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New York Tribune

First to Last — the Truth: News — Editorials — Advertisements

WEATHER
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate temperature; southwest to west winds.
Full Report on Last Page

VOL. LXXX No. 26,884 (Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.) THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1920 * * *. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

Wet Fight To Be Carried to Floor By the Democrats

Opposition to the Peace Treaty Will Be Crushed in Resolutions Committee, Says Cummings

Expect to Soothe Militant Irish

McAdoo Continues as a Probable Nominee After Cox - Palmer Deadlock

By Carter Field

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Opposition to President Wilson on the peace treaty will be so effectually crushed in the Resolutions Committee that the fight will not be taken to the floor of the Democratic National Convention at all, according to Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the national committee, and other chauffeurs of the Administration steam roller.

Mr. Cummings made this very clear to-day when asked about opposition to the treaty plank. He said he thought only one fight would get beyond the Resolutions Committee. This is the fight over the wet plank, or, as Mr. Cummings prefers to describe the issue, the question as to the attitude of the party to the Volstead act.

This means not only that the league minority will be crushed in the committee, but that the Irish row will be smoothed over in such shape that there will be no minority report. This despite the fact that two militant groups who are at loggerheads with each other are both attempting to dictate the phraseology of the Irish plank.

Hope to Soothe All Factions

The mild group wants an expression of sympathy for the aspirations of the Irish people for independence. The strong group wants a promise of recognition of the Irish republic. Administration leaders hope to please both and incidentally smooth over the league fight at the same time by indorsing the league and referring the Irish question to it with recommendations looking to Irish independence.

This solution may satisfy some one or other in the ranks of the militant Irish who are working for platform planks, but The Tribune correspondent has not been able to find them, or to find any one who will name those who are placated.

The confidence of Mr. Cummings that only the wet or Volstead plank will be taken to the floor of the convention is typical of all recent statements by the chairman and his associates. It illustrates the supreme confidence they feel in their strength, and in the impotency of William Jennings Bryan, Senator David I. Walsh or any other dissenter from the President's league idea. It is typical, for that matter, of their lack of fear of any other insurgent movement.

As to the moist plank, the President has taken no position on that himself, save to recommend the repeal of the war-time prohibition act and his veto of the Volstead act, so far as beer and light wines are concerned, on both of which issues he failed signally to control his party associates in either the House or Senate.

Roper Won't Attend Convention

Despite urging by his friends and friends of William G. McAdoo here, Daniel C. Roper is not coming to the convention. He feels that it would seem to discount McAdoo's statement that he is not a candidate to have the man who was scheduled to be his manager on the ground, whether he should battle actively for him or not.

Among those who telegraphed Roper to come was National Committeeman Wilbur F. Marsh, of Iowa, although Mr. Marsh is instructed for Meredith and has actually been for Palmer for a long time. Jamieson, of Iowa, the famous money raiser for the national committee, also telegraphed Roper to come. Jamieson is hot for McAdoo, and told The Tribune correspondent to-day that he had no doubt whatever that there would be a deadlock between Mr. Palmer and Mr. Cox, which would be ended by the convention agreeing on McAdoo without Mr. McAdoo turning his hand for the nomination.

McAdoo Still Likely Nominee

McAdoo still seems the most likely nominee, as has been repeatedly said in the Tribune dispatches. Opponents and friends of other candidates have done their utmost to have his withdrawal taken at 100 per cent and to get the delegates thinking about other candidates, but so far their efforts have not scored very effectively.

"It's a question of money, pure and simple," said one close friend of McAdoo here, in discussing the reasons

(Continued on page four)

Bryan No Candidate Of a Third Party

GREAT FALLS, Mont., June 23.—William J. Bryan will not be a candidate of a third party for the Presidency, he declared today, in commenting on a dispatch last night from Lincoln, Neb., telling of his indorsement for the Presidency by Nebraska members of the Committee of Forty-eight.

"I am too busy fixing planks for the Democratic party to think of running for President," he said, "and I am doubtful of third party expediency."

Mr. Bryan said he had prepared a plank for submission to the Democratic National Convention indorsing prohibition laws and pledging their enforcement, and another providing jail sentences for profiteers.

