

order to enforce by coercion their demands.

When Senator Robinson (Ark.) brought up the injunction proceeding in the Senate to-day Senator Watson (Ind.) supported the Administration's action in a vehement defense.

"A great national crisis confronted the country," he said. "There was a nationwide coal strike and a nationwide railway strike. The people of the United States were threatened with freezing and with starvation and with unutterable disaster during the approaching winter. Every effort at negotiations and conciliation that human ingenuity could devise was made. Everybody worked at it.

"The President of the United States used his great authority and the power of his great office to bring the parties together with a view to settling both disputes, but no settlement could be had.

"The whole transportation system of the United States threatened with paralysis. Under those circumstances the Attorney-General, of course at the instance and at the request of the President, went into Federal court for the purpose of asking for a temporary injunction or restraining order until the whole matter could be determined on its merits."

Query and Answer.

After further debate Senator Watson asked Senator Robinson how he thought the strike should be settled. Senator Robinson replied: "Congress having left the parties to the privilege of effecting a settlement, the only way the strike can be settled lawfully now is by express or implied agreement of the parties to the strike. Let the Senator understand that as my position."

"But the Senator took the position a while ago that he did not object to the issuance of this injunction," said Senator Watson. "Oh, Mr. President, I object to the issuance of this injunction," replied Senator Robinson, "because it violates the laws of the United States and seeks to infringe the constitutional rights of citizens of the United States. I say you cannot under the law settle a strike by an injunction. If the Senator wants to make that an issue in addition to the one I raised, I assert that you have no authority of law to issue an injunction to settle a strike, although you have no authority to settle it in this case."

In concluding his speech Senator Watson said: "The Senator has said that the President changed front on the proposition of settling the strike. The President was under an obligation as the Executive to settle in any way with the strikers, knowing the situation as it was. The President proceeded to do so in judgment, went further than he had to go in order to bring about reconciliation between the contending factions."

"When controversy between the sides had been held, he having both sides at the White House several times . . . when negotiations had signally failed to bring peace to the industrial situation of the country, then only did the President of the United States instruct the Attorney-General to bring the injunctive proceedings."

"What else could be done? The mails were being interfered with. Interstate commerce was being interfered with. The free transportation of freight and passengers and the mails was being interfered with. The Government was absolutely helpless in a situation of this kind? Have the 110,000,000 of people other than the strikers no rights that the strikers themselves are bound to respect?"

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE IS GENERALLY DENIED

Rail and Labor Men Know of No Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6. (Associated Press).—Denial that rail strike leaders are in conference here came to-day from all sources.

Henry F. Broening, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, said B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen was not in Baltimore, as he had talked over the telephone this morning with Mr. Jewell at Buffalo.

At the Baltimore and Ohio office an official emphatically denied any kind of idea that representatives of the strikers were here for a conference.

TWO HELD IN KILLING ON STATION PLATFORM

Harmon Worker Dies of Fall in Fight.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 6.—Thomas Chance of Philadelphia and his divorced wife, Anna Ruggles, were arrested on their arrival here this afternoon in connection with the killing of E. H. Laird of Altoona, Pa., at Harmon early this morning.

All three are employees of the New York Central.

It is thought Laird's skull was fractured by contact with the concrete station platform when he was knocked down.

RAILROAD DEATH A MYSTERY.

Coroner's Jury Places No Guilt for Phillipsburg Poisoning.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Sept. 6.—The death last Thursday of William E. Ward, Lackawanna Railroad detective, was "caused by an irritating poison in the intestines, by whom and in what manner administered being unknown to the jury," a Coroner's Jury decided at an inquest to-day.

The inquest was decided on after the detective's physician reported his belief that Ward had been poisoned. He had been employed by the railroad since the shopmen's strike began.

REWEDS DIVORCED WIFE, ILL.

Lawyer Finds She Needs Some One to Care for Her.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Moses A. Ruggles, an attorney, and his divorced wife, Anna Ruggles, each 57 years old, were reunited here to-day. Mr. Ruggles explained that his wife had been advised by physicians to go to California, that she needed some one to take care of her, and so they were married again.

He said Mrs. Ruggles had been living in Dayton, Ohio, where they were divorced in December, 1912, but that he proposed to start law practice and married life anew in California.

SEEKS NEW BRUCE TRUSTEE.

Mrs. C. B. Bickelunge Applies for Successor to Brother.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Bickelunge of 200 West Fifty-eighth street applied yesterday to Surrogate John P. Cochran for the appointment of a trustee of the estate of her mother, Mrs. I.abella B. Bruce, to succeed her brother, James M. Bruce, who died May 15. Both Mrs. Bruce and her husband shared the income from the residuary estate left by their mother, which is valued at \$100,000 and mortgages and cash in the amount of \$100,000.

