

SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

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Main Executives Reject Harding's Plan to End Strike; Refuse Flatly to Restore Old Rank to Men Who Quit

Pie Poisoner Sought as Six Die of Arsenic

Death Roll of Lunch Room Victims Growing With 100 Ill and License of Cafe Is Suspended

Baker Held Under Bail as Witness Quit and Part of His Old Dough Was in Pastry; One of Owners Stricken

Two more deaths were added last night to the four caused by arsenic in pie served at the Shelburne Restaurant, 1127 Broadway. Charles Roman, sixty-three years old, a manufacturer, of 1143 Lexington Avenue, died in Mount Sinai Hospital, and Joseph Laubheimer, thirty-eight years old, of 11 West Sixty-sixth Street, died at his home.

Four others died earlier in the day and at least 100 more were affected, many so seriously that they had to have hospital treatment. More deaths are looked for. It has been impossible to obtain a complete list of those suffering from the poisoning because most of them are being treated at their homes.

The four who died yesterday morning are: Hyman Bernstein, thirty-two years old, Warren Avenue, Palisade, N. J.; Lillian Katz, eighteen years old, 1262 Brook Avenue, Bronx; Jacob Weissberg, twenty-five years old, 975 Kew-Forest Avenue, Kew-Forest; Jacob Pfeffer, forty-eight years old, 1981 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Pfeffer was an advertising man, with office at 318 Broadway. He was well known in this city and in Canada as a forceful editorial writer for Jewish newspapers. At one time he was connected with "The Jewish Daily News" and at another period published "The Jewish Weekly," a paper of his own.

He was born in Galicia, Austria, and he was eight years old when his family came to this country. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith and one of the lodges of this organization was named for him.

Banton Holding for Motive District Attorney Banton will summon every employee of the restaurant to appear before him to-day in an attempt to fix the responsibility and to find a motive for placing the poison in the pie served in the restaurant on Monday.

Samuel Drexler, head of the firm which operates the restaurant, is helping the District Attorney in every possible way. Drexler went to the Bronx and to New Jersey yesterday to see if he could identify the dead persons as among those who ate in the restaurant on Monday.

In his opinion, says Salthe, "the arsenic was maliciously put into the pie dough." He also announced that samples of all the food served in the restaurant and the possession of the Health Department, and that these would be analyzed as soon as possible.

The District Attorney's investigation has failed so far to reveal any one whom guilt may be fastened. Mr. Banton thought it possible that poison which contains arsenic or some similar substance might have been mixed with the dough by mistake in place of some of the proper ingredients.

Charles Abramson, a baker, who left the employ of the Shelburne Restaurant on Saturday, was questioned by the District Attorney yesterday. He was held as a material witness and was released in \$100 bail. According to Mr. Banton, he is apparently not to blame.

The examination of witnesses disclosed yesterday that Abramson had been connected with the restaurant for nearly a month, coming into its employ when Louis Mandell, the former baker, died.

As a vacation companion—The Tribune! Just tell your newsdealer you want to see The Tribune every day when you're away this summer—or phone Beckman 3000 and give your vacation address to The Tribune's circulation department.

Doctor-Suicide Bulletins His Sensations as Death Creeps On

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—After having taken enough morphine to insure death Dr. A. J. Herschman, sixty-two years old, formerly Austrian consular agent, exchange broker and physician, attempted during the last hours of his life, Monday night, to write down his thoughts as death approached. The physician took the poison at 5:40 p. m. in his office and was discovered at 9:30 p. m. He died while being removed to the Emergency Hospital.

The statement was found in a pocket of the physician's coat. It explained that he took his life because of ill-health and financial reverses.

Here is the text of Dr. Herschman's farewell note: "Personally, I have been kept too busy on this last day in the effort to straighten out matters without overlooking anything that no time is left for petty thoughts. Besides, many clients interrupted me, keeping me from meditation. I nevertheless wound all up, and at 5:40 p. m. took twelve one-half grain tablets of morphine, which will be sufficient, but which works slowly.

"Now at 6:45 p. m., I feel somewhat drowsy, but far away from eternal sleep. I intend to write of my life up by a draught of cyanide of potassium, the deadliest of all poisons, but am putting it off until the morphine's effect will be more marked and my extreme reluctance to swallow the nasty cyanide be overcome.

"The morphine has put me in a condition of absolute mental painlessness. I am not attempting to review my past life, and do not try to look into the future, as I believe that death is the end, and that there is no hereafter. My thoughts are with my beloved wife, whose love and devotion has rendered me infinitely happy for many years and with my two grandchildren, who unconsciously brought sunshine to me.

