OCT 19 1921 B509932C

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer to-day; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 62; lowest, 52.
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. LXXXVI.—NO. 49—DAILY. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 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.

ENRIGHT BANK BOOKS FIGURE UP $100,421; HUGHES, $1,069,152

Police Head Worth $12,000 When Appointed and Gives Explanations of Deposits Made Since That Time.

BOUGHT HIS OWN HOME

Boisterous Crowd Cheers 'Red Mike' Repartee—Motor Car Clue Reveals Bridal Gift to Wife.

HYLAN MEDDLING SHOWN

Meyer Quiz Fails to Account for $374,000 Police Games Item—Republicans Wrote Letters for Cops to Woods.

Private bank accounts of Richard E. Enright, Police Commissioner, and his intimate friend, Edward P. Hughes, who resigned as police inspector to start his private detective agency, were examined in detail yesterday by the Meyer committee at its last session until after the city election.

Commissioner Enright testified that when he took office he was worth about $12,000, of which $8,000 was represented by a farm in Steuben county which his father had owned. His salary is $7,500 a year. Tabulation of his bank accounts showed his deposits for the years he has been in office are as follows: 1918, $35,998; 1919, $32,423; 1920, $20,051, and 1921, to September 2, $11,948. The total is $100,421.

Hughes's accounts were in three banks. One was in his own name, another for his detective agency and a third in the name of himself and Mrs. Mary Hughes, his wife. The total of deposits since Mayor Hylan took office was $1,069,152. The amount for the E. P. Hughes personal account was $145,394, and for the joint account with his wife $39,221.

Offers to Show Deposit Box.

After Commissioner Enright had given a detailed statement covering every item in his bank account and explaining the numerous transactions covered by the sums making up the $100,000 Elon R. Brown, counsel, asked:

"Did you have any other bank account than those (covering the $100,000) during this period?" The Commissioner said he did not. He said, answering another query, that he did have a safe deposit box in the Empire Trust Company, and invited Mr. Brown and the committee to go with him at once and inspect it. Mr. Brown continued:

"Does your wife have a bank account?"

"I believe she has," the Commissioner answered.

"Did she have it when you were married?"

"Yes, sir."

"Has had it ever since?"

"Yes, sir."

"In what bank?"

"I don't know," Mr. Enright said.

"And you don't know whether she had more than one?"

"She has only one, I believe. I really cannot tell you."

"Do you know whether she has a safe deposit box?" Mr. Brown asked.

"I know she has none."

Motor Car Bought by Ryan.

Miss Margaret Cavin, bookkeeper for the Parkington Motor Sales Company, agents for the Stutz automobile, testified to the purchase of a $2,750 car by Allan A. Ryan on April 16, 1918, for delivery to Commissioner Enright. Leonard Wallstein, associate counsel, noted on the record that Mr. Ryan was appointed a Special Deputy Police Commissioner on April 15, 1918.

Mr. Enright said the Stutz was bought by Ryan and others as a wedding gift for Mrs. Enright and explained that the wedding date was postponed. The books of the automobile company offered in evidence showing that Enright had made the purchase were entirely in error, he told the committee.

Little information was obtained by the committee when it tried to find out about the proceeds of tickets for the police field games in 1918, 1919 and 1920. The records for 1919 are almost entirely missing and no accounting can be made for $374,000. Mr. Brown made this statement:

"The records for 1918 are entirely missing. A good many discrepancies have appeared. As one instance, a credit is given to the American Sugar Refining Company for $500, and the company states it gave $1,000."

Commissioner Enright said so many grand juries and committees had gone over the police game records that it was no wonder they could not be understood. Frederick A. Wallis, for-

Continued on Tenth Page.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant Advertising will be found on Page 11.—Adv.

Paintings for £200,000 Bought for New York

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 17.

WHAT is believed to be the largest art transaction made since the war was reported here to-day when announcement was made that Duveen Brothers of New York, London and Paris had purchased from the Duke of Westminster two of the most notable paintings in the Westminster collection, paying for them £200,000.

They are Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" and Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Mrs. Siddons as the Muse of Tragedy." The Duke of Westminster refused an offer of $600,000 for these paintings made by American intermediaries last year. The paintings will be exhibited in London and in Paris, but will be sent to New York before Christmas.

RUTH STILL DEFIES RULES OF BASEBALL

With Meusel and Piercy He Plays in Elmira Before Small Crowd of 1,500.

