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WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy with possibly local showers to-day and to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 66.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Page 17.

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. LXXXVII.—NO. 4—DAILY. +++++ NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 100 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS {In Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx. Elsewhere 10 cents.}

ANTHRACITE STRIKE ENDS; MINES WILL OPEN AT ONCE; SCALE EXTENDS TO AUGUST 31, 1923; U. S. SEEKS TO INDICT LEADERS OF SHOP STRIKE

TRANSIT PLAN GOES TO ESTIMATE BOARD FOR SIXTY DAY VISE

Commission Submits Brooklyn and Queens Crosstown Subway Routes.

TOTAL COST, $64,000,000

Members Declare It Most Practical Relief From Present Congestion.

UNITY VS. DISRUPTION

Titles to All Lines Go to City, While Hylan Project Separates Them.

The Transit Commission has adopted and yesterday it transmitted to the Board of Estimate, with a request for its approval, the route and general plan for the crosstown subway in Brooklyn and Queens.

Accompanying the papers was a communication signed by Le Roy T. Harkness, acting chairman of the commission, in which Mr. Harkness said:

"The commission regards the construction of this subway of paramount importance, and believes that the expenditure of the necessary amount involved in its construction will do more to meet the needs of the people of Brooklyn and Queens, provide needed facilities and relieve congestion more than any similar expenditure.

"The main transit lines in Manhattan extend north and south, while those in Brooklyn and Queens generally extend east and west. The need has long been recognized for a line in Brooklyn and Queens that will extend north and south, and tap existing rapid transit lines, thus giving much needed flexibility to the present system and affording the public a wider choice of routes of travel.

"This route joins the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens as they should be joined and eliminates the necessity for passing through Manhattan south of Fifty-ninth street to get to Brooklyn from Queens, and vice versa.

"It extends through a thickly settled district in which in large part the transit facilities are archaic. It will provide for the first time modern transportation facilities for a large section of Queens, for Greenpoint, Williamsburg and the Bedford district in Brooklyn. Persons living in these districts can be carried without change of cars northerly to and through the Queensboro tunnel to Manhattan, or they can travel southerly without change of cars to the business and financial center of Brooklyn and thence to Manhattan.

From Sound to Ocean.

"By connection with the existing rapid transit lines in Queens it will provide a line running from Long Island Sound to the Atlantic Ocean."

In the main a four track subway line is proposed, with two three track branches. The main trunk will cross Brooklyn and Queens between the Brighton Beach line in Brooklyn and the existing elevated railroads at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza, in Long Island City, thus constituting the link in the Sound to ocean route, with the elevated railroads in Queens forming the northern spurs and the Brighton Beach line the southern spur.

In accordance with the provisions of the rapid transit act power is reserved in the route and general plan to construct first two tracks and then add others as traffic develops. The cost of construction of the main two track trunk of the crosstown line from Queensboro Plaza to a connection with the Brighton Beach line is estimated at $24,000,000. This is the bare construction cost. As a matter of conservative financing there should be added to this an allowance to cover interest during construction, superintendence, engineering and administration, a part of which, at least temporarily, may be met other than by the issue of corporate stock. Allowing 25 per cent. to cover these items would make the total cost of a two track line $30,000,000.

The bare construction cost of the two track subway connection between Bedford avenue and Livingston street, including a connection to the Fourth avenue subway at Ashland place, is estimated at $8,000,000. Adding a similar surcharge to cover interest during construction, superintendence, engineering and administration would increase this latter figure to $10,000,000.

This would make a total for the entire two track line of $40,000,000. If it were decided to make the trunk portion of this line four tracks at once, the above cost would be increased 80 per cent. Similarly, if the Fulton street branch were made a three track instead of a two track line, the gross cost would be increased from $10,000,000 to $14,000,000.

For a short distance in Queens, for purposes of connecting with existing elevated lines, the proposed railroad will be an elevated structure. The remainder will be all subway, including the branches. Beginning at the Plaza as an elevated railroad, the line will turn into Jackson avenue and continue over that thoroughfare to a point near Henry street, where the line will begin to depress beneath the street surface, becoming a subway at Nott avenue. At Vernon avenue the line will turn under that thoroughfare, crossing under Newtown Creek to Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, and proceeding thence to Nassau avenue, where the route will curve under private property and streets, and beneath McCarren Park into Driggs avenue near Union avenue.

