JUN -7 1922
B 541641

WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; mild temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 68.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

[COPYRIGHT, 1922, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.]

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. 280—DAILY. ✦✦✦✦✦ NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1922.—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.

LILLIAN RUSSELL DIED THIS MORNING; ILL A FEW DAYS

Noted Stage Beauty Succumbs After Relapse at Pittsburgh Home.

STARRED MANY YEARS

She Won Fame in Musical Comedy Produced on Broadway.

FOUR TIMES MARRIED

Became Wife of Alexander P. Moore, Publisher, in 1912—Born in 1861.

PITTSBURGH, June 6.—Mrs. Lillian Russell Moore, wife of Alexander P. Moore, publisher of the Pittsburgh *Leader* and noted stage beauty of a score and more years past, died at her home at 2:20 o'clock this Tuesday morning after an illness of several days.

At the bedside at the end were her daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Calbit, Mr. Moore, her niece, Mildred A. Martin, and Dr. C. B. Schieldecker.

Following a crisis in Mrs. Moore's condition Saturday night, her physicians had expressed belief that she would rally, but late last night it became evident that she had suffered a relapse. While it was recognized that the situation was grave, members of the household nevertheless made known, late in the evening that no alarm was felt.

Lillian Russell was the hardy perennial of the American stage. From Tony Pastor's old Bowery variety theater to the Palace of to-day, her stage career covered forty years of varied theatrical endeavor, but the most remarkable thing about her career was Lillian Russell herself. She never seemed to grow old.

Year after year her blonde beauty flashed across the stage in burlesque, musical extravaganza and comedy. She toured the country from Maine to California, she played long runs on Broadway, yet she came up fresh and smiling every autumn and the world waited and watched in vain for her beauty to fade.

Her childhood name was Nellie Leonard, and she was born 61 years ago in Clinton, Iowa. Her father was Charles E. Leonard, a newspaper editor and printer, and her mother was Cynthia Leonard.

A clear, fresh young voice and a vivacious personality gave early promise of a stage career and her mother brought the girl East in the seventies to study music. Grand opera was her original goal and she was progressing under Leopold Damrosch when Tony Pastor heard her sing and offered her $50 a week to appear in his variety show. She accepted and Mr. Damrosch refused to speak to her or continue with her lessons when he learned she was singing at Pastor's.

Early Earns Advancement.

But the youthful Nellie Leonard already knew enough of music to carry a lively music hall tune, and besides she had certain physical attributes that Damrosch and all his fine technique could not improve upon. She looked so well in tights that Tony Pastor had raised her salary to $100 a week within a fortnight and to $150 two or three months later.

The eighties saw Tony Pastor in his heydey as a producer of musical extravaganza and the first nighters of that day soon began to acclaim the sparkling genius of the blonde young woman whom the bills proclaimed as Lillian Russell. A glance at the list of productions she appeared in will give an idea of the range and character of her early successes:

She sang *Mabel* in the "Pirates of Penzance" burlesque, called "The Pie Rats of Penn Yann," and *Phoebe* in "Billee Taylor"; subsequently at the Bijou she was *Djemma* in "The Great Mogul" and *Bathilda* in "Olivette." In 1882 she played *Patience* and *Aline* in "The Sorcerer."

Her London debut was made at the Gaiety in July, 1883, as *Virginia* in "Virginia and Paul," and at the Novelty Theater (now the Great Queen Street Theater) a year later she was *Polly Pluckrose* in "Polly" and toward the end of the same season she impersonated *Pocahontas* in an extravaganza.

First Appearance at Casino.

Returning to New York the following year, she appeared at the Casino Theater again in "Polly," and at the Union Square in March, 1886, she had the title role in "Pepita: or, the Girl with the Glass Eyes." At the Standard Theater, in August, she was *Virginia* in "The Maid and the Moonshiner." In November, 1887, at the same theater she sang *Dorothy*, and at the Broadway in May, 1888, she was *Inez* in "The Queen's Mate."