DECISION SOON BY LANDIS

'Size of Hat Man Wears' to Have No Effect on Punishment Inflicted.

Babe Ruth, king of baseball home run hitters, yesterday continued his defiance of the rules of the game which stipulate that world series teams must disband immediately after the last contest, by playing against a local club in Elmira, N. Y.

Judge Landis, High Commissioner of Baseball, in whose hands rests the enforcement of the rules, said, according to a special despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD from Chicago, that after he had disposed of a few pressing things he would make a decision, accompanied by a statement showing what "sort of a gentleman he (Ruth) is," believing so positively in the enforcement of the rules of baseball that he has not "the slightest regard for the size of the hat the man in question wears."

In addition, the owners of the Yankees issued a statement in which they regretted that the rule prohibiting members of world series teams from playing exhibition games has been violated so defiantly by some of the Yankee players and that Judge Landis has no alternative but to meet the situation firmly.

Ruth Still Is Defiant.

In Elmira Ruth, together with Bob Muesel, outfielder, and Bill Piercy, pitcher, also of the Yankees, played against a local club before a small crowd of 1,500, and won by 6 to 0. Ruth and Meusel each knocked two home runs.

Ruth repeated his defiance of Commissioner Landis's ruling that the "barnstorming" expedition was contrary to the contract of the players with the National Baseball Commission. He declared that he desired no controversy with Commissioner Landis; that his contract with the Yankees had expired; that he did not propose to talk of a new contract until some time in the winter, and that he and his teammates were merely using their talents to increase their incomes.

Ruth and his team, under the management of Harry Phair of New York, left Elmira for Jamestown, N. Y., to play another scheduled exhibition to-day.

Ruth has either a heavy fine or suspension coming to him for violating the laws of baseball. That much was gathered from Judge Landis on his return yesterday to Chicago from New York. Judge Landis has not decided on the punishment to be meted out to the slugger and said he would not get around to it for two or three days, as he had other affairs more important on hand.

"I have in my possession a considerable number of documents bearing on this matter," said the Commissioner. "I will give them my earnest attention at the earliest possible moment and will determine then what penalty should be inflicted for this violation of the rules of baseball."

"You believe in the strict enforcement of the rules of the game?" the Judge was asked.

"Positively, and without the slightest regard for the size of the hat the man in question wears," he replied.

"Did you refuse to talk to Ruth on the telephone and deliberately hang up on him twice?" Landis was asked.

"Did he say that? I notified him two weeks ago that the rules of baseball prohibited world series contestants from paricipating in barnstorming exhibitions. That is all I care to say now until I make a decision, when I shall show in my statement what sort of a gentleman he is."

Owners Support Landis.

Col Jacob Ruppert and Col. T. L. Huston of the Yankee baseball club gave out the following statement last evening:

It is regrettable that the rule of baseball prohibiting members of the world series teams from playing exhibition games has been violated so defiantly by some of the Yankee players that Judge Landis has no alternative but to meet the situation firmly. This rule appears to be unjust in many respects, but so long as it exists it should be obeyed. The players made the mistake in not petitioning for a modification of the rule.

That is all the Yankee officials would say regarding Ruth's action in playing on a barnstorming trip after being warned by Commissioner Landis not to do so. This is the rule Ruth, Bob Meusel and Bill Piercy are violating:

Both teams that contest in the world series are required to disband immediately after its close and the members thereof are forbidden to participate as individuals or as a team during the year in which the world series was decided.

As the Yankee owners have said, it is a stupid rule and unfair to members of ball teams that do well enough to qualify for a world series. Carl Mays could

Continued on Fourteenth Page.

HYLAN FAILS SADLY, SAYS CURRAN AS HE DIGS INTO CAMPAIGN

Mayor's Bright Promises of 1917 Broken, Candidate Asserts in Bronx.

RABBI WISE JOINS HIM

More Children Lack Seats in Schools, Taxes Grow, Are Charges.

HETTRICK CASE REVIVED

'Honey for Money' Plan Cited to Show Persistent 'Invisible Government.'

Henry P. Curran, coalition candidate for Mayor, formally opened his campaign last night with three speeches—one at the Twenty-second Assembly District Club, Manhattan, and the others in Hunts Point Palace and the London Casino, The Bronx. At each place Mr. Curran was greeted by a large crowd and his appearance evoked tremendous enthusiasm. Often during the course of his speech he was interrupted by applause, which greeted every telling point which he made in his indictment of the Hylan administration.