At or near North Fifth Street the line will leave Driggs avenue going under private property, North Fourth street, private property, Metropolitan avenue and private property, and into Roebling street near Hope street. The route will follow the line of Roebling street underneath the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza

Continued on Page Five.

4,000 Fascisti Capture Town by Scaling Walls

ROME, Sept. 2.—Four thousand Fascisti from neighboring places yesterday seized the town of Terni and forced the managers of the steel works to reopen the shops, which have been closed for two months owing to a wage dispute.

The Fascisti gained entrance to the town by scaling the walls. Terni is forty-nine miles northeast of Rome.

SENATE PUTS LIMIT ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Fixes $10,000 for Senatorial Candidates and $5,000 for Those of House.

FLAWS CITED IN DEBATE

Aspirants Not Required to Include Personal Expenses—Prison Penalty Provided.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.

Without a dissenting vote the Senate to-day passed the Pomerene bill designed to regulate expenditures in connection with the nomination and election of Senators and members of the House this autumn and thus prevent "Newberryism."

The bill provides that the maximum sum any candidate for the Senate can spend at the coming election is $10,000, while candidates for the House are limited to $5,000 each. Those sums, however, do not include money which might be spent by the candidate for his necessary personal expenses, for travel, subsistence, stationery and postage, writing or printing (other than in newspapers) and distributing letters, circulars and postage. A fine of $1,000 or imprisonment of a year, or both, are provided as penalties for violations of the act.

Senator Edge (N. J.) offered an amendment, which was rejected, providing for the elimination of the ban on newspaper advertising. He pointed out that while it would be permissible under the bill for a candidate to spend a huge sum for the distribution of circulars and for posters to advance his candidacy, the only fair medium for getting a proposition before the public is barred.

Edge Shows Inequality.

The New Jersey Senator also pointed out that under the measure editors and publishers who are candidates for office would have a distinct advantage, since they could use their news columns extensively to urge their election while the opposition would have no chance to make an effective answer through the same newspapers so as to reach the same constituency. Again, he argued, editors and publishers would be in a position to boost their friends in their newspapers while the opposition would be barred.

While he voted for the bill, Senator Robinson (Ark.) pointed out what he considered vital flaws. He declared the proposed statute could be easily evaded "and did not accomplish much."

To sustain his position, he argued there is nothing in the bill to prevent an individual on his own account from contributing an unlimited sum to aid a candidate and that such an individual would not be forced to make any accounting.

Senator Walsh (Mont.) supported that construction of the bill and Senator Pomerene admitted such a violation of the proposed law would be possible.

Senator Robinson pointed out that the restrictions as to contributions and reports are confined to political agents and political committees and does not in any way reach the individual contributor.

Has No Retroactive Feature.

Again he argued there is nothing in the law requiring an accounting of funds which might be contributed to aid a candidate prior to the time the proposed bill becomes operative. Since the measure is not retroactive in that respect, he pointed out the possibility of some candidates spending a "barrel" before the bill becomes a law.

While admitting that the bill is far from perfect Senator Pomerene expressed the belief that it will act as a check and may go far toward bringing a wholesome situation this fall. He explained that many States have drastic corrupt practices laws and the present bill applies only to those States where there is no such legislation.

Senator Dillingham (Vt.), acting chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, in charge of the bill, opposed the Edge amendment, saying that if it were adopted a candidate with immense wealth could spend "hundreds of thousands" in newspaper advertising to the great disadvantage of his poorer opponent.

The Vermont Senator added that the proposed bill is only a makeshift to meet the emergency of the hour. He said a subcommittee consisting of Senators Calder (N. Y.), Watson (Ind.), Shortridge (Cal.), Pomerene (O.) and Walsh (Mont.) had been appointed to work out a bill covering both the primaries and the general elections. That committee is instructed to make its report by January 1, 1923. He thought that the defects found in the Pomerene bill, would be remedied in that measure.

