

Fair and warmer to-day and tomorrow. Details on Page 3.

NUMBER 5722

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1922.

Live News for Fans Of All Varieties in The Herald.

PRICE ONE CENT

REBELS GIVE UP IN DUBLIN; WAR PERILS DONEGAL

De Valera Escapes When Three Hotels Held by Insurgents Burn.

FREE STATE OFFICER SHOT UNDER TRUCE

500 Republicans Fortify Selves in Ulster Castle For Long Siege.

DUBLIN, July 5.—The last rebel fortress in Sackville street has surrendered, bringing an end to one of the bloodiest and most spectacular engagements in the history of Ireland's internal troubles.

The rebels surrendered at 8 o'clock tonight after resisting a determined four-day attack by the regular Free State troops.

Only six insurgents were left to defend the rebel position when the fight ended. Eamonn De Valera, who was supposed to have been in personal command of the defending force, escaped.

Cathal Brugha, commanding the last ditchers, refused to surrender himself and was fired on and wounded before being taken prisoner.

The endurance of the rebel resistance was amazing. Flames sweeping down Sackville street forced the final surrender where Free State bullets, which had rained down on the rebel hotels for four days, failed.

Flames Force Surrender. When the last of the rebels surrendered they were in imminent danger from perishing from the flames which had driven into the cellar of the Granville Hotel.

The structure had caught fire about 6:30 p. m. and an hour later the flames were licking down into the cellar refuge of the little rebel band. The heat became intense and there was danger of suffocation.

Refusal to quit even though the rebels decided to surrender. They dashed out through the burning hotel, with blazing embers dropping all around them waving a white flag as they ran. Free State soldiers had surrounded the hotel and seized them.

Fights Single-handed. But Brugha, the small belligerent leader of the squad, balked at surrendering and remained behind, alone in the fly refuge—true to his promise to fight to the finish.

The searching heat soon drove him out. He refused to quit even though drawing his revolver rushed out of the hotel to fight the Free State army single-handed. He tried to break through the patrol line. A Free State soldier fired, wounding Brugha in the leg and forcing him to the ground and was taken prisoner, still struggling to the last.

Ten buildings were burning in the vicinity when the fight was over. The roof of the Gresham Hotel, a short distance away, and the structure was roaring like a furnace.

The Free State government intends to issue a national call to arms Thursday, according to information obtained by the press association.

Three Hotels Burn. The Hammam, Gresham and Granville hotels, the principal insurgent's forts, were torn with ragged shell holes through which the Free State machine gun squads poured sprays of bullets. For four days the final surrender of the rebels had been expected hourly, but it was not until the smoke of the encroaching flames began to smart their eyes that they were willing to admit defeat.

When they could feel the heat of the fire. The fire could be seen from all parts of Dublin. Starting in the Hammam Hotel the flames spread furiously through the entire block, burning the complete surrender by imagine Pennsylvania avenue completely closed to traffic for ten blocks east of the Treasury with shops on each side occupied by hostile forces with windows and doors barred and piled with sandbags and the advancing forces directing field and machine gun crews, fire snipers planted on the roofs exchanging fire occasionally or hurling bombs and hand grenades through the burning windows, and armored cars rumbled up and down the avenue spitting a rattling fire from their turreted machine guns.

Small rebel groups are gradually evacuating the burning buildings, indicating that a complete surrender is inevitable. There is much confusion, the troops on both sides often being unable to distinguish their enemies.

Bombardment Is Fierce. Free Staters, after occupying a building were more than once forced to retire to escape the bombardment which their comrades across the street continued to lay down on the rebels' positions adjoining. Huge breaches in the rebel hotels torn by the Free State shells opened through through which the regulars poured machine gun fire most of the day.

Headless of the stray bullets from the guns of the snipers, huge crowds gathered around the fringe of the danger zone to watch the fire and the fighting.

Capt. Stapleton, of the Free State army, was shot and wounded seriously when he advanced to the Hammam Hotel in response to a white flag signal from the rebels, according to a communication from Free State headquarters. Capt. Stapleton went to the hotel to receive the surrender on behalf of the Free State government.

