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

them are being treated at thei

The four who died yesterday morn-

The four who died yesterday morning are:
Hyman Bernstein, thirty-two years old, Warren Avenue, Palisade, N. J.
Lillian Getz, eighteen years old, 1262
Brook Avenue, Bronx.
Ida Weissburg, twenty-five years old, 976 Keliey Street, Bronx.
Jacob Pfeffer, forty-eight years old, 1981 Eightieth Street, Brooklyn.
Mr. Pfeffer was an advertising man, with offices at 318 Broadway. He was well known among Jews in this country and 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 horn in Galicia Austria and

eight years ago. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order Brith Abraham and one of the lodges of this organization was named for

Banton Holding for Motive ppear before him to-day in an at-pt to fix the responsibility and to a motive for placing the poison in pie served in the restaurant on possible way. Drexler went to the Bronx and to New Jersey yesterday to see if he could identify the dead persee if he could identify the dead persent 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 this connection Mr. Banton declared that it might be difficult to establish legally the fact that those who died did actually dine in the restaurant, and therefore, he said, he wished that all those who ate there on Monday would communicate with him, as they might be helpful on this point.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was called yesterday afternoon by Acting Health Commissioner Monaphan, at which Drexler and his attorney, Harry H. Oshrim, were present. As a result of this meeting, the license issued to the Shelbourne Restaurant was revoked pending the investigation by the District Attorney's office, the revocation to take effect immediately.

investigation by the District Attorney's office, the revocation to take effect immediately. After the meeting, Ole Salthe, chief of the Bureau of Food and Drugs of the Health Department, said that chemists of the department had made an analysis of a sample of the pic crust taken from the restaurant and found that it contained arsenic in considerable quantity. All the inin considerable quantity. All the ingredients which were used in the making of pie dough were analyzed and found to be pure.

"Malicious," Says Salthe

"Manicious," Says Saithe
"In my opinion," said Mr. Saithe,
"the arsenic was maliciously put into
the pie dough." He also announced
that samples of all the food served in
the restaurant were in 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 on whom guilt may be fastened. Mr. Banton thought it possible rat poison (which contains arsenie) 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 Shelbourne Restaurant on Saturday, was questioned by the District Attorney's office. Later he was held as a material witness and was released in \$100 bail. According to Mr. Banton, he is apparently not to blame. The District Attorney's investigation

The examination of witnesses dis-closed yesterday that Abramson had been connected with the restaurant for three months, coming into its employ when Louis Mandell, the former baker, (Continued on page six)

### 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 Beekman 3000 and give your vacation address to The Tribune's circulation department.

# Pie Poisoner Doctor-Suicide Bulletins His Sought as Six Sensations as Death Creeps On

Die of Arsenic

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—After having taken enough morphine to insure death Dr. A. J. Herschman, sixty-two Death Roll of Lunch
Room Victims Growing
With 100 Ill and License of Cafe Is Suspended

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. He died while being removed to me.

tral viaduet to relieve auto conges-

for international games in Paris. Seven arrested, 200 gallons of liquor seized, in twenty-one raids.

and ferry collide in river.

Sixteen hurt, two women go overboard, when steamer Grand Republic

Great Britain advises her debtors

that the London government favors

lecting \$5,000,000,000 owed by Brit

Poincare advises Germans they must continue payments on debts due French citizens or France will inflict penalties next Monday. Ac-

cepts Lloyd George's invitation to inter-Allied conference in London,

Harry Boland dies in Dublin of wounds received in resisting capture

Greeks reported planning proclamation of autonomy in Thrace.

DOMESTIC

souri 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 Mc-Cray of Indiana asks governors to

confer on solution. John L. Lewis

sumons operators and miners to meet

WASHINGTON

gation of all Senators' interests in

tariff schedules. Silk rates approved

SPORTS

Giants lose four in a row to the Pirates, the final game by 10 to 2.

Rain halts games with both

Dust Flower wips Flash Stakes at

An unfinished match between Williams and Gobert features the play in the Seabright tennis tourney.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

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.