Colby Denies He Bears Edict Of President

Says Wilson Would Not "Attempt to Force His Ideas on the Party in an Open Convention"

Secretary for the Treaty

Insists Third Term Was Not "Discussed" in Conferences at White House

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, June 23. — Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State and delegate to the Democratic National Convention, arrived in Chicago this morning with a horn for the Democratic party in one hand and a large hammer for the Republican party in the other. He predicted great things for the Democrats.

Secretary Colby denied that he was taking any of President Wilson's dictums to the convention.

"President Wilson has too much respect for his party to attempt to intrude his ideas or force his ideas upon the party in an open convention," said the Secretary. "I have had many conferences with the President, as you must know, but we have not discussed a third term for him or candidates ofr the Presidency.

"The Republican party is not in a position to indulge in the luxury of outspoken phrases. It is trying to weld its conglomerate elements together by declarations that alienate nobody and mean nothing. They have indicated that attitude in their platform, a document full of emptiness.

"I am fully confident that the Democratic party will adopt a platform that is constructive, lucid, courageous and American. That is the sort of a platform that will win. The Republicans have abandoned the field morally and haveleft the critical hour to the Democratic party, which I am confident will rise both to its duty to the nation and to its great opportunity provided by the Republican's evasiveness, as well as to its historic reputation for the rendition of service."

Secretary Colby is going to the convention as a delegate at large from the District of Columbia, but he emphatically denied that he is in any sense taking along a second place boom in his own behalf.

"There is absolutely nothing in any talk that I may be a Vice Presidential candidate," said the ex-Bull Mooser.

Mr. Colby left to-night for San Francisco.

Judge Releases 20 Ordered Deported

Boston U. S. Court Holds Communists of America Is Lawful Organization

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

BOSTON, June 23. Federal Judge George W. Anderson to-day decided the Communist party of America is a lawful organization and released a score of its members who nad been ordered deported as undesirables. The judge's decision, which contains 30,000 words, denounces the Departments of Justice and Labor for their activities in the January raids on Reds.

In the decision many Boston attorneys declare they perceive a reply to the recent statement issued by Attorney General Palmer, in which he charged Judge Anderson, besides other things, with making statements during the recent Communist hearings here which were untrue.

Scoring the "lawlessness" of the proceeding against the aliens "by our own supposedly law-enforcing officials," Judge Anderson said:

"A mob is a mob, whether made up of government officials acting under instructions from the Department of Justice or of criminals, loafers and the vicious classes."

The opinion handed down says that there is not a scintilla of evidence that the Communist party advocates force and violence—the points under which deportation was ordered in thousands of cases throughout the United States by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

"The Communists seek their ends neither by bullets, bombs, bayonets nor ballots," Judge Anderson states in his summary of the evidence.

Club Federation Bans Cigarettes for Women

Campaign Against Their Use by Men Ordered; Film Censorship Dropped

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 23.—Use of cigarettes by women was condemned by the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the afternoon session of the biennial convention. Resolutions adopted recited that the cigarette habit apparently is increasing among women and that the use of tobacco is harmful to them.

Resolutions urging an educational campaign against the use of cigarettes by men and asking state authorities to prohibit the sale thereof to minors also were adopted.

Efforts to pass resolutions asking Congress to establish a Federal censorship of motion picture films failed.

Mrs. T. G. Winter, of Minneapolis, was chosen president of the federation at yesterday's election, it was announced at the clubs' convention to-day.

Machine Gun Fire Kills 5 in Londonderry

Others Are Slain, Many More Wounded in Fierce Fighting Which Keeps Up for Sixteen Hours

Constant Barrage Sweeps Streets

Women Are Shot in Latest Outbreak; Reign of Terror as Casualties Grow

LONDONDERRY, June 23 (By the Associated Press).—Five Sinn Féiners were killed by machine gun fire employed to cover the removal of several Protestants from Barrack Street tonight, according to a military statement. There is a lull now (10:30 p. m.) in the fighting.

Scenes of the most terrible description were enacted here last night and to-day. Many streets were swept by a murderous fire for sixteen hours continuously. One man was killed and ten dangerously wounded in one section of the city. Several bodies are reported to be lying in Bishop Street. Among the wounded was a young girl and those who suffered slight injuries cannot be estimated.

Sniping on a large scale was carried on and there was indiscriminate firing of rifles and revolvers all over the city.

The chief conflict took place in Bishop Street, where there was a large concentration of Sinn Féiners in the neighborhood of St. Columba's Catholic College and Nazareth Home. Sandbags were thrown up from which a strong fire was directed at the Unionists in Barrack Street. There was a vigorous exchange of fire and many casualties resulted on both sides.

