Chicago Rail Detective Slain; Homes Stoned

Three Men, Believed To Be Strikers, Shoot Special Agent Dead and Flee; Others Are Slugged

Rioting Feared To-day

Workers to Return to Shops, but Many Will Demand Old Foremen

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Three men, presumably railway strikers or their sympathizers, to-day shot A. Lange, a special agent of the Belt railway. Two of the men were armed with shotguns and Lange was shot down without warning or any show whatever for his life.

Lange had been especially active in discovering and preventing plots to wreck trains and destroy rail property through switches that had been tampered with, the wrecking of signal lights and other depredations. He had been warned several days ago that he had incurred the enmity of the strikers. After the shooting the slayers ran and have not yet been apprehended.

This was the outstanding act of violence during the day, although there were sluggings, homes of workmen were stoned and the children of men at work were driven from the streets by "educational crews" of strikers.

Riots in Shops Feared

Small riots are expected in various shops to-morrow when thousands of strikers return to work. They are supposed to return under the terms of the Baltimore settlement, which has been signed by their officers, but it became evident Saturday that the men will not be bound by the terms which specifically provide that the men who remained loyal during the strike or the men taken on since are not to be disturbed.

It is also clear that the strikers intend to return as a victorious army, although it is plain the roads have won the strike. The men will insist upon reinstatement of their former foremen, time and a half for overtime and for Sunday work and other concessions not specified in the agreement. They demand that their foremen be paid for all time lost during the strike, and if this demand is agreed to it is said they will insist that all strikers' pay date back to the time of the walkout.

Loyal Men Face Problem

As far as the problem of the loyal men and the new men is concerned, it is broadly intimated that the returning strikers will make life so miserable for them that they will be forced to quit the shops. They can do this in many ways and yet on the surface make no demands that these men be dismissed. That the policy of driving out the men now at work will be the rule among the strikers was shown Saturday in the Alton shops, when the returning strikers immediately set upon the workmen.

The railroads desire to protect the men who kept trains moving, but it will be a difficult task if the unions succeed in having the Daugherty injunction dismissed or modified. If it is made permanent and the roads are able to name their own foremen the oppression of workmen by the union radicals can be prevented.

President Jewell of the striking shopcrafts started East to-day, after he had announced Saturday that he would delay the trip indefinitely because of various contingencies that have arisen. It is thought he will endeavor to line up certain Eastern roads for the Baltimore plan.

It is the general opinion that the final solution of the trouble will be the formation of shop unions as individual concerns on each railway system. These shop unions are being organized rapidly on all Western and Southern roads.

Socialists Declare Rail Writ Blow at Workers

Daugherty's Action Likened to That of Palmer in 1919 by Their Executive Committee

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17. — The national executive committee of the Socialist party to-day adopted a resolution declaring that the injunction issued by Judge Wilkerson against the striking railway shopmen was "a blow struck against the working people," and that it "lines up the government squarely against the interests of the people and on the side of the greedy exploiters of labor."

After pledging the "continued support of the Socialist party to the striking shopmen," the resolution said:

"In applying for the injunction against the shopmen the Department of Justice has taken its stand for the 'open shop' with those elements that seek to crush the working people and to reduce the organizations of labor to impotence. The terms of the injunction deliberately destroy every Constitutional guaranty of free speech, free assemblage and of freedom of opinion. In its actions against the strikers the government has shown itself a willing tool of the powers that prey.

"The Socialist party calls attention to the fact that just as Republican Attorney General Daugherty is seeking to break the shopmen's strike with an injunction, Democratic Attorney General Palmer crushed the coal strike with an injunction in 1919.

"The Socialist party reminds the workers that while they are indignant against these blows struck at them by the government, it was their votes that put both of these administrations in power."

All the members of the committee, except Morris Hillquit, of New York, and Chairman Edmund T. Melma, of Milwaukee, attended the meeting.

New Boston Clinic Boon to Fat and Lean

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—This city has given official recognition to the medical dictum that the human weight can be regulated by diet and that it is desirable in the interest of public health that the weight of all persons be kept at the normal standard. A special food clinic, believed to be the only one of its kind in the country, has been established, at which ailments are diagnosed and food regimens prescribed to bring about a normal condition. The clinic is in charge of Miss Frances Stern and two women assistants, and it will be conducted in connection with the Boston Dispensary.