Yankees and Robins.

Senator Gooding demands investi-

Breckinridge Long leading Senator James A. Reed by 10,000 for Mis-

by Free State forces.

Whalen, fearing gas in vehicular tunnels, insists city needs new

Baker Held Under
Bail as Witness

Ouit 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 arsent in pie served at the Shelburn Restaurant, 1127 Broadway. Charles Roman, sixty-three years old, a manufacturer, of 1143 Lexington Avenue, died in Mount Sinai Hospital, and Joseph Laubhelmer, thirty-eight years old, of 11 West Sixty-fifth Street, died at his home.

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 died while being removed to the Emergency Hospital.

The died while being removed to the Emergency Hospital.

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

Here is the text of Dr. Herschman's framewell note:

"Fersonally, I have been kept too that eight to the four caused by arsent in pie served at the Shelburn Restaurant, 1127 Broadway. Charles Roman, sixty-three years old, a manufacturer, of 1143 Lexington Avenue, died in Mount Sinai Hospital, and Joseph Laubhelmer, thirty-eight years old, of 11 West Sixty-fifth Street, died at his home.

Four others died earlier in the day and at least 100 more were affected,

## **Britain Advises News Summary** Railroad heads, balking on restora

ion of seniority, vote down Harding plan for strike settlement; unions ready to accept; government hints it still has some trumps to play. pie; one hundred ill. Hylan mum on Colgan's charge he

asked him to organize Elks for City seeks easement on Grand Cen-

cellation of inter-Allied indebtedness in one sweeping transaction, it must demand payment of the sums due the British Treasury unless Great Britain's creditors in turn agree to a w!pa general cancellation of inter-Allied indebtedness, but that they must pay

ain's creditors in turn agree to a wiping out of war obligations.

Briefly, the policy advocated is that
it would be unjust to the British taxpayer to ask him to forgive Allied
war debts while at the same time have
war equired to shoulder the indebtedness to America.

Although the note that the same time have
was required to shoulder the indebtedness to America.

Although the note that the same time have
tended primarily for consumption in
the United States,

Although the note places on formal record, on
the eve of the coming conference hetween Premiers Poincer and Lloyd
George with representatives of Italy
and Beigium in London, the British
government views on the question of
inter-Allied indebtedness and reparations.

Plea for Cancellation

The note constitutes a strong plea
for international settlement of debts
and reparations on the basis of a general cancellation of inter-Allied indebtedness and reparations on the basis of agencrace and called one of the company to the content of the conten

No Choice in Matter

No Choice in Matter
The note in its preamble explains that there has been no formal discussion between the French and British governments and that the British government is not anxious to raise the discussion, but that recent events leave little choice in the matter.

Outlining the various inter-Allied debts the note says that no international discussion has yet occurred on "the unexampled situation partially disclosed by these figures," and says it the British government hitherto silently has abstained from making any demands upon its allies for repayment

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

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1 .- Incomplete and

Alies War Debt
Must Be Paid

St. Louis, which are his strongholds.

Close Result is Predicted

Predictions were made freely tonight that the final returns would show the two 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 effect the heavy gains made by Reed in the two principal cities. In smaller cities the race has been 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 Senator Reed Kansas City, his home town, gave him an estimated lead of more than 16,000 and St. Louis gave him a margin of at least 20,000.

Early to-night Reed followers were licest payed as the result of careful consideration given every phase of the victors of the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board, in the result of careful consideration given every phase of the sides of the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board, in the result of careful consideration given every phase of the regions of the sides of the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board, in the result of careful consideration given every phase of the regions of the sides of the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board, in the result of careful consideration given every phase of the regions of the sides of the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board, in the result of careful consideration given every phase of the regions of the sides of the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board, in the result of careful consideration given every phase of the sides of the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board, in the result of careful consideration given every phase of the result of careful consideration given every phase of the sides of the decisions of the United States Railroad Labor Board, in the result of careful consideration given every phase of the result of careful consideration given every phase of the result of