Police Helpless

Menwhile trouble had broken out on an extensive scale in the region of Longtower Street and Bishop's Gate, where there were fierce and prolonged exchanges. Sinn Féiners occupying positions on roofs nipped isolated Unionists. The soliders and police were on duty, but were unable to intervene effectively

The police in Bishop Street barracks, within the battle zone, were virtually beseiged. Many passersby were wounded, and it is reported some were killed, but it is absolutely impossible to get correct details.

A confectioner named McKenna was killed at the corner of Henrietta Street, a few yards from his own door. A bullet entered his breast and he collapsed. A priest was summoned and while he administered the last rites firing was suspended.

Among to-day's casualties was an elderly man named Whiteside, who was accompanied by his son and daughter. They were passing through Bishop Street, and all of them were shot.

Savage Fighting on Waterside

During the course of the night there was savage fighting in the waterside district. The rival factions were intrenched in Cross and Bond streets, both of which were barricaded.

Snipers were busy until 1 o'clock this afternoon, and contingents of troops had to be moved into various streets which until then were impasable to citizens. The streets had the appearance of a battleground. Sandbags were thrown up with sleepy soldiers almost in a state of exhaustion after the night's vigils. It is expected that troops are coming by road, but no reinforcements have yet arrived.

There is fighting in the outlying districts from which Unionists are pouring into the city.

500 Create Reign of Terror

The outside world has little idea of the reign of terror Londonderry has been experiencing without respite since Friday last. The caualty figures from day to day are alarming enough, but they picture only the shadow of the grim reality. The truth is, none of the 40,000 inhabitants has been safe since the rioting began.

The city is virtually controlled by extremists of the Unionists and Nationalists, who probably number under 500. They fire volleys down the streets without warning and apparently without reason, and the citizens are thus put in a state of continuous panic, sallying forth only when the procurement of food becomes absolutely necessary. Many shopkeepers have suspended business and have taken refuge on the top floors of their business premises for safety.

Men who are compelled to be in their offices sleep there rather than risk stepping into the streets. The postoffice force has been reduced to a mere handful and the postmaster is being petitioned by many of the workers for relief from duty until the trouble subsides.

The military so far has confined its efforts to keeping the two sides apart, but without great success. Everybody arriving in the city is challenged for

(Continued on next page)

Asquith Attacks Policy on Turkey

Question of Mandates Is Declared To Be One for the League of Nations

LONDON, June 23.—Ex-Premier Asquith and other members of the House of Commons to-day attacked the government policy with regard to Mesopotamia and various former Turkish territories on the ground of the enormous military cost. They claimed that the question of mandates for these territories was one for the League of Nations.

Premier Lloyd George, in his defense of the government, repudiated entirely the claim in behalf of the league. He said that none of the signatories of the Versailles treaty, even President Wilson, held that view.

It would be an intolerable position which nobody ever contemplated, continued the Premier, that the league should be able, for instance, to hand mandates to Germany for territories which had cost hundreds of millions to emancipate, such as Mesopotamia and Palestine. The league could have an advisory voice on the manner in which the mandates should be performed, but that was a different matter.

Harding Receives $1 He Lent Years Ago

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following letter was received to-day by Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican nominee for President:

"Rochester, Pa.

"Dear Senator Harding: It is not my intention to owe a President of the United States anything except my admiration and good will; therefore I inclose my check for $1. Some years ago, in your private office at Marion, I borrowed the dollar for reasons you may imagine. It helped at a time when work was scarce and money scarcer. I am pleased to note the lender en route to the White House."

The name of the debtor was not revealed, but the best guess was that the dollar came from a tramp printer who had visited "The Marion Star" when "broke."

Harding Will Have Procter's Loyal Support

Backer of Gen. Wood Writes Nominee That There Has Never Been Any Hesitation as to His Allegiance

To Visit Marion July 4

Members of Senate Campaign Committee Hold Session in Washington

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Colonel William Cooper Procter, of Cincinnati, who was Major General Leonard Wood's chief backer in his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination, has written to Senator Warren G. Harding promising his loyal support both before and after election. The letter was in reply to one from the nominee and was made public today by Senator Harding.

It follows:

"My Dear Senator Harding:

"I wish to thank you for your friendly and courteous letter of the 15th instant.

