excess of sixty days.

$1.25 a Day Overseas Reward

Adjusted service pay, or adjusted service credit, would be figured on the basis of $1 a day for domestic service and $1.25 a day for foreign service, less the $60 paid at discharge. But in no event could the amount of the credit of the veteran who performed no overseas service exceed $500 and the amount of the credit of the veteran who performed any overseas service exceed $625.

Adjusted service certificates would have a face value equal to the sum of the adjusted service credit of the veteran increased by 25 per cent plus interest thereon for twenty years at the rate of 4½ per cent a year, compounded annually.

Until January 1, 1926, any national bank or any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any state, territory, possession or the District of Columbia would be authorized to loan to any veteran upon his promissory note secured by his adjusted service certificate any amount not in excess of 50 per cent of the total of the adjusted service credit, plus interest thereon from the date of the certificate to the date of the loan, at the rate of 4½ per cent a year.

Should the veteran fail to pay the principal and interest of the loan within six months after its maturity, the government would pay to the bank the amount of such principal and interest and take over the certificate. This would be restored to the veteran at any time prior to its maturity upon receipt from him of the amount paid by the government to the bank plus interest on that amount at the rate of 4½ per cent a year, compounded annually.

The rate of interest charged by the bank could not exceed by more than 2 per cent a year the rate charged at the date of the loan for the discount of commercial paper by the Federal Reserve Bank for the Federal reserve district in which the bank was located.

If a veteran died before the maturity of the loan the government would pay to the bank the principal and interest, and to the beneficiary named, or the estate of the veteran, the face value of the certificate less the amount paid to the bank.

After January 1, 1926, veterans holding certificates could make direct application through postmasters for government loans.

If such loan were made at any time not more than three years after the date of the certificate, it could not exceed 50 per cent of the sum of the adjusted service credit of the veteran plus interest at 4½ per cent a year from the date of the certificate to the date of the loan.

If the loan were made at any time more than three years after and not more than six years after the date of the certificate, the sum could not exceed 85 per cent of the adjusted service credit plus interest at 4½ per cent from the date of the certificate to the date of the loan.

If the loan were made at any time more than six years after the date of the certificate the sum could not exceed 70 per cent of the adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent plus interest at 4½ per cent from the date of the certificate to the date of the loan.

The veteran would repay the loan upon an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual installments sufficient to cover interest on the unpaid principal at the rate of 4½ per cent and such amount of the principal as would extinguish the debt within an agreed period not exceeding the life of the certificate.

If a veteran failed to make any payment when due, the Secretary of the Treasury at any time prior to the maturity of the certificate would cancel the note and restore the certificate to the veteran upon receipt of all installments in arrears, together with interest at 4½ per cent compounded annually, upon each such installment from the time when due.

In event of the death of the veteran before the maturity of the loan, the loan and note would be cancelled and the government would pay to the beneficiary named, or to the estate of the veteran, the face value of the certificate less the principal and interest on the government loan.

The certificate of a veteran would be cancelled only in case he failed to redeem it before its maturity, or if he failed to make any payments when due and such default continued to his death.

Preference in Reclamation Work

The land settlement aid option of the House bill has been stricken out and the Smith-McNary reclamation bill substituted. Under that measure veterans would be given preference in employment on reclamation projects and in obtaining homesteads on land reclaimed. They would be required, however, to pay for such homesteads without further government aid, on the same footing as other homesteaders. Settlement would be open to all veterans of the World War, the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection, and irrespective of whether they had received any compensation from the government under the bonus bill or other legislation.

The veterans' choice among the options proposed would be made by application filed with the Secretary of War, if he were serving in, or his last service were with the military forces; or with the Secretary of the Navy, if he were serving in, or his last service were with the naval forces. Such application might be made at any time after the passage of the bill and would have to be made personally by the veteran, except in the case of physical or mental incapacity, in which event it would be made by such representative of the veteran and in such manner as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy might jointly by regulation prescribe.

Author of Bonus Bill

Senator Porter J. McCumber is the framer of the measure passed yesterday, but his North Dakota constituents in the recent Republican primary refused to renominate him.

