B509781
MAY 23 1921

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate southeast and south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 55.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 263—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES, FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

STEAMSHIP, ABLAZE AT PIER, IS TOWED TO HARBOR FLATS

Panhandle State, Deserted by Crew of Strikers, Takes Fire at Her Hudson River Berth.

OIL TANKS SPRING LEAK

Two Fire Boats, 5 Tugs and Several City Hose and Truck Companies Fight Flames.

COMPARTMENTS FLOODING

Fear Expressed That Big Oil Burner May Sink Off Statue of Liberty if Bulkheads Give Way.

The oil burning steamship Panhandle State of the United States Mail Steamship Company caught fire last night soon after 7 o'clock as she lay in her berth at Pier 7, Hudson River, to which she had been transferred only a few hours before from Pier 34, at West Thirty-fourth street. Two hours later the fire had made such headway, owing to a leak in an oil tank, which allowed oil to flow into the bilge, where it caught fire, that the steamship was towed to the flats off the Statue of Liberty by fireboats and tugs.

The vessel was beached in twenty-two feet of water between Liberty Island and Ellis Island, and the fireboats and tugs at once began to pump the engine compartment full of water. The ship lay on an even keel during this operation, and at midnight last night officials of the Fire Department said that the flames were under control and that there was no longer any likelihood of it spreading. For a time it was feared that the flooding of the ship might sink her, but her bulkheads held firmly and this danger was soon past.

Because of the marine strike and the unsettled conditions along the waterfront, there were many rumors afloat last night that the fire aboard the Panhandle State was caused by incendiaries. The police, however, declared that they had obtained no evidence to substantiate the rumors and the firemen said also that so far as they could see the fire was due to other causes and the ship was not set afire. In some quarters the belief was expressed that the fire might have been caused by the unfamiliarity of members of the crew, newly signed as strike breakers for the next voyage, with the engines of the vessel.

Starts in Engine Room.

The fire started in the lower compartment of the engine room and was reported by the watchman on board the vessel to a watchman on the pier, who turned in an alarm about 7:30 o'clock. Several truck and hose companies responded, headed by Acting Chief Joseph Martin and Deputy Chief Helm. Two fireboats also came to the pier, as did five tugs owned by the steamship company.

Streams of water were poured into the engine room of the vessel by the fireboats and by the land firemen working from the dock, and the blaze was almost under control when Chief Martin discovered that oil was flowing slowly from several seams in one of the oil tanks.

The oil ran into the bilge and floated on the water there and caught fire almost at once. The firemen were able to handle the flames in the engine room, but because of the heat and their location they could not get at the fire in the bilge. After a consultation between Chief Martin and Port Capt. Mullins of the steamship company and his assistant, Capt. Parker, it was decided to tow the vessel to the Bedloe Island flats and there flood the engine compartment in an attempt to drown the fire.

Capt. Mullins telephoned the Chapman Merritt Wrecking Company, and a lighter was sent by that concern to accompany the vessel and to salvage her if necessary. The five company tugs and the fireboats New Yorker and Willett nosed the Panhandle State into the river and down the Bay, with the lighter following.

No Evidence of Fire.

As the Panhandle State moved slowly down the Bay there were no signs of a fire on board her except a thin column of smoke that went up from amidships, and any one not knowing of the flames would never have suspected that she was in trouble. For this reason she attracted no attention as she headed for the flats.

The Panhandle State reached New York two or three days ago from London and Boulogne, after having considerable trouble because of the strike in leaving this port on her previous voyage. As soon as she reached here the other day the union men in her crew gave twenty-four hours' notice and then left the ship. They included engineers, firemen, stewards and seamen. According to a delegation of radio operators last night, the steamship company began yesterday morning to recruit a crew of strikebreakers, but employees of the company at the pier said she had no one on board her but watchmen and a few members of the crew who had not struck. She is scheduled to sail again on May 26.

