

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy to-day; to-morrow unsettled with local showers; no change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday 89; lowest, 75. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE SUN-HERALD

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.

BROOKLYN FUSION STILL BADLY SPLIT; HASKELL WILL RUN

Coalitionist Price Learns Kings Republicans Are Unable to Agree as Unit on Senator Lockwood.

BETTER FOR CURRAN Newton Enters Cropsey in Race and Haskell Plans Fight for Business Efficiency and Wetness.

'HANDPICKING' A TICKET Steerers Meet Again Tuesday to Select the Slate—Bennett Offers Advice—La Guardia Issues Daily Word.

More complications yesterday involved the efforts of the Republican organization leaders and their coalition committee allies to select an anti-Tammany municipal ticket. These were the developments: It was learned positively that Reuben L. Haskell, County Judge of Brooklyn, will run in the primaries for the Republican nomination for Mayor. The formal announcement will be made after the steering committee framing the combination ticket has announced its choice on Tuesday, as the Judge wants a mark to aim at. However, if there are any more adjournments of the "steerers" he will "shoot" anyway, denouncing the leaders who are trying to force a handpicked set of candidates on the people.

Jacob A. Livingston, titular leader of the Republican organization in Kings county, who is said to be secretly in favor of Haskell, refused to place himself on record affirmatively as favoring Lockwood. This was in the face of a definite statement made by a certain leader that no longer ago than Saturday Livingston personally pledged his support to Lockwood.

Price Gets No Satisfaction. Joseph M. Price, chairman of the coalition committee, journeyed over to Brooklyn to find out, first, where Livingston stood on the Lockwood proposal, and second, whether the Brooklyn leader would be able to prevent a primary contest on the part of Haskell. He got no satisfactory answer to either question.

On his return Mr. Price declared he was far from convinced that Lockwood would not be a factional candidate and that his committee would insist on proof to eradicate this suspicion before they would stand for Lockwood. He added that to his mind Henry H. Curran, Borough President of Manhattan, still remained in the position of the strongest possibility for the nomination.

Samuel S. Koenig, Manhattan Republican leader, who swung away from Curran and to Lockwood on Wednesday, let the situation drift yesterday. It was up to the Brooklyn men, he said, to determine whether they could get together. However, he argues that the more split up they may be in Brooklyn the more necessary it will be for the steering committee to name a Brooklyn man in order to win the primaries.

Senator William M. Calder in Washington kept in touch with the situation by telephone. Mr. Koenig went to Bradley Beach and Mr. Price to Stamford last night to cool off. Senator Lockwood spent the day by the surf at Long Beach. They will all be back to-day, with the exception of Senator Calder, who may not be able to return before to-morrow.

Judge Haskell is Confident. The definite news that Judge Haskell had decided to shy his hat into the ring and the confidence he was showing in the result, coupled with the evasive tactics of Livingston, made a situation of great uncertainty last night. It is probable that the Republican organization leaders will be able to jam Lockwood through the Republican Coalition steering committee on Tuesday, as Livingston has purposely remained out of that body. But they are hesitating to do this in the face of strenuous opposition on the part of Price and his crowd. However, it may be done.

Byron B. Newton, Independent Democrat of Queens, after a talk with Justice James C. Cropsey on Wednesday, announced yesterday he would ask the steering committee to name the Brooklyn jurist for Mayor. If they want a Republican to head the ticket, declared Newton, why not take a man who would not be controlled by the organization. "Will you be a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination in the primaries?" a New York Herald reporter asked Judge Haskell yesterday. "I will answer that in a formal statement early next week," was the reply. "You said you would run if the demand for your candidacy continued. Has it continued?" "Yes, it has grown stronger. I am

\$1,000 Doctor's Fee Set as Johns Hopkins Limit

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital issued the following dictum to-day: "The maximum fee that any surgeon ought to charge for an operation, no matter how wealthy the patient, is \$1,000; for attending patients in a hospital, \$35 a week. The dictum takes on the force of an order to physicians and surgeons practicing in the hospital, limiting fees to be charged. The effect of the ruling will be felt not only in the hospital but in every corner of the United States.

