B541687 JUL 24 1922

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 83; lowest, 65.
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. 326—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 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.

DEMOCRATS CHARGE TARIFF JUGGLING BY GUGGENHEIM GROUP

Senator Smith, Leading Attack, Alleges Dictation of Arsenic Duty.

$18,000,000 IS INVOLVED

By-Product of Copper Smelter Necessity in Fighting Boll Weevil.

ALWAYS ON FREE LIST

Linen Rates Adopted—King Says They Will Cost U. S. $25,000,000 Yearly.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 21.

The Guggenheim interests were under fire in the Senate to-day during consideration of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill. They were accused by Senator Smith (Dem., S. C.), backed by other Democrats, of having obtained a duty on one of the by-products of their copper mines which will put an additional $18,000,000 a year into their pockets. The victims, Senator Smith said, will be the cotton growers of the South, who are fighting to exterminate the boll weevil.

The item Senator Smith attacked was the very first in the tariff bill, levying a duty of two cents a pound on white arsenic, which, he explained, is a by-product in copper mining. Its salvage during the mining process, he said, is compulsory under the laws of various States, which require the arsenic to be confined, so that it will not destroy vegetation.

Always before, arsenic has been on the free list, but recently the demand for it has increased, since, as a component of calcium arsenate, it has been found, through experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture, to be virtually the only poison that will destroy the boll weevil.

Promises Startling Story.

This charge featured a busy although tedious day devoted to the tariff bill. In the end, all but a few of the items in the jute, hemp and flax schedule were adopted. The finance committee rates generally were sustained, which means, according to Senator King (Dem., Utah), an increase in America's linen bill of from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 a year.

The rate of two cents a pound on arsenic was adopted three months ago, in the chemical schedule so that Senator Smith's attack to-day was entirely outside the regular order of business. He served notice, however, that when the bill was taken up by the Senate he would make a fight to have it eliminated.

He declared he will show how the Guggenheim interests obtained the rate on arsenic, revealing a story startling in its details. He will attempt, also, he said, to show that the victims of the rate will be not only the cotton growers of the South, but also the farmers and fruit growers of virtually every State.

Product a Necessity.

"White arsenic," said Senator Smith, "was put on the free list because not only was it a by-product but it was an essential ingredient in order to keep down the startling ravages of the pests on the farm. The Department of Agriculture has spent something like $12,000,000 to find some method of controlling the boll weevil, and during the last two years there has been something of hope in the use of calcium arsenic.

"Now, just as we have discovered that it would require thousands of pounds of this substance to treat the 35,000,000 acres of cotton which is grown in the South, immediately, for the first time in the history of tariff legislation, a duty of 2 cents a pound is placed upon these ingredients of an article which is necessary to protect the fields and orchards in America.

"I am going to take occasion to show later that the imposition of this duty is unquestionably the most shameless favoritism for one combination and for one set of men, inflicting upon the cotton growers of the South alone an additional debt of $18,000,000 in their fight to eradicate an evil which is threatening the destruction of a billion dollars' worth of property and also wrest from us the cotton supremacy of the world."

Smoot Questions Figures.

Senator Smoot (Rep., Utah) of the Finance Committee questioned Senator Smith's figures, insisting that the duty on arsenic meant no such thing to the cotton growers or anybody else. Senator Smith declared that it required four or five pounds several times a year for every acre to kill the boll weevil, and that since the insect has spread to such an extent, causing annual losses of $700,000,000, a total of 35,000,000 acres of cotton land had to be treated.

With this out of the way the Senate settled down again to the jute, hemp and flax items, all of which are greatly involved and difficult to follow. As a result the Finance Committee rates were adopted, in spite of amendments to reduce them introduced at every opportunity by Senator Robinson (Dem., Ark.), in charge of this part of the Democratic fight against the bill. On the few record votes the only Republicans who voted against the Finance Committee rates were Senators Kellogg (Minn.), Keyes (N. H.), Moses (N. H.), Nelson (Minn.) and Capper (Kan.).