"I have taken—would I not know that I have taken—sufficient poison to warrant results, I could not notice it from my condition. Aside from fluttering heart action and contracted eye pupils and moderate drowsiness, I feel no effects. Still I cannot make up my mind to swallow the cyanide and have lit a cigar waiting further increase of drowsiness and hope to be soon able to coax me into the inevitable.

"I am here, yet hesitating to take this cyanide. My thoughts become blurred from the morphine and a sensation of supreme quietude reigns in me. If it were not for my beloved wife, who just phoned, I would go on waiting, but I am afraid of too long a delay because a lapsing into unconsciousness might result in my being saved by medical assistance. Ten more minutes, and then the end by cyanide.

"Queer enough, my only wish is that I had an additional handkerchief so that I could dispose of the surplus perspiration, it being close and my skin clammy from the morphine effects."

News Summary

LOCAL
Railroad heads, balking on restoration of seniority, vote down Harding plan for strike settlement; unions ready to accept; government hints it still has some trumps to play.

Six dead of arsenic in restaurant pie; one hundred ill. Hyman Bernstein on Colgan's charge he asked him to organize Elks for Hearst.

City seeks easement on Grand Central viaduct to relieve auto congestion. Whalen, fearing gas in vehicular tunnels, insists city needs new bridge.

Twelve American girl athletes off for international games in Paris. Seven arrested, 200 gallons of liquor seized, in twenty-one raids. Sixteen hurt, two women go overboard, when steamer Grand Republic and ferry collide in river.

FOREIGN
Great Britain advises her debtors that the London government favors a general cancellation of inter-Allied indebtedness, but that they must pay if the United States insists on collecting \$5,000,000,000 owed by Britain.

Poincare advises Germans they must continue payments on debts due French citizens or France will inflict penalties next Monday. Accepts Lloyd George's invitation to inter-Allied conference in London, August 7.

Harry Boland dies in Dublin of wounds received in resisting capture by Free State forces. Greeks reported planning proclamation of autonomy in Thrace.

DOMESTIC
Breckinridge Long leading Senator James A. Reed by 10,000 for Missouri Democratic Senatorial nomination, on face of early returns. Swanson leading in Virginia and Sutherland in West Virginia.

Two conferences called for settlement of coal strike. Governor McCray of Indiana asks governors to confer on solution. John L. Lewis summons operators and miners to meet at Cleveland.

WASHINGTON
Senator Gooding demands investigation of all Senators' interests in tariff schedules. Silk rates approved despite attempts to lower them.

Harding said to be planning to ask Congress to pass legislation for control of coal industry to prevent future strikes.

SPORTS
Giants lose four in a row to the Pirates; the final game by 10 to 2. Rain halts games with both Yankees and Robins.

Dust Flower wigs Flash Stakes at Saratoga. An unfinished match between Williams and Gobert features the play in the Seabright tennis tourney.

MARKETS AND SHIPS
Cotton up \$9 a bale as United States condition report surprises traders. Stock prices lower under late selling wave.

Prices lower at American Woolen's final showing. 40 Killed on Way to Shrine.

PARIS, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Forty persons were killed and fifty others injured in a collision between two trains of pilgrims to the grotto of Lourdes, one of the world's most famous shrines, early to-day. The collision occurred near Villecomtal. The pilgrims were all from the region of Moulins, in the Department of Allier.

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Harry Boland Dies of Wounds in Hospital
DUBLIN, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Harry J. Boland, former representative of the Sinn Fein in the British States, died to-night in a hospital here of wounds received early Monday morning in the Grand Hotel in Skerries, a fishing village north of Dublin, when he was attempting to evade capture by troops of the National Army.

Free State Bullet Proves Fatal to Former Sinn Fein Envoy in U. S.
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Fight Close In Missouri; Reed Gains

Long's Lead in Early Returns From Country Districts Offset in St. Louis and Kansas City

Alice Robertson Is Ahead in Oklahoma Swanson Easy Winner in Virginia; Sutherland in Front in West Virginia

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—Incomplete and scattered returns from all parts of Missouri in to-day's primary indicated an extremely close race for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, in which chief interest centered between Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State under Woodrow Wilson, and Senator James A. Reed, who sought re-nomination.

The early reports gave Mr. Long a margin of several thousand votes, estimated as high as 10,000, but it is generally believed that Senator Reed has a slight advantage because of the slowness of the counts in Kansas City and St. Louis, which are his recognized strongholds.

Close Result Is Predicted
Predictions were made freely to-night that the final returns would show candidates for the Senatorial nomination within 10,000 votes of each other, for Long has been steadily piling up votes from the rural precincts that offset the heavy gains made by Reed in the two principal cities. In smaller cities the race has been a neck-and-neck.