He declared he intended to put the case of the coalition candidate and the case of the Hylan administration before the people of New York as a jury and let them decide the issue. Most of his speech dealt with promises made by Candidate Hylan four years ago and the failure of Mayor Hylan to keep those promises.

Other speakers at the Bronx meetings were Vincent Gilroy, coalition candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, who made a special plea for the election of Joseph M. Levine as Borough President of The Bronx.

Dr. Wise said the campaign of Mr. Curran and his associates is to restore New York to the roster of cities that dwell under orderly and civilized government, and that four years of the Hylan experiment, the experiment of expecting effective administration from a man uniquely incompetent, are sufficient to convince the citizens of New York that the time has come to end the reign of Hylanism with all its saddening incompetencies, all its wretched blundering and all of its wasteful mismanagement.

Cites Hylan Promises.

Mr. Curran called attention to the many promises made by Mr. Hylan when he was a candidate for Mayor, using the exact words that were used by the present Mayor. Then he took up each promise in detail, especially those relating to the schools and to economic city government administration, and showed that none of these promises had been fulfilled.

On the contrary, taxes have increased 65 per cent., there are more school children on part time or on no time at all than ever, and, Mr. Curran charged, the invisible government has not been driven from City Hall. In proof of this latter charge Mr. Curran cited the Hettrick case and the admission of the Mayor that he had "signed on the dotted line" a letter prepared for him by Hettrick. Mr. Curran said:

"Mr. Hylan must stand up and be counted like everybody else on this proposition of promise and performance. Flourishes and ruffles won't help him, nor the political pageants which are being staged daily at the city's expense serve to gild the truth.

"Has Broken His Word."

"A man's promise is a man's word, and the office of Mayor of New York is no place for a man who breaks his word. Mr. Hylan has broken his word—not once but again and again, and on the basis of his broken word he demands that you give him four years more as Mayor. I say that this pretension is nothing short of effrontery, and I am going to prove it. We were fooled once, and once is enough.

"Let us turn now to some of the promises which Candidate Hylan made four years ago, and let us examine, fairly and squarely, the record of Mayor Hylan as to performance in each case.

"On October 4, 1917, in a speech at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, Candidate Hylan announced what he called his 'fighting program.' He said 'My fight is to banish boss rule and invisible government from the City Hall.'

"The man who made that statement as a candidate in 1917 is the same man who as Mayor, on February 8, 1919, sixteen months later, signed his name to a letter prepared for him by John T. Hettrick, who is now in prison. This letter urged on Frank D. Wilsey, then vice-president of the Board of Education, the advantage of limestone over terra-cotta in school building construction.

"When testimony before the Lockwood Committee brought out the absolute falsity of the statement in this Hettrick-to-Hylan double play with the people's pocketbooks and showed that Hettrick was head of the limestone ring in this city, the Mayor's excuse was:

Continued on Eighth Page.

Knickerbocker Grill—Broadway & 42d St. Dinner and Supper Dance. Elkin's Orch.—Adv.

Budenny Annihilates Big Force of Russian Bandits

RIGA, Oct. 17.—The cavalry of Gen. Budenny, Bolshevist military leader, operating in the Kuban and Don districts, has smashed one of the biggest of the bandit organizations in those regions, says a despatch to the Rosta Agency. The bandits, led by Gen. Przhevalski, comprised five regiments. Most of the men were sabred and killed.

PERSHING BESTOWS AMERICA'S TRIBUTE

Medal of Honor Placed on Abbey Tomb of Unknown English Hero.

LLOYD GEORGE RESPONDS

'Two Mighty Peoples Have Resolved to Guarantee a Great Peace,' He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1921, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 17.

Gen. John J. Pershing laid the Congressional Medal of Honor upon the tomb of the unknown British soldier in Westminster Abbey to-day. The ceremony itself, in the abbey's inspiring precincts, was charged with solemn sentiment of high aspiration.

The climax of the day's ceremonies, beginning in the shadow of those Westminster tombs whose names are just as familiar in America as in England, came to-night, however, when Sir Laming Worthington Evans, British Secretary of State for War, presiding at a dinner in honor of Gen. Pershing, read a telegram King George had sent to President Harding, announcing that Britain would bestow the Victoria Cross, for the first time on the subject of any other State, on America's unknown soldier in Washington on November 11.