Chief Figures in Mysterious Double Murder Case

The Rev. Edward W. Hall, rector of the Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist at New Brunswick, N. J., and Mrs. James Mills, wife of the church sexton, whose bodies were found on the outskirts of the city, are shown at the top. At the left center is Charlotte Mills, daughter of the slain woman, and at the right center is the spot where the pair were found lifeless. James Mills, husband of the woman victim, is shown below.

Mates Hunted Slain Couple During Night

(Continued from page one)

some things we must take to ourselves to-day. We ask God to give us faith, hope and charity. These words which we quote so often we do not quite understand and do not always apply. To-day we must understand and must apply, for these are three things which are Christian beacon lights.

Calls for Faith and Charity

"Some things we hold to be true, but we must have all the essential elements actually to establish the truth. I say to you, as the church says, there are some things beyond our understanding and beyond our knowledge. Times like these test us in our loyalty and our faith—our faith in God, in human nature—test our loyalty because we know the eternal principles of God and that God commits these principles to weak, frail beings.

"The great tragedy which has come to us as people of God may, after all, be the power that enkindles in us faith, hope and charity, these three which are, after all, the fulfillment of human life."

After the service the vestrymen of the church gave out the following statement:

"We have implicit faith in the dead rector. We have been associated with him since he came here. We have known him at all times of the day and night and no finer man ever lived."

One of those who saw the feminine figure in a tan polo coat entering the rear gate of the rectory early on Friday morning was William Phillips, night watchman at the State College for Women, the grounds of which are directly in the rear of the rectory.

Aroused by Barking Dog

It was about 2:30 a. m., Phillips says. He was awakened by the fierce barking of a dog belonging to a neighbor, Allan Bennett. Going outside the college gate to discover the cause of the uproar, Phillips saw a woman slip through the rectory gate. He had no opportunity to carry his investigation further, for the dog sprang at him the instant he emerged from the shadows and he climbed a tree in a hurry.

Mr. Bennett also recalled the incident. The dog set up a terrific barking, he said, and he turned him loose in the belief that burglars were abroad. Mr. Bennett says it was between 2:45 and 3 a. m.

Prosecutor A. M. Beekman of Somerset County had an interview with Mrs. Hall this morning. Her brother, Henry Stevens, was present and most of the time her attorney, former State Senator William Florence. He said he found the woman to be in a high state of nervous tension but prompt in her replies to all his questions.

"She told me," said Prosecutor Beekman, "that the woman seen entering the rectory gate was herself. She couldn't go to sleep when her husband remained away so late, she said, and about 2 a. m. she got up and called her brother, Willie, to accompany her in a search for him.

"He walked with her to the church, she said, a distance of about seven blocks. It was locked and dark and they couldn't get in, so they returned home."

Both Had Phone Calls

Mrs. Hall told the prosecutor that her husband had had two telephone calls early Thursday evening and had told her that it was in response to one of them that he had to go out. It also was a telephone call which took Mrs. Mills from her home. Mrs. Hall said her husband told her that one of the calls he answered was about some painting that was being done at the church and that the other, which required his departure, concerned the hospital bills for an operation that was performed on Mrs. Mills last February.

The expenses at the hospital, Mrs. Hall explained, were defrayed at the time by herself and her husband, arrangements having been made to that effect with Mr. Mills, who agreed that the sum should be deducted a little at a time from his wages as sexton. Mills also was a janitor at the Lord Stirling School, and between the two posts had a steady though not a large income.

Although Mrs. Hall said that she and her brother found the church dark when they reached it, presumably ten or fifteen minutes after 2 o'clock, Mills, who says he visited the edifice in his search a few minutes after 2, says he entered the church and lighted the fights in an attempt to find his wife.

Wife Ten Years Younger

He is a small, nervous man, about forty-four years old. His wife was about ten years his junior as Mr. Hall, who was about Mr. Mills's age, was ten years younger than his wife. Mr. Mills is not only short, but slight and weighs probably not more than 115 pounds. His face is bony and anxious, his hair thin, his nose long and subject to sensitive quivers, his eyes pale blue, and his chin retreats.