Eggs on Way by Water.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—One thousand cases of eggs, said to be the first shipment from California to New York by water, are aboard the steamship Henry S. Groves, which cleared yesterday for Atlantic coast ports.

Patient Returns Radium Carried Away in Body

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 19.—Radium valued at $3,500, lost since May 3, when it was carried from the offices of an Oklahoma City medical firm by a charity patient, has been returned by mail, it was announced to-day.

In an accompanying letter the patient, who had been instructed to return in three hours after the radium had been applied to an affected tissue, said he did not know its value until he read an account of its loss in a newspaper.

ARMED MESSENGER ROBBED OF $6,400

Payroll Snatched in 43d Street by Holdup Who Gets Away After Chase.

ACCOMPLICE'S CAR WAITS

Park & Tilford Employee Did Not Dare to Use Pistol in Crowd.

Nelson Burnap, an armed messenger in the employ of Park & Tilford, was robbed yesterday afternoon of a payroll amounting to $6,400 when on his way from the offices of the company at 522 West Forty-third street to the candy factory on the north side of the street, a distance of about 200 feet. Mr. Burnap, who is 54 and lives at 223 Wyckoff avenue, Brooklyn, chased the thief through two houses and over a back fence, but did not fire, fearing to hit some other person.

Scores of women and children were in Forty-third street between Tenth and Eleventh avenues when Mr. Burnap stepped out of the company's offices and started briskly across the street. As he stepped off the curb a man jumped out of the hallway of 527, directly opposite. The latter fell in behind Mr. Burnap when he reached the north side of the street, and walking up close pulled a small wooden box from under the messenger's arm. Joseph M. Simon, an officer of the company, was standing a few feet from Mr. Burnap when this occurred.

Mr. Burnap turned quickly and saw the thief dart into the hallway of 527 again. He started after him and reached the back yard just as the thief was handing the box to a confederate who was straddling a six foot fence between the yard of that house and the yard of 526 West Forty-fourth street. The first robber saw the messenger, ran into the yard and vaulted over the fence.

The messenger, despite his age, vaulted the fence and chased the thieves into Forty-fourth street, only to see them leap into a dark green touring car and dash off toward Tenth avenue. Running into a temporary traffic tieup at Tenth avenue, the thieves drove their machine to the sidewalk and turned north. Witnesses later told the police the automobile must have been making more than sixty miles an hour when it took the corner.

These witnesses reported the license number of the car as 912,138 N. Y. Examination of the police records showed such a license had been issued to E. M. Jenkins of 237 West Fourteenth street to operate an automobile truck. Mr. Jenkins told detectives the plate was stolen off his truck on April 9, and he had reported the matter to the police of the West Twentieth street station.

Mr. Burnap gave a good description of the two robbers, which was flashed over the police wires. Mr. Burnap said he was afraid if he fired in the street he would hit a child and if he fired in the back yard some woman might be hit.

GIRL SEEKS DEEP PART IN LAKE, THEN DROWNS

Brazilian's Body Found Near Boat in Newark Park.

Rose P. Gones-Guimaraes, 22 years old, a well to do Brazilian living with her mother, Mrs. Pauline Gones-Guimaraes, at 217 North Seventh street, Newark, was drowned yesterday when she either fell or jumped from a rowboat on a lake in Branch Brook Park, Newark.

John Wodnowski, a park foreman, and George L. Smith, a laborer, who recovered the body, told the police Miss Gones-Guimaraes had stopped them Wednesday afternoon and asked what part of the lake was deepest. Smith said he told her it was in the middle section, near Bloomfield avenue, and jokingly asked her if she was thinking of committing suicide.

Wodnowski and Smith said they saw Miss Gones-Guimaraes walking by the lake yesterday. She went into the boathouse, they said, and a few minutes later was on the lake in a flat bottom boat. Half an hour later they found the boat empty and her body a few feet from the shore. Friends of the young woman said they did not believe she had committed suicide.