Long will have a lead of more than 35,000 in the rural areas, early reports indicated. But the cities gave marked preference to Reed. In St. Louis, his home town, he gained an estimated lead of more than 15,000, and St. Louis gave him a margin of at least 20,000.

Reed Followers Celebrate
The followers of Reed were so sure of their candidate's success that they began holding informal celebrations late to-night, insisting that the vote had shown plainly a rebuke for Woodrow Wilson, who has condemned Reed as "a traitor" and urged the nomination of Long.

Definite returns had been received from 550 out of the 3,848 precincts in the state at 10 o'clock to-night. At that hour Senator Reed was still running more than 5,000 votes behind Mr. Long and the bulk of the precincts yet to report were in rural communities that have generally been conceded to Long.

In the six-sided race for the Republican Senatorial nomination R. R. Brewster, of Kansas City, who has had backing of Governor Hyde and the "Old Guard" element, is leading the field by a large margin. Unless this lead is cut down by an unexpected spurt by William Sacks, light wine and beer platform took many ballots in the primary that ordinarily would have gone to Reed.

Sisters Live Amid Their Dead Pet Dogs, Enshrined in Home

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—Bodies of nine dogs, laid out in shrouds of torn lace, cloths, blankets and silks and placed in the parlor and bedrooms in the "silent house" on Greenbush Street, were found by firemen who forced an entrance to-day.

This house, where the blinds were raised to-day for the first time in fourteen years, is the home of two sisters and a brother, James Margaret and Charles Melien, all between forty-five and fifty years of age. The house was apparently a dog kennel, and when one of the dogs died the Meliens laid the body on the parlor floor or in a bedroom, and with all doors tightly closed continued to live there. In places in the home hair and bones of animals were found.

Six live dogs, one or two of them dying, were found in a box in the kitchen. A couch nearby showed that some one had slept in the room. Discovery that this strange abode was a morgue for dogs was made when the fire department was called by neighbors. A small flame had started in the basement. Firemen were almost overcome by the atmosphere in the two women and the man have lived for months, perhaps years.

The two sisters were taken to the Emergency Hospital, where an immediate preliminary examination was made, but the women were reticent. Dr. Bradley said after the examination, "The women seemed to have lavished all love on dogs that the average mother lavishes upon her children. It is a case of mother love gone wrong, and finally developing into the morbid situation we have here."

The two sisters were well educated. Jane was graduated from the Milwaukee Normal School in 1885 and taught in Milwaukee schools. The parents of the three were well known in Milwaukee twenty-five years ago. Their father, a German, was a shoemaker, searching the place to-day the police found several thousand dollars' worth of railroad bonds and jewelry.

Chaos Unless Strikes End, Harding View

Administration, Fearful Nation Will Be Plunged Into Unemployment, to Try to Force Early Peace

Both Sides Must Obey Rail Board President Insists Rights of Strikers Be Given; Holds Roads Equally to Blame

By Gilman Parker
The United States government made clear yesterday its position on the strike of railroad shopmen in the most clear-cut and forceful terms brought to bear for many years in connection with an industrial dispute in this country.

Convinced that the prolongation of the strike would bring one of the greatest national industrial disasters in the country's history, coupled as it is with the coal strike, the government believes that every thirty seconds more of the strike will shut down more of the country's industries than at least 100,000 wage earners would be thrown out of employment.

The position that the public welfare is paramount and that, regardless of the merits of the issues, this has become most gravely and seriously jeopardized, the government now insists that the strike shall be settled upon the following basis, which it has evolved as the result of careful consideration given every phase of the situation:

(1) That the government will accept the position that the public welfare is paramount and that, regardless of the merits of the issues, this has become most gravely and seriously jeopardized, the government now insists that the strike shall be settled upon the following basis, which it has evolved as the result of careful consideration given every phase of the situation:

(2) That the government will accept the position that the public welfare is paramount and that, regardless of the merits of the issues, this has become most gravely and seriously jeopardized, the government now insists that the strike shall be settled upon the following basis, which it has evolved as the result of careful consideration given every phase of the situation:

(3) That it is impossible to agree to the first sentence of the third proposal of the President, the whole of which reads as follows: "That the government will accept the position that the public welfare is paramount and that, regardless of the merits of the issues, this has become most gravely and seriously jeopardized, the government now insists that the strike shall be settled upon the following basis, which it has evolved as the result of careful consideration given every phase of the situation."

The railroad executives and managers agree entirely with the President's statement in his letter that it is "wholly unthinkable that the Railroad Labor Board would be asked to act as an agency of the government in maintaining industrial peace in the railroad service unless employers and workers are both ready to accept the terms of the settlement."