On linen yarn the rates adopted were from 30 to 40 per cent. ad valorem; on linen threads, not less than 40 per cent. ad valorem; on cordage, 2 cents a pound; on woven fabrics, from 50 to 55 per cent. ad valorem; on table linen and napkins, from 40 to 55 per cent. ad valorem; on handkerchiefs, from 35 to 45 per cent. ad valorem; on linen clothing, 35 per cent. ad valorem and on floor covering, 35 per cent. ad valorem. As a rule the rates are from 5 to 10 per cent. greater than those of the Underwood bill.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants Advertising will be found on Page 6.—Adv.

ALLAN A. RYAN FAILS, OWES $32,435,477 WITH $643,533 FREE ASSETS

Lists $27,906,984 of Debts as Secured and Says He Has Only $16 in Cash—Household Bills in Voluntary Petition—Downfall in Wall Street Rapid Since Famous Stutz 'Corner' and Dismissal by Exchange.

Allan A. Ryan, broker and capitalist and son of Thomas Fortune Ryan, declared himself bankrupt yesterday afternoon, with liabilities of $32,435,477.28, of which $27,806,984.74 is listed as secured, and with free assets of $643,533.

Francis G. Caffey, ex-United States District Attorney, was appointed temporary receiver with a bond of $5,000.

Mr. Ryan's voluntary petition was filed in the United States District Court by his attorneys, Guthrie, Jerome, Rand & Kresel of 37 Wall street. The petitioner for the appointment of a receiver was William Edward Coffin, a broker, who claims commissions due of $18,700. His paper was filed by Parker, Marshall, Miller & Auchincloss, attorneys, of 61 Broadway, whom Judge Augustus N. Hand later made attorneys for the receiver.

Two years ago last spring Allan Ryan believed himself to be worth about $35,000,000. His present plight is indicated by the statement he filed with the court, which lists not only some of the largest banks and leading financiers as his creditors but many tradesmen who supplied the daily wants of his household. "Cash on hand" is reported as only $16.

Guaranty Trust Chief Creditor.

By far the largest creditor is the Guaranty Trust Company, which, as a trustee, took over Mr. Ryan's assets early in 1921 when he was struggling to extricate himself from his financial difficulties dating from the famous Stutz corner of 1920 and largely caused by the slump in the stock market in which he was heavily involved.

According to the schedules Mr. Ryan owes the Guaranty Trust Company $8,459,030, and against this the company holds his securities valued at $1,773,988, plus the undetermined actual value of customers' accounts receivable on December 15, 1920, by Allan A. Ryan & Co., whose face value is given as $1,342,943.

In addition to this Mr. Ryan is scheduled as owing his own firm $13,543,698 on securities owned by him but pledged to Allan A. Ryan & Co. and repledged by it to the Guaranty Trust Company. The value of these securities is put as $529,040.

Mr. Ryan, according to the formal schedules, owes the Chase National Bank $3,456,429, the Mechanics and Metals National Bank $1,402,963, the First National Bank $53,067.65, the Lawyers Title and Trust Company $389,089 and the Empire Trust Company $166,705. These are among the creditors listed as "holding securities."

Banks Not to Be Disturbed.

The position of the banking creditors of Ryan will not be injured in any way through the receivership proceedings it was intimated yesterday. These banks, it was said, have what collateral they hold against Ryan debts so tightly tied up that the appointment of a receiver will have little or no effect.

George H. Burr, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, was the only one of the bank officials involved who would make a statement. Mr. Burr declared that the receivership action has been anticipated and provided against by the Guaranty Trust Company. He said:

"Our interest in the situation results from loans made on collateral to Allan A. Ryan & Co. on our own account and in our capacity as trustee for others. The collateral has been in process of liquidation for some time and will be in no way affected by the bankruptcy proceedings."

Mr. Burr declined to indicate to what extent the collateral placed by Ryan against his loans from the Guaranty had been liquidated.

Ryan in Seclusion.

Neither Mr. Ryan nor his attorneys had a word to say. The bankruptcy petition was filed about 3 P. M. Reporters who dashed to Mr. Ryan's office, 111 Broadway, found scrub women cleaning up. Later Mr. Ryan was said to be in the office of his attorneys. If so, he kept in seclusion.