"While I was naturally disappointed by the defeat of General Wood, I am a partisan Republican and a son of Ohio, and in my heart I have never hesitated as to where my allegiance lay.

"I appreciate fully the frankness and good will of your letter, and in the same spirit I promise you my loyal support both before and after the election, to the end that a really great and useful Republican Administration may be secured.

"Sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM COOPER PROCTER."

Another supporter of General Wood, who has declared his fealty to the Republican nominee is Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who telegraphed from Oyster Bay as follows:

Roosevelt Sends Greeting

"My Dear Senator Harding:

"I left Chicago without being able to call on you, as I wished to do, and extend my congratulations. The country needs some one who will, with comprehensive knowledge of governmental machinery, restore to the various branches their proper functions. I am sure that you are that man."

In his talk with newspaper men today Senator Harding volunteered to tell a story about the convention. He said:

"You remember the shower of picture cards—campaign pictures of me—that came down from the ceiling just before the tenth ballot? It pleased me very much, and I have been wondering what genius arrnged this little demonstration. If you recall, it made quite a hit. In a sense it was a copy of the shower of Wood feathers, but, anyway, I've been hunting like a detective to discover who was responsible, and now I've found out.

"It was Andrew B. Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio. He is a nephew of Andrew B. Humphries, of New York. This young fellow had been in service from my state. I had been able to do him some slight favor, something I should have been glad to have done for any of my people. He thought something ought to be done to attract attention to me at the convention. So he found his way up into the rafters of the Coliseum—lost his coat and watch and hat doing it, for it was a difficult climb—and made this shower of cards with bundles that hadn't been distributed.

"I never should have found out who it was, I guess, if Humphries hadn't told me yesterday. This young fellow is now an interne in a Chicago hospi-

(Continued on page three)

Man Found Who Drove Elwell Home

Taxi Chauffeur Asserts He Took Whist King From Amsterdam Theater to House at 2 a. m.

Turfman's List of 100 Women Found

"Woman in Black" Says She Will Return Here at the Request of Swann

If the story told by George A. Walters, a negro taxicab driver, of 210 West 137th Street, is true, the authorities have found the man who was the last to see Joseph Bowne Elwell alive soon before the mysterious murder in his home two weeks ago.

Walters owns a machine with a fitful habit of stopping and starting, which he calls "bucking." He says he picked up the card wizard near the New Amsterdam Theater on the morning of the murder at about 2 o'clock. He drove him to Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway, where, he said, he was ordered to stop to permit his customer to buy a newspaper, and then dropped Elwell at his home, 244 West Seventieth Street.

The taxicab driver says he was able to identify his customer as Elwell through pictures that have appeared in the newspapers. He also remembered that Elwell had given him 75 cents for his fare.

To Be Questioned To-day

Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, in charge of the investigation yesterday, says it is strange that Walters should wait fourteen days before coming forward with the information, and wanted to know why he had not presented the facts to the District Attorney before. The taxicab driver will be interrogated to-day.

This new development, if confirmed by the examination to-day, would seem to indicate that Elwell, shortly after leaving the Lewisohn party in front of the Amsterdam Theater, about 1:45 a. m., got into Walters's taxi and went directly home. It is not clear, however, whether he rode home accompanied or not. With the clearing up of these points all of the turfman's movements during the night preceding the murder and up to 2:30 o'clock of the fatal morning will have been fully accounted for.

This, however, would point out no new trail to the authorities whereby they might trace the murderer. They admitted yesterday they were as far away from any clew to the criminal as they were five minutes after the whist king was found dying in the reception room of his home with a gunshot wound in his forehead.

District Attorney Swann says it may take months to unravel the mystery and it may never be uncovered. Everybody in and about the house at the time of the murder, or even remotely connected with the slain man, is being questioned, and so far not one fact has been hit upon that would point to any particular person as the probable criminal.

Miss Anderson to Return

Some light is expected to be shed on the case by Miss Elly Hope Anderson, the guest of Victor von Schlegell on the Ritz Roof the night preceding the murder. Miss Anderson has been referred to as the "girl in black" because she was attired in a black gown on that night, when Elwell was also on the roof with another party, including Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Miss Viola Kraus and Octavio Figueroa. Miss Kraus had just divorced her husband, Von Schlegell, and had received her final decree that day. Miss Anderson had come from Minneapolis to study music and returned to her home on the morning of the murder. In reply to a telegram from District Attorney Swann requesting her to return and answer certain questions that might aid in solving the mystery, she is reported, in dispatches, to have said that she would return at once and tell the authorities all she knows.