Returning to the Casino she was *Princess Etelka* in "Nadgy" in January, 1889, and shortly thereafter she appeared as *Fiorella* in "The Brigands." Then followed the title role in "The Grand Duchess," *Harriet* in "Poor Jonathan" and *Pythia* in "Apollo; or, The Oracle of Delphi."

At the Garden Theater in 1891 she played the role of *Marton* in "La Cigale" and later *Teresa* in "The Mountebanks" and then the twin sisters in "Giroflé-Girofla." Back at the Casino again in November, 1893, she was seen as *Rose* in "The Princess Nicotine." Off to London again and at the Lyceum in 1894 she sang *Betta* in "The Queen of Brilliants."

New York saw her that November at Abbey's in the same part, and at the

Continued on Page Seven.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants Advertising will be found on Page 10.—Adv.

Job Applicants Fewer; Many More Get Work

JOHN SULLIVAN of the employment division of the Industrial Aid Bureau of the city of New York yesterday submitted a report to the Mayor of the work done since it was opened on September 19 of last year. It showed a decrease of 3,050 in number of registered applicants for jobs and a gain of 979 in placing them in positions. The figures follow:

	Registered.	Referred.	Placed.
Sept. 19 to 30.	4,610	1,114	705
Oct. 1 to 31..	4,776	2,646	1,531
Nov. 1 to 30..	3,233	2,119	1,251
Dec. 1 to 31..	3,414	1,966	1,227
Jan. 1 to 31..	3,942	2,238	1,327
Feb. 1 to 28..	2,698	1,927	1,255
March 1 to 31	3,431	2,867	1,820
April 1 to 30.	2,464	2,324	1,521
May 1 to 31...	2,560	2,666	1,684
Totals	31,128	19,867	12,321

LEGISLATURE TO ACT ON HARVARD STATUS

Elimination of University From State Constitution Is Projected.

AN INQUIRY IS PROPOSED

Overseers Take Steps to Get Better Sifting Process for Student Entrance.

BOSTON, June 5.—A third order introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Representative Sullivan of Boston and referred to the joint Committee on Rules calls for appointment of a joint committee to consider the advisability of eliminating by amendment all mention of Harvard University in the State Constitution so that the Constitution would contain nothing "approving or assenting to a plan which operates against any man because of race or creed."

This order also calls for appointment of another committee to investigate the desirability of permitting Harvard to enjoy exemption from taxation "should its plan to become a private and restricted institution be consummated."

The text of the order follows:

"*Whereas*, The General Court of Massachusetts, anxious to safeguard the freedom and privileges of her citizens, takes cognizance of the reported program of Harvard University to place restrictions upon the matriculation of those who profess the Jewish faith, and deplores any act which may cause racial or religious animosity; therefore, be it

"Ordered, That a joint special committee be appointed to consider the advisability of amending the Constitution of the Commonwealth so that all reference to Harvard University, its institution and conduct, may be eliminated, so that there may be nothing in the Constitution approving or assenting to a plan which operates against any man because of race or creed; and be it further

"Ordered that a joint special committee be appointed to investigate the advisability and the desirability of permitting Harvard University, should its plan to become a private and restricted institution be consummated, to enjoy exemption from taxation upon its realty and holdings."

Action at Harvard.

The question of sifting more effectively candidates for admission to Harvard, which has been said to involve the proportion of Jewish students, was referred by the board of overseers to-day to a committee to be drawn from the faculties of the university. A statement from the university said that until the committee reported no further action on the matter would be taken and no change made in the existing entrance requirements. The statement follows:

"The board of overseers passed the following vote at their meeting this morning:

"'Voted, that a committee drawn from the faculties of the University be appointed by the president of the university to consider and report to the governing boards principles and methods for more effective sifting of candidates for admission to the university of which the committee authorized by the faculty of arts and sciences shall be a part.

"'The vote of the faculty of arts and sciences was in similar terms, authorizing the appointment of a committee from that body.

"'No further action will be taken, nor any change made in the existing entrance requirements, until the committee has reported.'"

Met in Executive Session.