"DEAD" MAN HELD FOR FRAUD.

Accused of "Drowning" to Collect $105,000 Insurance.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—F. S. Albritton, formerly an automobile dealer, who was reported drowned two years ago in an accident, was bound over today to await the action of a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

He was arrested on the Pacific coast in a search begun by Federal and insurance company operatives after an effort was made to collect $105,000 life insurance he had carried. His son and a former employee also are held in the case.

GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, in high Alleghanies. Beauty of nature. Golf, tennis, horseback. Booking Plaza, N.Y.—adv.

SWINDLERS POSING AS BUCKET INQUIRERS PREY ON FINANCIERS

Make Rounds of Business Offices Saying They Are U. S. Officials.

WANT TO SEE BOOKS

Scheme Is to Buy Out Stockholders and Float New Bond Issues.

ONE ATTEMPT FALLS FLAT

Crook Calling Himself District Attorney Bungles Telephone Conversation.

The origin of many mysterious telephone calls that Benjamin F. Schreiber, Assistant District Attorney, has been receiving since the District Attorney's office began its anti-bucket shop crusade last spring was revealed yesterday when Mrs. Ada M. Barr, expert financing officer for the Acorn Petroleum Company, with offices in the Liggett Building, at Forty-second street and Madison avenue, told Mr. Schreiber of certain persons who had tried to examine the books of her company by falsely representing themselves as members of the District Attorney's staff.

After going into Mrs. Barr's case Mr. Schreiber announced that he was certain that organized gangs of crooked stock manipulators have been making the rounds of business offices and obtaining inside information by representing themselves as coming from the District Attorney's office, with the view to buying out the stockholders and bondholders by offering them a slight profit and then floating a new bond issue.

Case of Petroleum Company.

Mr. Schreiber said that he had received many puzzling telephone calls during the last few months from persons who wanted to know when his representative would be around to examine their books. Upon investigation he would find invariably that no one in the District Attorney's office had complaints against such persons. He would have investigated the source of these mysterious calls before, he said, had there not been such a raft of legitimate complaints on file.

Mrs. Barr told Mr. Schreiber that the Acorn Petroleum Company was successor to the Oklahoma-Texas Refining Company, which went into the hands of receivers more than two years ago, due to excessive stock issues. The Acorn Petroleum Company bought out the old company for $200,000, which amount was taken up through her, she asserted, to safeguard the old stockholders. The new firm had issued bonds totaling $150,000, which had paid 10 per cent. dividends, but no stock had been issued, she said.

Mrs. Barr told Mr. Schreiber that one day early last month a man unknown to her suggested by telephone that she issue stock and sell it at a low figure. He would put it on the market and sell it at a big profit, of which he was to get 50 per cent., he said. Mrs. Barr said she informed him that no stock would be issued.

Later that same day she said a man calling himself Assistant District Attorney Schreiber telephoned her that he had received complaints regarding the operation of the Acorn Petroleum Company from 120 stockholders and an examination of the company's books would be necessary.

Mrs. Barr said she replied that the accusations were ridiculous and that the company's books were at Tulsa, Okla. She said the unknown person talking to her then said:

"I know you have data of some sort. I don't want to harm you, but there are many suspicious things in connection with your business. There are two men in your office who control a leather company which failed and you are involved. But I've examined these men and found them to be clean, honest gentlemen.

"It's necessary to investigate, but I don't want to hurt you. I will send you a man from my office. You put him to work at a salary of $200 or $300 a week and let him examine your books, and everything will be all right."

Mrs. Barr said she again replied that his charges were ridiculous, that the two men he referred to only had office space, and was about to hang up the telephone receiver when the unknown man persisted:

"By the way, I should like to meet you," she quoted him as saying.

"Why I did meet you some time ago while in your office with Mr. and Mrs. Snyder," she said she replied. "Oh, yes, I recall," he said, and then his conversation floundered and he hung up the receiver abruptly.

Mrs. Barr said that her questioner had evidently already dispatched his man to her office, for an unknown man, who had been seen about the office several times before, walked in a few minutes latter and appeared greatly surprised when informed that he could not examine the books.