AMERICAN GOES INSANE IN PRISON IN MOSCOW

Capt. Kilpatrick, Red Cross Worker, Crazed by Terror.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, May 19.—Capt. Emmet Kilpatrick of Uniontown, Ala., has become insane in the Moscow prison where he is incarcerated, due to brutality and terror, according to reports received here by the Red Cross. Capt. Kilpatrick, who was a Red Cross worker, was captured by the Bolsheviki in the Crimea and for many months has been imprisoned near Moscow.

On receipt of the news the American Legion, department of Poland, resolved to send a cable despatch to President Harding and to the legion's national commander in the United States, F. W. Galbraith, Jr., urging the United States Government to take immediate steps to obtain the release of Americans imprisoned in Russia.

19 ADMIT GUILT AS BUILDING GOUGERS; JAIL TERMS ASKED

Brooklyn and Queens Defendants in Housing Probe to Hear Fate Thursday.

$160 FOR $60 IN WORK

Untermyer Rakes Up More Cases of Blacklisting by Brindell's Union.

LARGE FIRM LOSES WORK

How Plasterers, Decorators and Others Kept Prices Up to Top Notch Is Shown.

While nineteen more defendants, members of the Brooklyn and Queens group of the Association of Dealers in Masons and Builders Material, were pleading guilty yesterday to indictments charging violation of the State anti-trust laws before Justice Vernon M. Davis in the Supreme Court a dozen or more witnesses were testifying before the Lockwood committee concerning the part played by the bronze and ornamental iron workers, the plasterers, painters, paperhangers and decorators in maintaining building costs at top notch levels.

Of the defendants pleading guilty to indictments ten were individuals and nine corporations. As in the case of those sentenced last Monday to pay fines, William A. De Ford, Special Deputy Attorney-General, made a vigorous plea for prison sentences. Justice Davis asked for particulars regarding the amount of business done and the net profits and fixed next Thursday as the date for sentence.

The testimony before the committee for the most part was a monotonous repetition of the story of working agreements between unions and employers to keep wages and prices up; of arrangements by which one contractor could indefinitely hold up work on a contract under dispute until the case was settled to his satisfaction; of restrictions in the matter of subcontracts and the length of the working day and of the effective measures taken by the various employers associations to enforce their decrees.

More Traces of Brindell.

Throughout the testimony was discernible the influence Robert P. Brindell exercised through his personally organized Building Trades Employers Association, which saw to it that independent painting contractors employing members of a union which Brindell sought to crush received few if any contracts thereafter.

This phase of the labor situation revolved around a row between Local 1 and District Council 9 of the Painters and Paperhangers Union. District Council 9 is the old organization of painters, paperhangers and decorators and withdrew from Brindell's Building Trades Council because it could not see fit to elect delegates acceptable to him for a period of three years at a salary of $75 a week, as the council demanded. Instead it preferred to elect for one year, and fix its own salary scale.

Then, according to testimony adduced through Alfred E. Joy, secretary-treasurer of the Association of Master Painters and Decorators—a member of Brindell's Building Trades Employers Association—proposals were put forward for the organization of a new union that would be more amenable to Brindell's control.

The following October at a convention of painters and decorators Brindell, it appears, read the delegates of the old District Council 9 out of meeting and recognized the representatives of the new Local 1. Subsequent testimony showed that the breach between the two organizations has been healed partly, although some of the largest contracting decorators are still under expulsion from the Building Trades Employers Association, and unable, for that reason, to get contracts in New York city.

Expelled for Too High Wages.

One of these was W. P. Nelson & Co. of Chicago and New York, admittedly the largest firm of its kind in the United States, which last year did a business of about $2,000,000, approximately one-fourth being in New York. Nicholas J. Nelson, son of the founder of the firm and head of the New York branch, testified that his concern had been a member of the Association of Master Painters and Decorators, but had been expelled because it insisted on paying fifty cents a day above the prevailing rate to painters and decorators.