The board met in executive session, with what was said to be about an average attendance of members. Those who were present included Judge Julia W. Mack of Chicago, the only Jewish member of the board, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

The board had before it the following vote of the faculty of Arts and Sciences, which has authority over the college itself as distinct from the affiliated graduate schools "that a special committee be appointed by the President to consider principles and methods for more effectively sifting candidates for admission." Action by the Board of Overseers is understood to have been necessary to complete this vote.

As indicated by a previous statement by university officials, the committee will consider the problem presented by a constantly increasing number of students in entering classes and insufficient class room and dormitory accommodations. This statement said in response to an inquiry that with a widespread discussion of that sort going on it was natural that there should be talk about the proportion of Jews at the college. No other official statement as to the extent to which the question is a factor has been made.

FIVE YEARS FOR JOKE HOLDUP.

Joseph Stetz of Haverstraw yesterday began a sentence of from five to ten years in Sing Sing imposed in Rockland county by Justice Tompkins of the Supreme Court. Stetz held up Frank Tierney of Haverstraw and got 81 cents. His defence was that the holdup was meant as a joke.

M'CUMBER CALLS OFF CIRCUS STUNTS FOR BONUS BILL'S ENTRY

Raid Promoters Also Will Not Get Cherished Floor Privilege.

MOVIES DROPPED TOO

President Lets It Be Known That He Would Veto Measure.

BLIND ALLEY PREPARED

Senate Finance Chairman Completely at Sea Over Plan of Procedure.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 5.

The "solemn ceremonies" which were to have attended the formal presentation of the McCumber bonus raid bill to the Senate have been called off.

There will be no "circus stunts" when the finance chairman submits to his colleagues the measure which is already discredited at the White House and at the Treasury Department, and which is daily becoming more irritating to the people throughout the country.

The "circus" plans of the American Legion officials, who are anxious to trade as many votes of ex-service men as they can control for Government cash, have been abandoned because even Mr. McCumber wouldn't stand for them. He said this afternoon he would present his bill and the majority report enumerating its virtues "without any circus stunts," but through the usual channels.

Circus Promoters Disappointed.

Promoters of the scheme to invest the presentation of the bill to the Senate, with a fascinating touch of the dramatic and spectacular, expressed great disappointment over the veto of the elaborate preparations they had made for "impressing the country" with the popularity of Mr. McCumber's bill.

Among the suggestions seriously considered was one to obtain the "privileges of the floor" for the most important sponsors of the scheme to load the country with additional taxes to pay the $5,000,000,000 bonus gratuity. This privilege is conferred only on the distinguished representatives of foreign countries entrusted with missions of extraordinary importance.

Still, some of the bonus promoters, appreciating the frenzied desire to win the political influence which they claim to possess, thought they would be fully within their rights in demanding the highest honors in return for their prospective support of individual Senatorial ambitions. A flock of expert movie operators were retained to immortalize the "solemn ceremonies" and incidentally for use in helping out friendly Senators whose seats are in jeopardy. There will be no use for them now.

Greater Need for Pulmotor.

When Mr. McCumber presents his bill and arguments to-morrow there probably will be greater need for a pulmotor to inflate it with sufficient vitality to resist the vigorous attacks which will be made on it. Seventy-five days have gone by since the House passed the Fordney-Mondell measure, in which Senator McCumber and his associates have made a few comparatively unimportant changes. When the bill went to the Senate on March 22 Mr. McCumber predicted it would be "reported and passed by the Senate in ten days."

The confidence of the Finance chairman and officials of the American Legion, who are demanding Government cash, has been disturbed on more than one occasion by the persistent opposition of the President to any bonus bill that does not carry a revenue producing provision and by the substantial increase in the number of Senators who have followed his lead.

Further evidence that the President has not been influenced to change the opinion previously expressed by him regarding the bonus was communicated to the Senate leaders to-day by an associate who discussed the matter with the President yesterday. The Senator, who is an intimate friend of the President, told his colleagues this morning that the McCumber bill is wholly objectionable to the Executive. The Senatorial envoy also intimated that the President is at a loss to account for the persistency with which Senators supporting the bonus continue to misunderstand his position and to attribute to him any uncertainty in the matter.