He was divided yesterday between horror and grief and an almost absurd sense of the responsibility which devolved upon him as one of the principal figures in the mystery. It was not without pride that he announced that he had been "grilled" three times and that the authorities were perfectly satisfied with his alibi.

Although in reality he answered every question put to him fully and with apparent frankness, he always seemed to be just on the point of departure for some other place, where his presence was earnestly desired. Once or twice while speaking with reporters he half turned to leave them with the remark that his house was full of company and that they would think it was queer he was not there to entertain them.

He asserted that gossip which connected the names of his wife and Mr. Hall was made up of malicious falsehood. The families were on the most friendly terms, he said, and there was nothing in the least improper in the relations between his wife and the clergyman. She was leader of the choir, he explained, and necessarily was frequently in the company of the rector.

She was imaginative, romantic and a great reader, Mr. Mills continued, and found an intellectual pleasure in the companionship of Mr. Hall, who was a highly educated man. His wife read almost constantly, he continued, and obtained most of her books from the Hall library. What the books were, he could not say.

Explains Her Notes

It was evidently his opinion that they were of a kind to strengthen the romantic vein in his wife, and he intimated that she was probably trying her hand at writing when she wrote the notes said to have been found in the clergyman's pocket, though Mills hints that they never were sent to him, but were retained by Mrs. Mills.

It was Captain Michael Regan of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3 who revealed Willie Stevens in the role of a prophet. Willie bulked unexpectedly in the door of his quarters Friday morning, Captain Regan said, and they passed the time of day, after which Captain Regan suggested that things were pretty slow around town.

"You wait," he quoted Willie as saying portentously, "you wait, there's going to be excitement enough."

Twenty-four hours later the bodies were found beneath the apple tree, and ever since there has been excitement enough.

Griffith and Collins Hissed at a Meeting For Mrs. MacSwiney

Thousands Flock to Theater to Honor Widow of Former Lord Mayor of Cork; Cheer De Valera's Name

Hisses and catcalls greeted the mention of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins at a reception last night at the Lexington Theater in honor of Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of Terence MacSwiney, late Lord Mayor of Cork. Thousands flocked to the theater, and many of them were unable to gain admittance. Overflow meetings were held outside.

Five thousand dollars in cash was raised and $50,000 pledged to the national committee for the Irish Republican Soldiers and Prisoners Dependents' Fund, a new organization completed yesterday. The officers are former Justice John W. Goff, chairman; Frank P. Walsh, vice-chairman; the Rev. Timothy J. Shanley of the Church of St. Benedict the Poor, treasurer, and Major Machael A. Kelly, secretary.

Last night's meeting was held under the auspices of the new organization and the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, Major Kelly presiding. The speakers included former Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, Mr. Walsh, Simeon T. Flanagan, Mrs. MacSwiney, Father Shanley and Linda Kearns, an Irish republican army nurse.

When Mrs. MacSwiney rose to speak she was cheered enthusiastically, the audience rising. She charged that England furnished troops to help the Free State in the attack upon Four Courts in Dublin and that Lloyd George had literally commanded Collins to make the attack.

When the name of Eamon de Valera was mentioned by one of the speakers the crowd cheered for a full minute.

Child Tumbles Off Roof

Playing with other children on the roof of 118 East Nineteenth Street last night, Sally Russo, four years old, who lives across the street, ventured too near the edge and fell to the courtyard four floors below. She was taken to Harlem Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain and other injuries which may prove fatal.

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Sat. Sept. 23-30

Service Men to Make Final Plea To Save Bonus

MacNider Will Head Delegation of Soldiers' Organizations Calling at the White House To-day

May Delay Expected Veto

Senators, However, Say President's Refusal of Bill Will Come Tuesday

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Representatives of service men's organizations and related societies will make their final drive to save the bonus bill from the Presidential veto to-morrow afternoon when a delegation headed by Colonel Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, will call at the White House.

The interview with President Harding was requested yesterday by Colonel MacNider, who asked that action on the bonus bill be delayed by the President until he could hear the representatives of soldiers' organizations.

The delegation will lay before the President the unanimous petition of virtually all veterans' organizations growing out of the World War, supplemented by the support of the Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish-American War veterans' organizations and auxiliaries of other veteran bodies.