Mine Owners to Accept Peace if Public Will Pay

(Continued from page one)

statement was to be issued, the operators had been in conference at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel all day. Their meeting adjourned shortly before 3 o'clock this morning and the members of the policy committee got together again after an early breakfast.

Among those participating was S. D. Warriner, W. J. Richards, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company; C. W. Huber, of the same company; W. W. Inglis, of the Glen Alden Coal Company, and W. L. Connell, leader of the independents.

While the operators were trying to reach an agreement as to their program mine union leaders sat smiling in the corridors of the Bellevue Stratford Hotel. Several of the union chiefs set out for the ball game before the rain began. All the miners were confident that their terms would be met.

None of those who took part in the conference would discuss the statement issued. From other sources in close touch with the operators, however, it was made clear that there is no longer any question of a settlement on Saturday.

Senator Pepper who came here from Washington to-night, issued this statement:

"The negotiations between the anthracite operators and the mine workers were begun in response to the suggestions of President Harding. Since that time both parties have been engaged in an honest effort to adjust their differences.

"Senator Reed and I have merely endeavored to facilitate their deliberations. If we have been of any help it has been in the way of suggesting elimination of minor issues and such reasonable concessions of major issues as could be made without sacrifice of principle by either party. We have kept in contact throughout with Governor Sproul, Secretary Hoover and Secretary Davis.

"Back of us has been the consistent and powerful pressure exerted by the President in the interest of the suffering public. If an adjustment is reached it will be due entirely to the patriotic desire of both operators and mine workers to make generous sacrifices in order to meet the President's views.

"As soon as production is resumed both parties may be counted upon to work out a permanent basis for future adjustments to the end that there be no more ruinous interruption of business or threat of widespread suffering."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Secretary Hoover, expressing hope that the anthracite strike would be settled within twenty-four hours, said that in the event of a settlement the problem of distribution of anthracite must be taken hold of immediately and distribution of hard coal forced to provide as nearly as possible for the needs of consumers.

Coal Men Ask Rehearing of Coronado Case

Action Is Brought in Effort to Enforce Verdict for Damages That Was Returned in Lower Court

Question of Intent Vital

Operators Insist That Purpose to Interfere With Interstate Trade Was Proved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Petition for rehearing of the famous Coronado coal case, in which the United States Supreme Court recently laid down a far-reaching construction of the suability of organized labor, although not incorporated, was filed to-day with the court by John W. Davis, as counsel for the coal companies involved. No action will be taken on the petition until the court reconvenes in October.

The original proceeding was a civil suit instituted by the Coronado and other coal companies against the United Mine Workers of America, District 21, and local unions of that organization and individual members, for treble damages caused by destruction of property during the strike of 1916. The Supreme Court, in a decision rendered June 5, 1922, sustained contentions of the coal companies that the mine workers' union and other unincorporated labor organizations were suable, but set aside the award of damages made by the lower Federal courts.

Misconception of Facts Alleged

"Essential mistakes and misconceptions of the facts" by the Supreme Court were stated as grounds for a rehearing, the petition asserting that "when the principles of law announced by the court are applied to the facts actually appearing in the record" the judgment against District 21, as rendered by the lower courts, must be affirmed, and probably also the judgment against the United Mine Workers of America.

The Supreme Court set aside the award of damages on the ground that the national union of the United Mine Workers had not been shown to have authorized or participated in the strike, and because the evidence did not warrant the jury in finding that the officers of District 21 were actuated by an intent to restrain or monopolize interstate commerce.

The jury which heard the evidence, the petition for rehearing pointed out, had rendered a verdict against the United Mine Workers and the other defendants, and the judge which heard the evidence and saw the witnesses stated that the evidence established "overwhelmingly" that "District 21 had been actuated, primarily and solely," by an intent to restrain interstate commerce.

The announcement by the Supreme Court that its examination of the "pivotal" feature of the case, the petition continued, developed no evidence which satisfied it that the object of the destruction of property was to restrain interstate commerce showed a "marked diversity of opinion" which could only arise "if on one side or the other there was a failure completely to grasp all the essential facts."

The "cardinal" issue in the case is stated to be that of intent, and "to demand that it (intent) shall be shown by 'open' declarations of those concerned," the petition asserted, "is to require what can rarely be supplied in any proceeding . . . least of all in one involving a conspiracy."