President's Stand Unchanged.

"The President has not changed his position in the slightest degree," was the statement made by the Senator, who obtained his information at the White House, where he discussed the plans of the bonus promoters to put through the McCumber bill. He supplemented it with the statement that the President was determined to ex-

Continued on Page Two.

Neutrals to Illuminate Causes of World War

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—A neutral international commission organized to examine into the causes of the world war has begun sessions here. The commission consists of historians, jurists and military men from Holland, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden. Prof. Reuterskioeld of Upsala University is presiding over the sittings.

MAC MASTERS & CO. $1,000,000 WRECK

Failure of Consolidated House Is Much Greater Than Thought at First.

ONLY $50,000 IS IN SIGHT

Women, Some of Them Poor, Hear Discouraging Facts About Brokerage.

The failure of R. H. MacMasters & Co. last February proved yesterday to be one of the most disastrous in the financial district. The liabilities will exceed $1,000,000 and the assets will approximate $50,000. After fees and the expenses of the bankruptcy are paid the creditors will not get more than 1 per cent.

R. H. MacMasters & Co. of 82 Broad street were members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, being admitted to membership in that organization June 14, 1919, about nineteen months prior to the failure.

The extent to which the public had been mulcted by this firm was made known in the office of Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, by David W. Kahn, attorney for the receiver and by the receiver, Robert P. Stephenson, at a meeting of the creditors. About fifty persons were present, including half a dozen women, some apparently in poor circumstances.

"Every Transaction Washed."

By general consent Mr. Stephenson was elected trustee for the creditors. After the formal preliminaries had been disposed of Mr. Kahn said:

"There is no doubt that this firm did a tremendous business in many parts of the country and that a large number of people have been affected by the bankruptcy. An examination of the books of the concern makes it perfectly clear that they 'washed' practically every transaction through a house account. Whenever we have attempted to question the members of the firm as to this house account they have taken refuge in their constitutional rights and have refused to answer.

"There has arisen a serious question as to whether John F. MacMasters, the stepfather of R. H. MacMasters, was an owner or a partner in the firm. We learned that the elder MacMasters drew a salary of $550 a week and that he in large measure directed the activities of the firm. We have questioned him and he refused to answer a number of the most important questions on the ground that to answer might tend to incriminate or degrade him.

"We therefore applied to the court to have him included and Judge Mack has signed an order which will bring the matter before the referee for decision as to whether John F. MacMasters shall be included.

Boy MacMasters Out of Work.

"Meanwhile we have tied up by court order about $14,000 realized from the sale of real estate of John F. MacMasters and some other assets that he had. As far as Roy MacMasters is concerned we are convinced that he has no assets that are not already in our possession. He is out of a job, looking for work. Cochran, who appeared as a partner in the firm, was in reality a bookkeeper and received a very small percentage on the business."

One of the creditors then asked Mr. Kahn what the liabilities were and he replied:

"The liabilities certainly will not be less than $1,000,000."

Then Mr. Kahn called on Mr. Stephenson to state what the assets might be. The receiver said that there had been about $30,000 of securities in the firm's strong box, when the receiver took over the office. Other assets might run between $20,000 and $25,000. The total would be in the neighborhood of $50,000, he believed. It might be possible to add $25,000 to this if John H. MacMasters were included as a member of the firm by the court.

Worse Than Dier Failure.

Early estimates put the MacMasters liabilities at certainly not more than $700,000. Apparently the customers of this house will fare worse than the customers of E. D. Dier & Co. The Dier liabilities have been estimated as high as $4,000,000, but they may be brought down to the neighborhood of $2,500,000. Settlements may make possible the payment of about 25 per cent. to the Dier creditors.

The general creditors of MacMasters may not get anything. Claimants who can identify stock they have put up as collateral or otherwise have a right to that stock. By every withdrawal from the assets of that sort the total will be reduced. A list of securities found is being kept at Mr. Kahn's office, 120 Broadway, for examination by creditors.