MacNider's Request Granted

The request of Colonel MacNider for the interview was granted by the President, who set 2:30 o'clock as the time when he will receive the delegation. This new development in the soldiers' legislation question, it is believed, may delay the expected veto of the measure by the President, although Senators who are close to the White House continued to-night to insist that the veto message will be presented to the House not later than Tuesday.

Supporting this view of definite decision on the bonus bill by the President by Tuesday was the announcement to-night that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon will return to Washington to-morrow from his week-end visit in New England. Heretofore the Treasury head has not returned to Washington until Tuesday. His arrival to-morrow, it is believed, is for the purpose of going over the bonus bill as finally passed in order to give the President his advice on the matter of sending it back to Congress with the Presidential veto.

The delegation of soldiers' organizations is the most formidable that has ever been gathered together in support of any national legislation. It includes the following in addition to the Legion's chief national officers:

C. Hamilton Cook, national commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

Colonel Huston to Attend

Colonel Tillinghast Huston, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, national president of the Auxiliary of the American Legion.

Mrs. Julia B. Mayer, national president of the Service Star Legion.

Mrs. Mitchell, national president of the Auxiliary of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.

John Thomas Taylor and General John B. McQuigg, of the national legislative committee of the American Legion.

Gilbert Bettman, Ohio State commander of the American Legion.

There will also be representatives of the G. A. R., the auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Spanish War Veterans' Association and its auxiliary, the Disabled Officers' Association and the Gold Star Mothers.

Brooklyn Realtors Urge Harding to Veto Bonus

James B. Fisher, president of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, sent a letter yesterday to President Harding urging that he veto the soldiers' bonus bill and citing resolutions adopted at a meeting of the board on February 14, 1922.

The resolution opposes the bonus measure or any similar legislation at this time affecting any other than injured soldiers. It declares the finance of the country do not at present permit payment of a bonus to ex-soldiers or sailors who served in the war, and adds:

"This board is not opposed to any measure of relief which our government can or will tender to those who were injured or disabled in the World War. The financial status of the country does not, however, permit the payment of any bonus to any but injured or disabled soldiers and no scheme for a general bonus payment should be approved without first submitting a sound plan providing for the financing of such payments in order that the people of the United States may pass on its merits."

Mrs. Poulin to Testify

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 17.—Mrs. May R. Poulin has been subpœnaed by the state as a witness in the prosecution of her husband, on the charges of Mrs. John P. Tiernan that Poulin and not her husband, Professor Tiernan, a Notre Dame teacher, is the father of her child.

The subpœna came as a surprise to Poulin's attorneys.

"The defense has intimated that it is going into this in the most thorough manner," said Prosecuting Attorney Jellison.

"We certainly will verify it in that regard. That is why we are summoning Mrs. Poulin. Certainly she should know something of this matter."

Kansas Labor Court Success, Allen Insists

Declares Tribunal Has Rendered 45 Decisions and 43 Have Been Accepted by Both Parties

Mines Ran During Strike

Governor Says There Was No Danger of Shortage in State at Any Time

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The beneficent results obtained by the Kansas Industrial Court law are described in a letter received to-day from Governor Henry J. Allen by Representative Hoch, of Kansas, who recently introduced in Congress a bill setting up a disinterested tribunal for the settlement of railroad disputes.

Representative Hoch telegraphed Governor Allen that charges had been made here that the Kansas law was ineffectual. In his reply Governor Allen disclosed that the court, acting as a court of adjudication, has rendered forty-five decisions which relate to wages and working conditions in the industries of transportation, fuel and food. Of these forty-five decisions forty-three have been accepted by both employees and employers. Ninety per cent of the cases, Governor Allen said, had been brought by employees.

"The industrial relations act," Governor Allen said, "has been applied more frequently to the mining industry during the last two years than to any one of the four main industries declared by the law to be essential to the public welfare. During the last year of mining conditions prior to the establishment of the industrial court there was an average of thirteen and one-half strikes a month in the Kansas field, and the average number of days employed by a miner was 141 for the year.

Worked 256 Days in Year

"Under the Court of Industrial Relations the average number of days employed was something over 256. When Howat went to jail at Columbus he declared that no coal would be mined in the district while he was in jail. The state reminded the miners that any man who wished to work in a mine would be given protection. Immediately 300 or 400 miners went back to work. This number increased daily, until by the time Howat had served two months the pay roll in the mining district was normal.