Reply Closes Door to New Negotiations

Carriers Agree to Abide by Labor Board Ruling and Abandon Lawsuits, but With Qualifications

Want Free Hand in Finish Fight Meeting Is Unanimous in Decision; Union Leaders Accept Peace Proposal

Not a voice was raised at the meeting of the Association of Railway Executives here yesterday in favor of accepting President Harding's proposals for the settlement of the shopmen's strike. The Administration plan, which called for the acceptance by both sides of all Labor Board decisions and for a return to a pre-strike status on seniority, was said by one of the three or four executives in closest touch with the situation, to have come as a complete surprise to the roads and by another company head to have left the carriers no alternative but to reject it.

Officers of the striking unions here and in Chicago found the President's proposal acceptable. It was announced at the close of a four-hour meeting in Chicago that acceptance of the plan to-day virtually is assured.

The President's Proposals
Three propositions were made by President Harding: First—That railway managers and workers agree to recognize the validity of all decisions of the Labor Board and put them into effect. Second—That the carriers withdraw all lawsuits resulting from the strike and that the strikers consent to a hearing of the disputes over which the walk-out was called.

Third—That all strikers be taken back with full seniority and other rights, with the understanding that neither side shall discriminate in its attitude toward strikers and men who remained on their jobs.

It was this third provision, which stirred the executives. They rejected it outright. As for the two others, the second was accepted with seemingly no reservations, and the first with such reservations that its qualified approval probably will be construed as a rejection in union circles. The vote on all the proposals was 205 to 2. The carriers voted against the plan because the opposition sought even a stronger stand against the Harding proposals.

Executive stipulated that the carriers were to retain the right to take court action challenging the jurisdiction of the Labor Board on the issue upon which it is passing, and in which the carriers have flouted the authority of that body have been cases of this kind the shopmen are expected to feel that they have gained little in obtaining the promise of the carriers to take no other action to evade accepting the board's rulings. The outstanding example of this procedure on the part of the roads is that the Pennsylvania in obtaining an injunction to restrain the board from publishing its censures on the road's course in the election of officers for its company union.

President Harding, paying particular attention to establishing the unchallenged authority of the Labor Board, devoted one sentence in his letter to the rail heads to pointing out that the plan would restore "the normal operations in transportation for which the country is calling," and then plunged straight into the question of establishing "definitely the full recognition of the board by all parties concerned."

Board Must Be Supreme
"It is wholly unthinkable," he wrote, "that the Railroad Labor Board can be held as a useful agency of the government in maintaining industrial peace in the railway service unless employers and workers are both prompt and unquestioning in their acceptance of its decisions. I think it more desirable than I know how to express to have established the unchallenged supremacy of the board, because we must do those things which are necessary to bring about the recognition of suitable authority to decide and end such disputes as menace the continuity of transportation." With these views the executives concurred.

In the opening paragraph of his letter the President spoke of "the terms of agreement, as I understand them, upon which the railway managers and workers are to agree, preliminary to calling off the existing strike." In the last paragraph he authorized T. De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the association, to present to the members the situation as he had outlined it, and to convey to them his deep conviction "that this dispute must be brought to an early termination. He closed by saying that "if there is any room for the managers cannot accept they will be obligated to open direct negotiations or assume full responsibility for the situation."

Mr. Cuyler, according to those who attended the meeting, saw fit to say nothing and the managers to reject the government's plan. After the reply had been sent the general attitude of the executives appeared to be that they wanted only a free hand, and the heads of the roads which have most strongly opposed giving in showed by their faces that they were jubilant over the

Harding's Letter Urging Acceptance Tells Roads Prompt Peace Is Vital

Following is President Harding's letter to Chairman Cuyler, of the Association of Railway Executives:
My Dear Mr. Cuyler: I am writing to convey to you the terms of agreement, as I understand them, upon which the railway managers and workers are to agree, preliminary to calling off the existing strike.

First—Railway managers and workers are to agree to recognize the validity of all decisions of the Railroad Labor Board and to faithfully carry out such decisions as contemplated by the law.

Second—The carriers will withdraw all lawsuits growing out of the strike, and Railroad Labor Board decisions which have been involved in the strike may be taken, in the exercise of recognized rights by

either party, to the Railroad Labor Board for rehearing. Third—All employees now on strike are to be returned to work to their former positions with seniority and other rights unimpaired. The representatives of the carriers and the representatives of the organizations especially agree that there will be no discrimination by either party against the employees who did or did not strike.

In view of the things said in our personal interview, it is hardly necessary for me to emphasize my belief in the wisdom of the railway managers accepting this compromise in order to bring the strike to an end. I have made a very full appraisal of the situation.

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