Further action in this case was put over until June 15 at 3 o'clock.

BUCKETING EVIDENCE MAY GO TO TWO JURIES

Judge Johnstone Forecasts Action in Instructions.

Bucket shop cases may go before two Grand Juries in General Sessions, said Judge Johnstone yesterday, in impanelling them. The Supreme Court Grand Jury was impanelled by Justice Leonard Giegerich. Judge Johnstone said to the jurors:

"It is quite likely that the District Attorney will present to you, a number of cases arising from the large number of recent failures of stock brokerage

Continued on Page Seven.

CUNNINGHAM FACES WARD AT JAIL BUT IS NOT RECOGNIZED

Informer, Freed on Habeas Corpus, Is Rearrested at Once as Witness.

GRAND JURY DELAYED

County Judge Turns Case Over to Supreme Court Body for Inquiry.

MRS. WARD AWAITS CALL

Will Be Witness, but Cannot Be Made to Testify Against Husband.

Walter S. Ward drove to the White Plains jail yesterday and there met James J. Cunningham, the former detective, who started to win a $1,000 reward for solving the Westchester mystery and was thrown into a cell as a material witness. They scrutinized each other through the bars and spake as follows:

Cunningham: "Hello, Ward; how are you?"

Ward: "What do you mean? I don't know you."

Cunningham: "Oh, yes, you know me a lot. Perhaps you don't recognize me with this mustache."

Ward: "I never met you before in all my life."

Cunningham: "Yes, you did, and you know it."

Ward, to his attorneys, Allan R. Campbell and John F. Brennan: "Come on. Let's go. I don't know this man."

Later in the day Cunningham was released by Supreme Court Justice Seeger on a writ of habeas corpus, but he was straightway rearrested at the request of District Attorney Weeks and held in $5,000 bail as a material witness. He spent another night in jail, but expects to give bond and go free to-day. In the hearing before Justice Seeger the District Attorney said of Cunningham: "He has given information to the Sheriff that is true."

June Grand Jury Excused.

Mrs. Ward, her servants and others were ready to go before the Grand Jury yesterday in answer to subpœnas, but the beginning of this inquiry was postponed to 10 o'clock this morning. This was because the June Grand Jury was excused from investigating the Ward case by County Judge William F. Bleakley "in view of the statement contained in certain newspapers that counsel for the person connected with the killing is a partner of mine." Before his appointment to the county bench Judge Bleakley was a partner of John F. Brennan.

It was decided to transfer the Ward case to the holdover May Grand Jury, which will report to Justice Morschauser. The District Attorney will present to this body this morning the known facts relating to the shooting of Clarence Peters, and the procession of witnesses will follow. The foreman and two other members of the jury live in New Rochelle, Ward's home town.

The only other development at White Plains was the appearance before jaded eyes at the county seat of a new figure in the Ward serial. Mrs. Helen Blanchard, a cook of Hungarian birth, of 208 East 126th street, New York, said that she had twice seen Walter Ward and Clarence Peters together. The first time, she said, was in 1918, when a man whom she now recognizes from photographs as having been Peters came to her and offered her $500 to settle a $25,000 suit she had started against the Ward Baking Company because of alleged injuries to her son by one of its trucks. The second time was on May 14 or 15, when, she said, she saw Ward and Peters talking together in front of the Ward company headquarters in The Bronx. Peters was only 16 years old in 1918. The District Attorney made note of Mrs. Blanchard's story, but did not appear to regard it as especially pertinent.

Cienzo Out of the Case.

In Philadelphia the police, after further study of John Cienzo, ex-sailor and ex-detective arrested on Friday because he had a neglected bullet wound in his right arm and a Ward Baking Company memorandum book in a pocket, definitely ruled him out of consideration as possibly the missing Jack, Charley Ross's blackmailing and shooting chum of the Ward story. Cienzo tried three times to escape yesterday and is still being held on the theory that somebody wants him somewhere for something.