Cost of "Living Wage" Set at $11,300,000,000

Pay of 17,000,000 Workers Involved in Proposed Plan, Labor Board Is Told

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—"Proper wages" for "underpaid workers" in the United States would mean a wage increase of $11,300,000,000 a year for 17,000,000 laborers, according to W. Jett Lauck, statistician for railroad labor unions.

This was revealed while Mr. Lauck was testifying before the United States Railroad Labor Board to-day, when he was called as a witness in the hearing resulting from the demand of 400,000 trackmen for a minimum "living wage" of 48 cents an hour.

The expert was going through long lists of living budgets when he said that if a living wage should be established in all branches of American industry it would mean an increase in pay of from 22 to 34 per cent for those classes of labor now receiving the smallest wages. He was interrupted by Jacob Aronson, an attorney representing the New York Central Railroad, a party to the dispute now before the board.

"Will you agree there are 17,000,000 workers of that class in the country?" the attorney asked.

"Yes," the witness answered.

"And one-tenth of that number are employed by railroads?" the lawyer pursued.

Mr. Lauck agreed, and the attorney pointed out that the increases suggested by the statistician would aggregate $11,300,000,000 a year for laborers and the increase to railroad laborers would be $1,300,000,000 a year.

$125,000 Asked in Fire

Four suits to recover damages aggregating $125,000 were filed yesterday in the Circuit Court in Elizabeth, N. J., against Abraham and Jacob Pinkus, owners of a building at 200 Second Street, Elizabeth, which was burned August 21, with the loss of four lives. The plaintiffs allege that the owners failed to provide suitable fire escapes as required by law and failed to meet the requirements of the law as to keeping lights in the hallways.

Andrew Guariello seeks to recover $25,000 for the death of his stepmother, Giovannina Guariello, and $25,000 on behalf of his stepbrother, Anthony, for the loss of the latter's brother, Pasquale. Giuseppe Schittullo is suing for $25,000 as administrator of the estate of Vincent Schittullo, who died in the fire, and Joseph Zollorelli, who is still in Elizabeth Hospital, suffering from injuries received when he jumped from a third-story window, wants $50,000.

Flywheel Whirls Stick Through Man's Heart

Arthur T. Reno, of 774 East 165th Street, was using a stick to adjust a pulley attached to a flywheel in the lumber mill of Wilson & Adams Company, at Mount Vernon, yesterday, when the stick got caught in the wheel. As the wheel revolved the stick pierced his heart, causing almost instant death.

Reno had been an employee of the company for eighteen years.

Public on a Coal Strike; Refuses to Pay High Prices

Nation's Attitude May Force Down Fuel Cost; Retail Dealers Throughout Country Have No Orders; 500 Loaded Cars on One Track With No Demand

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Indications are growing that the public is on a coal strike, refusing to pay advanced prices. Similar tactics brought down the price of clothing, shoes and various other commodities after the war, and might have the same effect now but for the fact that winter is not far distant.

Retail dealers are refusing to stock up at present prices, saying they have no orders. In one district in Illinois last night 500 cars of coal stood on the track with no demand. Prices generally throughout the country are from $3 to $7 a ton higher as a result of the strike. Here are prices and conditions at various points:

Cleveland—Soft coal, $3 a ton higher than last year.

Indianapolis—West Virginia mine run selling at $10 a ton, an advance of 25 cents over last year.

Chicago—no anthracite in market. Last stocks sold at $19 a ton, as against $15 a ton in June; best soft coal, $10.50 a ton, an advance of $2 over pre-strike prices; Pocahontas selling at $11.50; sold at the mine last April at $1.75; May shippers offered $2.25 and Hoover fixed a maximum of $2.50.

St. Louis—soft coal, $8.50 a ton, an increase of seventy-five cents.

Springfield, Ill.—retail prices $1.25 more than last year.

New York—soft coal $10-$11 a ton, an increase of 100 per cent. No anthracite is available.

Harrisburg, Pa.—coal $2.75 to $5 higher than last year.

Pittsburgh—coal $2 a ton higher at the mines.

Albany—soft coal $13.65 a ton; no advance over last year.

Birmingham, Ala.—no material advance over last year; coal plentiful.

Knoxville, Tenn.—coal retailing at $10 a ton, a slight increase.