FOUND ANYTHING?

If so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns to-day's New York Herald.

MINERS TO RATIFY PEACE IN A RUSH

Danger of Insurgency Apparently Is Swept Aside at Convention.

LEWIS GETS OVATION

Stampede to Pledge Loyalty to Leader Lasts for Nearly Hour.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL WINS

Wilkes-Barre Mayor Says Message From Harding Ended Coal War.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WILKES-BARRE, Sept. 6.—In one short session of an hour and a half John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and District Presidents W. J. Brennan, Chris Golden and Thomas Kennedy to-day practically obliterated the threatened danger of insurgency in the organization and were assured that the Pepper-Reed plan for ending the hard coal strike would be ratified by an overwhelming vote before the end of the week.

The tri-district convention, with 700 delegates in attendance, opened at 2 P. M. An hour and a half later the convention adjourned to reconvene tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

With adjournment a score or more of delegates started toward Lewis on the platform. It became a stampede, with men shouting and praising the international leader. It was an outburst Lewis had not looked for. He shook hands right and left for almost an hour and was unable to leave the building.

"After this," he said, "I am more convinced than ever that the anthracite miners will adopt the peace we have recommended."

Patriotic Plea Wins.

It was oratory that swept the convention off its feet. District President Kennedy was in the chair. He introduced Mayor Daniel L. Hart, who made the address of welcome. Mayor Hart went over the strike situation and concluded with a patriotic plea. His message was that the President of the United States had spoken to the mine workers and operators and there could be no further controversy.

John E. Casey, political leader, called the Cleveland agreement the greatest victory labor had won in years. He pointed out that after Lewis had won in the bituminous field the downward trend of wages stopped. "That victory," he said, "turned the pendulum backward. The steel mills increased wages. The textile workers invited their strikers back without reduced wages. That miners victory saved the day for labor."

Insurgents, led by Alex. Campbell, member of the scale committee; George Isaacs, vice-president of District No. 1, and Rinaldo Cappillini, deposed national organizer, have given up their fight, but after adjournment they did admit that their fight looked hopeless.

Enoch Williams, secretary-treasurer of District No. 1, is openly opposing the ratification of the Pepper-Reed plan.

"Stick to the Finish."

Many of the insurgents came into the convention with fiery red cards tied to the lapels of their coats. These cards carried this message: "Stick to the Finish. Out to Win."

Lewis and the district presidents claim that when the vote is counted at the end of the 431 local unions will cast their ballots for ratification of the Pepper-Reed proposal.

The regulars were out to-night to see that no inroads were made in the delegations, while the radicals were preaching that groups be formed in the nineteen districts formulated at Shamokin.

An attempt will be made to-morrow, when the credential committee reports, to unseat Cappillini. It is a collier at which he does not work.

After the contests have been disposed of, President Lewis plans to submit the scale committee report. That will prove to be the big fight. When the delegates have talked themselves out a vote will be taken. All indications point to an overwhelming victory for the administration, but that vote may not come before Saturday.

LAWYERS CRITICIZE CORONER AT HERRIN

Official Summoned Again to Explain Massacre Records.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MARTIN, Ill., Sept. 6.—Coroner McCown has been summoned to reappear Thursday for the third time before the special Grand Jury investigating the Herring massacre and help the jurors unravel his records. The coroner, in his report, says that twenty men were killed or died from the massacre, but the undertakers say that there were only nineteen.

The coroner's records were found to be poorly kept, attorneys connected with the case declare.

The jury to-day found that several of the slain men saw service.

SOLDIER SENDS THREAT OF SUICIDE IN HIS NOTE

Watch and Trinkets Also Come From Inmate of Home.

The postman delivered a mysterious package last night to August Strick, 672 Ninth avenue. It contained a \$5 bill and a \$1 bill, a gold watch and chain, two soldier veteran buttons of the civil war type, an American flag emblem pin, two handkerchiefs, a package of needles, a small quantity of thread and this note:

"SOLDIER'S HOME. "MY DEAR GUY: "I here send you my watch and chain as they're only steal it and \$5. I am going to take a dose of carbolic acid to-night because life is being made so miserable for me that I am glad to die. So good-bye. FRANK."

He notified the police, who telegraphed to the Bath authorities suggesting that they make inquiry at the soldiers' home concerning the matter.

WOODIN SURE COAL COST WILL NOT BE INCREASED

Continued from First Page.

New York Authority, first assistant to E. H. Outerbridge, former chairman, and Col. Jackson, Chief of Staff of the Second Corps Area, Governors Island, also attended the conference.

The results of a survey made in one section of Brooklyn by gas inspectors at Gov. Miller's request was made public. It showed in \$6.613 one and two family houses only 1,237 families had coal. This stock on hand amounted to only 2,580 tons against annual family needs of eight to ten tons each, leaving an actual shortage of nearly 110,000 tons, according to the report.