Cunningham's professed recognition of Ward in the jail and Ward's denial of Cunningham would have been profoundly interesting if the prisoner had stuck to the first story he told last week. He then said that he actually saw Ward shoot Clarence Peters and Joe or Bill Jackson in Ward's home on the evening of May 15. But as later he eliminated himself as an eye witness and said that all he knew of the scene he got at second hand from Charles Rogers, Jackson's pal, yesterday's great confrontation scene became of secondary value. Cunningham says that when he was a racing detective he often met Walter Ward at the track. Ward says he never saw Cunningham anywhere. To dispute this there is none but Cunningham.

Ward drove to White Plains in a new automobile the owner of which, according to the license number, is Benjamin H. Britt of 537 Tinton avenue, The Bronx, an employee of the Ward Baking Company. Ward was spruce in a black and white check suit, with a cane tapping alongside. The only witness to the interview with Cunningham, besides the two lawyers, Brennan and Campbell, was Sheriff Werner. The foregoing report of it was obtained from Cunningham. Ward was in the jail about six minutes. Returning to his motor car he wouldn't say a word. Boys shouting

Continued on Page Five.

SOVIET WILL NOT RECOGNIZE PROPERTY RIGHTS AT HAGUE

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1922, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, June 5.

THE Soviet Government cannot and will not give full recognition to private property at the Hague conference, THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent learns from Soviet circles here. Whatever inducements the capitalist nations might offer, such a pledge from the Soviet delegation would be worthless because it could not be fulfilled. Moreover, it would provoke a conflict between the delegation and the Communist leaders in Russia, it is stated.

Full recognition involves dangers and difficulties which make the Soviet Government move very slowly. That the Communists combat every step of the concessions policy is well known.

The same resistance is evident in the new civil code, now under discussion. Although the bill gives recognition to certain property rights, it does not admit the principle of a return to the private property system. The code upholds the nationalization of farm land, city real estate and factory sites, and admits private ownership only of the factory buildings, tools and farm implements. The title to the land remains with the state. The lessee has the use of the land and a limited right to transfer it.

A full return to the private property system would require years, the leading Communists insist. The preparation of the civil code will require a year's work. Furthermore, the recognition of private property rights would endanger the security of the Government, which has not the means to meet even a fraction of the heavy demands for damages which this would cause.

The Soviet Government only assures the minimum needs of its own party members and the bureaucracy through the large factories which it still controls and through the revival of small industry. A large part of the bourgeoisie now prospers from the property which the Soviet Government confiscated. A return to the private property system would provoke the hostility of this class, upon which the Government depends to meet its own needs.

RESENTS DIPLOMATS' TARIFF "DICTATION"

Senator Watson (Ind.) Says Geddes, Ricci and Others Are Too Active.

PARTY DEFENDING BILL

Republicans Change Tactics and Plan Series of Speeches by Leaders.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador; Senator Ricci, Italian Ambassador, and representatives in this country of other foreign Governments were attacked to-day in the Senate by Senator Watson (Ind.), an Administration leader, in connection with statements attributed to them with respect to American trade, tariff and other subjects.

"We have no objection to these people expressing their honest views," Senator Watson said, "but we have objection to them trying to dictate the policies of the United States so long as they are accredited here as representatives of their nations. This is an American Government, and it is to be dictated to only by the sovereign voice of the American people.

"Suppose Col. Harvey should get up in London and tell them they had to pass a tariff bill or tell them they had to do some other thing, or we would not do business with them. They would send him home and they ought to do it. It is not his business to go over there and dictate the policy of a European government. It is not their's to come here and dictate to us."

Senator Watson, who was delivering an address on the tariff, read a published account of an address delivered by Sir Auckland Geddes in California last March in which it was stated since the United States held most of the world's supply of gold, some arrangement ought to be made whereby the British could pay for their purchases in the United States on other than a gold basis. As one means it was suggested that commerce between the two countries be carried in British ships.

Diefation About Ships.

