

Fair to-day and to-morrow; no change in temperature; fresh southwest winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 67. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1921.

U.S. CLOTHING STRIKE CHIEF OFF TO RUSSIA AT CALL OF SOVIET

Sidney Hillman Will Confer With Leaders of Large Revolutionary Labor Organizations.

IS INVITED BY FOSTER

Soviets Say Noted Victory by Needle Workers Entitles Them to Enrol in International Band.

PLAN BIG DEFENCE FUND

Americans Will Raise \$5,000,000 Among Workers While Russians Order Huge Sum for World Fight.

The unexpected departure for Europe on July 16 of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, when his activities seemed to be much needed here because of the financial condition of the union, and also because of the extremely unsettled state of the supposed "settlement" of the six months' strike in the clothing industry in this city, took on a new aspect when it was learned yesterday that he had left "in accordance with instructions of the General Executive Board" of the Amalgamated.

When Hillman sailed on the Olympic it was given out that he was anxious to visit his parents in Lithuania, whence he came to this country fifteen years ago, and that his trip was in the nature of a vacation. He was also to study labor conditions and look into the operations of the great labor organizations in England, France, Germany and other countries of Europe.

But now it appears that he will visit Russia and that his trip there probably will include conferences with the leaders of the revolutionary labor unions there thriving under the Lenin-Trotsky regime. In fact an "invitation" to do so had been received shortly before his sudden departure. It was said.

Invitation From Soviets. Certainly there have been communications between the Soviet rulers of Russia and the Amalgamated, for a cablegram signed by the general secretary, Losovsky, of the Russian Soviet unions, recently was received congratulating Hillman upon the "splendid victory" achieved in the "settlement" of the strike and inviting the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to join the International Council of Revolutionary Labor Unions.

The exact wording of that cablegram as printed by Advance, the official organ of the Amalgamated, ran as follows: "The International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions holds that the splendid victory obtained by you demonstrates the readiness of your organization to join the International Council of Revolutionary Labor Unions. 'Comrades who are capable of coming successfully out of the struggle with American capitalists deserve to be in the front ranks of the workers of the world.' The International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions is always open to truly proletarian and militant labor unions who are conscientiously preparing the overthrow of the capitalist class and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The cablegram was attached to a message sent to General Secretary Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated by William Z. Foster, the former secretary of the International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions in Moscow attending the International Council of Labor Unions as the representative of the Federated Press, a radical news organization which is financed by the Amalgamated and is in close touch with Russia's Communist rulers.

Foster Comes Over Victory. Schlossberg, who is also editor of Advance, published the text of Foster's message under the heading "Soviet Russia Congratulates A. C. W." Foster wrote in part: "The defeat of the employers is the natural result of the splendid spirit of the Amalgamated. Many times in your history, I must tell you, you have shown me a shining spirit. But since coming to this country I marvel no longer. It is the spirit of the Russian revolution, the spirit that will lead the workers of the world to the Russian revolution, the spirit that will lead the workers of the world to the Russian revolution, the spirit that will lead the workers of the world to the Russian revolution."

This Reinstein is presumed to be Boris Reinstein, who sat in the Third International as the alleged representative of the American Socialist Party. He is now Commissioner of International Propaganda at Moscow.

This message from Soviet Russia, which reached the Amalgamated not through the usual cable channels but an Editor Schlossberg says, "gains great importance from the almost immediate departure of Hillman for Europe. He had been summoned to appear at an examination before trial by Lawyer Harry A. Gordon, representing the clothing manufacturers, who will not deal with the Amalgamated and who have several actions pending against Hillman and the Amalgamated for damages and for the dissolution of the union as an alleged seditious and disloyal organization. The

Work, Get Out or Jail, Kansas Order to I. W. W.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, HAWKS, MO., July 24.

TOPEKA, July 24.—Reports received here to-day from Salina and other central Kansas towns state authorities are notifying bands of I. W. W. to move on or go to work. In many cases farmers are offering these men \$4 a day to work in threshing gangs, where thousands of acres of wheat in the shock await threshing.