Her latest statements differ somewhat from the stories she told when her identity was at first disclosed. She had said that Von Schlegell drove her to her apartment at 47 East Sixty-first Street and left her there at about 10 o'clock that night and that she did not see him again before her departure for the West. She now admits that she breakfasted with him in his apartment at about 8 o'clock on the morning of the murder.

The Minnesota girl's acquaintance with Von Schlegell began last February, when, Miss Anderson said, she was introduced to him at a tea given by Miss Esther Lee Sutton, 726 Madison Avenue, declared to be a wealthy woman interested in music. Miss Anderson is also known in Newark,

(Continued on page five)

'Not Downcast; Full of Fight,' Johnson Tells Home Folks

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 23.—Speaking publicly for the first time since the Republican convention in Chicago, Senator Hiram W. Johnson to-day told a few hundred of his home town people, who greeted him at the Southern Pacific depot, that he was not downcast over the result.

Senator Johnson was en route to his home in San Francisco. In response to the enthusiastic reception given him and the cries of "Speech," Senator Johnson told the crowd how glad he was that California, and particularly his home city, had given him such a big vote at the primary Presidential preference election.

"Don't imagine I'm cast down by the result of the convention," he said. "I'm happier than ever before. I started the campaign on a shoestring and when I got through I had the people of the United States with me, even though I could not win the majority of the delegates.

"I went into the fight in one fashion and came out in the same fashion. I made no compromises, but fought to the last ditch.

"It doesn't make any difference if a few politicians sitting in the Blackstone Hotel in Chicago said 'the people be damned,' for the time is coming when the people will come into their own.

"The future will find me as good natured and as full of fight as ever, and determined that in time to come the people shall rule instead of a few men and international bankers sitting in New York.

"Politics is behind me for the time being. I won't discuss or deal with it until I have had a little enjoyment in dear old California."

G. L. Johnson, the Senator's aged father, was the first to greet him.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 23.—Frank A. Harrison, of Lincoln, manager for Senator Hiram Johnson's Nebraska Presidential preference campaign, who recently charged that "the treachery and desertion of the delegates from instructed states broke the heart of the Johnson movement," to-day made public a personal note from the Senator in which the latter said he desired to take steps to "hold up to deserved public obloquy and scorn" those who, he said, "broke faith" at Chicago.

C. F. Murphy Is Indicted With James E. Smith On Conspiracy Charge

'Nonsense,' Says Tammany Chief Of Indictment Charging Fraud

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, said to-night that the indictment against him in New York was "nonsense." He arrived on the Overland this evening.

Newspaper men who met him at the train greeted him with the news of his indictment. They told him that he, Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith and others had been indicted, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of excess profits taxes.

"Nonsense," said Mr. Murphy. "I have just heard of the charges. They are ridiculous. That's a business suit, and all I will say about it is that Hartog got the $175,000. I have nothing further to say."

Three Others Accused by Almirall Grand Jury of Effort to Defraud U. S. of $800,000 Profit Tax

$1,000 Bail Fixed; Hearing on Monday

Also Charged With Trying to Force $175,000 Payment in Glucose Case

Charles F. Murphy, Tammany boss, and James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, are charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States government of excess profit taxes estimated at from $600,000 to $800,000, in an indictment made public yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Their co-defendants are Arthur J. Baldwin, prominent lawyer; John A. ("Fishhooks") McCarthy, a contractor; Ernest B. Walden, vice-president of the Corn Products Refining Company, and the company itself.

The defendants also are accused of endeavoring by threat of prosecution to coerce Louis N. Hartog, with whom Murphy was associated in the manufacture of malto-dextrine, to comply with Murphy's demand for payment of a royalty on every barrel of glucose Hartog obtained through Baldwin from the Corn Products Company, and to refund to the Tammany leader $175,000 he had invested in the enterprise.

None of the defendants was present but all were represented by counsel in Justice Weeks's courtroom at 2:30 p. m. yesterday, the hour set for arraignment. A plea of not guilty was entered in behalf of each of them, and Justice Weeks set bail in the sum of $1,000.

Face Prison and Fine

Conspiracy is a misdemeanor. The maximum penalty upon conviction is one year in the penitentiary, $1,000 fine or both.