"We must not have an American merchant marine," exclaimed Senator Watson, "we must use British ships; we must employ the British merchant marine to do our carrying; this mighty nation situated as it is between the two imperial seas of the world that ought to have the carrying trade of the earth and carry American commerce in American ships.

"Not a very great man or a very capable representative of a mighty people and yet I think he was going entirely outside the bounds of propriety in attempting to dictate the policy of this mightiest of nations."

Reading from a statement credited to Ambassador Ricci, to the effect that if the United States placed a high tariff on lemons and olives, Italy would be

Continued on Page Two.

ANTI-MACHINE MAN IS AHEAD IN IOWA

Brookhart Leading in the Primaries Held for a Senatorial Choice.

SIX ARE IN THE FIELD

Contest Is for the Seat Now Held by Rawson, Who Took Kenyon's Place.

DES MOINES, June 5 (Associated Press).—Smith W. Brookhart of Washington, Iowa, was leading his nearest opponent by nearly two to one in a field of six for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Iowa in the first 238 precincts out of 3,348 in the State to report returns from to-day's primary election.

The figures: Brookhart, 13,859; Pickett, 7,064; Thorne, 6,139; Francis, 5,359; Sweet, 4,203, and Stanley, 2,102.

Politicians said that if Brookhart maintained his present ratio of vote he would receive more than the 35 per cent. necessary for a nomination. The early returns indicated that Brookhart ran relatively as well in the cities, where he had been expected to be less strong, as he did in the rural districts.

There were six candidates for the Republican Senatorial nomination for the seat now filled by appointment by Charles A. Rawson, who took Senator Kenyon's place when the latter went on the Federal bench. They are Representative Burton Sweet, former Representative Charles E. Pickett, State Senator Leslie Francis, Col. Claude Stanley, Clifford Thorne, former Iowa Railroad Commissioner, and Smith Brookhart, who two years ago was a candidate against Senator Cummins.

Sweet was called by his friends the "Administration candidate." Pickett and Francis were in the race, according to leaders here, merely to help along the plan of old guard chiefs. Brookhart is an anti-machine candidate and a political friend of Thorne's.

Brookhart entered the race first. Thorne got in a few weeks ago, resigning as counsel for a farmers' organization to make the race. Under Iowa law a candidate must receive 35 per cent. of the vote cast to be legally nominated. With six candidates in the field it is obviously difficult for any one to get a large proportion of the vote unless he has a strong organization.

Should no candidate receive the necessary number of votes, a nominee is chosen by a State convention.

FIRST HEAT CASE IN QUEENS.

Edward Redden, 51, of 27 Jamaica avenue, Flushing, was overcome by the heat at Myrtle avenue and Lawrence street, Flushing, yesterday afternoon and taken home. This is the first heat prostration reported in the Borough of Queens.

Radio Guides Ship Through Fog Straight Into New York Harbor

After moving cautiously through a dense fog at sea for three days, the steamship Oropesa of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line was guided into New York Harbor last night through accurate charting by wireless from four navy stations in the New York area.

Up to yesterday morning Capt. A. de Brecht and his navigating officer, Reginald V. Rutley, had operated the ship at greatly reduced speed for safety's sake, and for forty-eight hours had proceeded on information furnished from shore by wireless.

Just before 7 o'clock in the morning the navigating officer had asked the ship's location of the navy stations. The stations are at Amagansett, Fire Island, Sandy Hook and Manoloking, N. J. The information was reported immediately and was so accurate that a course was set for Fire Island Lightship, and just two hours later, the vessel passed within sixty yards of the lightship. A course was then set for Sandy Hook and the Oropesa docked at Pier 42, Hudson River and Morton street.

About his experience Capt. Le Brecht said:

"We would have been many hours late had it not been for the fine assistance given us by the navy stations. It is superior to anything I have experienced in my many years at sea. We found that the ship was exactly in the location our charts showed after obtaining the flashes from the navy stations. The American navy should feel proud of its work. I believe it forecasts a wireless course entirely across the Atlantic Ocean. The fog at sea was unusually heavy and the fact that we made any progress at all during the last three days is due to the efficient work of the navy stations."