George F. Lewis of Guthrie, Jerome, Rand & Kresel, who succeeded Samuel Untermyer as the Ryan attorneys some time ago, said there was nothing to add to the fact that the papers had been filed and that nothing would be said by the firm or by Mr. Ryan. No copy of the petition and schedules could be obtained from the lawyers and the figures had to be copied from the documents filed in the Federal Building.

The securities pledged by Mr Ryan for loans are listed in detail, including many shares of Stutz, the skyrocket stock of 1920. For the first time, as appears in the table printed elsewhere, the public learns the nature of the securities held by the Guaranty Trust Company and the fact that they have been held as collateral for three loans. The Guaranty holds more than 100,000 Stutz shares.

Every Small Bill Listed.

More than 100 creditors who do not hold securities are listed. Mr. Ryan has put down everything, including sums owed for jewelery, toilet articles, club dues, wearing apparel, meat and vegetables, his children's tuition at school, doctors' bills, shoes, drugs, lawyers' fees, furs, ice, a hat, furniture, fish, theater tickets, telephone calls, toys and laundry.

Among the apparently unsecured creditors are Guthrie, Jerome, Rand & Kresel, legal fees, $15,000; Samuel Untermyer, legal fees, $45,000; and Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, professional services, $15,000. Mr. Ryan's wife, Sarah Tack Ryan, has a claim of $2,860,669 for cash advanced in 1919 and 1920. Coleman du Pont is a creditor for $66,000, and there is an item, "C. W. Schwab, credit balance owed by Allan A. Ryan & Co., $309,555.47."

It was said at the Federal Building that the man meant was probably Charles M. Schwab.

Stutz Man Has No Automobile.

Other apparently unsecured creditors are Harry Payne Whitney, Elizabeth F. Sinclair and David E. Thomas. Mr. Whitney and his associates claim $1,093,568. Mr. Ryan owes the Government $4,269 and the city $2,888 in taxes. His statement of property assets indicates that despite his connection with Stutz and his generosity in past years in the matter of giving a car to Police Commissioner Enright, Mr. Ryan now owns no automobile.

He owns an 80 per cent. interest in the firm of Allan A. Ryan & Co., but

Continued on Page Three.

AIR POLICE ORDERED TO ROUT LOW FLIERS

Called for First Time to Halt Stunts Endangering Lives in Crowds.

TO SHOOT IF NECESSARY

Machine Guns May Be Used on Airmen at Polo Grounds and Elsewhere.

The aviation division of the Police Reserves was ordered to duty yesterday by Inspector John F. Dwyer, aid to Deputy Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, and hereafter police aviators will patrol the air for aviators who have been violating the city ordinance which prohibits flying over the city at an altitude of less than 2,000 feet. This is the first actual duty the aviation reserves have performed, and it probably is the first time an American city has supplemented its police force with "air cops."

A statement sent out by Inspector Dwyer from the office of Commissioner Wanamaker said the order resulted from complaints by the managers of the Polo Grounds that aviators had been flying low and doing stunts over the heads of the crowds at baseball games and endangering lives. Parties on picnic grounds have also complained. The police aviators have been ordered to drive away any fliers at an altitude less than 5,000 feet, using force if necessary, and if possible to arrest all such aviators, whether they be army, navy or civilian flyers.

"Orders," said the statement, "have gone out to Capt. Theodore Bridgeman to proceed to Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., and patrol the New Jersey coast. The New Jersey State police have assigned an officer to fly with Capt. Bridgeman to make arrests in case the aviators land on the Jersey side when chased by police planes."

Inspector Dwyer said that before Commissioner Wanamaker left for Europe he ordered that violations of the flying laws be no longer tolerated and that no mercy be shown them. The District Attorney's office has promised cooperation with the police in prosecuting.

Numerous complaints a year ago resulted in the ordinance forbidding flights at less than 2,000 feet. Airplanes held in reserve at East Eighty-sixth street and at Fort Hamilton, with orders to use their machine guns if necessary, will respond to calls.

FALL IN SCALDING BATH KILLS BABY IN HOSPITAL

Investigation Follows Accident on Blackwells Island.