Murphy is in California, heading the Tammany delegation to the Democratic National Convention. With him is Governor Alfred E. Smith, who brought into being, though for an entirely different line of inquiry, the extraordinary grand jury, which has returned a bill against his party chieftain. Murphy is the first head of Tammany Hall since "Bill" Tweed to be indicted.

The indictment against Murphy, Smith and the others was the mysterious document handed up by the grand jury late Tuesday afternoon. Its contents were kept secret until yesterday afternoon, but those in touch with the grand jury had permitted the mistaken belief to circulate that the persons indicted were city officials who had engaged in a controversy with Assistant District Attorney Smith over vice and police prosecutions.

Smith Furnishes Bond

Justice Weeks granted counsel for the defendants until next Monday to make any necessary motions. He said he desired that all preliminaries be disposed of before court adjourned for the summer. It is not expected that the case will go to trial before the fall. Mr. Smith furnished a $1,000 bond. Baldwin is in Europe and McCarthy and Walden, as well as Murphy, are out of town. They will give bail when they return.

District Attorney Edward Swann, at the Manhattan Club last night, said that he had not suspended Smith and did not intend to do so.

"He will go right ahead with his work in the regular way," said Mr. Swann.

The indictment, which takes up thirty-two typewritten pages, traces the business dealings between Murphy and Hartog, which were aired last year in a suit and counter suit between the two. Hartog in March, 1918, owned the North Kensington Refining Company, engaged in making Malto-Dextrine, a corn syrup, the principal ingredient of which was glucose. He had a $2,000,000 contract to furnish Malto-Dextrine to the British government and, it is alleged, found himself unable to obtain enough glucose, which was to be had from the Corn Products Company.

Murphy Becomes Stockholder

Murphy who, in the words of the indictment, "had large political and financial interests throughout the State of New York," is asserted to have orally agreed with Hartog, March 5, to acquire a one-fifth interest in the business, the consideration to consist of a cash payment and the exerting by Murphy and Baldwin, his counsel, "of such influence as they might be able to bring to bear to induce the Corn Products Refining Company to sell and deliver to the said Louis N. Hartog as large quantities of glucose as possible."

Three weeks later, the indictment goes on, this agreement was put into writing, the capital stock of Hartog's company was raised from $1,000 to $1,000,000, of which Murphy was to purchase $250,000 worth. Of this sum, it is averred, he paid down $125,000, promised to pay the remainder in thirty, sixty and ninety days, and took an option on $200,000 worth of stock additional. Hartog, it is set forth, was to put up $150,000 and Murphy $50,000 for working capital.

At this time, the bill asserts, the business was flourishing to such an extent that the prospective profits were estimated at $1,000,000 a year. This sum, it is set forth, would be subject to an excess profits tax of 60 per cent and, in the event of an amendment then contemplated being enacted, to a tax of 80 per cent.

Evasion of Tax Payment Charged

It was to make possible the evasion of the payment of this tax to the government, it is charged, that the first phase of the alleged conspiracy

Wilson Asks Rail Board for Quick Decision

President Acts After Being Told Strike Situation Will Be Much Worse When Awards Are Made

Labor States Its Case

Declares Appeals Have Been Made Repeatedly But No Results Gained

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23. President Wilson has sent a message to the Railroad Labor Board in Chicago urging it to hasten its decision on the wage demands of railroad workers in an effort to check the spread of insurgent strikes, it was learned to-day. The text of the message was withheld.

The President acted after the situation was put before him yesterday by John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Payne conferred again to-day with W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Doak later called at the White House, where, it is understood, he informed Secretary Tumulty that the strike situation is more menacing.

Doak said the cause of unrest among the men and their refusal to work is the delay in adjusting their wages. Requests for increases, he said, have been pending for more than a year.

Board Is Criticized

Doak predicted that if there is not a settlement before the end of the week conditions would be much worse, and said that the only way transportation would be kept normal was for the men to receive substantial pay increases. He characterized as "a rank and hopeless failure" the method of adjusting disputes through the Railroad Labor Board, a tribunal created by the new transportation act, representing the public, workers and employers, but with no mandatory powers.

"The organizations have already had to go to three different boards and none of them would meet the situation," said Doak. "The present board has had the requests of the men for more than two months, and at the time of its formation had already available all the data necessary to make an award, but instead of doing so is apparently wrangling over the same questions which had been passed on by the other boards.