Among the occupants of the Hammam who were taken prisoner were taken prisoner.

Continued on Page Two.

CHANGES IN D. C. TAXATION ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMPLES

Owner of House Valued At \$4,500 Must Pay \$3.90 More by New Rule

Real Estate Taxes. Old rate—\$1.82 per \$100 of assessed valuation, the assessed valuation being two-thirds of the actual valuation. This equaled \$1.21 1-3 per \$100 actual valuation. New rate—\$1.30 per \$100 actual valuation. Actual increase—\$.08 2-3 per \$100 actual valuation. Percentage increase—7 1-7 per cent over previous rate.

League of Nations Sole Hope for Peace, Declares Asquith

Former Prime Minister Derides Supreme Council—Reparations Problem Still Far From Settlement, He Says.

BY HERBERT H. ASQUITH, M. P. Former Prime Minister of Great Britain.

LONDON, July 5.—A general survey of the international situation, nearly four years after the conclusion of the armistice, discloses, in many of its aspects, abundant grounds for disillusionment and even despondency.

The statesmanship of Europe has been tried in the balance and found wanting and there is only a dwindling minority who do not agree that it is high time for the supreme council to wind up its activities.

There is for the moment one direction only in which we can look with hope for the establishment of peace on earth. The covenant of the league of nations stands in the forefront of all the treaties of the last three years.

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NEW RATE GIVES SEVEN PER CENT TAX INCREASE

Full Value Assessment on D. C. Real Estate Adds To Burden.

\$5,000,000 'SURPLUS' IS NOT CONSIDERED

Personal Property Revenue Expected to Gain \$228,000 Over 1921.

An increase of 7 1-7 per cent in taxation on real estate must be borne by the residents of the District of Columbia this year, according to the tax rate figures given out yesterday by the District Commissioners.

The new tax rate on real estate will be \$1.30 per \$100 of assessed valuation. The rate for the year just passed was \$1.22. The seeming cut in the rate is more than made up for by the change in the method of assessment.

Last year property was assessed at two-thirds of its value. This year, by act of Congress, it will be assessed at its full value. The following example will make this clear:

Example Illustrated. If a person owns property valued at \$4,500, it will this year be assessed at the full value. The tax rate is \$1.30. Applying this rate to the assessed value of \$4,500 it will be seen that the owner pays \$58.50 tax.

Last year the same property was assessed at two-thirds of its value. Two-thirds of \$4,500 is \$3,000. Applying the \$1.22 tax rate to this assessed valuation, it will be seen that the owner paid \$36.60. The increase in tax, therefore, on this property is \$21.90.

An increase in taxes on intangible personal property was made certain when Congress increased the rate from 3 per cent, which was last year's rate, to 5 per cent for this year. The increase will net the District an amount estimated at \$670,000. The actual increase may be lower, since it is the common experience the country over that an increase in the rate on intangibles results in a decrease in the intangibles reported by tax payers.

Decrease on Tangible Property. A decrease in the taxes on tangible personal property is noted under the new rate. This sort of property has always been assessed at its full value, and with the rate cut from \$1.82 to \$1.30 will give a corresponding decrease in the tax paid. The following example will indicate this:

An automobile valued at \$1,000 will be assessed at \$1,000. Under the \$1.82 rate the owner paid taxes amounting to \$18.20. Under the new rate of \$1.30 the owner will pay \$13.00 tax.

The reduction in the tax receipts from this source will amount to \$442,000, it is estimated. This cuts the increase in receipts resulting from the increased rate on intangible personal property from \$670,000 to \$228,000.

In estimating the taxes for the year, the Commissioners have not considered the possibility of finding credit after the joint Congressional investigating committee has finished its task. The exact surplus figure omitted from the calculations and which the Commissioners will report to Congress today is \$4,468,666.63.