Lawrence E. Lamb, vice-president of the concern, told the committee that he had been told by a representative of the Fuller Construction Company that that company had been requested not to award the contract to the Nelson company.

The chief development in the examination of Deland K. Vanderwicker, a former secretary of the Ornamental Bronze and Iron Association, was that labor which cost the contractors at the rate of $86 a week was charged for at the rate of $160.

The individuals who pleaded guilty yesterday before Justice Davis were:

Andrew J. Brislin, 11901 Hillside avenue, Richmond Hill; John Wilson, 456 Fourteenth street, Brooklyn; Cornelius A. McGuire, 336 Sterling place, Brooklyn; Audley Clarke, 11 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn; Frank D. Creamer, Broadway and Eighty-sixth street, Manhattan; Stephen V. Duffy, 446 Seventy-fifth street, Brooklyn; Frank Duffy, 433 Seventy-sixth street, Brooklyn; Maillard M. Canda, Garden City; Walter C. Howe, 128 Milton street, Brooklyn; James M. Ames, 2611 Sedgwick avenue, The Bronx.

The corporations were: H. W. Bell Company, Breslin Company, Borough Building Material Company, Brooklyn Builders Supply Company, Audley Clarke Company, J. P. Duffy Company, G. B. Raymond & Co., Frank D. Creamer & Co., Inc., and the Gustave Rader Company.

IF you are out of work or want to change your position see how many offers a Situation Wanted ad. in The Herald will bring you.—Adv.

Mine Strike Brings a Shortage of Beer

LONDON, May 19.—A shortage of beer is reported throughout the country generally as one of the consequences of the lack of coal, due to the miners' strike. This has led *Punch* to remark that it feared something serious would eventually happen.

JITNEY MOBS RAID ALBANY TROLLEYS

Arrest of Forty Drivers Starts Riots in Which Surface Cars Are Smashed.

STRIKE BREAKERS FLEE

Police and State Troopers in Battles With Crowds of Infuriated Citizens.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, May 19.—After Albany police had arrested forty jitney drivers in a new drive to wipe out competition with the United Traction Company in the trolley strike zone mobs of men and boys to-night attacked trolley cars operated by strike breakers throughout the business section and virtually forced the traction company to abandon all operations.

For more than half an hour, before police reserves and State troopers got into action, mobs participated in the worst rioting Albany has seen since the strike started more than three months ago.

Rocks were hurled through the windows of trolley cars. Every car that was operated in the riot zone was attacked. It was estimated that about 1,000 persons participated in the rioting.

Strikebreaker crews abandoned their cars at the first attacks and fled in every direction before the infuriated rioters, who ran them to cover.

Seven trolley cars, smashed and battered, were abandoned in front of the Francis Hotel in Broadway, where the strikebreakers are being housed. The crews jammed the cars against one another in their efforts to get out of them and seek shelter in the hotel from the rioters.

An aged woman and a young man who were taken to a hospital are known to have been hit by stones.

Disapproval of the removal of jitneys was the cry of the crowd at all times in the rioting, and police repeatedly were challenged with "Now let's see you get the jitneys."

For the first time since the anti-jitney crusade began drivers openly announced their business. Police paid no attention to them and were even challenged by the crowd to interfere.

ANCIENT CITIES SOUGHT ON PALESTINE SITE

Excavation to Begin Next Week at Beth Shan.

JERUSALEM, May 19 (Jewish Telegraph Agency).—Dr. Clarence S. Fischer, curator of the Egyptian section of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, will commence next week excavating the city known in the Old Testament as Beth Shan, Palestine, lying at the eastern end of the Valley of Isdraelon, near the River Jordan. The modern name of the city is Beisan.

Dr. Fischer, it is announced, expects to find the ruins of no less than seven ancient cities in succeeding strata on this site, representing as many different civilizations.