COP, ON A RAMPAGE, SCORES 24 ARRESTS

Detective Tighe Beats 24 Men, 2 Women, 2 Children Before Reserves Arrive.

SALOON IS USED AS JAIL Reserves, Called at Priest's Request, Rescue Prisoners—All Discharged.

Detectives Milton Kauffman and Charles Tighe of Chief Inspector Lahey's staff, entered the saloon of Patrick Cohen, 600 Ninth avenue at Forty-third street, yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock, and Tighe yelled to four men who were standing at the bar near a racing ticker: "We are officers of the law and we are going to break up this joint!" Then, according to the testimony of twenty-four men before Magistrate Nolan in night court last night, Tighe started on a rampage which resulted in the beating and arresting of twenty-four men, two women and two little children. The women and children were released after the removal of the Forty-seventh street station had been sent to the saloon at the request of a Catholic priest, who said he was Father Duffy, but the men were sent to night court. There they were discharged by Magistrate Nolan, who told Kauffman that if he and Tighe ever made any more arrests on such slight justification he would bring charges of oppression against them. When he asked where Tighe was, noting that he was not in court, Kauffman said that the other detective was suffering with the heat. Several of the men arrested said that as soon as Tighe and Kauffman came in Tighe grabbed the racing ticker and threw it to the floor. There were only four men in the place at the time. Two, Joseph Schwaninger, 15, of 127 East Ninth avenue and Robert Hastings of 516 West Fifth street. They said they and the other two men were struck by Tighe, and then by another man. There were guards by Kauffman, while Tighe went into the street and began hitting every one who passed with his blackjack and dragging them into the back room of the saloon to be guarded by Kauffman. "Tighe is a big, powerful man, and none of those he grabbed and struck felt like fighting him."

There took more than ten men off the street before any women came along, and then he seized a woman whose name the police did not get, but who lives in 24 West Forty-third street. He hit her with his blackjack, according to the witnesses, and tore the sleeve off her dress. Then he dragged her into the back room, followed in a few moments by another woman, Mrs. John J. Heffernan, who had passed the saloon. A few minutes later, it is alleged, the four-year-old daughter of the owner of the saloon came into the back room, and Tighe, with his blackjack, beat her on the head and pitched her into the back room. It is also alleged that in addition to taking the children to the saloon, the detective went into a barber shop and into other small stores and beat up the proprietors and clerks with his blackjack. The twenty-four men, two women and two children were kept in the back room of the saloon until 5 o'clock, when the reserves came and took them to the station house.

DAVIS IS CHAMPION HORSESHOE PITCHER

Columbus Man Defeats Bobbit in Close Game.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Columbus, O., July 28.—Charles C. Davis of Columbus, defeated Charles Bobbit of Lancaster here to-day for the world's championship in pitching horseshoes, after three and a half hours of play. The contest was watched by a hundred enthusiasts. Davis won five games out of nine, each game being for fifty points. The play was stiff at all times, and often the shoes were so close together at the peg that the referee had to use a small pair of clippers to determine their relative positions. Davis pitched seven straight doubles in the seventh game, his play being so unusual that Bobbit's backers had an expert electrician examine his horseshoes to determine if they had been magnetized. He was also rebuffed by the referee, who shortened the opening in his shoes by 17-100th of an inch, so perfectly did the implements fall or slide under the iron pegs.

HARDING TRIP DELAYS PEACE PROCLAMATION

No Action Till He Returns From New England.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Harding will not take up the question of a peace proclamation until his return from a New England trip. Attorney-General Daugherty said today he had talked over the subject with Mr. Harding from time to time and that the department's survey of war legislation was progressing, but it was thought advisable to defer until after the President returns from his ten days' visit to New England, Mr. Daugherty said to-day.

Continued on Fifth Page.

SIX KILLED BY HEAT AND 15 PROSTRATED WITH MERCURY 89

Cumulative Effects of Several Days Shown in Metropolitan District Records.