Durham, N. C.—Prices have jumped from $11 to $15 a ton in the last two weeks.

With a general resumption of mining, it is said, prices would recede but for the rail strike, which seriously hampers deliveries.

Steel Merger Violates Law, Report Asserts

(Continued from page one)

par value and $25,000,000 par value of preferred stock, and owns and operates plants at Youngstown and Niles, Ohio; Newcastle and Sharon, Pa.; Thomas, Ala.; East Chicago, and Muncie, Ind., and Moline, Ill., for the manufacture of crude, semi-finished and finished iron and steel products.

"The Inland Steel Company is a Delaware corporation with outstanding capital stock of over $25,000,000 par value, and operates plants in Indiana Harbor, Ind., and Chicago, Ill., for the manufacture of crude, semi-finished and finished iron and steel products.

"Of the thirty-five or more separate corporations which will be brought under one control by the Midvale-Republic-Inland merger, the complaint recites the names and locations of some twenty-one companies controlled by the Midvale company, some eight controlled by the Republic company and some six controlled by the Inland company. Each of the three merging companies is in itself an integrated company, owning or controlling subsidiaries engaged in the mining and selling of iron ore, coal and limestone, and in the transportation of these raw materials to the panies, for manufacture into crude, semi-finished and finished iron and steel commodities, and each of the merging companies is an important factor in making the market prices of such proudcts and commodities in all sections of the United States, and particularly in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois.

Tend to Monopoly

"The products of each of the merging companies and their several subsidiaries are in direct competition one with another in interstate commerce, and are also in direct competition with the products of other corporations not affected by the merger, but engaged in similar lines of industry.

"The gist of the complaint is that the commission, after preliminary inquiry conducted by it, has reason to believe that the merger or consolidation of these three competing complants of the several merging companies, which will center the control of some thirty-five corporations in one group, will eliminate competition between the companies, lessen competition and restrain trade and tend to create monopoly in iron and steel products in interstate commerce, particularly in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois."

Draws Distinction

In his memorandum giving reasons for signing the complaint Commissioner Gaskill says:

"The Sherman law is both a declaration that restraint of trade and monopoly are contrary to public policy and a prohibition of the use of certain specified methods of accomplishing either of the unlawful objects.

"This definition of unlawful methods is a limitation upon the scope of that law. And so, in a great body of decisions upon the Sherman law, the judicial function is concerned with the question of method rather than object, to determine whether the method under examination is within the limitations created by the legislative definitions.

"Under the Federal trade commission act, on the contrary, the question is solely related to the nature or character of the object. If that is unlawful it matters not what the method used to accomplish it may be. This is the great and controlling distinction between the two laws."

Thomas L. Chadbourne, counsel for the Midvale-Republic-Inland steel combination, said in New York last night that the Federal Trade Commission's report, disapproving the merger, would not halt negotiations.

"Inasmuch as the Attorney General has reported favorably on the proposed merger and all of the eminent counsel whose opinion has been sought have approved the project as entirely legal, the three interested concerns have authorized me to announce that they intend to proceed with the necessary steps to make the project effective."

Mr. Chadbourne was unable to say whether the plan would be consummated in all details as originally drafted or with some modifications.

Raffle for Coal Prize Is Won by Rival Dealer

Nyack's Old Home Week Is Saved by Winner's Offer to Put It Up Again

The good people of Nyack, who are celebrating Old Home Week, decided that it would be timely and conducive to the genial warmth of fellowship if they raffled off some coal—to say nothing of the profit to be derived for some charity. Gregory & Sherman put up a season's supply of coal as the prize.

They had the raffle Wednesday night and the atmosphere kept getting warmer and warmer all day yesterday, starting far above the geniality point.

The trouble was that the winning chance, price ten cents, turned up in the possession of Fred Geist, a coal dealer who is a competitor of Gregory & Sherman. Last night Mr. Geist announced that he would give the coal to the Old Home Week committee to be raffled off again and Nyack began to cool off and wonder whether Gregory & Sherman were going to win their coal back.

Gas Rate Cut 10 Cents for Entire City

(Continued from page one)

the political side of the present city administration.

