

WEATHER FORECAST. Showers to-day; to-morrow generally fair and colder. Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 42. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 222—DAILY. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS

HARRIS NOT CRAZY, NOT FABRICATING, ALLEGIANT ASSERTS

Expert Who Examined McKinley's Slayer Finds No Serious Flaws in Story of Elwell Murder.

DETECTIVE IS BALKED Oswald Points to Discrepancies in Tale, but Is Unwilling to Declare Prisoner a Faker.

TO BE BROUGHT HERE Orders for Removal of Self-Confessed Hired Assassin From Buffalo Are Expected To-day.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. BUFFALO, April 8.—The case for Roy Harris, who is in jail here beseeching a skeptical world to regard him as one of the Elwell assassins, was strengthened to-day by the support of Dr. James W. Putnam of Buffalo, one of the alienists who established the sanity of Leon Czolgosz, murderer of President McKinley.

After two and a half hours' examination, including all sorts of mental and physical tests, Dr. Putnam said that Harris is a sane man and apparently a truthful one.

"The discrepancies are unimportant," he said to-night. "His confession deserves serious consideration. It seems to me that he was implicating in the murder whether he is telling the truth in exact detail or not. As a matter of fact, I would not say that he was not lying when he said he did not fire the shot himself."

Word reached Buffalo to-night from New York that an uncle of Roy Harris said the young man had suddenly appeared in New York after serving in the Canadian army, and it was thought he might have told the murder story in order to escape being taken back to Canada. Harris said to-night that he served in the Horse Transport of the Canadian army service corps from June 26, 1917, to December 14, 1918, and was honorably discharged in Ottawa. He said he never had any trouble, and that any notion to the contrary was "all bunk."

Detective Oswald was directed to-night by Capt. Carey, head of the New York homicide bureau, to stay here until to-morrow at least and continue his inquiry.

Makes Tentative Identification. Oswald believes he will probably be told to start for New York with Harris to-morrow. It is clear that his story can neither be proved true nor false until he is taken to the city where the murder was done. Discredited as parts of it are, nothing has developed thus far to justify his release.

Harris again identified to Oswald to-day a picture of a woman frequently published in the fortnight following the murder. He also gave her name to reporters. He is careful to say that he does not accuse this woman of being the "fawn coated Mrs. Fairchild" who hired him and "Big Bill Duncan" to kill Elmer. He merely says that of all the newspaper pictures shown to him she most closely resembles Mrs. Fairchild. He says "she's that type."

The woman's name was known to Elwell and was often mentioned in the newspapers after the murder. She was never seriously suspected of complicity, however. Whatever her facial resemblance to the "Mrs. Fairchild" of Harris's story may be the similarity stops there. Her social stratum and habits of speech are not those of Harris's Mrs. Fairchild.

Reporters showed Harris in the jail a newspaper containing badly printed pictures of six women who were mentioned for various reasons in the course of the murder investigation.

The names were printed beneath the cuts. Harris looked at the names and then the pictures. After glancing along the line of faces he said, pointing: "That's the one whose picture published the two weeks after the shooting, reminded me of Mrs. Fairchild. But in the other picture she had her hat off and in this one she has it on. In this picture she does not look as much like Mrs. Fairchild as she did in the other, but (pointing to the name under the photograph that held his attention) that's the woman whose name I gave Detective Oswald. Mind you, I'm not saying she's Mrs. Fairchild. She may not be. I merely say that in her picture she is more like Mrs. Fairchild than any of these other women."

Wife Tries to Protect Him. A reporter indicating another of the six likenesses asked Harris if it reminded him of Mrs. Fairchild. "Not a bit," he said; "this one has a buck tooth."

Harris seems to be a great hand at identifying pictures. When Detective Oswald produced a photograph of a woman who has a niche in a contemporary court action in New York and asked the prisoner if she was anything like Mrs. Fairchild he answered promptly: "She seems slightly familiar."

In the midst of it all Harris's young wife, separated from him until they met in the streets of Buffalo the day before he was arrested, is occupied up as a "maternal witness" pending the decision as to her husband. She says her husband whispered to her in the District Attorney's office that his story was all

Blind Musician Selects Jury by Quality of Voice

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—The musical qualities in men's voices was the important factor in the selection of a jury in the Wandott County District Court to-day. Samuel von Deman, 63, blind musical instructor, was plaintiff.