In Salina the Sheriff and his forces of deputies have served notice on the I. W. W. that they must go to work at the wages offered, go to jail or be deported out of the State.

Thousands of I. W. W. who have been operating in Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and North and South Dakota are headed for Kansas to spread their propaganda of no work for less than \$5 to \$7 a day. They insist on making their own terms and that they will demand an eight hour a day schedule.

RED BOASTS ELUDING NEW YORK RAID TRAP

Andreytchine Tells How He and Another Moscow Delegate Walked Past 15 Cops.

I. W. W. WHID HERE DAYS

Fooled Anarchist Squad Here on Going to Prison—Has a Forged Passport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, July 24.

George Andreytchine, a leader and delegate of the Communist party, who passed through Berlin on his way to Russia gave some interesting details to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent of the manner in which the I. W. W. leaders slipped away from the United States instead of returning to prison at Leavenworth. He also said that he enjoyed reading THE NEW YORK HERALD's reports of the activities of McDonough of the Chicago anarchist squad.

Andreytchine was first appointed Communist delegate to Moscow by the American Communist party, but precedence was given to William D. Haywood owing to his failing health. Ralph Chapman also was appointed a delegate, but he returned to Leavenworth before receiving word of his appointment.

Andreytchine was born in Bulgaria and was an I. W. W. organizer, the editor of Solidarity and was among the I. W. W. leaders who were released on bail. He described his departure from America to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent. His Moscow appointment was received the same day, he said, that he was ordered to return to Leavenworth. He was at the railroad station with his suitcase when he bumped into McDonough, chief of the anarchist squad, who asked him if he was ready to depart. He answered that he was on his way, but he meant Moscow, intending, he says, to shoot if he were stopped.

Andreytchine said he lay in hiding in New York awaiting the sailing of a ship. On the street he met Detective Gegan of the New York bomb squad, but was not recognized. On April 28 Detective Keller of the bomb squad staged a raid on a Communist tenement in Blooming street. Andreytchine, with a Moscow delegate and heads of the American Communist party, found the tenement surrounded and tried to escape through a window, but were cut off by policemen on neighboring buildings.

The detectives, he said, were fooled by an Irishman and returned to question the janitor. Meanwhile Andreytchine, with the Moscow delegate, had taken the elevator and walked out below, arm in arm, past the detectives.

A pipe line departure from American ports is easy, says Andreytchine. He showed THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent a forged American passport, one side describing him as a Russian and the other as an American with a fanciful naturalization number and Soviet and Baltic States' visas. Asked how he had any difficulty in getting the latter, he replied: "The small States will sign anything the Soviet bureau demands, they have such fear of the Bolsheviks."

Andreytchine has by this time arrived in Moscow, where he will assist Haywood in editing an American Communist periodical.

WIDOW OF CHICAGO FEUD VICTIM SLAIN

One Man Arrested and Sister Is Sought.

CHICAGO, July 24.—One man is under arrest and police are searching for another, in connection with the slaying of Mrs. Virginia Esposito, whose husband was shot to death several months ago in a Nineteenth Ward political feud outbreak. While the police at first connected the slaying of Mrs. Esposito with the Nineteenth Ward feud, they later discounted this theory with the statement that the killing occurred after a personal quarrel.

Who Esposito is being held by the police, who believe his sister, Emilia Panico, was Mrs. Esposito's companion, William Brown told the police he had seen a woman answering Emilia Panico's description with a stilette in her hand.

BROOKLYN PHYSICIAN DISCOVERS CURE FOR CASES OF BLINDNESS

Successfully Uses Serum on Patients Suffering From Atrophy.

TO DISCLOSE FORMULA

Dr. Pond to Reveal Extent of His Work to Medical Association.

NOURISHES OPTIC NERVE

Preparation to Be Used in Cases Where Eyesight Is Not All Gone.