Margaret Young of 50 Allen street, eight months old, was scalded to death yesterday in the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwells Island. Miss Ruth Larsen, a nurse, told hospital officials the baby was being prepared for a bath and fell from a platform into a tub of hot water. The police were notified and the body was sent to the morgue.

Dr. Nelson W. Thompson, deputy medical superintendent of the institution, said the hospital authorities were investigating. The baby was unconscious when the nurse and an interne discovered her.

A somewhat similar case occurred in the course of the day at 346 East Fortieth street, where Albert Johnson, six weeks old, slipped from his mother's arms as she was bathing him and fell to the floor. He was dead in a few minutes.

SHIP AFIRE AT QUARANTINE.

Blaze in Hold of the Parima Put Out in Hour's Fight.

Fire of undetermined origin, discovered in the hold of the steamship Parima as she lay at anchor off quarantine near midnight last night, was extinguished after an hour's fight by the vessel's crew and firemen of the fireboat William J. Gaynor.

The Parima of the Quebec Steamship Company's line, which left Barbados on July 9 with eighty-one passengers, dropped anchor at 9:45 to await morning health inspection. Just before midnight the telegraph operator at the quarantine station was attracted by whistle blasts from the vessel. Signal lights told of the fire and the fireboat was sent. It poured water into the vessel's hold for an hour.

Listings for the Apartment House Directory published by The New York Herald in the Real Estate Section, can be received as late as 5:30 P. M. to-day by telephoning your apartment advertisement to Worth 10,000. Regular closing time, however, for Real Estate, Apartments and Want Advertisements is 8 P. M., and advertisements can be telephoned up to that time.—Adv.

SPORTSMAN'S WIFE, TIED UP BY BANDITS, LOSES $10,000 GEMS

Mrs. William Meyers Says Pair Tore Rings From Her Fingers.

TWO PAYROLLS STOLEN

Police Recover $5,176 After Motor Chase Over Bridge and Gun Fight.

THREE FLEE TO ROOFS

Escape With $552 After Robbing Man in Street Near Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Lillian Meyers of 300 East Forty-ninth street, wife of William ("Smoky") Meyers, sportsman, who was sued recently for $50,000 by a former Follies girl, who alleged breach of promise to marry, reported to the police of the West Forty-seventh street police station yesterday afternoon that she had been held up in her apartment by two men who robbed her of jewelry worth $10,000. They escaped, she said, after they had knocked down her negro maid, Amanda McGee, who tried to stop them. The negress lost several teeth and was sent to a hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Meyers told Detectives Maskiell and Brady that she and the maid were alone in the apartment about 3:30 o'clock when there was a knock at the door. She opened it. Two men stood there, she said, one of them a man about 45 years old and tall and the other about 28 years old and short. The tall man handed her a package and said:

"A package for your husband from the American Express Company. Open it and see if it is all right."

Mrs. Meyers said that she stepped back into the apartment to open the package and the two men followed her. The tall man pointed a gun at her and told her to keep quiet. Then he said:

"Get your jewels out of your jewel case and give them to us."

Tear Rings From Fingers.

The short man drew a gun also, Mrs. Meyers said, and compelled her to walk through the apartment to a small room in the rear, where there was a wall safe hidden behind the day bed. They made her pull the bed from the wall and get her jewel case from the safe, she told the police, and then tore her rings from her fingers and her bracelet from her wrist and put them in the case.

"You can get these things back if you'll cough up $2,500 in cash," the tall man said, but Mrs. Meyers said that she did not have that much money.

Then the tall man drew a piece of rope from his pocket, Mrs. Meyers said, and tied her wrists together, afterward drawing her arms above her neck and wrapping the rope about her neck. He then gagged her with two pocket handkerchiefs. As the bandits were about to leave the apartment the negro maid came into the room.

Mrs. Meyers said that the negress attacked the two men with some kitchen implement that she had in her hand and the shorter of the two struck her in the face with his fist, knocking her to the floor unconscious. Then the bandits dropped their pistols, grabbed the jewel case and ran. The detectives were not able to learn how they got out of the building. Neither elevator operators, doorman nor the telephone operator saw them.

Rope and Two Guns Found.