As the jury was challenged the blind professor listened to each reply. The ears trained by years of music caught every inflection of the voices, every pause and every answer.

"That man has no musical softness in his voice," he said. "It is harsh. He is unsympathetic; he will not do."

Another answered the questions in a soft, well modulated voice.

"He is kind. His voice shows it. He will be just. Use him," said the blind man.

The decision of the musician was adhered to in each instance.

CARUSO SINGS FOR FRIENDS AS OF OLD

Voice Unimpaired and Has Former Richness and Vigor, Say Auditors.

'MARTHA' IS HIS CHOICE Indications Are That Tenor Will Be in Metropolitan Cast Next Season.

Enrico Caruso sang yesterday for the first time since he was stricken with an attack of suppurative pleurisy shortly before Christmas, his golden voice pouring forth several bars from "Martha" before an audience composed of two friends who are admitted vanderbilt Hotel. These friends said afterward that the great voice showed no impairment because of the illness of the tenor, and that it possessed all of its old-time richness and beauty.

The news that Caruso had sung again went quickly to Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, and within a few minutes the whole staff of the opera and all of the artists knew that Caruso had defied the predictions so freely uttered that his famous throat was forever closed to song.

Neither Mr. Gatti nor his assistant, Edward Ziegler, would say what effect the impromptu burst of song would have on the plans of the Metropolitan Opera Company for 1921-22. But it can safely be said that the operation would be opened in November with Enrico Caruso in the cast.

The steady improvement in the tenor's condition in the last few weeks warrants this prediction, and nothing will interfere with these plans excepting some unforeseen accident. Friends of Mr. Caruso who have seen him recently have been surprised that he has changed so little after such a severe illness. He seems the same as he has always been, with the same jolly twinkle in his eye and the same eager enthusiasm. When he became ill he weighed 235 pounds, and just after he had pulled through the relapse of a month ago he tipped the scales at 155.

In the last week, however, Caruso has gained six pounds and believes he will gain more. He eats three hearty meals a day and relishes his food. Yesterday, for instance, he breakfasted on four slices of toast, with the same jolly twinkle in his eye and the same eager enthusiasm. When he became ill he weighed 235 pounds, and just after he had pulled through the relapse of a month ago he tipped the scales at 155.

Mr. Caruso says he will sail for Italy the second week in May, but his doctors say no. He probably will, however, be able to sail in June.

BALKED IN ATTEMPT TO POISON R. S. LOVETT

Omaha Police Say Hotel Maid Was Offered Bribe.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. OMAHA, April 8.—The Omaha police department announced to-night that an attempt was made yesterday to poison Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad system. According to the story a maid at the Fontenette Hotel where Mr. Lovett is stopping, was approached by a stranger who offered her \$500 to place a tablet of poison in a glass of water in his room. The maid refused the bribe, and the man left the hotel after declaring that he would kill both Mr. Lovett and the woman.

Mr. Lovett appears to take very little stock in the statements of the maid and refuses to believe he is now or ever has been in danger of being poisoned.

"I do not believe a word of the story," he said to-night, "and the Union Pacific officials do not believe a word of it. The report that the detectives spent the night in my suite at the hotel and accompanied me to breakfast is untrue. I am convinced, and the Union Pacific officials are convinced, that the mind of the maid who reported the effort to poison me is simply unbalanced."

BILL AGREED UPON TO BANISH DIRECT STATE PRIMARIES

Albany Leaders Include in Convention Plan Nominations for Judges.

TO ELECT DELEGATES Present System for Legislative, County and Local Offices Unchanged.

IS SPONSORED BY ADLER Contests for Seats Transferred From Credentials Committee to Courts.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, April 8.—The direct primary system for the nomination of State and judicial officers, which has been in operation in this State for the last eight years, is to be abolished and party nominating conventions are to be restored.

The Republican administration's primary bill was presented to the Legislature to-day by Simon L. Adler, majority leader of the Assembly. The primary for which Charles E. Hughes fought two hard battles and which for several years tore political parties wide open in this State is cast into the discard as a failure by Gov. Miller's administration.

The Adler measure has been agreed upon by the majority and will be rushed through both houses next week without any further ceremony. It is an elaborate document dealing with every phase of the election machinery, providing many new regulations for both the primary and general elections. The big feature of the bill of chief interest to the political organizations is section 45, which reads as follows:

"Party nominations of candidates for public office, other than electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, to be voted for at a general election by all the electors of the State and party nominations of candidates for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court shall be made by party conventions."