BOSTON EVEN HOTTER Several Western Cities Also Report Temperature in the Nineties.

LITTLE RELIEF PROMISED At Least Another 24 Hours of Excessively Hot Weather Ahead.

With six deaths due directly to the heat, two drownings, one child killed by a fall seeking cooler air, and fifteen prostrations—by far the largest number of victims yet gathered by the weather—the metropolitan district had last night the promise of little relief for another twenty-four hours. The low pressure area to the north, which with a high pressure area to the south has been producing the extremely unpleasant season, is passing, off down the St. Lawrence Valley, and northwest winds instead of southerly may be expected in a few days. The highest temperature recorded here yesterday was 89 at 4 P. M., which is not a record, as the thermometer touched 96 on this date in 1894, and has been higher than 89 on several occasions since then. But the prolongation of the summer's hot spell is believed to break all records. Figures were not available at the Weather Bureau, but it was said that the monthly summary compiled at the end of the month undoubtedly would show a higher average for this summer than for any previous one on record, probably five degrees or more above normal. The humidity was not unduly high yesterday, 50 per cent of saturation accompanying the highest temperature. It is the cumulative effect of many days of hot weather that brought so many heat victims.

Even Worse in Boston. New York was far from being the hottest city yesterday. Boston recorded the phenomenally high temperature of 96, and St. Louis ran a close second with 94. Chicago, Detroit and Denver scored 86 apiece, while Cleveland came through with an 84. The coolest spot in the United States yesterday was Alpena, Mich., where 74 was recorded. The weather forecast indicates cloudy weather for to-day, probably slightly cooler, with moderate westerly winds. Saturday will probably be relieved with local showers.

Those who died from heat were: Morris Mutnak, 60, of 99 Henry street, was found unconscious at his home and died later. Charles Burtman, 65, of 163 Beach Eighty-third street, Rockaway, died from heat at Beach Eighty-second street and the ocean.

Maria Nicola, 7 months, of 157 Seventh street, Long Island City, died at her home from sunstroke. Frank Diederick, 37, of 82 Maple street, Jersey City, died at Newark while working on an ice cream freezer. George Schwaninger, 15, of 127 East Ninth avenue, Newark, died while at work.

Mrs. Magna E. Johnson, 46, of Manistee, Mich., died on a Pennsylvania train as it neared New York. She was traveling with her husband, who was killed by heat at Beach Eighty-second street and the ocean.

Those prostrated, who were taken to hospitals, were Giuseppe Croke, 75, of 75 West 100th street; Charles Raiser, 65, of 987 East Third street, Brooklyn; Evelyn Schwaninger, 15, of 127 East Eighth street, Brooklyn; Simon Wagner, 50, address not known; John Kleisy, 41, address unknown, and Ethel Frieh, 42, of 139 Seventh street, Long Island City.

Among victims of the heat should be placed Peter Falco and Ralph Esposito of 155 South Eighth avenue, Mount Vernon, who were run over by an automobile truck while sleeping in the grass at Port Chester.

Dorothy Ross, 20 months old, of 547 Seventy-second street, Brooklyn, wriggled from her cot at a window and fell to the sidewalk, dying from a fractured skull.

Swept Out by the Tide. Edward Sarfield, 30, of 70 Howard avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned while bathing in Jamaica Bay. Sarfield was seized with cramps. Two young women, who were bathing with him, could not swim and were rescued by the police. One of the women was returned by the police and his body had been carried out by the tide.

John McEllen, 40, of 424 West Forty-seventh street, court clerk, was drowned at Great Kills, Staten Island, when his fishing boat was swamped by a heavy sea during a thunderstorm. Two companions, Thomas Dowd of 100 Second avenue and George Turner of 380 West Sixty-third street, clung to the boat and were rescued.

Mary Goldberg, 15 years old, of 388 Harry avenue, Brooklyn, while bathing at the municipal baths, Coney Island, was rescued from drowning by Lifeguard John McGonigle. Half an hour's work was required to resuscitate him.