Total, \$24,496,492.02. The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1922 amounted to \$24,496,492.02. Of this amount \$14,696,490.78 was charged to the District in accordance with the 50-40 plan of division with the national government.

To meet this appropriation, the District raised \$14,865,999.83, leaving a surplus in the Treasury of \$169,508.85 to the credit of the District for the year.

The appropriations for 1923, actual and estimated, amount to \$22,521,889.80, of which the District must pay \$14,215,641.88. To this must be added the sum necessary in accordance with the decision of Congress to put the District on a cash basis.

To be put on a cash basis in the five years set by Congress and assuming the payment of taxes in full, the District will require an extra \$600,000 each year, according to the District's figures.

Must Raise \$14,618,641.88. Adding \$600,000 to the \$14,215,641.88, it will be seen that the District must raise in all this year \$14,618,641.88. The estimated revenue for the year 1923 from sources other than real estate and tangible personal property amounts to \$4,250,508.85. This leaves \$10,468,133.03 to be raised by the new rate of \$1.30.

Should the sum approximating \$5,000,000 that it is said vests in the Treasury to the credit of the District be so credited by Congress, it will reduce the tax rate next year, it is believed. It will not affect this year's rate since the tax bills will be out and paid before Congress reaches a decision.

Conferees among Edward F. Colladay, vice-chairman of the citizens joint committee on fiscal relations and Senator Ball and other members of the joint Congressional committee which will state today to probe the fiscal relations between the District and the government was held at the Capitol yesterday.

Out-of-town members of the Congressional committee have returned here in order to participate in the conference, although Guy Hardy, of Colorado, was the only House member present.

THE YOUNGEST BOY IN THE CLASS.—By J. N. Darling.



SENATE VOTES TOMORROW ON CLOTURE RULE

Leaders Determined to Fix Responsibility for Tariff Measure Delay.

The Republican leaders in the Senate moved yesterday to cut short the debate on the tariff bill by invoking the cloture rule. They have little hope of success, but are determined to fix the responsibility for delaying the legislation on the Democrats.

Earlier in the day the session was enlivened by a display of insurgency by Senator Lenroot, Republican, threatening to vote against the bill unless more moderation in fixing rates is observed.

52 Republicans Sign Petition. Senator McCumber presented the petition for cloture signed by fifty-two of the sixty Republicans. Under the rules it will be voted upon tomorrow, and in case it is approved by two-thirds of those voting, each Senator thereafter will be limited to one hour for the discussion of the bill, and all amendments may be proposed only by unanimous consent.

The eight Republicans who failed to sign the petition were Senators La Follette, Borah, Brandegee, Norris, Johnson, Moses, Crow and Weller. Senator Crow is ill and Senator Weller is in Japan. The others are opposed to the exercise of cloture.

Senator Underwood, Democratic leader, in opposing cloture, pointed out that the Democrats have had no opportunity as yet to offer amendments, except to committee amendments.

Lodge Flays Democrats. Senator Lodge, Republican leader, in advocating cloture said that in all his experience during eight revisions of the tariff he "never had seen such dilatory tactics" as employed by the Democrats. He said the motion "will at least show the country which party is delaying the bill."

The worst tariff bill ever written is better for business than to leave business in suspense by dragging out consideration of the bill all summer, said Senator Lodge.

The Senate yesterday approved large increases in duties on California nuts and fruits which were recommended by the Finance Committee at the instance of Senators Johnson and Shortridge, of that State.

Borah Wants Ship Board Cut to 3

Senator Announces First of Series of Job "Pruning" Measures.

A campaign for drastic pruning of the political plum tree in Washington was launched yesterday by Senator Borah, of Idaho.

He began by offering a bill to reduce the membership of the Shipping Board from seven to three, thereby effecting a saving of \$48,000 a year in salaries, which he declared are wholly unnecessary.

He gave notice that this was the first of a series of such measures to put an end to soft jobs and high salaries, involving a waste of at least \$1,000,000 in the government at Washington.