DECEMBER DATE SET FOR CHAPLIN WEDDING

May Collins, Bride-Elect, Admits Engagement.

The first definite information about the reported engagement between Charlie Chaplin, noted screen comedian, and May Collins, ingenue of the movies, came East yesterday. It now appears settled that Chaplin will marry her, and the date for the wedding has been set as next December.

Miss Collins has told her friends that this is the momentous time. It is expected that they will make a tour abroad for their honeymoon.

FRANCE PROPOSES ARMY OF 450,000 IN PEACE

Bill Requires 18 Months as Service Period.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 19.—The Government's bill for the general organization of the French Army, providing for eighteen months service instead of three years, was reported to-day by Minister Barthou. It provides for effectives of 450,000 men on a peace footing, which number can be raised to 900,000 after twelve days' mobilization.

Special attention is paid to the aerial forces, which will be composed of 140 flying squadrons for scouting and bombardment and 80 squadrons for observation, which number may be increased to 800,000 in war time. The infantry will be composed of 34 divisions on a peace footing, of about 350,000 men.

The greatest increase is shown in the troops from North Africa, now comprising but four regiments, which will be increased to 42 regiments.

Get Your Real Estate and Want Ads in Early for Sunday!

In order to give all Want Ads and Real Estate Advertisements proper attention for Sunday they should be received by Friday evening.
While Saturday is final closing time (5 P. M. at the Branch Offices—6 P. M. at Herald Main Office, 280 Broadway), accurate classifications are assured when advertisements are received early.

THE NEW YORK HERALD
Telephone Chelsea 4000

BAYONNE MAN HELD AS DRIVER OF BOMB WAGON TO WALL ST.

Definite Charge Is Placed Against Truckman by Chief Scully.

THREE IDENTIFY HIM

Positively Place Him at Scene of Blast Costing 39 Lives.

HAS BAD POLICE RECORD

U. S. Agents Seek to Link Him With Italian Anarchist Groups.

The definite charge was made yesterday that Giuseppe de Filipis, a young Italian truck driver of Bayonne, is the man who drove to Wall street eight months ago the wagon freighted with high explosives which killed thirty-nine persons. No other suspect has been formally charged with the crime.

The action of Charles J. Scully, chief of the bomb squad of the local office of the Department of Justice, in swearing out a Federal warrant for De Filipis came yesterday afternoon after two men and a girl had positively identified the Italian as the man they had seen on or near the bomb wagon a few minutes before the explosion. Two others would not say positively De Filipis was the man.

The three who identified De Filipis are Thomas J. Smith, a former city fireman; a negro chauffeur whose car was wrecked by the explosion, and a stenographer whose first name is Ruth. The greatest care was taken by local agents of the Department of Justice to prevent these witnesses from becoming known.

One of the peculiar facts in the case is that it is admitted that so far no evidence has been gathered by either the Bayonne police or by the Department of Justice which proves the prisoner was ever connected in any way with Italian anarchist groups, one of which, Chief William J. Flynn believes, was behind the outrage.

Identification Positive.

"The identification was positive," Thomas J. Reddy, chief of the Eastern division of the Department of Justice, said last night in his office at 15 Park Row. "Three persons picked him out of a lineup of other prisoners without hesitation. They did not even look intently at each individual in the line, but immediately pointed out De Filipis. Two others would not say positively that De Filipis was the man they saw. Chief Flynn feels certain De Filipis drove the wagon."

It was learned in Bayonne that Raymond Clark, foreman of a construction gang at work near the scene, was not at all sure that De Filipis was the man he had seen as the driver of the bomb wagon.

Asked for a description of De Filipis, Mr. Reddy read the description sent out February 25 by his department with a composite picture as that of the driver. This description was of an Italian of 28 to 30 years of age, about five feet six inches in height, medium build, with broad shoulders and with dark hair and complexion. This, he said, fitted De Filipis precisely. He would not say, however, that the Department had any reason other than the identification for believing that De Filipis was the man wanted.