80-Cent Gas Impossible

"The commission believes the rates now provided to be the most advantageous that can, with reason, be fixed at this time. They have been forced upon the companies. It therefore asks the public to have confidence that they represent the best that can be done. It bases its belief upon the investigations which it has made and which it considers to have been thorough and fair. It has the advantage of having worked upon and based its action upon facts. In order that no one need be deceived by the demands that have been made by some of the city authorities for a return to the 80-cent rate, we wish to say to the public in all candor, and as a statement of fact, that there is no company in the City of New York that can afford to sell gas at 80 cents at this time.

"The cost of producing and distributing gas, without taking into consideration certain taxes and a return upon investment, amounts to more than 80 cents. If, in the face of what is the Commission's positive knowledge on this subject, there should continue to be any recurrence of a demand for the 80-cent rate at this time it will be evident that those indulging in it have no other thought than to deceive the public for their own selfish motives. The Commission would be delighted to offer the people of New York a lower rate than the one now fixed, and will be prepared to do so when a lower rate can be justly fixed. But we want the public to know the facts."

Mergers Already Begun.

It was said at the office of the commission that the Consolidated began its merger yesterday by taking over the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, one of its subsidiaries. The other companies controlled by the Consolidated include the Central Union Gas Company, of the Bronx; the Northern Union Gas Company, of the Bronx; the New York Mutual Gas Company, of Manhattan; the Standard Gas Company, of Manhattan and the Bronx; the New Amsterdam Gas Company, of Manhattan, and the East River Gas Company, of Long Island City, Queens.

The subsidiaries of the Brooklyn Union system include the Newtown, Richmond Hill and Queens, Jamaica, Woodhaven and Flatbush gas companies.

The present rate charged by various companies and the reduction made by the Public Service Commission's order follows:

Company	Present rate	Rate now fixed by commission
Consolidated Gas	$1.30	$1.15
Central Union	1.20	1.15
Northern Union	1.20	1.15
New York Mutual	1.20	1.15
Standard	1.20	1.15
New Amsterdam	1.30	1.15
East River	1.20	1.15
New York and Queens	*1.25	*1.15
Bronx Gas and Electric	1.30	1.15
Brooklyn Union	1.35	1.15
Newtown	1.15	1.15
Richmond Hill and Queens	1.20	1.15
Jamaica	1.20	1.15
Woodhaven	1.20	1.15
Flatbush	1.15	1.15
Queens Borough	1.40	1.30
Brooklyn Borough	1.35	1.30
New York and Richmond	*1.25	*1.20
Kings County	1.40	1.30
Westchester	1.25	1.15

*And 75 cents service charge.

Miner Indicted in Herrin Massacre Gives Self Up

President of Union's Local Takes Leave of Wife Seated in Automobile

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

MARION, Ill., Aug. 31.—Otis Clark, a miner indicted by the Williamson County special grand jury for the murder of C. K. McDowell, mine superintendent, surrendered here to-day. Attorney General Brundage ordered that he be taken into custody at once by deputy sheriffs. Attorneys for Clark refused to announce what steps they will take to obtain his release.

Clark surrendered while three deputy sheriffs were searching for him. He is president of a local of the miners' union, and employed as a weigh checker. He lives in Goreville, twelve miles south of Marion. He is the first man to be in custody as a result of the special grand jury investigation.

Before Clark went to the jail he bade goodby to his wife, who sat in an automobile on the public square. Frank Farrington, president, and other officials of the Illinois miners' union, accompanied Clark and his attorney to the courthouse. State's Attorney Duty, after conferring with them, refused to make an agreement for amount of bonds for the immediate release of Clark.

Farrington and other miners' union officials departed after conferring with attorneys who are to direct the defense of union men who may be tried as a result of the grand jury investigation. These officials will attend the state convention of their organization in Peoria next week. Mr. Farrington indicated that some action will be taken by the union on the Herrin situation at that time.

"Organized labor is on trial here as well as individuals," said Mr. Farrington. "The union will have to defend these men. That's what bringe the union to trial."

Man-Size Man Needed for Fuel Job, Says Miller

Governor May Announce His Choice To-day; Edward Stettinius Suggested as a Probable Selection

State Coal Price Raised

Action of Mine Owners May Result in Cancellation of 100,000-Ton Order

Governor Miller's choice for the post of State Fuel Administrator, to whom will be delegated the task of averting a possible coal famine, probably will be a man of nation-wide prominence in the business or industrial world.