Symbols of Common Heritage.

It would have been difficult to believe that Britain and America were anything less than cousins to-day. The statue of Abraham Lincoln saw files of British guardsmen and of Yankee "doughboys" and sailors face to face through Parliament Square. Inside the dim magnificences of the abbey Chatham's statue looked down as the King's uncle, the Duke of Connaught; the American Ambassador, George Harvey, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, gathered about the grave which is symbolic of all Britain's sacrifice in the war, and as Gen. Pershing stepped forward to lay on that grave all that America can say in praise of valor, the Congressional Medal of Honor, a shaft of sunlight, sheer American in its crystalline brightness, shot down through the shadows, storied of all the greatnesses of America's and Britain's common stock, over tombs that bore names which might be found in any graveyard in America, and twinkled a common benediction on the scene. And while all these symbols told of common blood Gen. Pershing and Mr. Lloyd George voiced the political ties of the two nations.

Gen. Pershing said: "And now in this holy sanctuary, in the name of the President and the people of the United States, I place upon this unknown warrior's tomb a medal of honor conferred upon him by special act of the American Congress, in commemoration of the sacrifices of our British comrade and his fellow countrymen, and as a slight token of our gratitude and affection toward this people."

The Prime Minister replied:

"This homage will be interpreted as a solemn pledge given the valiant dead that these two mighty people who were comrades in the great war have resolved to remain comrades to guarantee a great peace."

The ceremony was over with the British "Last Post." Then a band struck up Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" and to this inspiring tune the captains and the King's representatives left the Abbey with a final salute to the universal hero.

The American party then went to the cenotaph, where Gen. Pershing laid a magnificent wreath of bays, twined with American flags. He had luncheon with the Duke of Connaught, had tea with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and dined to-night as the guest of the Government. Later he motored to Portsmouth, where he went aboard the destroyer Sands, which was waiting to take him to Havre. He will arrive in Paris at 8 o'clock this morning.

The King's Message.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Following is the message which King George sent to President Harding to-day on the occasion of the placing of the Congressional Medal of Honor on the grave of Great Britain's unknown warrior in Westminster Abbey:

"I wish to express to you and the Congress and people of the United States the warm appreciation felt throughout this country of the tribute you are paying to-day to our unknown warrior. The gift of your Medal of Honor to a British comrade in arms, whose tomb in Westminster Abbey stands for all our best endeavor and hardest sacrifice in war, is a gesture of friendly sympathy and goodwill which we will not forget.

"On Armistice Day representatives of the British Empire in Washington will join with you in the ceremony held to honor the splendid record of your own troops. I greatly wish on that occasion to confer on your unknown warrior our highest decoration for valor—the Victoria Cross. It has never yet been bestowed upon the subject of another State. But I trust you and the American people will accept the gift in order that the British Empire may thus most fitly pay its tribute to a tomb which symbolizes every deed of conspicuous valor performed by the men of your great fighting forces, whether by sea or land, upon the western front.

"I also send my heartfelt good wishes to the great international conference which opens by your wise initiative on that day. My Minister will, I know, strive as whole heartedly as yours to make that conference a sterling success. May they, in common with yours, do all that practical statesmanship can achieve to perpetuate the comradeship of war in the maintenance of peace."

HECKLING OF O'RYAN BY VETERANS ENDS MEETING IN UPROAR

General Fails to Convince That Civil Service Preference Is Undesirable.

WOMEN ALSO BOO HIM

Ex-Soldiers Pack Galleries at Joint Meeting of City Clubs.

IDEALISM NOT IN FAVOR

Former Division Commander Would Grant Awards in Order of Merit.

Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the Twenty-seventh Division in the world war, was heckled so badly by former soldiers last night at the Town Hall, during a meeting on the State constitutional amendment granting war veterans preference in the Civil Service, that those in charge of the meeting brought it hurriedly to a close. Former soldiers packed the gallery and formed in platoons at the back of the hall, and they finally became so boisterous with their questions and so insistent upon making speeches that Miss Mary Garrett Hay, president of the Women's City Club, told them they would have to stop their heckling or she would stop the meeting. The men refused to stop.

"Then," Miss Hay said, "the meeting ends right here!"

Several women got into the controversy just before the meeting ended. One wanted to know if any provision had been made for the women who served overseas. The General replied that he didn't know and then there were hisses and boos of a decidedly feminine quality.