DAUGHERTY GATHERS EVIDENCE IN STRIKE

Compiling Acts of Violence for Presentation to Federal Court.

COMPLAINTS POURING IN

Charges of Conspiracy Will Be Basis of the Government's Suit.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.

A mass of complaints and allegations of conspiracy and attempts to ruin property and jeopardize life will be laid before the Federal court in Chicago by Attorney-General Daugherty in support of his application for a permanent injunction against striking railroad shopmen.

This evidence now is being compiled by the Department of Justice and will be, it was officially stated to-day, the basis of the Government's case. All the acts of violence reported will be tabulated and laid before the court. It will not be alleged that the strikers were guilty in most of these cases, but the Government will maintain that actions of the strikers or strike leaders caused the violence.

The injunction proceeding is held by Administration leaders to be a first step in putting down violence and halting interference with transportation. As was stated by THE NEW YORK HERALD in its exclusive announcement that injunction proceedings would be brought, indictments and other criminal actions will be sought against certain leaders in the strike in different parts of the country, against whom evidence has been accumulating.

Instructions have been issued to all United States attorneys to see that the laws are fully enforced against strike violence, and specific instructions have been given that complaints brought in by Department of Justice agents or United States marshals be promptly handled.

Roundup Is Planned.

The Department of Justice said the arrest of W. D. Soyford, president of the New Mexico State Federation of Labor, and Andrew Bruno, another labor leader, on a Santa Fe train near Albuquerque is the forerunner of other arrests the Government will make in a general roundup of alleged trouble makers among the strikers.

The Department was informed in a message from United States Marshal Romero at Albuquerque that when Soyford and Bruno were taken into custody early to-day they were carrying a satchel which contained three bombs.

Officials of the department cited this case as typical of many that Attorney-General Daugherty will be prepared to mention in his argument before Judge Wilkerson, asking that the temporary injunction granted yesterday be made permanent.

The injunction proceeding was the chief topic of informal discussion here. The implied threat of a general strike in the announcement by Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., that the executive council would be called upon to consider such a measure, was discounted in Administration quarters. There was a unanimity of opinion that no general strike would be called at this time.

There was much informal and unofficial discussion whether the injunction would stand in law. It has been pointed out by labor leaders that it is in violation of section 20 of the Clayton act, which declares labor unions cannot be enjoined from striking, picketing or similar action. The Department of Justice is prepared to meet this issue. The injunction sought is not aimed at any union organization, but is directed toward individuals.

Not In Defiance of Court.

It was stated officially to-day that statements made here by Gompers and by William E. Johnston, head of the machinists' union, are not in defiance of the injunction. The law provides that persons made a party to the proceeding must be formally served by the court, and the restraining order does not apply until they are so served.

Informally commenting on the injunction, Senator Edge (N. J.) said: "It seems to me that the shopmen's walkout was a strike against the Government itself. It certainly was a strike against the railroad labor board, a Government agency created by Congress. I am absolutely in accord with the Administration's policy of using the sternest methods to keep the mails and interstate commerce moving, and I cannot understand why the strikers should object to

Continued on Page Two.

Three Inch Shrapnel in Factory Coal Bin

A THREE inch shrapnel shell that would have been capable of causing a disastrous explosion was discovered Friday in a pile of coal that was about to be shoveled into the furnaces at the plant of the Fletcher Manufacturing Company, Meadow and Creek streets, Long Island City. The company manufactures phonograph records.

Detectives of the Hunters Point bureau have been making an investigation to learn how the shell got mixed in with the coal or whether it was placed there purposely by some person interested in the miners' strike.

INJUNCTION WRITS SERVED ON UNIONS

Majority of Officers Named Are Reached by U. S. Deputy Marshals.

SHOP CENTERS WATCHED

Daugherty's Agents Are Looking for Violations of Court Order.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—United States Marshals armed with copies of the injunction issued yesterday at the request of Attorney-General Daugherty by Federal Judge Wilkinson began serving the writs upon the officials of the striking railroad shopmen's organizations to-day.

It was announced at Marshal Levy's office that service had been obtained on "a majority" of the union officials named in the writ. A large number of special deputy marshals were sworn in during the day.