After a day passed in conference the Governor said last night he hoped to be able to announce the name of the appointee to-day. He indicated quite plainly the type of man he had in mind.

"I am looking for a man's size man for a man's size job," he said. "The man I am looking for will not think of salary."

It was believed from this that the place was being kept open for a man of such outstanding prominence and commanding position that he can obtain the co-operation of all departments of the state and city governments and of all others with whom he will be called on to deal officially.

Edward R. Stettinius Suggested

One of those with whom Governor Miller was in conference yesterday is thought to fit this description, and the fact that he had been closeted with the State Executive for some time gave color to the belief that the post had been offered to him. He is Edward R. Stettinius, a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. In 1918 Mr. Stettinius, at the request of President Wilson, undertook the reorganization of the War Department. Neither Governor Miller nor Mr. Stettinius would discuss their meeting, nor would the Governor mention any of the names of those he had under consideration.

In his talk with newspaper men yesterday Governor Miller made it plain that he was completely taken up with the fuel question, even to the exclusion of politics. "I have my mind on fuel at this time," he said, "politics is taboo. When I find the man I want I'll put him in control of all fuel; that means coal, wood and fuel oil. As soon as he assumes charge his job will be to run the whole thing and my job will be to stand behind him to the fullest extent."

Price Raised on Emergency Fuel

Because of an attempt by mine owners to add between 50 and 40 per cent to the price of the first shipment of 40,000 tons, the emergency purchase by the State Fuel Commission of 100,000 tons of soft coal may be abandoned, it was learned yesterday. Transit Commissioner Leroy T. Harkness reported that telegrams from the coal companies quoted prices $1 in excess of the Hoover fair price agreed upon, with an additional 8 per cent brokerage fee.

Chairman Eugenius H. Outerbridge of the Fuel Commission promptly wired to the coal companies that the shipments would be accepted only at the original price of $3.50 and $4.50 a ton, depending on the location of the mine. The soft coal situation has improved so materially within the last few days that Mr. Harkness declared the commission would be quite content to have the 100,000-ton order canceled rather than submit to what seemed to be an attempt at profiteering.

This optimistic view with regard to the soft coal situation was expressed also by Governor Miller.

Household Fuel Chief Problem

"I am not concerned about the bituminous situation at all," he said. "That will clear itself, but filling the needs of the householder is the problem. This is especially true of the poorer sections in the cities, where the people cannot take care of themselves or protect themselves. They will suffer unless something is done.

"Those living in the outlying sections—in the rural districts—can burn wood. Unfortunately there is a provision of the state constitution which prohibits the cutting and hauling of wood from the state forest reserves, but the natives of those sections will be able to find other timber for heating purposes.

"There is hope now that the anthracite situation will be cleared up within the next few days, although I have no private advices and know only what has appeared in the public prints regarding the progress made in the negotiations. I would suggest to whoever has any anthracite coal on hand that such supplies be saved for the very coldest days of the winter. Substitutes should be burned during the milder days of the winter season."

Mr. Harkness was confident that New York State could handle its distribution problem, but doubted the value of the most perfect and effective organization within the state as long as there is no Federal control of the situation. "At the present time," he said, "we're hitched up to an empty wagon."

Rahway Veterans Offer Aid in Coal Shortage

Answer Mayor's Attack on Their Lack of Public Spirit by Naming Fuel Committee

The American Legion Post of Rahway, N. J., announced yesterday it would have a committee ready by Wednesday night to act with the municipal authorities in rationing and distributing coal if such action became necessary.

The announcement was in reply to a challenge issued by Mayor James B. Furber of Rahway, a Socialist. When the Legion post criticized him for refusing to march in the Memorial Day parade he retorted that the Legion had no real interest in public welfare, repeating the remark recently and adding that if it had it would take charge of the coal situation.

"The Legion will take steps," said Samuel R. Morton, post commander, "to prove to its own satisfaction, to the satisfaction of the public and even to the satisfaction of Mr. Furber that the remark was uncalled for and unwarranted.