What eye specialists agree may prove to be one of the greatest medical discoveries in history soon will be placed before the Academy of Medicine and the American Medical Association. A serum to restore the sight in cases of blindness caused by atrophy of the optic nerve, heretofore regarded as an incurable condition, has been developed by Dr. Erasmus Arlington Pond, of 1093 Dean Street, Brooklyn, an eye specialist of unquestioned standing in his profession.

Knowledge of Dr. Pond's discovery leaked out against his wishes, as it was his desire to prevent all public discussion of his work until he had made a formal report upon it to the medical bodies of which he is a member, in accordance with the ethical standards of medical practice. There are said to be just two limitations upon the effectiveness of the serum. In the first place, it will not change a condition of total blindness. Just so long as the patient is able to discern, no matter how dimly, the passing of a hand a few inches before his face, even though it appears to him little more than a shadow, there is time for the injection of the serum. When total darkness has closed down, the serum has no effect.

Cure for Atrophy Only. The second limitation is that the serum cannot be used in cases of blindness caused by accident, in which hemorrhage has resulted. It is said to have worked successfully only in cases caused by atrophy, which is the cause of practically all blindness not due to accident. Nine cases of this kind have been successfully treated by Dr. Pond. It was said.

No applications for treatment will be considered until the fall, when Dr. Pond will disclose the formula of his preparation, which is at present known only to himself and to one or two associates. When he makes his report he will make known the composition of the serum, so that it may be used by all eye practitioners.

Cured Serious Cases. The cures which Dr. Pond is known to have effected were made in cases which were declared hopeless by eye specialists in several hospitals. From three to six months was required in such cases for the restoration of normal sight. Nourishment of the optic nerve gradually restored it to health, injection of the serum being made through the eyeball.

The discovery is said to have been hit upon accidentally eight years ago, while Dr. Pond was experimenting with a preparation he was using for the treatment of atrophy. He had been told that the serum could be made to strengthen the blood that supplies the optic nerve with vitality. Various changes were made in it, all of an experimental nature, but nobody was informed of what Dr. Pond was working on until two years ago, when the aim of his labors became generally known in the medical profession and the nature of the serum disclosed to one or two close associates. Although the announcement was met with general scepticism, several physicians sent patients to Dr. Pond.

Some of these were beyond his power to help them before they reached him. In some cases the optic nerve had completely atrophied, in others it had been partially atrophied, and in still others it was in a state of atrophy, but he could work upon it and did.

Dr. Pond is a graduate of the University of Vermont and studied medicine at Bellevue. He has been in the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, and an instructor at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital in Manhattan. He was graduated from Bellevue in 1891.

Cure Sought for Years. Eye specialists in this city who could be reached last night said they were waiting with keen interest Dr. Pond's report. As they are not acquainted with the nature of his treatment, other than that it is a serum, they could not offer their opinion as to its efficacy. They said, however, that such a cure was wholly within the bounds of scientific possibility, and that a remedy for the falling optic nerve had been a leading medical research for many years, although it was not until recently that it was said: "The discovery is an amazing one, and if Dr. Pond says that he has obtained these results, he submits his report, there is no question that his claims will be accepted, because he is a man of undoubtedly high standing in the profession. I am waiting for his report with great eagerness, and I hope that his treatment is all that we understand it to be."

Dr. Aspin Nottle of 24 East Thirty-eighth street, who has been on the staff of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital for twenty years, said the treatment, if established, would be one of the greatest boons medicine has ever given to mankind. He estimated that about 30 per cent. of all blindness is due to atrophy of the optic nerve, the remaining cases being scattered among a wide variety of causes.

TAX ON INCOME OF \$1,000,000 PAID BY 65 PERSONS IN U. S.; N. Y. GIVES THIRD OF TOTAL

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Commissioner Blair of the Internal Revenue Department made public to-night statistics on the 1919 income tax, which show that persons who are making a million dollars or more net income are paying the Government about two-thirds of it in taxes. These individuals during 1919 paid \$99,026,996 in income taxes on an aggregate net income of \$152,650,245. There were sixty-five of them paying an average of \$1,523,492 each, the average rate of tax being 64.87 per cent.

