

SLUR ON KING BY IRISH STIRS FIRE IN LONDON

British Anger Aroused at "Impertinence" to King George.

ANSWER TO POPE CAUSES DISPUTE

"His Majesty's Subject" Does Not Suit Head of Sinn Fein.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.) LONDON, Oct. 21.—Eleven boxes of cigars, the gift of five Americans, had a great deal to do with preventing the absolute collapse of the Irish peace negotiations today.

The session was growing heated. Lloyd George was angrily denouncing De Valera's message to the Pope, and charging the Irish with deliberate and malicious breaking of the truce and gun-running. The Irish were replying in kind, flushed and embittered under the premier's vehement chastisement.

Smokes Relieve Tension.

Then the cigars came in. They were sent from the American Club by five United States citizens—one box for each delegate. Accompanying them were letters pointing out the difficulties of amicable negotiation, and offering "a box of the best Havanas to aid in the solution." The letters concluded by begging both sides to do their utmost to solve the questions and not to disappoint the world.

The cigars were passed around. Smiles took the place of scowls, and the tension was over.

But the Irish conference has reached its most critical stage. Government officials admit that after today's heated session, the tension is greater than it has been at any time since the delegates sat down.

Denounces De Valera's Letter.

The present situation was created by Eamonn De Valera's letter to the Pope, which Lloyd George scathingly denounced as "ill-timed and not calculated to improve the chances of settlement."

The premier became conciliatory toward the end of the session, to the extent of agreeing to another meeting on Monday, but the sting of his rebuke still remains. The government resents exceedingly De Valera's message to the head of the Catholic church. The comment of the Times is typical of British feeling, when it describes the letter as "in impertinence and unmannerly to the point of churlishness to the King," and calls De Valera's disavowal of allegiance "a deliberate flouting of the settled convictions of the British people upon the only terms on which peace between the two peoples is possible."

Charges Gun-Running.

During the afternoon session, after scoring the action of the Irish in this matter, Lloyd George brought up various instances of alleged gun running from the United States which are said to have occurred since the peace parley opened. He aimed to have complete evidence in support of this evidence and presented a part of this evidence to the conference.

"This is an example of the sort of breach of faith which is highly dangerous to the prospects of a conference," he told the Sinn Fein delegates.

The third point of discussion arose when the Irish negotiators accused the government of dilatory tactics in the peace convention and of seeking to postpone action on the controversial points for which the two delegations had been brought together.

Anxious to Come to U. S.

The government's argument—although this was not brought up in the conference—was that the Irish were seeking either to prevent Lloyd George's trip to Washington, or else trying to speed up the negotiations under the belief that they may thus obtain a better bargain.

Lloyd George, it may be said, is determined to go to Washington, and recognizes that there are three alternatives: First, a collapse of the peace attempt before his departure; second, an agreement; third, to let the conference mark time until he returns from America. The second is hardly possible of achievement, for there remain but two weeks before the premier must be on his way. The premier therefore wishes to follow the course.

It is admitted that thus far the conference has failed to reach a sole agreement worthy of the name, and the question of the future of the peace is the first problem before it, still remains unsolved.

Premier Warns Sinn Feiners.

The Sinn Feiners have displayed utter disregard for the facts in the situation, said one government official after today's session. They have continued to act as if they were the masters of the situation.

It is said that the premier warned the Sinn Feiners that he would not tolerate any reflections upon the King, such as he contained in the letter to the Pope, and that he told the delegates that such action was "a direct affront to His Majesty."

The conference adjourned without reaching an understanding either in regard to the letter to the Pope or the arms smuggling question. Both of these questions will be revived Monday.

Bomb at "Red" Meet Wounds Five in Paris

Ten Thousand There to Protest Bay State Convictions.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—A bomb was thrown at the entrance to Wagram Hall here as the great Communist mass meeting of protest against the Sacco and Vanzetti convictions in Massachusetts was dispersing tonight. Three policemen and two civilians were wounded. The bomb was of small caliber.