After the bandits had gone Mrs. Meyers released herself and telephoned to the police. The detectives found the rope in the apartment and the two guns which Mrs. Meyers said the bandits left behind them. Meyers came home while the police were making their investigation. He told the detectives that the jewelry belonged to him and that it included several diamond bracelets, a gold meshbag, seven diamond rings and a gold pencil set with diamonds and rubies. He had been collecting the jewelry for ten years, he said.

Suit was filed against Meyers last

Continued on Page Nine.

FREE STATE FORCES CAPTURE LIMERICK; FIRE SWEEPS CITY

Rebels Fleeing Garrison Set Torch to Many Buildings.

MINES ARE EXPLODED

Fifty Prisoners Taken as the Insurgents Hasten to Kerry and Cork.

WATERFORD ALSO FALLS

Score of Republicans Slain When Surprise Attack Is Made.

LONDON, July 21.—Limerick fell to the Free State forces this morning after a powerful military assault, which led to complete surrender by the rebel garrison and the retreat of the remaining rebels from the fortified positions into the surrounding country, according to the Press Association correspondent with the Free State forces, who sent an account of what took place by courier to Nenagh. Thirty prisoners were captured in the surrendered garrison.

Waterford also was captured after hours of fighting by the Free State forces.

Both the rebels and Free Staters in Limerick, it is reported in stories supplied by an authoritative military source, held a number of strong positions, mostly military, and police barracks. The earlier operations consisted of sniping, which resulted in a number of casualties. National artillery arrived at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, taking up positions commanding the front and rear of the Strand barracks, the rebels' strongest position.

Take Barracks by Storm.

At 11 o'clock Thursday morning a shell was dropped in the barracks as a call to surrender. This the rebels declined to do. Then nineteen shells were dropped in the front and fourteen in the rear, causing great breaches in the walls and demolishing a portion of the building. The Free State forces then stormed the barracks.

This assault, says the account, was a surprise to the rebels, and the mines which they had laid in the adjoining streets and houses were disconnected before they had time to explode them. There was a fierce encounter inside the barracks, the rebels fighting desperately to the end. Some of them escaped through a tunnel to an adjoining building, which was used as a Red Cross hospital.

Score of Rebels Slain.

Finally the entire Strand garrison with its equipment and a large quantity of explosives was captured. It is estimated that a score of rebels were killed during the attack, besides a number wounded.

The nationals attacked the Castle barracks, better known as King John's Castle, with artillery, and quickly subdued it.

About an hour after midnight all the barracks which had been held by the irregulars seemed to be on fire, having been ignited by the retreating garrisons.

The total number of prisoners in all the operations is about fifty. Limerick city now is quiet except for occasional sniping from roofs.

DUBLIN, July 21 (Associated Press).—The capture of Waterford was effected to-day by the Nationalists crossing the river two miles southeast of the city after a bombardment last night and entering the rear of the Country Club premises, where they surprised and captured the sleeping garrison.

The National Army forces proceeded to take the Adelphi and Imperial Hotels, making prisoners of the rebels there, and captured the post office soon afterward, clearing all the streets near by.

Meanwhile the rebels who were hold-

Continued on Page Nine.

William Allen White Is Reprieved While He Sits Singing Pious Hymns

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

EMPORIA, Kan., July 21.—The new "martial adventures of Henry and me" came to an abrupt end to-day when William Allen White, the Kansas editor who defied Gov. Allen and the Attorney-General by posting a strikers' placard in the window of his office, was informed that plans to arrest him for violation of the industrial court law had been postponed.

Mr. White waited all day in his office for the Assistant Attorney-General to bring the information which was to result in a warrant being issued, but the Assistant Attorney-General did not appear.

The yellow window card which caused the break between Mr. White and Gov. Allen is still in position, but Mr. White has not changed the "50 per cent. sympathy" for the railroad men. Yesterday the sign was changed from 49 to 50 per cent. To-day Mr. White's feelings for the strikers remained at 50.