The preliminary statistics do not show the taxes in classes above \$1,000,000, but the net income of individuals in the class from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 is given as \$41,668,483, from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 as \$22,106,906 and from \$2,000,000 and over as \$88,874,856. The total number of personal returns filed in 1919 was 5,332,760, representing a growth of 907,646 from 1918, while the total net income reported for 1919 was \$19,859,000,000, an increase of \$3,934,000,000 over the previous year. The average net income on each return for 1919 was \$3,724.05, the average amount of tax \$238.08 and the average rate of tax 6.39 per cent.

Sixty-five returns were filed of net income of \$1,000,000 and over, 189 of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, 425 of from \$300,000 to \$500,000, 1,864 of \$150,000 to \$300,000, 2,983 of \$100,000 to \$150,000, 13,320 of \$50,000 to \$100,000, 37,477 of \$25,000 to \$50,000, 162,485 of \$10,000 to \$25,000, 438,851 of \$5,000 to \$10,000, 1,180,488 of \$3,000 to \$5,000, 1,569,721 of \$2,000 to \$3,000 and 1,924,872 of \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Wives making separate returns from husbands numbered 58,534; single men, heads of families, 362,797; single women, heads of families, 88,595; single men, all other, 1,602,277; single women, all other, 361,900.

New York filed the greatest number of returns, 683,085, or 12.81 per cent. of the total. The amount of net income reported by New York was \$3,436,843,179, or 17.31 per cent. of the total, and the tax paid was \$399,792,351, or 31.49 per cent. of the total.

The next largest number of returns filed by States was from Pennsylvania, 539,172.

The per capita net income for New York, according to the population of the census for 1920 was \$330.89.

The District of Columbia was second in the percentage of population, according to the 1920 census filing return, 13.40 per cent. The District reported also the highest per capita net income, \$380.27. Its average net income per return, however, \$2,838.80, is low.

WILL DEMAND WRIT TO RELEASE SHIPS

U. S. Mail Co. to Seek Injunction Against Shipping Board.

CALLS SEIZURE ILLEGAL

To Insist Courts Decide All Claims and Counter Claims.

Officers of the United States Mail Steamship Company will apply to-day for an injunction restraining the United States Shipping Board from interfering with the operation of the nine steamships seized Friday by board officials because of arrears in charter hire and alleged failure to live up to contracts for reconditioning the vessels. Attorneys for the steamship company will claim the seizure was arbitrary and a violation of an arbitration clause in the contracts and will ask the injunction be enforced until such time as the counter claims of the Shipping Board and United States Mail be adjudicated by a court.

DeLancey Nicoll, Jr., attorney for the steamship company, will seek the injunction in the Federal District Court here, it was learned, but this was a matter Mr. Nicoll would not discuss. He said the company did not know at present what it will do, but that it was certain some action would be instituted. Mr. Nicoll would not deny, however, that a restraining order would be the first move.

"Under no circumstances," he said, "will the United States Mail turn over one piece of property to the United States Shipping Board—in fact, the United States Mail does not admit the vessels have gone out of its possession. We absolutely refuse to give up a thing."

Persons close to certain officers of the United States Mail pointed out that the steamship company has had financial difficulties practically ever since it chartered the vessels from the Shipping Board, more than fifteen months ago. The company encountered considerable trouble in obtaining banking facilities. These informants stated, with the result that the line had to appeal to the Shipping Board for funds to recondition the vessels. The alleged discontinuance of payment of charter hire last March was decided upon, they said, because of the tremendous pressure being brought to bear on the line by the banks.

E. A. Quarles, assistant to the president of the United States Mail, is authorized for the statement that what little work had been done upon the nine vessels was done upon the insistence of the Shipping Board that the company get the American flag back on the Atlantic as soon as possible.