Extra guards were immediately placed about the home of Myron T. Herrick, United States Ambassador, where a bomb exploded Wednesday, to prevent any demonstration there.

Ten thousand Communists and others were gathered in the hall or in nearby streets. As the meeting concluded and the people began to file out the explosion threw the crowd about the door into great panic and the police fired their pistols into the air to attract the reserves, of whom several hundred were mobilized in the side streets.

Shouting "bombs! bombs!" those nearest the explosion began a frantic rush for safety, but the police gained control of the situation. Meantime those within the hall broke into the Red hymn, the "Internationale," singing as far as the exit, where they passed out quietly.

Mounted policemen took up stations near the Ambassador's residence, although the meeting had adopted a resolution that no demonstration should be made until Sunday.

HARDING OPPOSES WAR POWERS IN SETTLING STRIKE

Believes the Rail Labor Board Ample Able to Prevent It.

President Harding will not invoke war-time powers to deal with the threatened railroad strike. The President made this emphatically clear at the Cabinet meeting yesterday when suggestions were made that peace had not actually been declared with Germany and that authority still existed for him to take over the railroads and run them in the event of a strike.

The President took the attitude that the United States is at peace with Germany, and that his Cabinet advisers, that the administration not only had no desire to invoke a war-time authority in the strike emergency but that it had no thought of doing so.

Will Soon Declare Peace.

The President further intimated that as soon as exchange of treaty ratifications had been made he will issue a peace proclamation, in order to make it absolutely certain that none of the war-time powers still in the statute books will remain to be revived in domestic emergencies. A peace proclamation, the Attorney General has advised him, will remove all doubt as to the war-time laws.

The firm attitude of the President on this point was supplemented by announcement in official quarters that he is in thorough sympathy with the action of the Railroad Labor Board yesterday in citing railroad executives and labor leaders to appear before it in order that it may determine whether the board has been violating the board's wage regulation order.

Relies on Board.

The President believes that the Railroad Labor Board is the proper government organization to deal with the present strike situation. If it is to be defied by American citizens amenable to the laws, by the railroad executives or labor executives, then the government will act with a firm hand. But actual seizure of the roads, to be contemplated by the government, is not contemplated in the emergency program.

Reports from the Cabinet early in the day gave rise to the belief that the administration was giving serious consideration to the exercise of war-time authority in the event of a strike. Some members of the Cabinet, it was said, looked with favor on this plan to prevent interference with the movement of commodities in interstate commerce, and the War Department was reported to have been giving attention to this possibility. But the President's attitude served to remove the impression that any such course would be adopted.

Strike Not Expected.

In administration quarters generally the conviction obtains that the strike will not occur. That belief is predicated on the belief that the government will withdraw the strike order and that all parties to the controversy will yield to the authority of the Railroad Labor Board. It is recognized that the action of the board yesterday will establish definitely the principle that it must be recognized as the arbiter in disputes between the railroads and their employees.

But if the board fails, the government has plans to meet the emergency which it is not making public. One suggestion being discussed is that the Federal Board of Mediation be called upon to attempt a settlement between the railroads and their employees. This suggestion, however, probably will not be accepted by the administration. While its functions are provided for in the statutes, the board at the present time has not the sanction of Congress, because no appropriation has been provided for it.

Furthermore it is understood that the White House is not in sympathy with the suggestion that the board be called upon in this situation.

MARY TO LET LINA SING MARY'S ROLE

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Mary Garden, today actress of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, will give up her favorite role in "The Girl of the Year" to Lina Cavalieri this season, she announced on her arrival today aboard the Aquitania. She also said she would produce Russian operas this season, two of which will be "The Snow Maiden" by Rimsky Korsakov and "The Love of Three Oranges" by Serge Prokofiev.

While in Europe she said she discovered one of the most wonderful Wagnerian contraltos she had ever heard. This Eleanor Reynolds, an American girl, studying in Paris, Miss Reynolds will come to this country for the operatic season on an early boat.