What this means is that all candidates for office in the State from the Governor and United States Senators down, and all candidates for Supreme Court Justices in all judicial districts of the State, shall be chosen in a party convention. Other candidates, including those for the Legislature, for county and municipal officers, are to be chosen as heretofore in the direct primary. The designations of delegates to State and judicial conventions are to be made in the following manner, as provided in section 47:

"Designations of delegates and alternates, if any, from an Assembly district to the State convention or a judicial district convention of any party shall be made by a committee consisting of the members of the county committee elected within such an Assembly district and also by petition."

Under the direct primary system parties have held unofficial conventions, which suggested candidates for State offices, who were later voted on at the primary. The result has been that the party designates always won in the direct primary, although the party designating convention had no official standing. The delegates to such conventions were selected by the parties without official sanction.

Primaries to Elect Delegates. Under the Adler bill political parties can designate their candidates for delegates to State and judicial district conventions to run in the primaries against any independent candidates, whose names can appear on the primary ballot by petition.

Other important provisions in the Adler bill are:

"The party committees may appoint a committee of three from its members to fill vacancies in a designation. Delegates to national party conventions from the State at large shall be elected at a State convention, to be constituted, held and conducted in the manner provided for State conventions for the nomination of party candidates."

Conventions for seats in the State or judicial conventions are to be reviewed in the court. The autocratic committee of three from the State or judicial conventions controlled the filling of all contested seats, is done away with.

JURY CLEARS FORMER CRUCIBLE STEEL MEN

\$9,000,000 Income and War Tax Fraud Collapses.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PITTSBURGH, April 8.—Herbert Dupuy and George A. Turville, two of the former officials of the Crucible Steel Company of America, were found not guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of income taxes, war taxes and excess profits taxes by a jury in the Federal court here to-night.

Dupuy and Turville were charged on July 25, 1919, with the same offense in connection with the defrauding of the Government of \$9,000,000 in taxes.

PREPARED your War tax return for next year? The Herald Classified Section—Adv.

Socialist for First Time Presides in N. Y. Senate

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau. FOR the first time in the history of the Legislature a Socialist presided over one of the houses to-day. Senator Edmund Seidl, Socialist, of New York, occupied the rostrum of the Senate on the invitation of Lieutenant-Governor Jeremiah Wood, who was obliged to be absent for a short time. The Assembly last year ousted five members of that party.

'PACE THAT KILLS' CALLED A CRAWL

Dr. Goldwater Sounds Out Opinion on Strenuous Life and Finds Many Like It.

WORRY CHIEF TROUBLE W. J. Bryan Says Loss of Sleep Will Break Down Strongest Constitution.

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TOKIO'S ATTITUDE MAY GUIDE ALLIES IN REPLIES TO U.S.

Britain, France and Italy Expected to Await Japan's Views on Mandates.

CLASS YAP WITH FIUME Some Diplomats Fear New Policy—Hughes Note May Reopen Whole Subject.

PARIS SEES PARLEY BASIS 'Temps' Says Wilson Left Door Open for Washington and Tokio to Negotiate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Secretary Hughes's notes to the Japanese, British, French and Italian governments on mandates are being interpreted diplomatically here, as stating an advanced position of the American Government.

Some diplomats who have studied the text of the communication to Great Britain, as made public by the State Department, are apprehensive that it may be considered as reopening the whole subject of mandates.

Full exchanges among the four governments are expected before any one of them replies to Mr. Hughes. In the opinion of some diplomats here Japan's attitude will determine the position to be taken by Great Britain and France and possibly also Italy.

This is based upon the agreement entered into by Great Britain and France with Japan in 1915, before the United States entered the war, whereby Japan was to receive the German islands in the Pacific north of the equator.

Resumes Fiume Dispute. This agreement, it is explained, was made when the activities of the German submarines demanded a reinforcement of the Entente naval forces beyond their own resources to meet, and the opinion is advanced that since Japan fulfilled her part of the contract, Great Britain and France feel bound to carry out the agreement if Japan insists. If Japan is willing to modify her position with regard to these islands, and particularly the Island of Yap, however, the view of diplomatic observers here is that the European allied governments will accept that solution.

In a way, the present situation is regarded as somewhat similar to that obtaining when Italy insisted upon invoking the Treaty of London in justification of her claims in the Adriatic section. Both Great Britain and France sought to induce Italy to abate her claims in the matter of Fiume, but let it be known that if Italy insisted they would execute the provisions of the Treaty of London, although obnoxious to the United States.