Many of the suggestions made to us by the Shipping Board were absolutely unfeasible from a practical shipping operator's standpoint," he said, "but at the earnest solicitation of Admiral Benson, then head of the board, and at the risk of very considerable monetary loss to the company, we agreed to do what was suggested."

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THREE PERSONS DIE IN MOTORCAR WRECK

Trolley Car Smashes Into Machine on Highway Above Roebling, N. J.

PASSENGERS IN PANIC

Man Is So Seriously Hurt That He Is Not Expected to Recover.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, ROEBLING, N. J., July 24.—Edward Schwartz of Riverside, drove an automobile from a detour onto the state highway above this town this afternoon, and was just crossing the tracks of the Public Service Railway Corporation when the machine was struck by a trolley car bound from Trenton to Camden. Schwartz and two of his passengers, Miss Nora McCue and Miss Marian Lawrence of Burlington, were killed almost instantly, and Harry Stecher of Riverside, the fourth passenger in the machine, was so seriously hurt that physicians at the Riverside Hospital said that he had only a slight chance for recovery. All the victims were members of well known families.

The trolley car was crowded, and the passengers were thrown into a panic. The motorman stopped the car as soon as possible, and helped the male passengers get the wrecked automobile from under the trucks. Several women fainted and were attended by physicians who were hurried from the hospitals in Riverside and Roebling.

A crowd of several hundred persons was attracted to the scene by the crash of the trolley car and the automobile, and one of the many automobiles that dashed up and down the highway struck Steve Ducsal, 6 years old, as he ran along the road. The boy suffered a fractured thigh, a fractured jaw and internal injuries which probably will prove fatal.

At the point where the accident occurred, near the spot where on Memorial Day one man was killed and forty others hurt in a collision between two trolley cars, contractors are bridging the railroad tracks, and a detour is necessary. This is over a temporary dirt road leading up the side of the new fill and making a sharp turn at the top toward the left and then across the trolley tracks to the concrete highway. Stecher told the authorities that the light couple in which he and the others were riding had climbed the hill and was just turning across the tracks when it was struck by the trolley car. Schwartz, who was driving, apparently did not see the car until too late.

County officials said to-night that they would make an investigation of the accident, particularly of statements by some of the passengers of the car that no warning whistle was blown before the car reached the crossing.

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NORTHCLIFFE SEES PEACE FOR IRELAND

London Editor Likes Terms Given in 'N. Y. Herald's' Exclusive Summary.

SOUTH AFRICA MODEL

Recalls 'Times's' 1919 Plan, Which Is About All Erin Probably Can Expect.

PRAISE FOR KING GEORGE

Britons Want Irish to Prosper, but Object to Menace in Event of War.

THE NEW YORK HERALD's exclusive announcement yesterday of the proposed terms of agreement between Great Britain and Ireland and the prospects for peace as a result was received with general satisfaction and joy in the United States, as indicated by expressions made by Americans intimately interested in and who have made a study of the Irish question.

That Englishmen are hopeful that at last a basis for a solution of the differences between Great Britain and Ireland has been achieved is indicated by an expression of approval from Viscount Northcliffe, whose London newspaper, the Times, has labored early and late for peace. Lord Northcliffe, who arrived in New York Saturday, received his first news of the actual terms which Dr. Valera has taken back from London to Ireland from THE NEW YORK HERALD's despatch.

The terms, it was stated, were what Lord Northcliffe had expected from his knowledge of the negotiations and met so thoroughly with his satisfaction that he naturally would throw the wholehearted support of his publications behind the Treaty as soon as it arrives at an understanding based upon the terms outlined.

Gives King George Credit. For whatever of success may spring from the conference of Lloyd George, Mr. Valera and Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, Lord Northcliffe gives credit to the visit of King George to the opening of Ulster Parliament. It was only the good feeling engendered generally by the example of courage in the King's appearance personally in Ireland and the statesmanlike manner in which he dealt with the Irish troubles, in his speech that made such a conference possible, according to Lord Northcliffe.