The failure of the State officials to bring about an arrest evidently disappointed the Kansas editor. He said in to-night's *Gazette*:

"All day the editor of the *Gazette* has been sitting up dressed for the execution. Occasionally a box of flowers would come in. He got his last communication from Henry Ganse, his attorney, and sat, singing pious hymns, waiting for the procession to start. He had a dying statement written and put in type, and was in a beatific frame of mind when the notice came that a reprieve had been granted until sundown. The notice that Judge McDermott was coming down to Emporia under a flag of truce sent the *Gazette* man into his bombproof with his gas mask on and his tin hat over his eyes."

It was after 2 o'clock before Mr. White received word that he was not to be arrested. After a conference in Topeka between Gov. Allen and the Industrial Court and the Attorney-General it was decided to send James A. McDermott of the Industrial Court to this city to hold a conference with Mr. White and to point out to him the court's opinion as to the difference between proclaiming to the world through placards placed in the windows of business houses that the leading citizens are "100 per cent. in sympathy with the strikers who are disobeying the industrial court law and the right of free speech." Mr. McDermott did not reach Emporia until late this afternoon and before he arrived Mr. White had left his office for his home.

Mr. White may be arrested later—probably will be arrested unless he backs down on the stand that he has taken—but he never will have the thrill again that would have accompanied his arrest to-day. He was tuned up for it. It was the first time in his life he really had expected the Sheriff or any other officer with a warrant.

"I know now how a man feels when they begin to slip the black hood over his head," Mr. White told a friend as the hour for the arrival of No. 5 Sante Fe special from Topeka approached. He was expecting the warrant on the train.

HARDING SUMMONS HOOPER FOR NEW RAIL CONFERENCE; TO ARRANGE COAL POOLING

TO MEET MONDAY

Coal Operators Will Arrange for Priority Distribution From All Non-Union Fields.

PRICES TO BE CURBED

Hoover Tells of Federal Cooperation to Regulate Fuel Distribution.

GUARDSMEN AT MINES

Pennsylvania Cavalry Camps Within Sight of a Strikers' Colony.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 21.

Plans for pooling all coal being produced in the non-union fields for priority distribution and for holding coal prices to the Garfield scale will be considered at a conference of coal operators from these fields in Washington Monday.

Meantime efforts toward settlement of the coal strike and toward a resumption of operations by union mines under a guaranty of full protection for workers and properties were advanced in many directions to-day. Practically the entire time of the Cabinet was given to consideration of the industrial situation as involved in the coal and railroad strikes.

Mayors of five of the largest anthracite mining communities in Pennsylvania conferred with the President in the afternoon on a plan for bringing a settlement of the anthracite walkout. The nature of the proposal was not disclosed. The Mayors were John F. Durken, Scranton; Daniel L. Hart, Wilkes-Barre; John T. Loftus, Carbondale; James G. Harvey, Hazleton, and T. R. Brown, Pittston. They were taken to the White House by Senator Pepper (Pa.). They visited Senator Pepper at the Capitol and told him of a conference at New York with John L. Lewis, head of the miners' union, last night. Senator Pepper hustled them to the White House in a taxicab and fell afoul of a crossing policeman, who threatened to arrest him.

The Mayors and the Senator declined to make any comment after the White House conference except to say that a conference would be sought with the coal operators of the anthracite field in Pittsburgh.

Mayor Durken said they were hopeful and had offered cooperation, but stated that inexperienced men could not go into the anthracite mines because the miners had to hold State certificates.

Conferences on legislation to meet the coal situation came to a head at the capital late to-day when Attorney-General Daugherty conferred with Senators Cummins (Iowa) and Borah (Idaho). The President has told his Senatorial callers he believes the existing powers of the Government are ample to meet the situation.

"The situation to-day is practically the same as it has been, except in Idaho and Montana, where trains are being interfered with more than before," said Mr. Daugherty. "There have been some acts of cruelty. Men at work have been whipped and thrown into streams. Trains have been stopped and some of the workmen have been taken off.

"I discussed with the Senators the production of coal as necessary to transportation. I have no doubt the Government has as much power and authority to protect men willing to work in the production of coal which is necessary to transportation as it has to protect men in the transportation of mails and interstate commerce.

Right to Work or Quit.