An official thermometer at Peekskill, the State military camp, recorded 98 degrees yesterday, but the local Weather Bureau doubts the accuracy of the record. The Tenth Infantry kept on its training yesterday and no injuries were reported from one of the crabs Mrs. Macouin fell overboard, the baby in her arms. Macouin dived in and managed to get them ashore, where he dragged with exhaustion.

Continued on Second Page.

Harding's Visit Boosts \$2.50 Rooms to \$6 a Day

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A commercial boom whose rumblings have been felt all the way back to Lancaster, N. H., since it developed that President Harding is to spend several days near there next week at the home of Secretary Weeks. Before the President's plans became known a telephone call from the White House to the village hotel elicited the information that rooms with bath readily could be secured for \$2.50 a day. But to-day the hotel keeper wired as follows: "All our baths now engaged for next week. We are now on American plan, \$6 a day."

HID IN WATER TANK FOR FIGHT PICTURES

Man Who Sold Films of the Dempsey-Carpentier Bout in Europe Tells of Exploit.

COURT HALTS HIS GAME Young American 'Promoter' Flooded England With Fake Before Arrival of Genuine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, July 28. The man who outwitted Tex Rickard and the New Jersey officials and circulated motion pictures of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight in England, France, Germany and Italy some days before the authentic film arrived in Europe took his picture from the top of a tank on a factory building near the arena with a telescopic lens. He has told the whole story, which would make a better film than the one he tried to transmit into a fortune, and so far he has only been told that he is a clever fellow.

The man is an American with get-rich-quick ideas, and an admirable showman. After looking over the stadium he hired a camera man. The night preceding the fight they climbed to the roof of the building, bored a hole through the water tank, let the water out, and then climbing into the tank they bored another hole for the lens.

The camera man waited while the boss lay for hours on the roof of the tank carefully concealed, and did not get up until the fight actually began. In all they waited fourteen hours. When the battle was over the boss crept into the tank and found the operator apparently in a lifeless condition. He had fainted from the excessive heat before beginning the fourth round.

They then developed the films, which turned out to be fairly clear, but the trouble was that the fourth round was missing. But the young promoter was not to be beaten. The following evening he went to a picture house where the authentic film was being shown privately and in some manner succeeded in talking a negative of the last round. It was finished in time for him to catch the steamer on which he had booked passage. On arriving he made 300 copies of the film and flooded Europe with them.

Now he has told the story to J. A. Wink of the Western Import Company, who brought the official fight film over and arrived only to find that the picture was already being shown. Wink took legal action, which spotted the other man's game. The young man, who refuses to disclose his name, told Wink: "I am only concerned now in what you think of me."

"I think of you as a smart fellow." The case brought by the Western Import Company to restrain the young promoter from exhibiting the unofficial film came up before Justice Eve, who granted a perpetual injunction. In arguing the case one of the lawyers said: "Your Lordship, in the exalted sphere in which you move you might never have heard of the substance of this matter, which was a prize fight between an American named Dempsey and a Frenchman named Carpentier."

"I think I have heard something about it," said his lordship, "but who won?" Upon being informed of the details Justice Eve said: "It looks like this young man had given the film good advertisement."

In the unofficial film the figures were blurred and the ring, instead of being square, was oblong and many interesting details were omitted entirely. The man who rented the picture from the official film, blating out the ring and the exciting period before the first and second knockdowns. Also a spectator frequently got within the range of the camera, blating out the ring and the focus was changed several times even in the most critical moments of the fight, while the different rounds were not clearly divided.

Most of the complaints were against the facetious captions about the frail and delicate opponent, which the British fans considered highly unportsmanlike. The man who rented the picture from the adventurous American and sent it all over the British Isles at high prices admits that he was duped and is returning the fees paid by the exhibitors.