His statement indicated the hope that the terms would be acceptable to Sinn Fein, and that the future of the Lloyd George Ministry might depend upon the outcome of these negotiations, unless, in event of failure, it could be demonstrated that the blame lies with Ireland. The scheme of home rule provided in the terms follows fairly closely the plan advocated by the London Times in 1919, and, in the belief of the Times's owner, will resolve itself finally into an arrangement not unlike that of South Africa. Sinn Fein, he said, had been working in that direction for some time and the entrance of Gen. Jan Smuts into the situation had made the way smoother than it otherwise would have been.

Irish Situation Explained.

Lord Northcliffe authorized H. Wickham Steed, editor of the Times, who arrived here with the publisher, to issue for him the following statement to THE NEW YORK HERALD: "The trouble in Ireland is the outgrowth of a number of bedrock conditions which have not been eradicated since 1798. First, there are the religious antipathies between Protestant Ulster and Catholic southern Ireland. There is the dislike of both southern Ireland and Ulster to have one government, and for which in their history undoubtedly they can find many factors to warrant."

"On the part of England there is the profound determination that, in event of a settlement, England must not be open to a menace from Ireland at her back. England, therefore, could no more consent to a strategically independent Ireland than she could consent to a strategically independent Long Island. England's safeguards in that direction are manifest in the terms announced in THE NEW YORK HERALD."

England has felt for law and order and good government in Ireland. That, however, is a view which gradually is disappearing due to maturer political judgment that the kind of administration of government Ireland is to have in Ireland's business. That attitude, I think, is the product of England's belief in the positive value of liberty.

"No man can say how successful Ireland will be in governing herself, but I know that every Irishman who hope ultimately for Irish unity. The proposal of a central parliament for all Ireland and separate parliaments for Ulster and the south of Ireland leave the door open for unity."

"I am confident that, after the failure to secure a truce and a conference last autumn, the present conference is the result almost solely of the King's visit to Ulster. His courage and his statesmanlike speech, showing clearly England's disposition to arrive at any reasonable understanding that would meet the desires of Irishmen, created the necessary atmosphere in Ireland for the opening of negotiations and brought for King George, upon his return to England, an overwhelming demonstration of appreciation of his services."

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Camel, 90 Days Old, Zoo's Old Age Record

NILE, the baby camel at the Central Park Zoo, was three months old yesterday and already has established a record for longevity among the species in captivity here, according to James Coyle, head keeper. Camels born in New York menageries have lived usually only a few weeks, he said, adding that not in the last ten years has one got beyond the infant stage.

Great care was taken in raising Nile. During the early weeks of his life a keeper watched him closely to prevent him from getting in the way of the zebu and the llama in adjoining cages.

HARDING QUILTS CAMP MENAGED BY BLAZE

Flames in Truck Nearly Reach Big Gas Supply Tank Before They Are Controlled.

Small Congregation of Country Folk Cheer President, Who Enjoys Day of Rest.

Big Pool, Md., July 24.—President Harding ended his camping expedition with a day devoted to rest and divine worship. He attended impromptu church services held in a little grove adjoining the camp where he and Henry Ford, Thomas A. Edison, Harvey S. Firestone and Bishop William F. Anderson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had roughed it over night. A piano brought from Hagerstown, twenty miles away, furnished the music and Bishop Anderson officiated.

Until he left camp late in the afternoon to return to Washington, Mr. Harding did not go outside the camp limits except for a short horseback ride during the morning. Mounted on one of Mr. Firestone's thoroughbreds, he and several others of the party rode across a knee-deep creek, took a turn through the woods on the other bank and then went to a country store, where the President telephoned to the White House. He inquired about Mrs. Harding, who is ill, and received reassuring reports concerning her.

Although he retired early last night the President was one of the last in camp to be up for breakfast this morning. He slept soundly in the 4x2 tent provided for his accommodation, and arose apparently much refreshed. The experience here has provided him with his first real opportunity for seclusion out of doors since he entered the White House.