Special agents of the United States Department of Justice were posted at junction points and shop centers in Chicago's railroad district with orders to arrest violators of the injunction order.

Meanwhile the strike of the 400,000 shopmen continues unchecked and although thousands of violations of the injunction doubtless occurred to-day none was reported officially, no arrests were made and the issue between the Government and the striking shop crafts unions was not forced.

Throughout the day the Marshal's office hummed as clerks prepared the thousands of notifications, copies of the injunction and posters made necessary by the court's action yesterday. As fast as they came from the penmen and typists they were handed to deputies, who went out to serve the union officials.

"Enforce at Any Cost."

Attorney-General Daugherty instructed his marshals to "enforce the injunction to the letter at any cost," and Marshal Levy was authorized to engage as many deputies as he thought he needed.

"The Government feels this injunction hits those who are against the Government," the marshals were told in substance. "No infraction will be permitted."

Assistant Solicitor-General Esterlin was put in charge of the Chicago situation by Attorney-General Daugherty, who left to-day for his home in Columbus.

At the offices of the United States Railroad Labor Board no official comment on the injunction was made. Chairman Hooper said the board was busy with the wage petition of the maintenance of way men, a decision on which is due October 1. The offices of the Federated Shop Crafts were open as usual to-day following the issuance of the statement saying that the strikers would obey the injunction to the letter. B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, was not there, however, and Federal officials said they believed he was seeking to evade service of an injunction suit subpœna.

John Scott, secretary of the railway employees, who was served with a subpœna, said Mr. Jewell had left the city to make some Labor Day addresses. Where these addresses were to be made Mr. Scott was unable to say.

"Peaceful Strike" Goes On.

It was also reported to the Federal Building that Mr. Jewell had gone to Washington to confer with Mr. Gompers.

Some union officials, despite the severity of the injunction, chose to interpret it as containing no order against the strike itself and announced that the strike would go on "in a peaceful manner" and "without any violence."

They added that they had been doing their best and had been successful in restraining their followers from violence and illegal acts.

Attorney Donald Rickberg, who also is special counsel for the city of Chicago in gas litigation, probably will have charge of the shop crafts union's fight against the injunction.

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE HITS FORMOSA TOWN

Great Damage Reported and Loss of Life Feared.

TOKIO, Sept. 2.—A severe earthquake wrecked Taiboku, northern Formosa, early this morning, according to advices received here. Considerable damage is reported and loss of life is feared.

No particulars have been received.

IF you are looking for an apartment by all means consult the Apartment House Directory which is published in the Real Estate Section of to-day's issue. See Section 6.—Adv.

LANDLORDS IN POOLS TO BUY WINTER COAL

Will Purchase Cargo Lots to Insure Heat to Tenants in Brooklyn.

SOFT COAL SELLING FOR $8

State Glad W. Va. Operators Failed to Make Deliveries at $10 a Ton.

Brooklyn landlords have formed pools to buy coal in cargo lots to insure heat and hot water to tenants this winter, according to announcement of the Brooklyn Real Estate Board yesterday. Lightening of the drain on local coal reserves in Brooklyn by this individual initiative in shipments will simplify the general distribution problem, it was pointed out.

Discovery that soft coal from Pennsylvania is being delivered in Syracuse at $8 a ton tends to make refusal of West Virginia operators to fulfill contracts for 40,000 tons allotted to the State fuel authority at $10 a ton possibly a blessing in disguise, Transit Commissioner Harkness, acting State head, announced yesterday. Syracuse authorities advanced the lower price as their reason for not coming in on the $10 plan, he said.

Ability to replace at lower figures in the open market the 3,100 tons canceled by the mine owners and 20,000 tons still in dispute was reiterated by Commissioner Harkness. Already one company has offered him 6,000 tons of the same coal at a price well under the West Virginia price, he said. Further action, according to the Commissioner, is being left to the new State Fuel Administrator, announcement of whose appointment Gov. Miller is still holding off until after Labor Day.