The Adriatic settlement finally was effected through direct negotiations between Italy and Jugoslavia, and it was thus found unnecessary to invoke the provisions of the secret treaty made by the European Allies before the United States became a belligerent.

In the case of the Treaty of London it was asserted that President Wilson was ignorant of its existence before his arrival in Paris for the Peace Conference, but the Entente contention is denied to be that the nature and extent of the agreement with Japan was discussed in Paris in connection with the peace treaty.

Tokio Until Now Insistent. The present situation may raise the question of what the records of the Council of Four at Paris really show. President Wilson had said that he did not agree to the Japanese mandate for the Island of Yap, but others who were represented in the Council of Four are understood to contend that there are records in existence that such objections as Mr. Wilson made were in the course of arguments and not expressed in the vote that awarded the mandate.

The position Japan will take in reply to Mr. Hughes's note cannot now be known, but Tokio has insisted upon its right to control of the Island in correspondence which previously has passed between it and the United States.

FRANCE SAYS WILSON LEFT YAP PARLEY BASIS 'Temps' Expects U. S. Will Negotiate With Japan.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, April 8.—The French Government considers President Wilson's observations in the Supreme Council regarding the Island of Yap to constitute a basis for negotiations between the United States and Japan, says the Temps to-day in an article relative to the recent American note maintaining that the United States could not be bound by decisions affecting Germany's overseas possessions made by the League of Nations.

Continued on Eighth Page.

BRITISH 'TRIPLE ALLIANCE' DECLARES GENERAL STRIKE; KING CALLS DEFENCE ARMY

More Than 4,000,000 British Workmen Will Be Idle Because of Mine Strike

LONDON, April 8.—Two million workmen affiliated with the triple alliance of British labor will go on strike Tuesday midnight, unless a compromise between the coal mine owners and the miners is reached in the meantime.

Two million other workmen will be made idle at the same time. The registers of the unemployment exchanges already exceed 1,500,000 persons, and dislocation of the industries may easily account for another 500,000. In addition there are 809,000 persons working on short time. Thus more than 4,000,000 persons will be out of work.

The Miners Federation seems determined to allow the mines to go to destruction in the belief that by such action it will be able to intimidate the nation into surrender. Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons, adding that it was the duty of the Government, as the trustee of the nation, to prevent this catastrophe. He then announced that the Government would issue an appeal for volunteers to take the place of strikers in the transport and other essential services, and that a royal proclamation would call up the army and navy reserves.

The Government will enroll special constables and form a special emergency force for a period of ninety days to protect the police in the execution of their duty. All former service men have been asked to volunteer.

Troops are being sent to districts where trouble might be anticipated, and the forces in London are being augmented. As in the great railway strike of 1919, when the force of public opinion and citizen volunteers broke the movement, it is expected that men and women of all classes will respond to the Government's appeal. Then "dukes' sons, cooks' sons and sons of belted carls" acted as watchmen, lorry drivers, ticket collectors, freight handlers and bus conductors.

KILLS TAXI DRIVER IN ARRESTING GIRL

Vice Squad Cop Shoots Fleeing Man at 250 Feet West of 47th Street Station.

CLEANING UP BROADWAY Feminine Passenger in Vehicle Accused of Inviting Detective to Ride.

A taxicab chauffeur was shot to death to-day in front of the West Forty-seventh street police station when he attempted to escape the possibility of having his name booked as that of a witness in the arrest of a young woman passenger. With a bullet embedded in his heart, he raced more than 100 yards and collapsed on the sidewalk on the southeast corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-seventh street. Detective Philip Curry, a member of the special service division operating under Inspector Samuel Belton, shot the man at a distance of 250 feet.

Witnesses to the shooting said they believed the chauffeur, Daniel Ulino, 25, of 320 East Twenty-seventh street, would have been captured by Sergeant Abraham Brody of the West Forty-seventh street station if the detective had withheld his fire for a few seconds. Brody was pursuing the man and gaining on him at every stride when the bullet hit his mark.

Curry, assigned to clean up Broadway and drive immoral women from the streets, was halted from the taxicab, and he was told to get out of the car. He was told to get out of the car and get into the vehicle. He was told to get out of the car and get into the vehicle.