There are now seven members of the United States Shipping Board, said Senator Borah. "They enjoy a salary of \$12,000 each. After reading the hearings on the merchant marine bill one would readily come to the conclusion that there is no possible justification for having seven high-salaried commissioners. If this were a business institution, instead of a public one, there would likely be one and that would be plenty."

"To pay seven men \$12,000 each, to preside over the decrepit days according to their own showing, of this moribund and money losing, money squandering affair, is sheer waste of the taxpayers' money."

Borah may ask for a complete investigation of other public commissions, particularly the Canadian Boundary Commission, he said.

SOVIET MASSES ARMY OF 350,000 ON TWO FRONTIERS

Movement Causes Alarm in Both Poland and Rumania.

Soviet Russia's steady concentration of military strength upon the Polish and Rumanian frontiers to date has resulted in the massing of no less than 350,000 men on those borders, according to authoritative advices reaching here yesterday.

Of these, nearly one half are on the Polish, or so-called "western front," while approximately 125,000 are on the Rumanian border. The remainder are concentrated in the Karkoff area. The entire strength of the red armies, including 125,000 of the so-called Cheka or secret service troops, is estimated at approximately 1,500,000 men.

While this movement of troops toward the frontier has occasioned considerable alarm both in Poland and Rumania, those here who are most competent to speak on the situation, say all information indicates that the movement probably was in the nature of a gesture toward Europe originally undertaken for its moral effect upon the Genoa conference and continued with the idea of giving Soviet Russia a more authoritative voice in The Hague parleys.

HARD COAL PARLEY TODAY MAY AFFECT MONDAY'S MEETING

If Anthracite Miners and Operators Agree, Bituminous Will "Be in Hole."

If the anthracite section of the President's coal conference attains settlement on reconvening today, it will exert a strong moral force on the bituminous miners and operators, officials believe.

Two reasons are assigned: 1. The settlement would give rise to the public question: "If the anthracite miners and operators can agree, why can't the bituminous men agree?"

2. It would mean peace in the three closest knit districts of the United Mine Workers, thereby weakening the stand of the bituminous district presidents.

However, a successful outcome of the anthracite negotiations probably would not be used by the government as a pointed object lesson to the bituminous conferees when they reconvene next Monday. Today's conference is a distinct unit entirely under the observation of Secretary Fall. Secretaries Hoover and Davis are keeping hands off.

May Leave It to Secretary Fall. The anthracite operators have suggested that the anthracite question be left to Secretary Fall for arbitration, and the miners' acceptance or rejection of such arbitration is expected today. Upon this rests the question of success, hence of moral force.

The relationship of the anthracite and bituminous industries, however, so far as the President's conference is concerned, is said practically to end with the strike settlement.

"Anthracite is a natural monopoly," and a luxury, according to Director George Otis Smith of the U. S. Geological Survey. "The anthracite area—practically all in Pennsylvania—is 480 square miles, or about one-thousandth of the area of soft coal lands. The underground reserves are between 15,000,000,000 and 17,000,000,000 tons, sufficient at the present rate of depletion for not much over a century. Production has reached a maximum and can hardly be increased over the present level of approximately 30,000,000 net tons a year."

Produced by Eight Concerns. Out of this natural monopoly has grown a close-knit business organization in which 75 per cent of the output is produced by a group of eight companies. Restraining and limiting this natural monopoly is the competition of bituminous coal on steam uses of anthracite coal. The price of domestic coal rises or falls in accordance with the competition of bituminous coal in the market for steam use or industrial anthracite coal.

This same difference, it was pointed out, extends right through the respective industries to the organization of mine workers. As part of the United Mine Workers of America, the anthracite unions exert a considerable influence on the bituminous members, and should they submit to arbitration, the latter's stand might be weakened at Monday's session.

Expected return of shoppmen from Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago Northwestern shops at Milwaukee did not materialize, reports said.

Train Schedules Cut. The Northwestern cut train schedules out of Madison, Wis., because of lack of shop workers.