BLAMES CZAR RULE FOR SLAV FAMINE

Conditions of starvation and privation in Russia today are a heritage of the Romanoff dynasty and not attributable to the new Soviet rule, Louis Gannett, assistant editor of the Nation, just returned from Russia, broad, beans and tea were the daily bread in Moscow, the best of city in the empire, he said.

U. S. WILL BRING BACK TROOPS FROM GERMANY

Gradual Return of Yanks Planned as Result of Peace Treaty.

ARMY ON RHINE TO BE REDUCED

Contingents Will Be Sent Home on Arrival of Transports.

American troops in Germany are to begin coming home within two weeks. This was authoritatively announced here yesterday. It does not mean that the administration has decided to withdraw all American troops from Germany, because no decision has been reached on that point yet.

But it does mean that the troops now in the army of occupation are to be brought home gradually, as American transports taking their supplies to Germany return.

Force to Be Reduced.

It is possible that there may be some exchanges of troops and that fresh American forces will be sent to Germany, but in any event the American army on the Rhine will be materially reduced, now that peace between the United States and Germany will be thoroughly restored with the exchange of the occupied territory of Germany.

Ratification of the peace treaty, it was explained in official quarters yesterday, does not materially change the status of the American army of occupation in Germany. America's position there technically, as a result of the armistice, is just the same as the position of the other allied and associated powers.

But the American policy toward Germany and the occupied territory can reasonably be assumed to be changed by the establishment of peace.

Movement Will Be Slow.

For this reason it has been decided to begin a return of the Rhine troops at once. Transports will not be rushed to Germany to bring them home, but as the transports are demanded, they will be sent. It will bring back contingents of the army of occupation. The process, it was explained, "will be normal, natural and rather slow."

It is just now difficult to determine how thorough the withdrawal of American troops from Germany will be. It is possible that we may exchange some of our troops for the time being to satisfy all concerned. There are now between 13,000 and 14,000 troops there," said an official yesterday.

"There are a great many people who want the troops returned for various reasons. The President himself has expressed the desire as soon as possible because he was unsympathetic about holding them there at Germany's expense when she was struggling with the war," he said.

There is a strong feeling shown that Germany is probably more insistent that the American troops should remain on the Rhine than any other power."

GERMAN CABINET FACES NEW CRISIS

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Germany, having received an official communication from Premier Briand accompanying the official decision of the league of nations on the partition of Upper Silesia, considers the Briand memorandum tantamount to a demand, and the government's decision is expected to sharpen the cabinet crisis afresh, and bring about new complexities.

Inasmuch as Germany was told it must enter into negotiations with Poland by next Thursday, the government faces an almost unsolvable problem. The resignation of the cabinet, with the formation of a new one with Dr. Wirth as chancellor, or possibly a new man, is a possibility.

The conservative parties, the Peoples and Nationalists, insist on the formation of a new cabinet, while the center parties prefer to have Dr. Wirth remain in authority rather than have the nation face Poland on Thursday without a cabinet.

(Copyright, 1921.)

ALLOTS \$500,000 TO HOSPITAL HERE

Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky introduced a bill in the House yesterday appropriating \$1,000,000 to provide additional dispensary facilities for persons who served in the world war. Of this amount \$500,000 will be allotted to the Public Health Service hospital in the District of Columbia, according to the provisions of the bill. The \$1,000,000 is to become immediately available and to remain available until expended.

The bill directs the United States Veterans Bureau to turn over to the Secretary of the Treasury \$500,000 of the money appropriated, to be used for the purpose of extending the facilities of the Public Health Service Hospital No. 3, located here, by constructing such additional buildings as are necessary to accommodate 400 beds.

The additional construction is to include one ward building and quarters for the necessary personnel and such miscellaneous work, including improvement of the grounds, as may be necessary and to add to and acquire such additional land adjoining the hospital as may be available.

Admiral Beatty Is Unrecognized On Fifth Avenue

After Tumultuous Greeting, Spends Quiet Afternoon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Admiral Lord Beatty, hero of Jutland, the greatest naval battle ever fought, walked briskly along New York's finest thoroughfare, Fifth avenue, for two miles or more in the waning daylight this afternoon without being recognized. He was in mufti, after a quick change from the heavy gold braid of his rank which he wore on his arrival aboard the Aquitania, during the ride up Broadway to the City Hall, and in the official welcoming ceremonies on the steps of the City Hall where 5,000 people cheered him.

