

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow, fair; moderate southeast and south winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest, 56. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 300 MILES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

15 MILLION A DAY IS RUNNING COST OF GOVERNMENT

Expenses Eight Times as Heavy as When War Came.

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Huge War Machine Still Manned by 100,000 Employees.

UNCHECKED BY PEACE

No Policy Formed by Administration to Meet Normal Conditions.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, Sept. 21.—With prices generally receding and even the high cost of living checked...

It is costing Uncle Sam something like eight times as much to run his establishment now as it did in 1914, before the European war began its devastation...

All appropriations for the current year have been made. They carry up to June 30 next and they aggregate nearly \$5,000,000,000—\$4,859,890,327 to be exact.

It is costing an average of better than \$15,000,000 a working day to run the Government now, as compared with but a trifle more than \$2,000,000 a day back in 1914...

In fact, on last Thursday the daily statement of the Treasury shows disbursements for the single day of \$16,266,056. This sum covered only the ordinary disbursements...

Practically all government costs are higher than they were a few years ago, but most of the great expenditures now going forward is due to the continuance of war organization...

War Taxes Still Run. War taxes are still running and unless expenditures are brought sharply down they will continue to run.

There is not a single item of government that has not increased in cost, but it is agreed in Washington that the greatest burden is the one directly incident to the war.

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Coolidge's "Sunday Best" Now in Its Second Year

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Gov. Coolidge in an address urging thrift to-day said:

"There are some indications that Americans are beginning to understand thrift and that the law of supply and demand is working again. That will be a benefit to us all. We can see it working out in the great woollen industry of Massachusetts. The last time I bought a suit was in March, 1919. The law is beginning to assert itself also in the shoe industry. The last pair of shoes I bought were obtained two years ago."

CONNECTICUT RATIFIES ANEW

State Legislature Passes Suffrage Bill Three Times to Make Sure.

END OF HETIC SESSION

After Each House Acts on Measure, Joint Vote Makes It Unanimous.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Hartford, Sept. 21.—So far as Connecticut is concerned there can be no question of her ratification of the Nineteenth or Federal Suffrage Amendment. Her legislators adopted a resolution of ratification last week, but Gov. Holcomb declared it was not legal.

Therefore they met again to-day in special session and both houses of the Legislature passed it again. Just to make sure there could not possibly be a fluke, the two bodies met in joint session afterward and passed the amendment a third time unanimously.

As legislation goes in Connecticut it was a hectic day. Two special sessions of the Legislature were held. The first was called last week by the Governor and the second was to have begun its deliberations at noon to-day. So many bills were pending before the first session that when the hour for the second drew near the legislators found themselves still steeped in work. Somebody called the legislative janitor and the door of Congress was stopped of stopping the clocks was resorted to.

Soon after 1 o'clock the legislators having disposed of more than a score of bills, they adjourned. Gov. Holcomb to adjourn special session No. 1. The Governor then directed that Frederick L. Perry, Secretary of State, deliver the valedictory, but it took nearly an hour to get Mr. Perry. When the second special session finally got under way Gov. Holcomb cited as the most important business that of ratifying the suffrage amendment.

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4,500 PERSONS FLEE STORM IN GALVESTON

West Indian Hurricane Sweeping Towards City Causes Exodus.

BUILDINGS VACATED

Motorcycle Corps of Texas National Guard Warns Residents.

POLICE GUARD STATIONS

Women and Children First Order Given as Populace Quits Homes.

GALVESTON, Sept. 21.—An exodus of approximately 4,500 persons, many of them out of town visitors, the shifting of all cars loaded with wheat and cotton to the mainland, the vacating of ground floors in the business district and the securing of all shipping in the harbor, marked Galveston's preparations to-day in anticipation of the West Indian hurricane sweeping down upon the Texas coast.

While the barometer here early to-night remained motionless at 29.80, there was a gradual rise in the tide and an appreciable hurricane swell. A twenty-mile an hour northeast wind was blowing.

Every resident on the island has been warned of the approach of the storm. Brig. Gen. J. L. Wolcott, operating with the local Weather Bureau, to-day despatched motorcycle messengers of the Texas National Guard to get word to all persons living down on the island. Many others were notified by telephone.

Camp Hutchings, where for more than three months National Guard troops on duty in connection with the dock strike here, have been bivouacked, this morning was dismantled and the militia moved to Port Crockett. This was done upon the invitation of Secretary of War Baker. Gen. Wolcott stated, "A cordial military police is being organized to take care of the police officers there earlier in the evening. District Inspector Burke was killed and his brother, Sergeant Burke, was seriously wounded. Two civilians were shot dead and several persons were wounded."

Police Wreck Town. Shortly after midnight uniformed men appeared in the streets, evidently on reprisals for the shooting of the police officers. They immediately proceeded to wreck the town. The public buildings were dismantled, as well as numerous private homes, which occupants were given little time to dress before the buildings were burned.

Many of the business houses, including the big hotels, were reported to have been burned to the ground. The Burke brothers were shot as they were leaving a restaurant. They had motored over from Dublin in plain clothes with other members of the police force. Some dispute arose in the restaurant, and as the Burkes emerged five shots were fired at them from the crowd.