"What is not necessarily representative of the whole," said Mr. Woodin, "but every community should take stock to see it is not in the same condition. If it is, let it begin buying soft coal, and begin by using it at once."

Directors of the American Car and Foundry Company met yesterday noon. It is expected they will grant Mr. Woodin indefinite leave of absence to devote himself exclusively to State fuel administration.

"Full use of the equipment, man power and all other available resources" of the Merchants Association of New York was offered Mr. Woodin by that body yesterday in a letter which expressed gratification over his appointment.

Further reasons for Gov. Miller's choice of Mr. Woodin developed yesterday when it was learned Mr. Woodin grew up in the hard coal regions of Pennsylvania and is himself a graduated mining engineer.

"Nobody will fool him about the coal supply," Gov. Miller is said to have whispered to one of his advisors when he had secured Mr. Woodin's acceptance of the fuel post.

The Pennsylvania Railroad appealed yesterday to employees to expedite loading and unloading of coal cars.

Mounting production has reduced soft coal to a \$5 price level, according to the Coal Age to-day.

LABOR HEADS FROWN MINE CAVEIN HALTS RESCUE OF 47 MEN

Federation Council Meets to Fix Program for Fighting Daugherty.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 6.—Threats of a general strike, which would paralyze all industry, appear to be finding little favor with the national labor leaders who arrived here to-day to prepare for the meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Openly hostile to the point of belligerency in their opposition of the Daugherty injunction, Samuel Gompers and the vice-president of the council in all day conferences sought a definite plan for fighting the Government's policy, but were silent on the subject of a general strike.

No formal action has been taken, no positive announcement made of the plans of the labor dictators on the general strike prospect, but it appears tonight from the attitude of the revolutionary leaders that such a revolutionary consideration in the secret conferences held during the afternoon and evening.

While they are of one mind in their opposition to the Federal injunction, labor leaders are understood not to have framed their definite program for meeting that legal barrier imposed by the Government.

Their decision was indicated tonight when it was said that the formal meeting of the Executive Council might be in Washington on Saturday or Monday instead of here.

It has been suggested that because of the governmental problem involved it might be advisable to adjourn the meeting scheduled for Saturday at the hotel where the convention is being held, where the council could be in close touch with Federal officials.

Mr. Gompers' only formal statement was that the strike of the railway shopmen could be adjusted in a day if the situation were approached from the standpoint of humanizing the problem rather than commercializing or politicizing it.

"The resentment manifested by our people and the press of the country against Attorney-General Daugherty's attempt to continue the temporary injunction. That will be followed by legal fight to combat the injunction and have it set aside."

Some of the union leaders were almost bitter against the heads of the Big Four brotherhoods as against the Federal officials. These brotherhoods are accused of playing into the hands of the radicals by reason of their failure to support the striking shopmen.

In the annual convention of the Typographical Union scheduled to open here on Saturday there will be a showdown fight between the conservative and radical forces. The radicals, headed by John McFarland, won control of the organization in the election last May, but will not take office until November.

John W. Hayes, international secretary and his associates claim to have a majority of the delegates, and have announced that they intend to bind the hands of the radicals by forcing the adoption of union regulations at the convention.

The radical wing is accusing the conservative wing of being in the hands of the radicals by forcing the adoption of union regulations at the convention.

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SENATOR DEUNCES COAL-CARRYING BILL

Reed (Pa.) Calls Cummins' Idea Unwise and Unconstitutional.

LIKE CHILD LABOR CASE

Not Within Power of Congress to Prohibit Interstate Transfer.

LENROOT DEFENDS PLAN

Says Senate and House Have Right to Prevent Fuel Profiteering.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Efforts of the Senate to pass the Cummins bill to check profiteering in coal through operation of priority orders and the setting up of a Federal fuel administration made but scant progress to-day.

However, the Sutherland amendment, providing that the proposed bill shall not interfere with contracts made prior to September 1, was rejected by a viva voce vote.

The most important speech on the Cummins coal bill was made to-day by Senator Reed (Pa.) since in his State are located all the anthracite fields. He opposed the bill in vigorous language, contending that it was "unconstitutional and unwise."

"My respect for those Senators who have spoken in behalf of the bill and my belief in their wisdom and legal ability is so great," he said, "that I would not venture to speak on the bill if my belief in its unconstitutionality and its unwise character were not so positive, pure conviction. I believe it is unconstitutional. I believe it is unwise, and I believe that if enacted into law, it would be utterly impracticable and unenforceable."

Far Reaching Effect.