All of the programme of the meeting, except questions from the audience, had been completed by this time. Ellis Parker Butler, who presided, had been thundering on the table with his gavel for some time in an effort to stop the commotion, but the former soldiers, some of whom served under General O'Ryan, were so interested in telling him in chorus why they wanted the voters to favor the bill that they paid no attention to the hammering of Mr. Butler. Some of the men in the back of the hall began to shove and push about and dozens of them began yelling in unison that they wanted the amendment adopted. It was then that Miss Hay issued her ultimatum and finally stopped the meeting.

The meeting was under the joint auspices of the Women's City Club and the City Club, and Major-Gen. O'Ryan was the principal speaker. He said that a large number of soldiers were against the amendment because it would deprive the veterans of some of their idealism and lower the high standards which they maintained during the war.

"The amendment puts the man who volunteered and the drafted man and the man who served in the guardhouse and who received an honorable discharge because this Government did not want to let him go with a brand on him all on the same level," said Gen. O'Ryan. Then he outlined a plan suggested by a committee, of which he is a member, by which veterans would receive credits up to the number of twenty and which the committee thinks would be a fairer system of rating.

"Kill that amendment first," he said, "and then having killed it you will rouse to their senses the veterans, most of whom haven't looked into the question at all. Kill it because it is contrary to the spirit that animated these men when they went overseas."

The two clubs sponsoring the meeting ask voters to oppose the amendment. Mrs. Mary E. Paddon spoke in favor of another of the seven amendments to be voted on, that relating to children's courts and courts of domestic relations, and Dr. John H. Finley favored providing a literacy test for voters.

COST $3,600 TO TEACH VET TO WRITE NAME

Government Discontinues Instruction of Old Soldier.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.

William Blackburn, seventy-two-year-old veteran, a trainee under the Government's plan for study for war veterans in the Berkeley Vocational School in Boston, has been trying to learn to write for the last two years and four months.

Director Forbes of the War Veterans Bureau said it has cost the Government exactly $3,600 to teach this man how to write his name.

Forbes said Blackburn has been discontinued as a trainee. He didn't like school, anyhow. The records showed that he was absent three-fourths of the time in the last four months.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—William Blackburn of Lynn, student on the rolls of the school mentioned by Mr. Forbes in Washington, is a civil war veteran. There are pupils in the institution more than 50 years old.

HELD IN $120,000 EMBEZZLING.

Illinois Cashier Accused by Hanover Union State Bank.

DAVIS JUNCTION, Ill., Oct. 17.—L. N. Copland, cashier of the Hanover Union State Bank of Hanover, Ill., was arrested here to-day.

He is charged with the embezzlement of more than $120,000 of the bank's funds.

POLE MURDERED IN MOSCOW.

WARSAW, Oct. 17.—M. Tronkiewitz, secretary of the Polish Reparations Commission now in Moscow, has been murdered in that city, it is said in advices reaching here.

LABOR BOARD AS MEDIATOR IN STRIKE, HARDING'S PLAN; UNIONS AWAIT NEXT MOVE

MEN SEE SOLUTION IN FEDERAL ACTION

Government Control Looked on as Most Effective for Real Settlement.

WORKING RULES STAKED

Rail Executives Insist on Tie-up to Overturn Labor Victories, Say Leaders.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 17.—"The railroad executives can settle the dispute or the United States Government can prevent a strike," said Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to-night when asked if there was any way of averting the catastrophe of a national transportation tieup.

"Taking over the railroads, for that must come eventually," was indicated by Mr. Stone as the "most effective way" in which the Administration can avert the strike scheduled for October 30.

Mr. Stone emphasized a belief general among railroad union men that the railroads "want a strike" and that a further reduction in wages is much less important to the railroad executives than the quashing of rules and regulations won by employees in various ways as the result of years of organized effort.

"If it had been a question of wage reductions only there would have been no strike," Mr. Stone asserted. "I have from seventy-five to a hundred letters giving instances of attempts by different railroads to break down the working rules that have been secured by arbitration, by decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board and in other ways."

The contemplated conference of heads of the five train service organizations in Cleveland will not be held before tomorrow. L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, and T. C. Cashen, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, expected here to-day, will not arrive in Cleveland before morning.

Edward P. Curtis, vice-president of the conductors organization, arrived in Cleveland this afternoon and immediately conferred with William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Mr. Curtis expects to leave as soon as Sheppard is here to take his place.