Admiral Beatty is here as the guest of the American Legion for the convention in Kansas City, and also will represent the British government in Washington at the Armistice Day ceremonies, when the Victoria Cross is expected to be presented on behalf of King George to the American unknown soldier.

He went to the home of Marshall Field, on Fifth avenue, to change into "civvies" for the walk on Fifth avenue, and later dined there with Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., his command of the grand fleet.

Hospital of Conference.

Admiral Beatty said he had an open mind as to the disarmament conference, and was hopeful that great results would be accomplished. He said his reception by Broadway and at the City Hall was "great."

Mayor Hylan officially greeted him on the steps of the City Hall. There had been a prior reception at the Battery when the admiral came ashore from the Aquitania. Admiral Rodman represented the navy here, and Maj. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, commander of the Department of the East, represented the army. The Twenty-second Infantry Band alternated with the Police Band of New York City during the ceremonies. Broadway resembled the Broadway of Armistice Day as Beatty drove to the steps of the City Hall, the air being filled with streamers of tape from stock tickers, banners and flags.

To Capital Tomorrow.

Admiral Beatty will leave for Washington Sunday, accompanied by Gen. Diaz, of the Italian army, and Gen. Jacques, of the Belgian army. Eleuterio Venizelos, wartime premier of Greece, also arrived on board the Aquitania, and was warmly received.

The British Union Jack was displayed on the facade of the City Hall, and was flown from the staffs of many buildings in downtown New York today, but not the Union Jack on the City Hall staff. Neither, for that matter, was the Stars and Stripes. It was explained that a newly-discovered statue prevented Mayor Hylan from flying the Union Jack on the staff.

Admiral Beatty Is Unrecognized On Fifth Avenue

After Tumultuous Greeting, Spends Quiet Afternoon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Admiral Lord Beatty, hero of Jutland, the greatest naval battle ever fought, walked briskly along New York's finest thoroughfare, Fifth avenue, for two miles or more in the waning daylight this afternoon without being recognized. He was in mufti, after a quick change from the heavy gold braid of his rank which he wore on his arrival aboard the Aquitania, during the ride up Broadway to the City Hall, and in the official welcoming ceremonies on the steps of the City Hall where 5,000 people cheered him.

Admiral Beatty is here as the guest of the American Legion for the convention in Kansas City, and also will represent the British government in Washington at the Armistice Day ceremonies, when the Victoria Cross is expected to be presented on behalf of King George to the American unknown soldier.

He went to the home of Marshall Field, on Fifth avenue, to change into "civvies" for the walk on Fifth avenue, and later dined there with Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., his command of the grand fleet.

Hospital of Conference.

Admiral Beatty said he had an open mind as to the disarmament conference, and was hopeful that great results would be accomplished. He said his reception by Broadway and at the City Hall was "great."

Mayor Hylan officially greeted him on the steps of the City Hall. There had been a prior reception at the Battery when the admiral came ashore from the Aquitania. Admiral Rodman represented the navy here, and Maj. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, commander of the Department of the East, represented the army. The Twenty-second Infantry Band alternated with the Police Band of New York City during the ceremonies. Broadway resembled the Broadway of Armistice Day as Beatty drove to the steps of the City Hall, the air being filled with streamers of tape from stock tickers, banners and flags.

To Capital Tomorrow.

Admiral Beatty will leave for Washington Sunday, accompanied by Gen. Diaz, of the Italian army, and Gen. Jacques, of the Belgian army. Eleuterio Venizelos, wartime premier of Greece, also arrived on board the Aquitania, and was warmly received.

The British Union Jack was displayed on the facade of the City Hall, and was flown from the staffs of many buildings in downtown New York today, but not the Union Jack on the City Hall staff. Neither, for that matter, was the Stars and Stripes. It was explained that a newly-discovered statue prevented Mayor Hylan from flying the Union Jack on the staff.