Curry drew his revolver. "Come back here," he shouted. "Come back here, you scoundrel." But Ulino continued toward Ninth avenue and Curry fired into the air to frighten him. He did not stop and Curry dropped his revolver to a level with the man's head.

"Don't shoot again," witnesses said Sergeant Brody shouted. "I can catch him."

As Brody started toward Ninth avenue the second bullet was fired. The chauffeur staggered for an instant, then continued at renewed speed to the spot where he collapsed.

Boys, 11 Years Old, Faces Trial for Life Indicted for Murder of 7-Year-Old Playmate.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. KNOX, Ind., April 8.—An attack of quincy suffered by Prosecutor James A. Dills on the eve of the trial of Cecil Burkett, 17 years old, indicted for the murder of his seven-year-old playmate Benny Slavik, has resulted in another postponement of the case. The trial probably will be set for the next term of the Stark county Circuit Court, which begins May 23.

It was disclosed to-day that the defense will be that the rifle with which Cecil Burkett is believed to have killed Benny Slavik on Thanksgiving morning in his home in Ora, near here, was not in the hands of the Burkett boy at the time it was discharged.

Continued on Second Page.

PHONE your Help Wanted Ad. in Nov. for Sunday's Big Issue of The Herald. Telephone Fitz Roy 6000—Adv.

Labor Leaders Will Try to Stop Every Wheel on Rail and Road Tuesday Night.

REJECT TRUCE TERMS Lloyd George Charges Workers With Effort to Upset Decisions of Parliament.

DUKE BLAMES MOSCOW Royal Action Will Bring 300,000 Soldiers to Guard Triple Points—See Chance for Settlement.

By J. McH. STUART. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau. London, April 8.

Great Britain is to-night rapidly dividing into two armed camps. All hope of settling the coal miners' strike by the present negotiations vanished to-day when executives of the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers Union announced that on Tuesday at midnight they would stop every wheel on rail and road throughout the United Kingdom to back up the strike of their coal mine brethren in the Triple Labor Alliance, which has a membership of about 2,000,000 workers, 1,000,000 of whom are miners, 500,000 are transport workers and 500,000 are railroad men.

To-day the miners refused the condition insisted upon by the Prime Minister in connection with the proposal to renew the negotiations for a settlement between mine owners and mines that the question of the preservation of the mines from water and from fire receive precedence. The Government at once took up this challenge, and in a ringing speech in the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that practically all able-bodied subjects had been summoned by the King either as workers to keep essential industries going or as armed soldiers to protect these volunteer workers.

"Revolution" Eschewed. "Revolution" is a term which both the Government and the workers eschew. But Mr. Lloyd George characterized the action of the workers in the Triple Alliance as a deliberate attempt to overturn Parliamentary decisions by direct action. They demand for a national wage system and a national profits pool mean the nationalizing of the mines, entrance of a Government subsidy in favor of one class of labor, to be paid by all other citizens.

Labor leaders explicitly deny that their action is revolutionary. But they refuse to relinquish their weapons and the destruction of the mines while they negotiate with the mine owners, says the Government representative at the discussion, for the granting of the strikers' demands. They say that the fight is against an enforced return by them to the "sweated industrial conditions of 1912." They declare they will fight to a finish and without quarter; that the Government forced the fight on them when Mr. Lloyd George refused to enter into unconditional negotiations for a settlement of the controversy.

Still Hope for Settlement. Despite the fact that the battle lines are thus drawn there is still some slight hope for a settlement on new grounds before Tuesday. Some of the labor leaders on leaving their headquarters at Unity House to-night expressed the belief that a common ground would be found before that time.

Certain leaders will see Mr. Lloyd George to-morrow morning to "inform him that they are not going on with the strike." It was from the fact that this meeting would take place that some hope of a settlement was entertained in the House of Commons to-night. The enthusiastic support the Government got in the House of Commons to-day, however, can be regarded as another evidence that the Prime Minister will not make further concessions.

There are reports to-night that only 25 per cent. of the railroad men and 40 per cent. of the transport workers will obey the strike call. At one railroad men's meeting in Liverpool to-day the men actually sent a despatch to John Thomas, the union secretary, declaring that they would not quit work. Also there is news from the Midlands that the safety men in the mines are breaking with the miners' federation and are determined to save the mines from destruction.

But in Scotland and in Wales the trouble is becoming more serious. Late to-night word was received here that the main pumps in the great Rhondda Valley in Wales had been abandoned.

Continued on Second Page.

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