The ship came from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg. It had 175 cabin and 53 steerage passengers.

UNIONS CAN BE SUED FOR STRIKE DAMAGES AND BLOCKING TRADE

Supreme Court Holds Labor Bodies Amenable to Sherman Act.

NO DISSENTING VIEW

Coronado Coal Case Decided, Involving Mine Destruction in 1914.

BIG PENALTIES SET ASIDE

Interstate Commerce Not Restrained, Thus Relieving Labor Bodies of Paying.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Deciding the celebrated Coronado coal case the Supreme Court to-day held that labor organizations, although unincorporated, are amenable to the Sherman anti-trust act, and that under it such organizations may be prosecuted for restraint of interstate commerce.

The court held also that labor unions are stable. Chief Justice Taft, in announcing the decision, did not indicate any dissent.

The case which presented the questions passed upon by the court was an appeal by the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 21 of that organization and its officers, twenty-seven local unions in that district and their officers and sixty-five individuals, some of the latter not members of any union, from a decision by the United States District Court of Arkansas, approved by the Circuit Court of Appeals, holding them guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust act during coal mine strikes in Arkansas in 1914 and imposing damages of $200,000, which were trebled under the anti-trust law.

Effect of Decision.

The effect of the decision to-day will be to set aside the damages, because of the finding that the acts which caused the destruction of property were not incited for the purpose of restraining interstate commerce.

During the strike lawlessness prevailed and property damage was done to the Coronado and eight other mines controlled by the Bache-Denman Coal Company. The United Mine Workers of America contested the jurisdiction of the Federal courts on the ground that being an unincorporated association of mine workers it was not subject to prosecution under the Sherman law.

Five questions were presented by the controversy, Chief Justice Taft said. First, whether there had been a correct selection of the parties to be sued; second, whether the parties not being incorporated were subject to suit; third, whether the United Mine Workers engaged in a conspiracy or in the destruction of property for which that organization and its officers could be held liable; fourth, whether there was evidence to show that the conspiracy alleged did restrain or monopolize interstate commerce, and fifth, whether the trial court in charging the jury had coerced them into returning the verdict. There had been no misjoinder of the parties under the laws of Arkansas, where the case was tried, the Supreme Court held.

"In view of Federal legislation, the court announced 'that such organizations are suable in the Federal courts for their acts and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes.'"

International Board Absolved.

On the ground that there was nothing in the evidence to show that the International Union or international board of the United Mine Workers had authorized the strike or taken any part in preparation for it or in its maintenance or had ratified it by paying any of the expenses, the court concluded that the International Union and its officers should not have been held by the trial court as subject to joint liability with the district and local organizations and officers for participation in the conspiracy or for the destruction of property incident to the strike.

The authority placed by members of District No. 21 in their officers to order a strike, it was held, made the district organization responsible for any unlawful injuries inflicted during the conduct of the strike and made the fund accumulated for strike purposes by the district subject to the payment of any judgment which is recovered.

It was necessary, however, in order to hold District No. 21 liable in this case under the anti-trust act to establish that the conspiracy to attack the Bache-Denman mines and stop non-union employment there was with intent to restrain interstate commerce, to monopolize it, and subject it to the control of the union, Chief Justic Taft stated, adding that while coal mining is not interstate commerce, and obstruction of coal mining is not a direct obstruction to interstate commerce in coal, Congress has the power to subject such acts to national supervision and restraint. It also has the power, the court held, to punish conspiracies in which such practices are part of the plan to hinder, restrain or monopolize interstate commerce.

Restraint of Trade Not Shown.

While unincorporated labor organizations could be sued under the Sherman anti-trust law for triple damages for losses to property caused by them, there was nothing in the evidence of the present case, it was declared, to show that the acts complained of were aimed by the labor unions to restrain interstate trade. Questions relating to the charge to the jury were dismissed without examination by the court, in view of the effects of its decision, holding that restraint of interstate commerce had not been the object of the strike.

Labor leaders in Washington, includ-