The news quickly traveled to the neighboring village of Galveston, where the "Black and Tans" who are English recruits for the Irish police force, are stationed. They immediately started in motor lorries and looting began immediately upon their arrival.

One of the acts of the auxiliaries was to seek out men suspected of shooting the Burkes. A barber named Larless, a middle aged man, the father of a large family, was taken from his house and killed, as was a dairy farmer named Gibbons.

"Black and Tans" Returned. The "Black and Tans" returned to Galveston this morning, and began unloading further shots at Sinn Fein houses. They entered at the very moment a delegation from the neighbors, composed of clergymen and laymen, was being received at the "Black and Tans" castle to ask for further protection from depredations.

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While reports from miners' meetings in the south are not yet definite, other sharp divisions of opinion have resulted in discounting these anti-strike reports. Also there appears to be little likelihood of the Triple Alliance following down their miner brethren to-morrow.

On the government's side it was said that the Cabinet had received reports from the other country telling of popular opposition to a strike. Therefore the government will concede more than it has already.

As already told in these despatches, Premier Lloyd George has been appealed to by the most prominent men in the British business and financial worlds to take a stand now, once and for all time, to resist the ever increasing demands of labor—demands in which industrial and financial leaders see a menace to Great Britain's commercial existence.

The Premier has been persuaded to keep his well known tendency to conciliation and compromise completely in the background during these negotiations. Similar reports have been confirmed reports that he has taken the advice of these industrial and financial leaders.

Talk of "Revolution." In view of the seizure by Italian workers of industrial plants in Italy, and also in view of the bomb outrage in New York last Thursday, the word "revolution" still is heard here in connection with disturbances growing out of the strike, which now seems inevitable. However, the word is found chiefly in the mouth of scare mongers.

The Morning Post to-day printed what it said was the plan of the local Council.

COCAINE IN HIS PAJAMAS. Police Make This Accusation Against Albert Arion.

Detectives of the Fourth Inspection District raided the home of Albert Arion, 16 Manhattan avenue, early yesterday morning and arrested Arion and his wife, Molly, 33 years old. It was said they found in Arion's pajamas and elsewhere in the apartment cocaine and heroin.

Arion said he was an inventor and had given one of his war inventions to the Government. He showed a letter from Secretary Daniels.

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Constable Donoghue was wounded from ambush at Newcastle and died. A publican at Balbriggan was fired upon and wounded seriously yesterday. While a constable was wounded at the same time, two civilians while passing the barracks in Abbeyfeale, County Limerick, failed to get away when challenged. The police fired, wounding both men.

The outbreak at Balbriggan was caused by some fifty auxiliary police who last night wrecked the town in retaliation for the shooting of two police officers there earlier in the evening. District Inspector Burke was killed and his brother, Sergeant Burke, was seriously wounded. Two civilians were shot dead and several persons were wounded.

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Railwaymen Seek to Avert Strike

LONDON, Sept. 22 (Wednesday).—The railwaymen's delegates decided after a long debate to intervene in the hope of averting the miners' strike, according to the Daily Mail's labor writer, who adds:

James Henry Thomas will probably propose to the meeting of the triple alliance to-day that a mediatory interview with the Government be sought. If the railwaymen's proposed intervention fails it is probable that the labor party will try persuasive pressure on the miners and Government, but much hope cannot be built on this.

Government's Proposal Is Rejected and Paralysis Faces Kingdom.

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Railway Men and Transport Workers Expected to Stand by Miners.

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Therefore, there is little likelihood of a general cessation of industry being initiated next Monday, which would paralyze all productive energies of the country.

The transport workers at a meeting to-day endorsed the action of the miners' executive and instructed their executive to recommend any action it deemed necessary. The National Union of Railwaymen also met, but no statement was issued. There will be a meeting of the Triple Alliance itself to-morrow to consider the situation.

Many Industries Flagging. Even without the miners' strike the industrial situation is ominous. Unemployment has largely increased in the last month, due to many of the woollen and cotton mills and boot factories working part time and the reduction of the forces at shipyards and engineering and automobile works, as a result of a general lockout in the textile mills unless a local dispute in Oldham (seven miles northeast of Manchester) and one of the leading cotton spinning centers in England is settled.

The situation, therefore, assumes again the aspect of a straight out fight against all labor dictation. If this cannot be averted, there is no likelihood that Premier Lloyd George will interfere. Negotiations with the miners have been carried on by Sir Robert S. Horns, president of the Board of Trade, who has a declaration before the world, frequently, and it is understood his colleagues agree with him. A strike could be averted by a change in the general situation, but this is not regarded as likely.

Threaten Total Suspension. The miners threaten a total suspension of their industry unless their demands are granted for an increase in pay immediately of two shillings a day for each miner and the appointment of a tribunal to investigate the practicality of a reduction in the price of coal to domestic consumers, subsequent to an inquiry into the possibility of increasing the output of the mines. The miners abandoned their demand for an immediate reduction in the price of coal.

On the other hand the Government offers to submit the question of an advance in wages to a special industrial court of arbitration, and to accept a 10 per cent. reduction in the price of coal.

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