The man Chief Flynn believes drove the dynamite wagon has lived in Bayonne the last twelve years. He is an Italian by birth and is not known to have become naturalized. He is now working as a truckman driving his own light motor truck, and was so employed about the time of the explosion. During the war he worked in a shipyard on Staten Island as an acetylene torch man. He is married and has two children.

Has Police Record.

Although he is not known to be connected with Italian Anarchist groups, his reputation with the police is not good. In 1913 he fought a pistol duel with another man in City Park, Bayonne, was wounded, but on his recovery was released on parole. The next year he was involved in a stabbing affray in Brooklyn and got three months in the penitentiary. In 1917 he was arrested for violation of his parole, and in 1918 for violation of the motor vehicle regulations. In August of last year he was held for a time on a technical charge of assault when his truck injured a small child in the street.

When De Filipis was arraigned yesterday before Recorder William J. Cain in Bayonne on the technical charge of being a suspicious person his counsel, Joseph Scala, succeeded in getting a few words with him and learned, he said later, that De Filipis was under the impression his arrest was due to running down the child. He is said to have declared he did not know where Wall street is. He will be arraigned again before the Recorder in the morning, and then will be taken to United States Commissioner Emery in Newark for formal removal proceedings. Another warrant supplementary to that issued yesterday by United States Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock will be signed and De Filipis, unless his counsel objects, will be brought to this city. Here he will be held in the Tombs.

U. S. WILL NOT JOIN LEAGUE OR ANY OF ITS BRANCHES, SAYS HARVEY TO BRITISH

Premier Greets Envoy Harvey as Harbinger of World Peace

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, May 19.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE in his speech to-night at the Pilgrims' dinner to welcome Ambassador George Harvey said:

"The future well being of the world depends more upon the good will, the good understanding and cooperation between the two great English speaking peoples than upon any other one fact. It is the best, it is the surest guarantee of world peace.

"I am glad, then, that the Ambassador's appointment coincides with the decision of the United States to be represented adequately in the councils of the nations. I am glad that he will be present at the coming meeting. It is essential for the peace of the world that America should be in.

"European diplomacy works always in the dense thicket of ancient feuds, rooted, entangled and entwined. I did not realize it all until the Peace Conference, I did not realize how deep the roots are.

"In Central Europe there are blood feuds which every one thought had been dead and buried for centuries, but which have been resurrected into full and vigorous life. . . . It is difficult to walk wisely or well amid all these ancient conflicts—the memories are so great, so continuous, so intense, the momentum of revenge increases at each succeeding stroke.

"If this war isn't the last war, the next will leave Europe in ashes. It is essential we should find some means of dragging the nations out of this labyrinth of hatred, this degradation, for our own safety."

Referring to America Mr. Lloyd George said: "We welcome this new Power, vigorous, strong, clear headed, untrammelled with these old quarrels."

AMERICA IS OPPOSED TO FRENCH IN SILESIA

Government May Have to Exert Its Moral Weight Alongside of England.

HARVEY TO BE IN COUNCIL

Washington Hopes England, Italy and U. S. May Balk Franco-Polish Designs.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 19.

While the United States has no intention of interfering in the European dispute over Upper Silesia "as far as at present may be seen"—to quote the Secretary of State—no secret was made in official circles to-day of the fact that the Harding Administration is strongly opposed to what appears to be the Franco-Polish plan to further dismember Germany.

The United States is squarely back of Great Britain and Italy in opposing Premier Briand of France, and it is believed that Lloyd George was fully aware of the Washington attitude when he sounded his remarkable warning to France.