"If the Government has full power to see that the transportation service is not interfered with it also has the power to see that the production of anything indispensable to transportation is not stopped, and of course the transportation of mails will not break down. All the phases known to Government are in dealing with the situation of this kind were discussed. The right of men to work and the right of a man to quit were conceded and both are entitled to the protection of the Government."

Announcement of the conference on priority distribution of coal was made by Secretary Hoover in a statement which said:

Plans have been formulated for cooperation of the Department of Commerce and the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Justice by which with the cooperation of responsible operators the control of price and distribution can be effected. The plan is now before the Department of Justice for consideration and it involves the pooling of coal in each district and the distribution of cars under the authority and direction of the Government with the cooperation of operators' committees.

The United Mine Workers put out an official statement declaring that if inexperienced men were put into the mines many accidents might be expected.

"Since 1900 there have been at least twelve mining accidents, in each of which 100 or more mine workers have been killed, and hundreds of other accidents occur each year in which one or more miners are killed, even when the mines are filled with experienced and skilled workmen. What would be the toll of dead and injured if the mines were worked with inexperienced strike breakers?"

CANADIAN MILL BURNS.

WELLAND, Ont., July 21.—The plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Company was partly destroyed by fire to-day. The fire is believed to have started from spontaneous combustion. Two banks—the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of Montreal—occupied quarters in the building. The loss is $750,000.

Hooper Is on His Way to Meet the President

CHICAGO, July 21 (Associated Press).—Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, was on his way to Washington to-night for a conference with President Harding, which Administration officials hoped would be the basis for peace negotiations in the national railway shopmen's strike.

While B. M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts employees, previously stated that any agreement must be on a national basis, he has not commented on recent moves of the carriers for separate agreements. He indicated definitely to-night, however, that separate agreements would not be considered, when he wired R. A. Henning of St. Paul, general chairman, denying statements that he had asserted he was ready to negotiate with individual roads. Mr. Jewell had no comment to-night except that "everything looks fine." He said he probably would have a statement on the general situation to-morrow.

BRITISH COAL MAY HELP BREAK STRIKE

Shipping Board Charters 13 Vessels—500,000 Tons Due Here August 1.

CAN USE 500 SHIPS LATER

Vessels Could Bring Two Million Tons Monthly—Price Is $7.40 at Dock.

The first big step here to break the strike of the miners through the importation of European coal was taken yesterday when thirteen ships now abroad were chartered to bring back cargoes of coal amounting to more than 500,000 tons and deliver them to this city between August 1 and 15. This became known when Albert D. Lasker, chairman, said yesterday that in the event of serious shortage the vessels of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation will be in a position to transport more than 2,000,000 tons of coal a month from England.

That the coal importations will continue at regular intervals as long as the demand is heavy was indicated when it was stated in shipping circles that purchases in England yesterday of 500,000 tons of coal were reported. The buyers mentioned were the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and several sugar refineries with plants hereabout.

The coal, arriving about August 1, will sell for $7.40 at the dockside, and there will be plenty available at the same price or even lower should the Shipping Board go on with the plans for reconditioning and putting into service some of the 400 additional vessels which it has at its disposal.

Seven Shillings for Freight.

The Shipping Board also announced yesterday that it had made a charter rate of seven shillings a ton for the transportation of British coal to this country. Under the present conditions, with some 167 ships in the Northern European service, which can be impressed into the coal service between here and Great Britain, the Shipping Board can assure the importation of 500,000 tons of coal. With the additional ships which the board can shortly put into service a monthly importation of more than 2,000,000 tons of coal at current prices, or lower, can be placed at the New York docks.

J. Barstow Smull, vice-president of the board, said that the thirteen ships chartered carried approximately 7,000 tons each. There are also between fifty and sixty vessels in European ports or bound for English and other ports which can be impressed into the work of bringing the coal from the British mines to this country. Should the demand for coal increase to any extent the board will be able to take the 167 steamships now plying between here and European ports and turn them into coal carrying vessels.

Can Bring 2,000,000 Tons a Month.

Then, in the event of the coal strike reaching a deadlock, making the coal demand serious, there are the 400 additional vessels that can be put into operation within the next six weeks or two months.