"When the present coal strike arrived the Industrial Court made a survey for the purpose of ascertaining the coal reserves, and found that all of the coal cars and practically all of the coal bins of the state were full. An unusual supply had been produced in anticipation of the threatened strike. The court notified the operators that it would be necessary to operate the mines sufficiently to produce enough fuel for the domestic and industrial purposes of the state.

"It was made clear, of course, that if the operators could not secure this production it would be necessary for the state to take over the mines under the provisions of the law and to operate them under government direction to prevent a fuel famine. The operators pledged their co-operation, so it was unnecessary for the state to take over the mines. At the end of the first month of the strike the coal surplus having diminished somewhat, a few mines began to operate, producing something like 27 per cent of the normal output. Each month the production was increased, and at no time was there a shortage of coal, either for domestic or industrial purposes, in this state.

Coal Shipped During Strike

"The total production of coal in Kansas during the strike has not only enabled us to supply fuel for all industrial and domestic purposes in Kansas, but to send a considerable quantity out of the state to supply neighboring needs. On the day of the Herrin massacre in Southern Illinois at the strip mines Kansas was operating more than 300 deep shaft mines with no other guards than those supplied normally by the county sheriff. There were 2,200 men at work. There were eight or ten thousand miners out of work, but those who were not at work did not molest those who were employed.

"Doubtless the presence of Alexander Howat and a dozen of his fellow officers in jail at Girard served as a constant reminder of the serious purpose of the government to enforce the law, which guaranteed safety to every man while he was at work.

"In the recent railway strike the court has not been able to enter into the merits of the case. It has been an interstate strike, following the award of the Federal board, and the action of the national leaders has deprived the members of the crafts from placing their cause before the Kansas court upon its merits. Therefore, the only provisions of the law which have been operative are the anti-picketing provisions and such other regulations as guaranteed the public the continuous operation of transportation.

Denies Gompers's Assertion

"I notice that Samuel Gompers continues to declare that the Kansas court has failed because it has not put all the strikers in jail. If Mr. Gompers had read the Kansas law he knows that this is a ludicrous argument. It is apparent to any intelligent man who reads it that it is not the purpose of the law to send men to jail for refusing to work. The law expressly provides that nothing in it shall be interpreted to deprive a man of his natural right to choose his own employment and to cease it at will. The purpose of the law is to prevent concerted action which might take the form of a conspiracy to restrict production or to close down an essential industry.

"In the present railway strike we have arrested in Kansas approximately 200 men for violation of the anti-picketing provisions of the law. Practically all of these men have their trials in the various district courts of this state in October. We could have arrested more, but the purpose of the court has been to make answerable to the law the leaders, rather than the men who have followed them.

"We still remain a free-speaking commonwealth. I doubt if anything would affect our freedom of speech unless it be a general epidemic of lockjaw.

"The point in controversy was the right of a man to work, which in Kansas we realize to be as important as the freedom of speech."

Jews Meet to Organize For Their World Congress

The executive committee of the American Jewish Congress held a special meeting yesterday in Hotel Pennsylvania to discuss the organization of American Jews for the forthcoming world Jewish Congress.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise presided. He recently spent three months abroad investigating the economic conditions of the Jewish people in Palestine, England, France, Germany and Austria, and found the life of the Jews in Palestine particularly distressing and in Austria almost unbearable.

In summing up his report Dr. Wise said the Palestine opportunity would be hopelessly lost unless the Jews of all lands formed a congress not only to determine what shall be done but to act at once on all sound suggestions.

Regarding the Arab situation he found that complete dependence can be placed in the statesmen administrators, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Windham Deedes, as they will tolerate no uprising against the government, which was confirmed and ratified by the concerted action of the League of Nations. Moreover, the most effective method of stilling Arab propaganda, Dr. Wise said, is for the Jews to work more intensely than ever for Palestine, as both Jew and Arab shall benefit by every resource, investment of strength and service rendered.

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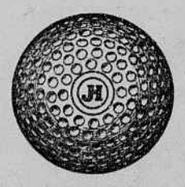

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