"The Legion men believe that this offer of the Mayor's is merely a case of passing the buck. However, we accept this offer. The Legion post is ready to appoint a committee to work in co-operation with city officials in solving the coal shortage problem here. Furber wants us to take the whole burden. But we feel that the city officials necessarily must have some part in preparing coal distribution plans, because the city authorities are the only ones with legal power to take drastic action in rationing coal if such a step becomes necessary."

Union Officers Ousted For Santa Fe Walk-Out

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31.—Removal from office of one general chairman, three local chairmen and eight officers of subordinate lodges of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in California and Arizona, as a result of the recent walk-out which compelled the suspension of train service on the Coast lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, was announced here to-day by John Bannon, vice-president of the trainmen's brotherhood.

Rail Disorders Grow as Reds Face Round-Up

Bridges Dynamited and Workers Are Attacked Throughout the Western and Southern States

3 Held in Chicago Plot

Detectives Uncover Plan to Wreck Express on N. Y. Central Near Gary

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Disorders and the damaging of railroad property by burning and dynamiting bridges on several lines marked the strike of the shopmen throughout the country. Workers were attacked and guards at various points reinforced.

Eight trestle bridges on the St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad between Texarkana and Stamps, Ark., were set afire at almost the same time about 3 o'clock this morning. Only three of the structures were damaged seriously, the other five being merely charred.

Local officials of the "Cotton Belt" Line, as the road is called, say the blazes must have been of incendiary origin. The bridges were repaired today, but it will be several days before the line is reopened. The longest of the damaged bridges was 1,000 feet and the shortest about 200 feet long.

Arrests and a general house-cleaning of radicals among striking railroad shopmen were promised to-day by police, following the arrest of three men in Chicago, in an alleged plot to dynamite the "Western Express" of the New York Central Railroad between Gary and Chicago. The supposed plot to blow up the train was unearthed by railroad detectives posing as strikers. Frank H. Hartman, 4217 Wentworth Avenue; J. J. Boyle, 5120 South Union Avenue, and C. A. Lagham, 4848 Langley Avenue, are under arrest.

Seek to Find Dynamite

The men are being questioned in an attempt to learn if others were connected with the plans to wreck the train and also to find the location of the dynamite which was to have been used. This is said to be hidden either in Chicago or Gary. According to the investigators, the wreck was first supposed to take place Tuesday, but the arrest of four men in connection with the Gary wreck postponed the deed.

An explosion of dynamite on the main line of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad at Arlington Heights, a suburb of Cincinnati, derailed the tender of a work train. A passenger train had passed a few minutes before the explosion.

An attempt was made to blow up the commissary of the Illinois Central Railroad at Paducah, Ky. The explosion blew a hole in the ground near the building.

Switch Tampered With

A fast train on the Chicago & Alton ran into an open switch at Cayol, Ill., near Bloomington. Investigators said the switch showed evidence of having been tampered with.

Attempts to blow up the tracks of the Chicago & Alton and a bridge on the same road near Alton, Ill., were discovered when two cans of dynamite were found by a section crew.

Automobile loads of police patrolled districts in Algiers, a suburb of New Orleans, where fires have occurred in the homes of railroad workers. Police reported almost constant firing in railroad districts and between thirty-five and forty assaults since the shopmen's strike began.

Reedy Booth, a guard on the Southern Railway, died in a hospital at Augusta, Ga., from wounds received when he and another guard were attacked. His companion, R. M. Foster, was killed. The men were shot and cut with knives.

Arrested for Strike Attack

Walter Adams, a striking carman, was arrested at Memphis, Tenn., on a charge of highway robbery and an attempt to commit murder, the charges growing out of an attack on a special agent of the Union Belt Line Railway.

A jury at Shreveport, La., returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Richard Koenig, a carman, charged with participation in the abduction and flogging of a car checker and a guard for the V. S. & P. Railway on the night of August 16.

The homes of two railroad workers at Council Bluffs, Iowa, were stormed with bricks and at Clinton, Iowa, a non-union worker was beaten and United States Marshal Jap Pickett was slugged.