"Next Move Not Theirs."

None of the transportation chiefs whose national headquarters is in Cleveland attaches any significance to the conference of the "Big Five." On the contrary Stone and Lee to-day agreed that the next move must come either from the railroad executives or from the Government.

"Our orders giving the men permission to quit work on October 30—we never order a strike—are out and we are merely marking time until something develops from the other side," Stone said.

Both Lee and Stone talked of the possibility of the Government attempting to run mail trains following publication of a statement by Postmaster Hays that the mails will be moved.

An undercurrent of optimism was seen in some influential railroad organization circles. There is a strong hope that at the eleventh hour a basis of settlement will be suggested from Washington and the feeling exists that "political psychology" is being carefully weighed in Administration quarters.

"People in Washington recall the great outcry against Mr. Wilson's 'interference' when he stepped into the railroad situation, and the politicians are studying the possible reaction before they take a definite hand in the present situation," said one prominent organization official. "A big enough man can settle the dispute even now. But it requires some courage and firm handling of the situation without regard to the desires of the railroad executives or political capital."

In addition to the lines mentioned specifically in the four groups and which include all lines running into Cleveland, with the exception of the Pennsylvania Railroad, union officials pointed out that there are several hundred short lines not affected directly by the strike orders.

These short lines, which are of the Cleveland Belt Line and Newburg and South Shore type, were not generally affected by what is known as Railroad Labor Board decision No. 2, granting to railroad men their chief war time wage increases. Most of these lines are making their own arrangements with their employees irrespective of any rulings of the Railroad Labor Board.

Lines Forced Into Idleness.

In the event of a strike, however, few of these short lines would be in operation, because the main lines with which they connect would be idle.

Asked if there might be other cases parallel to Henry Ford's Detroit, Toledo and Ironton road, which is exempt from strike orders, Mr. Lee said the unions could not settle with individual roads.

"That question is so unimportant and the possibility is so remote that the question was not even considered at the Chicago conference at which the dispute was considered," Mr. Lee added.

Lee made it clear that no employee of any of the train service organizations may go on strike between terminals. By way of illustration he said that if a freight train left Cleveland for Toledo twenty minutes before the hour set for the general strike the trainmen would take the train through to its destination. This provision applies equally to passenger trains.

When you think of writing think of WHITING.—Adv.

Barton Goes to Chicago After Seeing President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Chairman Barton of the Railroad Labor Board announced after he had filed the conference report at the White House that he and the other members of the public group expected to leave Washington to-night for Chicago.

None of the members of the group would discuss their interview with the President.

Reports that they would take with them to Chicago definite instructions as to a prospective move in the strike crisis could not be confirmed.

DISSENSION KNOWN IN RAILWAY UNIONS

Question if 1,000,000 More Men Joining in General Strike Is Undecided.

STRONG FIGHT EXPECTED

Leaders of a Few Organizations Will Try to Block Walkout.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Whether the Big Four brotherhoods and the switchmen's union will be joined by more than 1,000,000 members of eleven other railroad unions in the proposed general rail strike to-night remained an undecided question with indications that the decision, expected at meetings to be held here this week, would come only after a vigorous fight in which leaders of at least a few of the organizations will make a determined effort to block a strike call.

Official calls for a meeting here Wednesday of the shop crafts' executive council and the maintenance of way divisions were issued to-day, but it is not considered likely that the strike attitude of the organizations will be known that day, according to B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees department, American Federation of Labor, which comprises the 470,000 men in the shop crafts.

Mr. Jewell to-night explained that this council, if it decided the situation warrants it, will call in the conference committee of the railway employees department, made up of 100 chairmen of the department's eight unions. This committee has the authority to order a walkout or if it is uncertain as to the advisability of one to call in the 1,000 general chairmen for a vote on the question.

Mr. Jewell expressed the hope that a strike would be averted and admitted that there was dissension. E. H. Fitzgerald, president of the clerks' organization, and Mr. Jewell have had disagreements over the strike it became known.

Mr. Jewell to-night repeated his assertion, however, that he doubted if he could hold back the men under him, as they seemed determined to strike. Mr. Fitzgerald could control the clerks, it was said, but other organizations might not prove easy to handle after the overwhelming vote in favor of a strike.

The executive council, which meets here Wednesday, is composed of:

William Johnston, International Association of Machinists.