"The board has no reasonable or legitimate excuse for not granting substantial increases in wages to railroad employees, and there can be no escape from the conclusion that the board, now sitting in Chicago, is wholly responsible for the present bad situation.

"The chiefs of the brotherhoods now are considering means to assist in every manner in bringing this situation to a speedy conclusion and start the wheels of transportation, but know full well that these men must first be given substantial increases in pay before such can be accomplished. They hope to have a settlement by the end of the present week. If not, the situation probably will be much worse than at present.

"Appeals have gone up from all parts of the country to the Labor Board to do something, and we desire the public to know that this much heralded and advocated method of adjusting questions of this character, according to the present indication, is a rank and hopeless failure."

Unions Have Been Patient

Secretary of Labor Wilson issued a statement pointing out the need for an early decision from the Labor Board, in which he said:

"It is now more than a year since the railway brotherhoods took up with the railway management the question of increasing wages to meet the cost of living. They have been extremely patient under manifold difficulties, and their officials have displayed a splendid courage and a high appreciation of the public welfare in their efforts to restrain the growing uneasiness of their membership due to the prolonged consideration of their demands without a decision being arrived at.

"It would be a great victory for the workmen and for their official spokesmen if they continued to exercise the same patience and the same courage until the Railway Labor Board has reached a decision, which everybody hopes will be at an early date. The Railway Labor Board has had a big task to perform, yet it can render no better public service in the existing situation than by coming to a speedy determination of the questions at issue before it."

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Tennessee Will Act on Suffrage At Wilson's Plea

Governor Will Comply With President's Request and Call Special Session of the State Legislature

Meet Before Election

"Will Be Real Service to Party to Consider Issue," Says Telegram to Roberts

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 23.—Governor Roberts of Tennessee announced to-night that he would comply with the desire of President Wilson that a special session of the Tennessee Legislature be called to act on the Federal suffrage amendment.

The Legislature will be called to meet, the Governor said, in plenty of time to permit the women of the United States to vote in the November election, provided ratification of the suffrage amendment is completed through favorable action by Tennessee.

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Wilson to-night sent a telegram to Governor A. H. Roberts of Tennessee urging him to call a special session of the state Legislature to consider the proposed suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Following is the telegram:

"It would be a real service to the party and to the nation if it is possible for you under the peculiar provisions of your state constitution, having in mind the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Ohio case, to call a special session of the Legislature of Tennessee to consider the suffrage amendment. Allow me to urge this very earnestly."

The Ohio case, to which the President refers, was the one in which it was held that state laws cannot interfere with the method of amending the Federal Constitution prescribed in the Constitution itself—namely, by action of the state Legislature. The Ohio case involved a referendum on the prohibition amendment.

Tennessee's constitution contains a provision that the people must first vote on proposed constitutional amendments before the Legislature can act. It is held the Ohio decision invalidates this.

Mother Drops Baby To Death From 'L'

Child Thrown Under Cars Killed in Fall to Street; Woman Loses Memory

Mrs. Carmella Queriera, of 3611 Avenue D, Brooklyn, was locked up at the Richmond Hill police station, Queens, last night, charged with homicide in killing her four months' old child, Marie, by throwing her to the tracks from the station of the Fulton Street elevated line at 111th Street, Glen Morris, Queens. She sobbed hysterically in her cell and called for her baby continually.

The station agent informed the police that the woman, with the baby in her arms, had been pacing the platform of the station since 2 p. m. It was 9 p. m. when Charles Schuckman, motorman of an eastbound train, saw a woman step to the edge of the platform as his train thundered in and fling a baby to the tracks. Three cars had rolled over the spot before his brakes stopped the train.

The baby, however, had fallen between the ties to the street, where it struck on its head and was killed. Schuckman identified Mrs. Queriera as the woman who had thrown the baby. She declared that she had no intention of harming the child when she set out from home in the afternoon. She had just taken it for a ride, she said.

She could not tell why she had remained so long on the station platform. There was a "terrible pain" in her head, she said, and she could not remember. She declared that when she stepped to the edge of the platform she did not realize that she still held the baby and could not remember what had happened then.

The police were informed that the woman had shown evidences of nervous strain ever since Marie was born. Her husband, Thomas, is an employee of a gas company. He has two children by a former marriage and another of whom the woman under arrest is the mother.