You Should Follow Them Every Day Read the Business Opportunity Ads on THE HERALD'S Want Ad Page to-day. They are most interesting. Rigid censorship eliminates objectionable advertising from THE HERALD'S Business Opportunity columns. People wanting to buy or sell a business, needing capital or a partner, etc., place their Business Opportunity Ads in THE NEW YORK HERALD TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000

VOTE TO GIVE MELLON POWER OF REFUNDING FOREIGN WAR DEBTS

Senate Committee Orders Measure Reported and Passage Seems Assured.

EXPECT BITTER FIGHT Secretary Says Government Is Not Bound by Rathbone Negotiations.

PENROSE SPEEDS ACTION Cuts Short Heckling of Secretary by Opponents of Bill and It Is Put Through.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 28. The conferring of unrestricted powers on Secretary of the Treasury Mellon by Congress so that he may refund the war debts owed by foreign Governments to the United States was forecast to-day when the Senate Finance Committee by a vote of 9 to 5 ordered the measure favorably reported.

Eight Republicans and one Democrat supported the measure and four Democrats and one Republican opposed, the vote being: Republicans for—Penrose (Pa.), Watson (Ind.), Calder (N. Y.), Smoot (Utah), McCumber (N. D.), Dillingham (Vt.), Curtis (Kan.) and McLean (Conn.). Democrat for—William (Miss.).

Democrats against—Simmons (N. C.), Gerry (R. I.), Walsh (Mass.) and Reed (Mo.). Republican against—La Follette (Wis.). The committee adopted an amendment by Senator Penrose which would limit the life of the measure to five years but would not preclude an extension. Amendments proposed by Senator Walsh to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to submit agreements to Congress before their adoption, and also to make the terms of agreement known to Congress after approval, were rejected.

To Make Bonds Attractive. The action of the committee was taken after Secretary Mellon had presented in the form of a letter to Senators the information asked for in regard to interest on the debt to which the Government is bound by the former Administration. The Secretary held that this Government was committed to postponement of interest on certain portions of the loan, is not to be paid over nine million dollars, and is not bound by the so-called Rathbone negotiations.

In explaining his memorandum to the committee Mr. Mellon said he would provide in the subsequent negotiations for payment of deferred interest and the payment of interest upon interest by increasing interest rates of the bonds to be issued by the debtor country over the period of the loan. This plan, the Secretary said, met with the approval of the President and the increased interest rate would probably facilitate the marketing of the bonds.

"So far as concerns the principal debtor powers," the letter said, "which together with the subsequent negotiations over nine million dollars, there is no intention or thought of accepting in payment bonds other than those of the debtor country. The authority now asked, however, covers the entire range of the debt, including Greece, Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Poland and a large number of other countries."

"These countries also owe large amounts to other countries. Their resources and their ability to pay differ widely and the conditions which will have to be dealt with cannot now be foreseen. The situation which confronts the Treasury is exceedingly complex and to deal properly with it the Treasury must have ample powers."

Hard Fight Expected. Regarding acceptance of German bonds the Secretary referred to certain negotiations at the Paris peace conference where representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States recommended in payment of loans made by the three countries to Belgium prior to November 11, 1918. This agreement was before the Senate since February 22, 1921, and no action has been taken on it, he said, but he was unable to decide whether subsequent negotiations in fixing Germany's indemnity and the German bonds to be taken would make that a matter for further consideration.

Consideration of the bill in the Senate is not to be undertaken immediately, it was indicated to-day. The finance committee wishes to take all the time it can in considering the tariff bill. This does not mean there is to be prolonged delay, but merely that it is to be taken up when it is believed its consideration can be completed without interruption.

Efforts of Democratic opponents to heckle Mr. Mellon during the open hearings were cut short by Senator Penrose. An executive session was then ordered and the discussion continued behind closed doors, after which it was announced that the bill had been ordered favorably reported.