J. A. Franklin, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America.

J. W. Kline, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

J. J. Hines, Sheet Metalworkers International Alliance.

J. P. Noonan, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Martin Ryan, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

E. H. Fitzgerald, Brotherhood Railway Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

T. C. Cashen, Switchmen's Union of North America.

Mr. Cashen is not expected to attend the meeting, as his organization already has cast its lot with the Brotherhood.

The officers of the Maintenance of Way Employees will be able to control their men in whatever decision is reached, Vice-President J. C. Smock of Indianapolis said to-night.

G. H. Planten of Boston, grand vice-president, stated the Maintenance of Way men held the key to the entire situation, and that this union acting alone, or cooperating with others of the railroad group, would be able effectively to tie up the country's transportation system.

"This is no time to predict what our final action may be," Mr. Planten said.

WALL STREET FEAR IS FOR COMPROMISE

Bankers Prefer Fight to Finish to Settle Issues.

Opinion in Wall Street banking circles yesterday was that the rail strike will be settled by compromise, that the union leaders are playing a game with little fear that their gigantic bluff will be called, and that the differences, instead of being fought out now will accumulate until compromise no longer can be effective.

Not a single banker would permit himself to be quoted for obvious reasons, but the fear expressed was not on the hardships of a strike, but on the danger of a compromise.

Bankers deplore the fact that a strike would delay for many months the return to normal business conditions desired from one part of the United States to the other, but they believe the issues are too great to be settled by compromise and that in the long run the country will be better off provided the issues are fought out now to a finish.

President Would Let Unions and Leaders Fight It Out if They Decline Adjudication.

REJECTS AN INJUNCTION

Would Confine Government Activities to Protection, Supplying Food and Moving Mails.

RELIEF MEASURES READY

Government Prepared to Mobilize Shipping Board Steamers and Army Motor Trucks.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.

There is every possibility to-night that if the railroad executives and labor unions will not accept President Harding's advice and submit the critical wage controversy which threatens a nationwide railroad tie-up at the end of this month to the Railroad Labor Board for attempted adjudication the President may refrain from interfering and let the strike proceed.

If a strike actually comes, the Government then would confine its efforts to using every agency in its power to keep the mails moving, furnish food and other necessities to the cities and other sections that may be in want, and protect life and property.

While conferences were being held to-day at the White House, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the War, Post Office and Justice departments and the Capitol, reports were being received from Chicago and elsewhere that both the executives and the union leaders were planning to disregard the Railroad Labor Board's plan of solution.

If neither side is bluffing, a strike is likely to result which will be the greatest in number of men involved and the effect upon the economic and private life in the country in history.

But the Administration still believes that before the men actually quit work on a large scale a way will be found by their own leaders to postpone such a calamity while the Labor Board—the agency set up by Congress in the recently enacted transportation act—is given a chance at least to attempt a settlement on a basis of justice to everybody, particularly the general public, which is not directly involved in the quarrel but which will suffer most.

Conference at White House.

Chairman McChord of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Chairman Barton of the Railway Labor Board conferred with the President late this afternoon. When they issued from the White House at 5:55 o'clock Mr. McChord said:

"We met and became better acquainted. There will be no more meetings for the present."

"That goes for me, too," said Mr. Barton.

Neither would discuss the matter further nor disclose what had taken place. THE NEW YORK HERALD understands, however, that the plan of procedure outlined in this despatch was agreed upon at this conference.

Mr. Christian, secretary to the President, would not elaborate these brief statements, and the President asked to be excused when the newspaper correspondents suggested that he say a few words to them.

There were no official statements by any members of the Administration. It is understood the members of the public group of the labor board when they saw Attorney-General Daugherty on two occasions today discussed with him the question of a Federal injunction against the strikers and that it was decided to take no such step on the ground that it would not relieve the situation.

Senator Cummins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee and one of the authors of the transportation act, conferred during the day with members of the public group of the Railroad Labor Board and with A. P. Thom, general counsel for the railroad executives. The Senator stated that he was merely seeking information.

Congress Helpless, Says Cummins.

"There is nothing that Congress can do, so far as I can see," said Senator Cummins. "There is no legislation that I can think of that will help the situation. I would be glad to receive suggestions. As I view the situation, it is entirely one with which the Executive must deal if the Government deals with it at all."

Senator Cummins predicted a re-