Coal gougers may face a militant concert of mid-Atlantic States, one official said yesterday, if they apply profiteering pressure. While State control of retail prices would be impossible without a base price being fixed at mines, he agreed, the league of States had one protection in united refusal to pay higher than a fixed retail price. If it were not necessary to be so drastic they could agree not to "bull" the market by competitive bidding, according to this official. Mid-Atlantic States consume 80 per cent. of the hard coal and a considerable percentage of soft, so their buying power, he said, was a formidable weapon.

Any general profiteering in the hard coal field was not believed likely by Commissioner Harkness. He said representatives of the half dozen anthracite producers, controlling 70 per cent. of the national output, told Gov. Miller August 23 that they would allot the coming season on the basis of past years "and would cooperate with the State in every way up to the point of actually losing money." W. H. Williams of the Delaware and Hudson interests was named spokesman, and others in the group represented Erie, Lehigh and Philadelphia and Reading investments.

INJUNCTION CALLED A COLOSSAL BLUFF

Labor Leader Says Shopmen Will Not Be Forced Back.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—"Attorney-General Daugherty's application for an injunction against the railroad shopmen is nothing but a colossal bluff," said Henry F. Broenig, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, to-day.

"He apparently thinks it will make the rank and file fearful of asserting their just rights and may force some of them back to work. If he does he has reckoned without his host."

Other union leaders said organized labor would ignore the injunction. While they united in characterizing the innovation as a "high handed invasion of the fundamental rights of all Americans" they declared also that any act which denied the constitutional rights of the people could have no effect on efforts to terminate the strike successfully.

The application for the injunction shows clearly, the strikers believe, how effective their efforts to tie up the transportation system of the country has been. The announcement made yesterday at Cincinnati by C. D. Brooks, superintendent of transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that twenty-three local passenger trains on the Western lines would be withdrawn on Monday is cited as a point in evidence.

'BUDDY' JOHNSON HAS CHANCE OF RECOVERY

Shooting of Peggy Marsh's Husband Considered Accident

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PLATTSBURG, Sept. 2.—A. L. "Buddy" Johnson, wounded by the accidental discharge of a revolver at Jack Clifford's camp, Chateaugay Lake, is still in a critical condition at the Champlain Valley Hospital. Surgeons say he is holding his own and that there is some hope for his recovery.

Mrs. Johnson, professionally known as Peggy Marsh, is in constant attendance at the hospital. She refused to be seen or to make any statement further than her story of the shooting as given out last night.

Mr. Johnson's brother, Tom L. Johnson, and his mother, Mrs. C. E. Bayne, arrived this afternoon from New York. The theory of accidental shooting is accepted by the officials here and no investigation is contemplated.

OWNERS STILL THINK WAGES ARE TOO HIGH

Miners Agree With Employers That Separate Hard Coal Commission Should Be Created.

OPERATORS SAY THE PRESIDENT'S EFFORTS BROUGHT ABOUT PEACE

Declare His Insistent Appeals and Demand of Public Prompted Their Action, Which Will Reopen the Mines.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—An agreement to end the protracted anthracite suspension "in the immediate future" was reached by the operators and miners in a late session to-night. The men will return to work on the basis of the old wage agreement to extend until August 31, 1923.

This decision was reached in resolutions adopted by the policies committee of the operators and the announcement was made by Senators Pepper and Reed of Pennsylvania.

The agreement [illegible] after a communication from President Harding was received by [illegible] parties to the controversy.

Men Who Ended the War.

The agreement of settlement was negotiated for the operators by S. D. Warriner, president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; W. J. Richards, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; W. L. Connell and W. W. Inglin, and for the miners by John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers; Philip Murray, vice-president; Thomas J. Kennedy, president of District No. 7; William J. Brennan, president of District No. 1; Charles J. Golden, president of District No. 9, and James A. Gorman, secretary.

Nothing was said in the statement of Senators Pepper and Reed concerning the date on which the mines would be reopened. Under the authorization of union representatives, however, it is hardly likely that work can be resumed until a week from Monday, or Friday of this week at the earliest.

The announcement came after an all day session of the operators and a joint conference of operators and miners in Senator Pepper's office to-night.

The announcement was made at midnight, when it was simultaneously communicated to the White House and to the newspapers.

The fixing of August 31, 1923, for the period of the new contract was a compromise. The operators wanted the agreement to expire March 21, 1923, while the miners desired it extended to March 31, 1924.