The coal brought here by the vessels of the American fleet will naturally be distributed mainly to New York and adjoining territory. Mr. Smull said, however, that if it is demanded coal can be sent to Norfolk, Boston, Newport News, Baltimore or other Eastern cities, where it could be delivered to the port and would not require extensive railroad transportation. The parts of the country which could not be materially aided by the shipments of British coal would be the central and mid-Western States, or States which could not be readily reached from Atlantic ports.

The Pacific coast is virtually assured of its coal supply from the Canadian mines and from Japan. Coal received at the seaboard on the west or east can be transported to a certain distance inland without the rates rising materially, but the interior of the country would not benefit greatly by the coal shipments if the railroad workers decide to continue their struggle with the owners.

Seeking a Furnished Room?
Many desirable ones are advertised on the Want Pages. Look at them now.—Adv.

TWO ISSUES MERGE

President Believes the Mines Cannot Be Successfully Manned Till Rail Lockout Ends.

EASTERN ROADS FIRM

Contend They Are Near Victory and Will Fight Shopmen to the Finish.

CABINET NOT OPTIMISTIC

'Reports Not Encouraging but We Hope for Settlement,' Says a Member.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 21.

Failure of the Railroad Labor Board to settle the rail dispute, coupled with the declaration of war to the finish made by the executives of the Eastern lines compelled President Harding today to take a personal hand in the situation with a view of using the full influence of the Administration to bring the warring factions to terms.

The President summoned to Washington for a conference Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the Railroad Labor Board, whose peace efforts in Chicago this week were nullified because of the attitude adopted by a certain element in the ranks of the executives.

It was after the Cabinet meeting today, at which every phase of the railroad situation was discussed, that the President decided to summon Chairman Hooper, who is expected to give the President a detailed account of what happened at Chicago.

"Reports are far from encouraging," a Cabinet member stated after leaving the White House. "We all feel that the prospects are not bright, although we hope for a settlement."

War to Finish Promised.

The pessimism which was said to pervade the Cabinet session, it is understood, was largely due to the reports made earlier in the day to the President by Senators Cummins (Iowa), Watson (Ind.) and Kellogg (Minn.), who acquainted Mr. Harding with the viewpoint set forth by the executives at their conference last night. This viewpoint was in effect a declaration of war to the finish.

Senator Cummins and his colleagues told the President the Eastern railroads were apparently determined to fight the shop crafts to the bitter end, their belief being that they already have virtually won the strike, and that they will be able to declare a victory in the near future.

It became known at the same time that the Western and Southern roads were ready to begin negotiations with the strikers and are willing to go to the extent of conceding the principal points now in issue—the restoration of seniority and the pensions status the men had before they quit work. They also are ready, it is said, to support the reopening of the wage question.

Senator Cummins told the President the executives who were here to confer with him stated that in place of the 400,000 shopmen who went out 240,000 men had been obtained. This statement, however, is not borne out by information in the hands of the Government. It is known that while roads like the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio were not hit hard there are Western, Southern and New England roads where practically all the men are out.

The Administration does not believe the executives have anything like 240,000 men, the opinion being that the number of men actually taken on since the walkout would not seriously interfere with an agreement for the restoration of the seniority rule.

Eastern Lines Confident.

However, the Eastern roads feel their strong position in the matter and for this reason are standing pat, whereas the Western and Southern roads realize that gradual demoralization will result from the strike and that the sooner it is ended the better for them and for the country.

Another claim put forward by the Eastern executives was that they are able to maintain 100 per cent. freight service. Here again the figures do not sustain the contention, it is said. As an example of the extent to which freight and car service is falling off it is only necessary to point to the action of the Administration in taking measures for priority in car allocation. During June there were loaded in Logan county, W. Va., 32,000 cars of coal. To date this month there have been loaded only 9,668 cars.

The Administration feels that a continuation of a strike on the railroads will mean gradual demoralization and to that extent nullify whatever success attends the plans of the Government to get the mines in operation. The two questions, it is said, are so closely related that a solution of one is useless unless there is a solution of the other. This was about the only conclusion reached at the Cabinet session.

The executives who have made the