Her Friends to Settle
LONDON, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press).—The British Foreign Office made public to-night the text of a note sent to-day to France, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania, Portugal and Greece, advising them that although the London government favors a general can-

Reed Followers Celebrate

# Fight Close Chaos Unless Text of Roads' Decision In Missouri; Strikes End, Reed Gains Harding View

Long's Lead in Early 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 scattered returns from all parts of clear yesterday its position on the Missouri in to-day's primary indicated strike of railroad shopmen in the most an extremely close race for the Demo- clear-cut and forceful terms brought cratic Senatorial nomination, in which to bear for many years in connection

Convinced that the prolongation Senator James A. Reed, who sought re- the strike would bring one of the greatest national industrial disasters in the The early reports gave Mr. Long a country's history, coupled as it is with nargin of several thousand votes, esti- the coal strike, the government bemated as high as 10,000, but it is gen-erally believed that Senator Reed has a slight advantage because of the slow-ness of the counts in Kansas City and

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1.—Claude A.
Swanson, United States Senator from
Virginia, will serve another term as
the result of to-day's election. Piling
(Continued on page four)

Inquiries by the government have developed that the roads, considered generally, have employed strikebreakers numbering about 25 per cent of their normal shop forces since the strke began. The roads say that, with

# On Proposals of Harding Following is the text of the reply of the Association of Railway

Executives to President Harding's strike settlement proposal:

workmen are to agree to recognize the validity of all decisions of the Railroad Labor Board, and to faith-

the validity of all decisions of the Railroad Labor Board, and to faithfully carry out such decisions as contemplated by the law"—

With the understanding that this snot intended to preclude any party to a controversy from proceeding by legal action to question the validity of any order of the board on the ground that jurisdiction and authority to make the order was not conferred by the statutes creating the board and defining its authority.

(2) That we accept the second proposal of the President, reading as follows:

"Second. That carriers will withdraw all lawsuits growing out of the strike, and Ralroad 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"—

With the understanding that the strike is first called off, and the representatives of the strikers against violence in any form against the men now at work and the strikers against violence in any form against the men now at work and the property of the carriers, since otherwise it would be impossible to consider the dismissal of injunctions and other legal measures necessary to protect such persons and property from the violence and intimidation of the character resorted to in many localities since the strike was called.

Reject Seniority Proposal Without Qualification

Reject Seniority Proposal Without Qualification

(3) That it is impossible to agree to the first sentence of the third pro-posal of the President, the whole of

posal of the President, the whole of which reads as follows.
"Third—All emplioyees now on strike to be returned to work and 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."

The railroad executives and managers agree entirely with the Presi-

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 can be made a useful agency of the government in maintaining industrial peace in the railway service unless employers and workers are both fromgt. I dunquestioning in their acceptance of its decisions. I think it is more desirable than I know how to express to have established the unchallenged authority of the Railroad Labor Board, because we must do those things which cause 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."

Flouted Rail Board

By this language the President has expressed with great force and clear-ness the policy which we advocate. ness the policy which we advocate. But the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board were flouted and defield by the six organizations compris-ing the Federated Shop Crafts; the strike was called to take effect July 1, 1922, and even the summons of the on the summons of the board to appear with the railroad executives before the Labor Board, after the strike was called and before it took effect, was contemptuously ignored by the leaders of the strikers, who refused to attend the hearing. Thereupon it became the plain duty of the railroads actively and vicerously to undertake to unplain duty of the railroads actively and vigorously to undertake to uphold the orderly processes for the adjustment of industrial disputes contemplated by the statute creating the Labor Board, and represented by the decisions of that board against which the strike in question was directed, and at the same time continue to the best of their ability to discharge their duty to the public as

rected, and at the same time continue to the best of their ability to discharge their duty to the public as common carriers.