Under the laws of the United Mine Workers of America, the agreement is subject to ratification by the miners' scale committee. It will meet in Philadelphia to-morrow, and the convention will be held at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on Wednesday.

Union leaders negotiating the contract are required to report back to the tri-district convention. Two days' notice is required to call that organization into session and another two days is generally consumed before action is taken.

Even though it is a foregone conclusion that the convention will ratify the agreement, none of the union leaders has authority to order the miners back to work until that ratification is a matter of official record.

It is likely that mine foremen, superintendents and certain "company men" will be put to work at once clearing up coal and rock falls and otherwise preparing for the actual cutting of coal.

As late as three hours before the miners and operators met some of the union leaders were determined not to accept anything short of a contract running to April 1, 1924. They changed their minds after consultation with the two Senators.

President Harding was notified by telephone a few minutes after midnight from Senator Pepper's office that the peace agreement had been signed.

Text of Resolutions.

The resolutions as adopted by the operators in full read:

"Whereas the anthracite coal producing companies for the last [illegible] months have been endeavoring by every means in their power to secure a downward revision of wages in the interest of the public and the industry, and

"Whereas the enforced period of non-production has created a situation in which the United States Government has now intervened in order that coal may be produced and the consumer supplied, and

"Whereas the President of the United States has urgently requested in the interest and welfare of the public, that anthracite coal should be produced, and

"Whereas Senators Pepper and Reed on August 29 made a s[illegible] proposal for the settlement of all matters in controversy, which pr[illegible] has the indorsement of the President, therefore be it

"Resolved, That while we are still of the opinion that anthracite wages should be reduced and that even the present emergency does not justify the continuation of the old scale, we nevertheless, in conformity with the insistent appeals of the President of the United States, the Senators from Pennsylvania and the public, accept the proposal made by Senators Pepper and Reed.

"And be it further

"Resolved, That the sub-committee of the general policies committee of the anthracite operators be authorized to enter into an agreement with the officials of the United Mine Workers embodying the proposals above quoted."

Statement From Senators.

The statement of Senators Pepper and Reed read:

"We are glad to be able to announce that the representatives of the operators and of the United Mine Workers have responded to the request of President Harding and have reached such an agreement on all essential points as insures the ending of the anthracite coal strike in the immediate future.

"Under date of August 29, after consultation with Secretary Hoover, with the approval of the President, we delivered the following communication to the representatives of both parties to the controversy:

To S. D. Warriner, Esq., Chairman Policy Committee, Anthracite Coal Operators, and Mr. John L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers of America:

As Senators representing the Commonwealth in which the anthracite coal field lies, we earnestly urge your acceptance of the following proposal:

1. The contracts in force March 31, 1922, to be extended to August 31, 1923, or March 31, 1924.

2. The production of coal to begin at once.

3. Your organizations to join in a recommendation to Congress that legislation be forthwith enacted creating a separate anthracite coal commission, with authority to investigate and report promptly on every phase of industry.

4. The continuance of production after the extension date to be

Rail Inspector Held Without Bail; Tried to Blow Up Engine, Charge

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HARTFORD, Sept. 2.—John Hanrahan, aged 29, a machinist employed in the East Hartford repair shops of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, was arrested to-day on a charge of interfering with railroad equipment.

Hanrahan was arrested in the East Hartford railroad yards by railroad detectives and Deputy Sheriff Sheridan, and an hour later he was taken under strong guard to the Hartford police headquarters, where he was locked up without bond. The crime with which he is charged is a Federal offense and the case has been turned over to secret service agents for further investigation.

Hanrahan said his home was in Hartford and that he was an air brake inspector. He went to work for the New Haven road Friday morning as a repairman on air brakes.

The railroad detectives assert that they caught Hanrahan tampering with the boiler gauges and steam fitting of a locomotive. Inspection of his work, they charge, showed that the engine on which he had been working would probably have exploded had it been taken out on the road. An accident to the Springfield express here last Thursday afternoon is receiving close investigation, the detectives declaring that the defect on the express locomotive and on the one observed yesterday were similar.