Guards Control Mobs Under New Regime in Lisbon

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.) LONDON, Oct. 21.—The British light cruiser Galop, now in Mediterranean waters, has been ordered to proceed to Lisbon, Portugal, and its arrival there is expected tomorrow. Official information received here today says that all is quiet in Lisbon, which is being policed by Republican guards.

M. Teixeira Gomez, the Portuguese minister to London, declared this afternoon that he had received word of any further disturbances, saying:

"The new government appears to have the situation under control. They are young and able men who have outlined what in apparently a good plan for economic development, and they also hope to achieve reduction in taxation and reduction in the surplus official dominion."

"The new government is a coalition of several parties. I see no reason for believing that the change will in any way affect Portugal's representation at the Washington conference, as the delegates have not yet been appointed."

There is no indication here that the revolution was royalist inspired. At Abercorn, Kingston, in Tweekenhams, a suburb of London, where former King Manuel of Portugal has held a miniature court since his deposition from the throne, funkeys said "his majesty" had no statement to give out.

(Copyright, 1921.)

LEDOUX SAYS HE WILL DEFY POLICE

Urban Ledoux, leader of the unemployed, announced last night to the press that he would hold his sale of able-bodied men today at 225 Pennsylvania avenue regardless of a no-holds-barred order from the headquarters of the Metropolitan police forbidding the auction. Ledoux's "sale" is scheduled to take place at 2 o'clock.

During the absence of Ledoux yesterday, Capt. Doyle, of the Sixth precinct called at the headquarters known as the "Stepping Stone" and informed Ledoux's two lieutenants, Joseph H. Chesnut and Kenneth Williams, that the sale of the men would not be allowed. He stated further that if the sale did start it would be subject to interference by the police.

CHINA ANNOUNCES DELEGATES TO U. S.

The personnel of the Chinese delegation to the limitation of arms conference was announced to the Department of State, yesterday in a cable from Peking.

The principal delegates who will take part in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, are: Dr. S. Alfred Sze, Minister to the United States; V. K. Wellington Koo, minister to Great Britain; Wang Chung-hui, chief justice of the supreme court; and C. C. Wu, son of Wu Ting-fang, former minister to the United States. The official acceptance of Mr. Wu has not yet been received.

The chief advisors of the delegation were announced as Chou Tsuchi, recently minister of finance and M. Liang, former minister of foreign affairs.

In addition to the principal figures more than a score of advisors and secretaries are to attend.

MINISTER FREED IN MURDER CASE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 21.—The Rev. Edwin S. Stephenson, charged with the murder of Father James E. Coyne, Catholic priest, was acquitted tonight. The accused minister took the verdict calmly, shaking hands with the jury and greeting the friends who swarmed about to congratulate him. His wife was with him. A great cheer went up as the verdict was read.

Ruth Stephenson Gussman, daughter of the minister, whose marriage to Pedro Gussman, Porto Rican, precipitated the killing, was not in the courtroom when the verdict was read. Her reconciliation with her parents after the morning session today, when she was persuaded by newspaper reporters to return to her mother's arms, featured the last day of the trial.

Cleveland Park Asks More Police Protection

Cleveland Park citizens petitioned the Congressional police investigating committee last night to inquire into police protection in the headquarters of the city, in a resolution passed by the Cleveland Park School and Community Association.

These officers were elected for the coming year: Col. H. S. Graves, president; Mrs. Philip S. Smith, trustee; Miss Josephine Burke, principal of the school, second vice president; Walter Gilbert, treasurer; Enoch Chase, secretary.

DEATH DEVIL OF CLOUDLAND WAR



The new death-dealing armored airplane of the army is seen alighting yesterday shortly after noon at Bolling Field from its trip from New York. Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of army air service, and John M. Larsen, inventor, are pictured following an inspection of the plane, which is all metal, can make a speed of 140 miles an hour and carries a battery of twenty-eight guns. The plane is thirty-two feet long, with a wing spread of forty feet, and carries 130 gallons of gasoline.