"Whenever a measure is proposed to Congress, of course the query suggests itself, 'What effect will this measure have?' Congress proposes to enact the statute. That query has been made and has been answered by the proponents of the bill. It is under the interstate commerce power. Under that power it is proposed to provide that the highways of the nation shall be denied to such sellers of coal, either producers or dealers as charge more, or have in the past charged more, than some appointive officer or appointive commission in Washington may decide to be a fair and reasonable price."

"It is claimed that this is a regulation of the power of the Congress in substance to prohibit the transportation of a commodity like coal, because it is applied in its history someone has sold it for an undue price. I venture to assert that never since the commerce laws and the interstate commerce act have been enacted has it been attempted to be applied in such far reaching effect as that."

"In the child labor case the Supreme Court forcefully called attention to the fact that the rights of child labor was not left in itself, that the articles intrinsically did not bear evil. It was held, and I think it necessarily would be held, that the articles themselves were not evil, but that the regulation bill, that as the subject of the prohibition was not in itself unlawful if it was not within the regulatory power of the Congress to prohibit its transfer in interstate commerce."

"It has been often held that all of the express powers given Congress in the Constitution are subjected to the prohibition of the rights of child labor in the Monongahela navigation case it was directly held that the interstate commerce power of Congress was expressly subject to the limitation of child labor."

"If that is so, then this exercise of the power to regulate commerce is still within the power of Congress. Congress cannot escape that by declaring an emergency, as it is proposed to do in the pending bill."

"If it were to be considered the advocate of the profiteer because I claim that the calamities that will follow such an overturning of constitutional protection are far worse than any calamity ever happened because of a momentary stringency in coal. It is idle to say that this is not a price fixing bill."

"It is proposed that the Government shall regulate the coal business and regulate it from Washington, as if we had forgotten that the one business that we do regulate from Washington, the railroads, is probably in the worst condition of all business in this country for the citizens are higher, and the service rendered is worse than almost any business which is still left in private hands."

"More than 90 per cent. of the consumers of coal in this country are retail consumers. They buy locally. They buy from coal yards, and we ought not to deprive ourselves with the thought that there is a syllable in this bill which will protect them from profiteering, because the transaction under which they buy from their yard is purely intrastate and is beyond the reach of Congress."

Senator Lenroot (Wis.) replied to Senator Reed, saying that the Cummins measure was a price fixing bill, "but price fixing is used to lay the foundation and as a reason for discrimination in the assignment of cars."

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Shopmen's Committee Called to Conference

CHICAGO, Sept. 6. (Associated Press).—A call for an immediate meeting of the Polio Committee of Shopmen in Chicago, probably on Monday, was sent out to-night by John Scott, secretary of the committee.

The telegraphic appeal was in code and addressed to the regional general chairman of the organization in all parts of the country. It was expected that it would be sent in Chicago, and for that reason no general sessions were expected before the first of next week.

The meeting was called to consider plans for a settlement of the strike on separate roads representing about one-third of the country's mail, following reports of conferences between B. M. Jewell, head of the strikers, and rail executives in the East.

TOWNE SEEKS DIVORCE FROM HIS SLAVIC BRIDE

Grandson of Lockmaker Names Ticket Seller.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 6.—The divorcee, Meredith Towne, 22, grandson of Henry R. Towne, chairman of the board of directors of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company of Stamford, Lock maker and Sarah Haven, the dark haired girl from Kiev, Russia, who worked as a bench hand in the Towne factory, has ended with the filing of papers in the Superior Court here by young Towne, charging infidelity and petitioning for a divorce.

The couple eloped on March 13, 1919, and went to live in Detroit, where young Towne, then only 19, took a position in the factory, charging infidelity and petitioning for a divorce.

Under present arrangements, whereby Great Britain is called on to pay interest after the three year suspension, there would be due about \$65,000,000 on April 13 and on October 13 and around \$600,000 on May 15 and November 15, each, making approximately an annual payment of \$200,000,000. The payment contemplated for October and November is a semi annual installment.

In accordance with the program of the Treasury the interest of British debt, four and a quarter per cent on \$4,470,000,000, would be applied to the retirement of Liberty Bonds. Both the Liberty loan acts of April 24, 1917, and September 24, 1917, authorize foreign debt payments to be used for retirement purposes, although the act of September specified that only principal was to be used for this purpose.

The British officials here for some time past have been indicating their desire to pay some of the interest due. They have at the same time, however, pointed out that the amount of that amount of gold from Great Britain or an attempt to exchange British currency for gold in this country would have a depressing effect on the pound sterling exchange.

The importance of this contention was recognized here as the depression of the pound sterling would adversely affect American trade with Great Britain by putting the American exporters at the much disadvantage with their foreign competitors. This is regarded as an important phase of the situation, which will be taken up when the British fiscal year for gold in this country would have a depressing effect on the pound sterling exchange.

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