Guards on the Northern Pacific at Missoula, Mont., were reinforced by a squad of deputy United States marshals following an attack on a bunkhouse where twenty-five workmen were asleep. Although a volley of shots was fired into the bunkhouse none of the sleeping men were injured.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge which spans the Susquehanna River between Havre de Grace and Perryville has been placed under extra guard and is being illuminated at nights by powerful searchlights to protect it against damage.

Claims $300,000 Estate Five Years After Chicagoan Dies

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Claim to the $300,000 estate of the late Charles F. Swigart, who was a Chicago alderman, was made to-day in probate court by Mrs. Ena Welch, of New Jersey, setting forth that she was Swigart's daughter. Swigart died five years ago, supposedly leaving no heirs except a sister, who was an inmate of a state hospital. The estate was awarded to the sister.

Mrs. Welch's attorney said that she had lived with her father until her marriage. She was the alderman's only child, according to the petition, which requests the proof of heirship established by the claimant's aunt to be set aside.

Wharton Calls Dual Interest Charge a "Lie"

Labor Member of Railroad Board Furiously Denies That He also Acts as Head of Striking Shopmen

Office Merely Honorary

Albert Phillips Also Alleged to Combine Federal Post With Union Leadership

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A. O. Wharton, one of the three labor members of the United States Railroad Labor Board, to-day vehemently denied a charge that he is serving not only as a member of the Labor Board but also as president of the striking railroad shopcrafts organization. His attitude prior to and during the strike has been friendly to the strikers, and there has been considerable talk regarding his stand as an unbiased member of the board.

The charge was made in the September 2 issue of "The Independent." The magazine also charged that a public member of the board has said "the shopmen's strike was engineered from inside the Labor Board."

With reference to this allegation Mr. Wharton said:

"Whoever makes that charge is a damned liar, and I want you to use these words."

Election Only a Formality

Mr. Wharton, who was president of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor from 1912 to 1920, when he was appointed to the Labor Board, said that at the organization's convention here last April he was re-elected president, but that this merely was a formal tribute in appreciation of past services.

"It was specifically understood," asserted Mr. Wharton, "that I was not to serve as head of the organization so that I was not to do anything that conflicts with my duties as a member of the Labor Board."

Bert M. Jewell, who has been known as president of the shopmen's organization, was elected vice-president at this convention, Mr. Wharton said, adding:

"But it also was understood that Mr. Jewell was to be president, and therefore F. J. McGrath was elected as a second vice-president.

"As soon as I was formally notified of my election I wrote a letter to Mr. Jewell in which I refused to serve, but thanked the organization for the vote of confidence. This is a matter of record."

Phillips Case Also Cited

It also is charged that Albert Phillips, another labor member of the Railroad Labor Board, is vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. Mr. Phillips is at present in California. Mr. Wharton said he knew nothing of the circumstances under which Mr. Phillips might have taken such office.

Section 306 of the transportation act, under which the Labor Board was created, provides that no member of the board shall be actively connected with any labor organization or any railway enterprise, but adds that he shall not be "required to relinquish honorary membership in or his rights in any insurance or pension or other benefit fund maintained by any organization of employees or subordinate officials or by a carrier."

Excursionist Drowns at Pier; Boy, 5, Is Rescued

Stumbles Into East River With Child He Carries in Arms From Steamer

Bernard Flean, thirty years old, of East Seventy-sixth Street, was drowned in the East River last night when he fell off the pier at the foot of Sixty-second Street while carrying five-year-old John Ryan, of 224 East Seventy-sixth Street. They had just left the steamer Grand Republic, chartered by the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic for an excursion on Long Island Sound.

The screams of Mrs. Molly Ryan, mother of the child who fell in the water with Flean, attracted Joseph Genovese, 1105 First Avenue, one of the excursionists. Without stopping to take off his coat, Genovese dived off the pier and rescued the boy. He swam around for ten minutes without finding any trace of Flean.

Mrs. Ryan picked up her son, who was unconscious, and ran with him in her arms to Flower Hospital, three blocks away. There the child was resuscitated by Dr. Bernstein and taken home.

Flean came to this country recently from Ireland. It is believed he made a misstep while stumbling along the wet, slippery pier. It was raining at the time.

Board Sells Cargo Carrier

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation announced to-day the sale of the Jacksonville, a cargo ship, of 5,752 deadweight tons, to the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, of Camden, N. J. The price was not disclosed.