(C) Underwood & Underwood.

FRANCE TO BACK U. S. ON FAR EAST, BRIAND DECLARES

In Return, To Ask America's Guarantee for Protection on Rhine.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.) PARIS, Oct. 21.—France is prepared to support the "Bismarck" in the Far East and in the Pacific if America reciprocates on the Rhine. Premier Briand is going to Washington to offer France's vote backing the United States in all problems arising at the disarmament conference, but in return he intends to ask America's guarantee against the danger of Germany seeking revenge.

The Premier intimated that this would be the major chord of the French policy at Washington in his long-expected speech in the Chamber of Deputies when he demanded a whole-hearted vote of confidence, giving him authority to vote for France.

Wants Nation's Confidence.

"I will tell you frankly that it is a question of confidence, not of half-hearted confidence but clearly expressed and sufficient confidence," he said. "I will not go unless your unreserved authority is given to strengthen me and to afford France's representative all the authority needed for the occasion."

Alluding to President Wilson's speech in the Chamber in December, 1919, Premier Briand said:

"As an illustrious American has said here, there would have been no other soldiers to fight for the cause of freedom if there had not been first of all the French poilu who gave them time to come to defend the threatened liberty of the world. Yes, France demands and requires all necessary guarantees against a repetition of the events that made her alone the champion of civilization until others had time to arrive and stand by her."

The Premier elicited a tremendous cheer when he announced the signing of Franco-Turkish accord in Angora today, thereby permitting the French to withdraw their troops from the Galician and Syrian frontiers which will reduce military expenditures.

M. Briand silenced the Germanophile critics by stating that Germany is practically entirely disarmed, it having destroyed 32,800 cannons, 37,000 machine guns, 4,250,000 small arms and 84,000 machine guns.

(Copyright, 1921.)

President Signs Peace Treaties; War Is Now Over

The official American documents of ratification of the German, Austrian and Hungarian peace treaties are now en route to Berlin, Vienna and Budapest, respectively.

The conference of the arms delegation here yesterday was interrupted long enough to permit President Harding to sign the documents in the presence of Secretary Hughes, Senators Underwood and Lodge and Elihu Root and have them attested by Hughes.

They were then put in a diplomatic mail pouch and sent on their way—the last step, save an official proclamation, to complete a state of peace between the United States and the Central powers.

The President will issue the peace proclamation after exchange of the ratifications has been made—probably in about ten days or two weeks.

Gen. Chen, who is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1909, followed this sensational accusation with the announcement that China, looking upon the United States as its only sincere friend among the great powers, would seek a defensive alliance with America, linking the two nations with the most powerful nation in the world with the richest and greatest potential force in Asia.

France Cautious, He Says.

It is Gen. Chen's belief, and this is concurred in by the other members of the Chinese delegation, that Great Britain covets the immensely rich and undeveloped territory adjoining Tibet, and that France wants domination of the provinces of Yunnan and Kuang-Hsi, because their possession or control would, with Indo-China, give France a great Asiatic empire.

Gen. Chen says Italy and Belgium are not directly interested, but they will support the position of Great Britain and France at the Washington conference because of their desire to maintain friendly relations with the dominant powers of the entente cordiale.

Says Japan Smaller Menace.

He sees in the ambitions of the European powers a greater menace to China than Japan's calculated aggressions.

"China, in order to avert the fate of Poland at the Congress of Vienna in 1815," he said, "will seek the only way out—the formation of a defensive alliance with the United States, enabling the two nations to impose their will upon the self-seeking nations whose imperialistic ambitions imperil the peace of the Pacific."

(Copyright, 1921.)

TRACING CANCER TO EARTH LARVA

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—New York cancer specialists today hailed as of great value the discovery, made by Dr. Frank Koepch, a Berlin University scientist, that an earth larva is the definite origin of cancer and the larva may be introduced into the human body through the medium of vegetables and other foods derived from the earth. They agreed the discovery may be an important step toward the solution of the mystery surrounding the dreaded disease.