During the morning there was a moment of excitement in the camp when a big supply truck caught fire from the gasoline engine which formed a part of its equipment. When discovered, the flames had nearly reached the gasoline tank and threatened to endanger a dozen limousines in which the party had come into camp, and which were clustered about the neighborhood of the fire.

WOMAN, 40, WITH \$16,000, IN LOVE, TRIES SUICIDE

Inhales Gas When Fiance Fails to Fulfill Tryst.

Because, according to a note found by the police, her fiance did not keep an appointment yesterday afternoon, Miss Isabelle Stewart, 46 years old, of 155 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, inhaled gas.

She was taken to Jersey City Hospital. A bank book showing deposits of \$16,000, a diamond lavalliere, a diamond necklace and pocketbook containing a small sum of money were found in her room, lying with the following note, which was not addressed: "I have done this of my own accord. Nobody is to blame but myself. Sweet heart, I waited for you until 3:30, but you did not come, so good-by."

CHINA DOES NOT SEEK SPECIAL ADVANTAGES

By the Associated Press. PEKING, July 24.—Dr. W. W. Yen, the Foreign Minister, outlining in the Pekin Leader to-day China's policy with regard to the proposed conference on Far Eastern questions and disarmament, said China does not plan to enter the conference with the primary intention of bringing up questions involving relations with individual nations, but instead will seek to have worked out general principles which can be applied to individual problems arising in the future course of development in the Pacific.

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CURRAN CLAIMS BIG GAIN ON LOCKWOOD AS CALDER RETIRES

Fusionists of 1917 Said to Rush to Borough President in an Effort to Beat Tammany.

MERCHANTS' NEW PLEA

Will Give G. O. P. Coalition Meeting To-day Ten Reasons for Urging Curran as Ticket's Head.

DEMAND BY DEMOCRATS

Battling for at Least One of Three Top Places in Contest Against Hyland Forces.

The Republican coalition committee will designate to-day the candidates who will lead the anti-Tammany and anti-Hylan ticket in the Mayoralty election this fall. While no definite official action to block out the entire ticket is expected, the candidates for Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen probably will be known to all practical purposes before tonight.

The remainder of the ticket is up in the air and probably will remain so until further meetings are held and the views of all factions are ascertained.

The Independent Democrats are expected to put up a strong fight to obtain a place for one of their number either as candidate for Comptroller or President of the Board of Aldermen. No member of the Republican committee seen last night would hazard any comment on the outcome of this movement, but there is no doubt that it holds out interesting possibilities.

An effort may be made to conciliate the Democrats by offering them places as Borough President and in the county offices, but it is not believed that they will take kindly to these suggestions unless they can be shown beyond doubt that they have no chance for one of the three big positions.

Curran Men Are Confident.

Supporters of Henry P. Curran, President of the Borough of Manhattan, said last night that they will go into the meeting this afternoon with increased confidence that he will be chosen to head the ticket as the fusion candidate for Mayor. They said that their chances had been shown to be better by correspondence and hard work on the part of the Greater New York Merchants' League and other organizations back of the Republican Borough President. In most quarters last night it was regarded as certain that Mr. Curran, if he wishes, can have the fusion nomination for Comptroller if he fails to get that for Mayor, which would leave the office of President of the Board of Aldermen as the only one among the big three for the independent Democrats to try for.

Mr. Curran's position was further strengthened by a marked trend of certain of the 1917 fusionists from Senator Charles C. Lockwood of Brooklyn, who is Mr. Curran's close rival for the nomination. That movement, it was stated, set in after Senator William M. Calder, who was his choice, declined on Saturday night to have his name considered for the nomination.

At the time of the issuance of the Calder statement, Mr. Curran had twenty-two votes of the committee's forty-seven definitely clinched. His supporters were inclined yesterday to believe that he may have added several to that number as a result of the reaction from Senator Calder's refusal.

Two-Man Battle To-day.

The battle at to-day's meeting, however, will be between Mr. Curran and Senator Lockwood, with several lesser lights in the offing without great opportunity to show unless a deadlock or a stampead should occur.