Reports from the Pacific Coast and the Southwest indicated that the strike is 100 per cent effective in some places and that many men are still at work in others. Officials of the Southern Pacific said the majority of their men were still at work.

Late today President Daniel W. Holt of the signalmen said he would meet with W. L. McMenimen of the Labor Board tomorrow for another conference regarding his intentions. He also indicated he will not call a strike of his 15,000 men, one of the most important units in railroad employ.

Mob Orders Strikebreakers To "Do a Herrin March." SLATER, Mo., July 5.—Hurling bolts, stones, and bricks, a mob of 100 men and women drove 18 strikebreakers from the shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad here today.

After ranning the men from the shop members of the mob ordered the strikebreakers to "do a Herrin march." Fearing for their lives the men fled down the railroad tracks toward Marshall and Norton, nearby. Continued on Page Two.

BOARD FRAMES PEACE OFFER IN RAIL WALKOUT

Hopes Proposed Plan Will Be Approved by Both Sides.

OPEN-SHOP CHARGE DENIED BY HOOPER

Unions Ready to Consider Proposition From Management, Says Jewell.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The United States Railroad Labor Board still hopes to get the striking railroad shopmen into line.

A definite overture outlining a plan which, it is hoped, will meet the approval of both the union leaders and railroad executives is being considered.

The first step was taken today when Chairman Hooper addressed a conciliatory letter to President E. M. Jewell of the shop crafts in which he said that he hoped the shop union leaders would "recover their equilibrium and discern that it is vastly better for them to go along with the railroad labor."

Must Deal With Board. This line of argument, offering renewed negotiations, follows the statement by Chairman Hooper two days ago "outlawing" the shop crafts and calling on the men to form new unions. President Jewell, replied to this announcement hotly and in turn "outlawed" the board. As the transportation act makes it compulsory for the board to recognize representatives of the men those workers it is impossible to "outlaw" on the other hand must deal with the board when the disputes arise which cannot be settled outside the board.

The board wants to talk business as representatives of the men those workers it is impossible to "outlaw" on the other hand must deal with the board when the disputes arise which cannot be settled outside the board.

President Jewell indicated tonight that he will be amenable to peace overtures through the board, but he insisted that it be on the basis of the establishment of a minimum wage only.

Would Consider Peace Offer. "We will meet anybody that the railroad management cares to make a proposition through," he said. "If it is the Railroad Labor Board, that is all right. We do not want to be in the position of turning down any reasonable offer."

Executives, however, said they intend to make no offer to the board. "We have contended that this strike is against the Labor Board, and against us, and we will continue to let them fight it out," said a spokesman.

Jewell is preparing a statement which he claims will prove that eight orders have broken the board's order about being "outlawed" and that the board has nothing about it. The walkout of the men, however, he declared, was met with instant action and he charged again that the strike was "built up" in the interests of a significant open shop movement.

Hooper Replies to Jewell. Chairman Hooper replied, stating that he would consider any offer.

"You must know, Mr. Jewell, that you do not board a grave injustice against yourself no credit, when you characterize the board as unfriendly to your organizations and being implicated in a drive against financial interests against the employees," he wrote in a letter to the strike leader.

While the leaders of the conference were engaged in a battle of statements, reports of individual varying successes in the efforts of the strikers to get all shopmen out and the equal quality of executives to fill their shops with non-union workers.

In Chicago, New York, and other great railroad centers, strikers doubled picket lines to prevent strike breakers entering shops.

A mob of 200 strikers took matters in their own hands at Slater, Mo., and chased eighteen strikebreakers out of town, pursuing them and hurling rocks and pieces of scrap iron.

At St. Paul, Minn., 200 strikers returned to work at the Omaha and Great Northern shops, according to reports. Union officials denied it.

The expected return of shoppmen from Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Chicago Northwestern shops at Milwaukee did not materialize, reports said.

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WHAT DID YOU SEE? Every day you tell at home or the office of some interesting sight that has met your gaze during the day. In future tell thousands instead of a few. Read all about it on page 3 of today's Washington Herald