That cancer comes from an earth larva has been established positively, Dr. Koepch informed friends in this country, as a result of experiments which he carried on with frogs.

The Illinois Federation of Labor, in an annual session, pledged its moral support to the rail unions in the event of a strike. The rail unions have a strike fund of \$2,000,000 which means \$1 for each member for one day only. The Illinois Federation also calls upon the United States to recognize the Russian Soviet and open business relations with the Lenin regime.

Would Abolish Labor Board.

Charles M. Schwab, who is attending the mining congress in Chicago, is emphatically in favor of abolishing the United States Labor Board.

"I am in favor of wiping out the board. I want it completely abolished," said Mr. Schwab. "No one respects its decisions. If the board cannot secure the enforcement of its decisions, of what use is it?"

TEST OF STRIKE AWAITS ACTION ON TEXAS LINE

Walkout Set for Today Would Ignore Order of Labor Board.

TOLD TO HALT PLANS TO QUIT

Leaders on Both Sides Agree to Attend New Conference.

(Special to The Washington Herald.) CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The International and Great Northern Railway, hitherto a comparatively unimportant line traversing Texas territory, stands out as the most prominent line in the United States.

Upon this line will probably be decided the vital question of which is the greater, the United States, through its authorized agencies, or the organized rail labor unions.

Trainmen on the Texas line have been authorized by their chiefs to inaugurate an independent strike tomorrow, beginning at noon. The United States Labor Board has virtually ordered that all rail strikes be held in abeyance pending an eleventh hour conference to be held here next Wednesday in an effort to prevent the threatened strike.

Important Questions Raised.

The leading question tonight is, what the trainmen on the Texas line will do? And if they strike in the face of the Federal orders to halt, what will be the result? Will the government do? Also, will Federal action in such event establish a precedent that may entirely wipe out of existence the United States Labor Board? Will the government and the union chiefs be agreed. If the International and Great Northern men go out tomorrow they will be ignoring the order of the United States Labor Board issued today, admonishing rail chiefs and union chiefs to halt all strike preparations until after next Wednesday's conference and what the decision is reached at that meeting.

Critics Board's Action.

The order of the Labor Board created considerable excitement on the part of labor chiefs, who were assembled in Cleveland. All of them agreed to attend the conference of the Labor Board in ordering reductions in the wages of railworkers, and paying no attention to wages and conditions on other lines. Discarding the general aspects of the case, President Lee of the trainmen said the right of men to strike had been conceded by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1917, which adds to the perplexities of the transportation crisis, developed when President Lee was notified that the Southern Railway, which had already started a strong fight for it. The importance of action in the case of the Southern road cannot be overestimated.

One thing seems certain—that President Harding will exert every ounce of Federal persuasion and diplomacy against the strike. This board, however, has been informed that every agency of the government will be used, if necessary, to back up its decisions.

Rail executives have announced they will attend the conference next Wednesday. All of them averred they were abiding strictly by the order to suspend at once all preparations for the strike. The employment of men to take the places of strikers and similar precautions.

Many Seek Rail Jobs.

It is said every railroad office has been swamped with applications from men anxious to secure work. The event, however, there seems little doubt the roads will be able to operate most of their trains, but considerable disorder and sabotage would be expected in the earliest stages of the strike. This Southern men, as a rule, prefer that the strike be put into effect and the matter settled decisively at once. They argue that any compromise reached with sore spots and awaiting an opportunity to renew the battle. The Chicago Association of Commerce, representing the business sentiment of Chicago and the Middle West, sent a telegram to President Harding urging a rail strike rather than the acceptance of a compromise.

Says Unions Must Accept Cut.

The message said rates cannot be reduced unless the rail unions accept a reduction in wages and the abolition of wasteful rules and conditions, and that any action preventing proper reduction of transportation costs will prove harmful to the entire country.

The Illinois Federation of Labor, in an annual session, pledged its moral support to the rail unions in the event of a strike. The rail unions have a strike fund of \$2,000,000 which means \$1 for each member for one day only. The Illinois Federation also calls upon the United States to recognize the Russian Soviet and open business relations with the Lenin regime.