THE NEW YORK HERALD TELEPHONE CHELSEA 4000

SLAVIC HORDES FLEE VOLGA FAMINE AREA AS CHOLERA SPREADS

Amazing Migration Toward Eastern Europe as 20,000,000 Face Starvation—Many Victims Reach Cities—Bolsheviks Admit Concern—Rejection of American Relief Terms Forecast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. REVAL, via London, July 28.—Twenty million persons are affected by the famine in the Volga district of Russia, Count Ignatieff, head of the Russian Red Cross Society, told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here to-day. He said nothing could save at least 2,000,000 of them from dying of hunger.

Immediate help, he added, might, however, save many from dying in the extraordinary flight of the whole population toward Silesia and the Kirghiz Steppes. A deserted area nearly as large as Europe outside of Russia will be left in southeastern Russia and the adjoining Asiatic Russian territories, he said. Two million persons are fleeing toward the Caucasus, the Crimea and eastern Europe, following the track of the great transigrations of peoples which took place at the time of the fall of the Roman Empire. What will remain of this great wave probably will strike the frontier of eastern Europe in about a year.

The most amazing scenes witnessed in a thousand years are to be seen in this wholesale migration of men, women and children, who carry with them dogs and such domestic animals as they can take. Terms Once Refused. Attention was called here to the fact that terms similar to those demanded by Herbert Hoover as the condition of American famine assistance were refused to the Swedish Red Cross. Before the Russian famine became acute that organization through its president, Prince Charles of Sweden, offered to send relief supplies to Russia in charge of a Swedish commission. According to Prince Charles, the Soviet authorities would accept the offer only on condition that the supplies be turned over to Bolshevik officials, without any foreign control, once they had entered Russia. These terms were refused by the Swedish Red Cross, which was convinced that a larger part of them would go to fatten Soviet functionaries only.

Mr. Lu, a brother of a one time Chinese Ambassador to Russia, has just arrived here after trying for ten months to escape from Petrograd, where he was connected with the Red Cross. He said that at least 2,000,000 persons will perish in the Russian famine, which he characterized as worse than any in China. Starving persons are already coming into Moscow from the stricken districts. The flight to the towns, which are themselves without food, is one of the worst features of the famine.

Millions May Perish. Mr. Barraud, an Englishman and head of the Save the Children Fund, who has just reached Reval, said he had personally investigated the famine in Russia and that millions there would perish. He declared the Bolshevik themselves were very scared and had promised to allow foreigners who were administering relief funds to administer them as they pleased. This is a surrender of a Bolshevik stand heretofore obstinately held, that foreign relief in Russia must be administered through Soviet institutions. He said that the church also would be allowed to administer Russian relief directly.

Official Bolshevik figures regarding the cholera outbreak in connection with the famine state that up to July 13 there were 27,780 cases, compared with 13,476 cases reported up to July 6. The epidemic was reported to be most severe in Kuban, in the Black Sea district, in the Don province, in Voronezh, Orel, Astrakhan and Saratoff.

The cholera epidemic has a strong grip in the towns. Seven hundred and twenty-three cases were reported in Rostoff-on-the-Don and hundreds of cases in Petrograd, Moscow, Kieff and Kharkoff. The medical department of the Red army is entirely occupied combating the disease, which, with the famine, probably will be most acute in three weeks.

RUSSIA WILL OPEN BANK IN ENGLAND Krassin Sees Closer Trade With Great Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Berlin, July 28. Gregory Krassin, who, acting on behalf of the Soviet Government, negotiated the trade agreement with Great Britain, in an interview just printed in Moscow speaks confidently of closer trade relations between Russia and the British.

"Since winning our case over our right to Russian gold in Great Britain we are completing arrangements to open a bank in London within the next few weeks," he is quoted as saying. "This bank will have branches throughout Europe. 'Esthonia, Lithuania and Letland, owing to their backward state, are bound to remain transit countries. Poland, under French domination, refuses transit to German wares bound to Russia and also refuses diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government."

"Such trade as we offered in Poland usually gave us greater returns when we exported our goods to countries which are more developed."

Mr. Krassin said that favorable trade relations had been entered into with Scandinavian countries and that there was a prospect of close collaboration with Germany. The Russian Soviet Government has appointed M. Bessine as head of its trade commission to England.