Secretary Hughes does not mean to depart from the time honored policy of this country to keep from meddling in strictly European affairs, but that does not prevent this Government from exerting its moral weight against further inroads upon German territory. It was suggested in diplomatic circles to-day that when Poland requested the United States for aid in her dispute with Germany over the Upper Silesian boundaries she acted with the approval of France and that back of the move was the hope that the United States might be induced to announce complete and final withdrawal from any participation in the Upper Silesian quarrel, thus leaving Great Britain and Italy without even the moral support of this country, which is none the less potent because it is not publicly announced.

But Secretary Hughes in refusing aid to Poland left the way open for a future expression of the opinion of the United States in his phrase "as far as at present may be seen."

Meantime United States Ambassador Harvey will sit as the representative of President Harding on the allied Supreme Council at London and observe what goes on there in regard to Upper Silesia, saying nothing. The Administration hopes that it will not be called to face a more serious situation, but that the vigorous opposition of the English Government, backed by the moral support of Italy and the United States against the French policy, will be sufficient to put an end to the Franco-Polish designs.

POLISH PREMIER MAKES PLEA TO INSURGENTS

Urges Silesian Dispute Be Left to the Treaty.

By the Associated Press.

WARSAW, May 19.—In view of the assurances that France would insist upon settlement of the Silesian dispute according to the Treaty of Versailles, the Polish Government, said M. Witos, addressing the Diet to-day, had again appealed to the insurgent leaders and people of Upper Silesia to remove all complications and allow the Allies to decide the question without hindrance. He declared that troops were being recruited from Germany and that arms and munitions were being secretly transported by the Germans, who were mobilized along the frontier, ready to step into Silesia at a moment's notice.

"I solemnly declare," said the Premier in conclusion, "that the Polish Government holds firmly to the Treaty of Versailles, desires its execution and is determined to maintain this viewpoint."

FOR Help that is full of "pep" and ambition put your Want Ad. in The Herald. Its QUALITY-QUANTITY circulation brings a like type of replies.—Adv.

BRIAND TOLD TO ASK ADVICE OF AMERICA

Deputy Margaine in Exciting Debate Urges Premier to Seek Aid of U. S.

TARDIEU ATTACKS CHIEF

Ruhr Delay Criticised and Yielding to Lloyd George Is Freely Charged.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 19.—The Government of Premier Briand was interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on its stand with regard to Germany. Three Deputies spoke and still others are down for speeches, which will carry the discussion over until Saturday, when Premier Briand will reply and ask a vote of confidence from the Chamber.

The three speakers to-day were Andre Tardieu, Centrist; M. Baudry d'Asson, Royalist, and M. Margaine, Radical. All of them attacked M. Briand for his failure to occupy the Ruhr region of Germany and to take stern measures for obtaining guarantees from Germany. They charged M. Briand with forsaking the French viewpoint on pressure from David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister. Tardieu said the French viewpoint could not be maintained without a falling out with England.

M. Margaine made a passionate appeal to M. Briand to call upon the United States to aid in solving European problems. "It behooves us," he said, "to show America how she can assure Europe the peace which she so badly needs."

Great Britain through her Charge d'Affaires here formally proposed to the French Government yesterday an early meeting of the Allied Supreme Council, to which an American representative would be invited, it was announced to-day. Premier Briand, in response, said he favored such a meeting but would reserve a definite reply until the end of the Chamber of Deputies discussion of the foreign situation.

The *Temps* says that conversations have been held both in London and Paris with regard to the question put by the British Government as to whether France would occupy the Ruhr region in case a German army entered Upper Silesia. The British Government is endeavoring to procure a meeting of the Allied Supreme Council to decide the Silesian problem, the newspaper states, but the French Government, because of the Parliamentary debate, cannot make a decision before Monday next.

Meanwhile, the *Temps* adds, the French Government cannot be certain that some event will not arise which will oblige it to occupy the Ruhr, although it is not anticipated here that such an event will occur. If it is desired to reestablish peace in Upper Silesia, the newspaper says, measures must be taken to advise Germany of the risks incurred if the Germans do not put an end to the war preparations being carried out.