Would Abolish Labor Board.

Charles M. Schwab, who is attending the mining congress in Chicago, is emphatically in favor of abolishing the United States Labor Board.

"I am in favor of wiping out the board. I want it completely abolished," said Mr. Schwab. "No one respects its decisions. If the board cannot secure the enforcement of its decisions, of what use is it?"

POWERS CONSPIRE TO SLICE UP CHINA, GENERAL ASSERTS

England and France Are Accused by Oriental Leader.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.) HONOLULU, Oct. 21.—That Great Britain and France, supported by Italy and Belgium, even now on the eve of the conference for the limitation of armaments are conspiring for the dismemberment of China, was the charge made here today by Gen. T. G. Chen, the principal military attaché of the Chinese delegation to the Washington conference.

Gen. Chen, who is a graduate of West Point of the class of 1909, followed this sensational accusation with the announcement that China, looking upon the United States as its only sincere friend among the great powers, would seek a defensive alliance with America, linking the two nations with the most powerful nation in the world with the richest and greatest potential force in Asia.

France Cautious, He Says.

It is Gen. Chen's belief, and this is concurred in by the other members of the Chinese delegation, that Great Britain covets the immensely rich and undeveloped territory adjoining Tibet, and that France wants domination of the provinces of Yunnan and Kuang-Hsi, because their possession or control would, with Indo-China, give France a great Asiatic empire.

Gen. Chen says Italy and Belgium are not directly interested, but they will support the position of Great Britain and France at the Washington conference because of their desire to maintain friendly relations with the dominant powers of the entente cordiale.

Says Japan Smaller Menace.

He sees in the ambitions of the European powers a greater menace to China than Japan's calculated aggressions.

"China, in order to avert the fate of Poland at the Congress of Vienna in 1815," he said, "will seek the only way out—the formation of a defensive alliance with the United States, enabling the two nations to impose their will upon the self-seeking nations whose imperialistic ambitions imperil the peace of the Pacific."

(Copyright, 1921.)

LEGION TO RECEIVE FOREIGN NOTABLES

Plans for the assembling and formation of the parade of the local American Legion, which will march to the Union Station tomorrow to welcome the National Capital, Gen. Armando Diaz, generalissimo of the Italian army, Admiral Lord David Beatty, Britain's Naval Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Gen. Baron Jacques, of the Belgian army, were announced last night by Col. James A. Drain, commander of the District Department of the veterans' organization. The three celebrated officers will arrive at 2:30 o'clock by special train from New York and will remain in and about Washington for five days en route to the annual legion convention at Kansas City, October 31.

The column will arrange itself in the following formation: Costello drum corps; department officers on reception committee; parade commander and aides; department and post colors, massed; uniformed members by posts as designated by the parade commander; uniformed contingent of the women's posts and uniformed members.

CHINA ANNOUNCES DELEGATES TO U. S.

The personnel of the Chinese delegation to the limitation of arms conference was announced to the Department of State, yesterday in a cable from Peking.

The principal delegates who will take part in the discussion of Pacific and Far Eastern questions, are: Dr. S. Alfred Sze, Minister to the United States; V. K. Wellington Koo, minister to Great Britain; Wang Chung-hui, chief justice of the supreme court; and C. C. Wu, son of Wu Ting-fang, former minister to the United States. The official acceptance of Mr. Wu has not yet been received.

The chief advisors of the delegation were announced as Chou Tsuchi, recently minister of finance and M. Liang, former minister of foreign affairs.

In addition to the principal figures more than a score of advisors and secretaries are to attend.

ADVISES FILIPINOS TO STAY WITH U. S.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.) MANILA, Oct. 21.—Lord Northcliffe, in an address before the Rotary Club here today, declared that the Philippine Islands should not leave the United States and that it was to their interest for them to remain under the American flag. He said he was astonished at the work the Americans had accomplished in the islands.

Lord Northcliffe has just arrived from Australia and he will spend several days in the islands during which time he will be the guest of Gov. Leonard Wood.

(Copyright, 1921.)