The belief that Soviet Russia's gold supply is exhausted was expressed last week by Secretary Hoover, who said no large amounts of Russian gold have been secured.

GEN. MARCH IN BERLIN. BERLIN, July 28.—Gen. Peyton C. March, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has arrived in Berlin.

Continued on Third Page.

LORD NORTHCLEFFE BARRED FROM DINNER BY BRITISH EMBASSY

Invitations Given to London Publisher Are Recalled When He Arrives in Washington.

HE LAYS IT TO CURZON Says Foreign Secretary, Wincing Under Criticism, Tries Tricks He Used When in India.

LONG TALK WITH HARDING Owner of London 'Times' and President Discuss Newspaper Problems for More Than an Hour.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Lord Northcliffe, the British publisher, now in the United States, in a statement issued here to-night said that "for reasons of which he is not aware" invitations extended to him to stay at the British Embassy and to attend a dinner there to-night had been withdrawn.

"Knowing the methods in India of Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary," the statement declared, "Lord Northcliffe is pretty certain that Lord Curzon has adopted those methods here."

The British publisher's statement conveyed the impression that the whole matter involved in the reported cancellation of invitations was an outgrowth of the recent controversy between Lord Northcliffe and Lord Curzon. Soon after President Harding made his overtures for a disarmament conference, the London Times, the leading paper published by Northcliffe, opposed the suggestion that Lord Curzon be appointed one of the British delegates and attacked both the Foreign Secretary and Premier Lloyd George.

This attack was followed by suspension of privileged rights enjoyed for years by the London Times, a Northcliffe paper, in the obtaining of news from the British Foreign Office. These developments have stirred England for several weeks.

"Inaccurate," Embassy Comment. Lord Northcliffe issued his statement to-night after questions had been asked him concerning current rumors that invitations extended him by the Embassy had been withdrawn on instructions from London. The only comment obtainable from the Embassy with respect to the reports were that they were "inaccurate."

It was established, however, that Lord Northcliffe was staying at a hotel, where he had gone on his arrival in Washington early in the day from New York. The publisher visited the White House in the afternoon and passed an hour and twenty minutes with President Harding.

He was presented to Mr. Harding by H. Wickham Steed, editor of the London Times, but the failure of Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, to accompany the publisher was not considered significant in this country, stressed that he was not on an official mission or in an official capacity.

Statement by Northcliffe. The statement as issued by Lord Northcliffe follows: "Lord Northcliffe to-night authorized the statement that he had been invited while in Washington to stop at the British Embassy with his entire staff and to dine after being with President Harding. For some reason of which he is not aware both invitations were withdrawn. Knowing the methods in India of Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Northcliffe is pretty certain that Lord Curzon had adopted those methods here. In India, while 'Viceroi,' he cut off the news supply to newspapers that criticized him and placed a social embargo on their writers. On the present occasion Lord Northcliffe says Lord Curzon has been given a social embargo on the owners of small Indian newspapers."

"Lord Northcliffe regrets he cannot visit with his friend, Sir Auckland Geddes, to whom he said his respects to-day after being with President Harding. He is not dealing with Indian natives or the owners of small Indian newspapers."

"After his talk with President Harding to-day Lord Northcliffe insisted that the conversation was an exchange of views between newspaper publishers. "We talked newspapers," he said when an attempt was made to draw him into discussion of his conference with the President.

"I am not to be drawn," he said in reply to insistent questions about disarmament. "I have been in the game too long myself."

Members of Lord Northcliffe's party said they understood that President Harding and the Cabinet were to have discussed the Embassy dinner to-night, and that after receiving instructions from London Ambassador Geddes was forced to cancel all of these invitations. Although the British Embassy would make no statement on the subject, it was reported the Ambassador called personally on members of the Cabinet and explained the situation.

The British Embassy was in semi-darkness to-night, and inquiries from newspaper reporters as to the facts connected with the cancellation of Lord Northcliffe's visit elicited no response.

Continued on Third Page.