Premier Briand reiterated his declaration that France insists upon the execution of the Versailles treaty in drawing the frontier line between Germany and Poland in Upper Silesia, in speaking to newspaper correspondents. He declared that invasion of Silesia by German troops would not be tolerated by France.

M. Briand said he did not see the desirability of meeting Prime Minister Lloyd George before all the documents relating to the Silesian plebiscite had been received from the interallied commission at Oppeln, adding, "France and England can converse only as equals, and Mr. Lloyd George himself will agree to this when the misunderstanding is dispelled."

Gen. Borden Is Commander.

TRENTON, May 19.—Adjutant-General Frederick Gilkyson announced to-day he had received from Washington a certificate from John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, officially recognizing Brig-Gen. Howard S. Borden as commander of the New Jersey National Guard Infantry Brigade.

Ambassador in First Public Address Declares Harding Will Be No Meddler.

POLICY TO COOPERATE

Tells Pilgrims That America Fought for Her Own Safety, Not to Save Allies.

ROYALTY SITS BY ENVOY

Lloyd George Welcomes Him Into Council of Nations and Praises Him as American Patriot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, May 19.

Ambassador Harvey, in his capacity as President Harding's first Ambassador to make a public utterance, told Premier Lloyd George, and through him all Europe, at the Pilgrims' dinner here to-night that the United States would have no part in the League of Nations. He said plainly that the United States entered the war not to save Great Britain, France or Italy, but to save the United States. He decried sickly sentimentality and the fateful illusions of the man who sought to seize the moon and was drowned in a well.

Premier Lloyd George, rising to the occasion as he always does, accepted the verdict.

"We welcome Ambassador Harvey not only as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's but as the first representative of the United States in the council of the nations," the Prime Minister said. "And we welcome him to the council of the nations not because we are anxious to drag the United States into the problems of Europe, but because we expect the United States, a great, strong, unselfish nation, to help lead Europe out of the labyrinth."

The speeches began with the reading of a message from Chauncey Depew, president of the American Pilgrims, and the welcoming address by the Duke of Connaught, president of the British Pilgrims.

The welcome accorded Ambassador Harvey was such as has been accorded few diplomatists in honor of their arrival in London. The Duke of Connaught presided. The Prime Minister proposed the health of Ambassador Harvey, at whose left sat the Duke of York. Earl Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, delivered a felicitous speech in which he, with diplomatic candor, referred to George III., George V., George Harvey and Lloyd George, modestly excepting George Nathaniel Curzon, as real makers of history.

HARVEY TELLS PILGRIMS U. S. POLICY IS TO HELP

Cooperation Is Based on Mutual Interest.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 19.—Ambassador Harvey's address attracted especial interest, coming as it did at a time when the probable attitude of the United States toward the tense political situation in Europe is arousing lively speculation and as the first authorized expression of the American viewpoint.

"I rejoice," said the Ambassador, "that the King and the President see eye to eye and sense the yearnings of the peoples to whose service their lives have proudly been dedicated.

"I came to the Court of St. James's utterly destitute of the traditional weapons of diplomacy but fully equipped with the same candor, frankness, straightforwardness, sincerity and consideration which have characterized to a marked degree the utterances of all your chief officers of State with whom I have thus far come into contact.

"Precisely as your Ambassador went to Washington as an unalloyed Briton I come to London as an unalloyed American."

Nothing could be more futile, more delusive and more mischievous, he said, than to pretend that the Americans' proffer of a helping hand was attributable primarily to "a tender susceptibility."

"It is not," Mr. Harvey declared. "My country stands ready to work with yours because, first, it is to our own interest to do so and, secondly, because it is to the advantage of both. We do not resent being called idealists even, as sometimes happens, by those whose anticipated reward for extolling our altruism is transparently material. But we have