Many men in the service refused to join the strike, and in so doing were assured of the seniority rights accruing to them and of the permanence of their positions. On some important lines 50 per cent or more refused to join the strike. To these old loyal employees have been added thousands of new men who were employed and could be secured only upon a definite promise that their services would be retained, regardless of the settlement of the strike, with all the rights appertaining to such employment, including that of seniority under the working rules and regulations approved by the Railroad Labor Board. We especially point out that a refusal to the old men who remained in the service and to the new ment who accepted service of the rights of seniority incident to their employment would have just the opposite effect to that de-sired by the President, and would most seriously discredit the Labor Board. The board itself prescribed the rules of seniority under which the men referred to have secured their seniority rights, and the rail-road companies have neither the legal

nor moral right to deprive these men of those rights. By public utterances since the strike began the board has recognized and emphasized these rights, and to deny them now would, instead of upholding the authority of the Labor Board, overthrow its rules and discredit its authority.

The chairman of the Labor Board at the time the strike was called made the following public statement:

"Upon one question the striking employees should not be deceived. Their leader has said that the strikers are no longer employees of the railways, and they have thus automatically abandoned all the rights they possess under their agreements and under the decisions of the board, including their seniority. This is not the board's action. It is their own.

"Many carriars are giving their

own.

"Many carriers are giving their former employees the opportunity to re-enter the service within a limited time. It must be understood now that men who remained in the service and those who are now entering it will have rights of seniority that the board could not ignore." Hooper's Statement on Seniority Rule Recalled

Seniority Rule Recalled

The chairman of the board's statement that "this is an individual utterance, but it expresses, in substance, the sentiment of a large majority of the members of the Railroad Labor Board" was justified by formal action of the board taken in its resolution of July 3, 1922, which stated among other things as follows:

"Be it further resolved, That the employees remaining in the service and the new ones entering same, be accorded the application and benefit of the outstanding wage and rule decisions of the Railroad Labor Board, until they are amended or modified by agreements with said employees, arrived at in conformity with the transportation act, or by decision of this board, and

"Be it further resolved, That, if it be assumed that the employees who leave the service of the carrier because of their dissatisfaction with any decisions of the Labor Board are within their rights in so doing, it must likewise be conceded that the men who remain in the service and those who enter it anew are within their rights in accepting such employment, that they are not strike-

those who enter it anew are within their rights in accepting such employment, that they are not strike-breakers seeking to impose the arbitrary will of an employer on employees; that they have the moral as well as the legal right to engage in such service of the American politic to avoid interruption of indispensable railway transportation, and that they are entitled to the protection of every department and branch of the government, state and national."

Insist Proposal Works Insist Proposal Works Injustice to New Men

It must be understood that any proposal that employees now on strike shall be permitted to return to the service, without impairment of their seniority, is merely another way of suggesting that those men who took employment in this crisis in good faith valuing on the way of suggesting that those men who took employment in this crisis in good faith, relying on the promises of the railroads to protect them in their positions, these promises being justified by the authoritative utterances of the Labor Board, and thus have made possible the continued operation of the railroads, shall now be sacrificed in favor of men now on strike, who not only brought about the crisis, but, by their own action and declaration are no longer employees of the railways, under the employees of the railways, under the jurisdiction of the United States Railroad Labor Board, or subject to the application of the transportation In addition to the necessity of up-

In addition to the necessity of upholding the Labor Board, and maintaining the pledges made by the railroads to the men now at work, there is the practical effect on the supervisory officers of a violation of the pledges they were authorized to make. Their discouragement and demoralization would be far more disastrous than this or any other strike. Much harm has already been done by repeated publication of rumors in recent days that the loyal men and the new men are to be sacrificed to the strikers. This has discouraged new men from accepting employment in as great numbers as employment in as great numbers as would come forward if certain that the pledges given would be fulfilled. Such published rumors only delay the complete collapse of the strike. Refuse Settlement Unless Loyal Workers Are Shielded

I loyal Workers Are Shielded

In view of the above, it is submitted that the striking former employees cannot be given preference to employee a present in the service, without doing violence to every principle of right and justice involved in this matter and without the grossest breach of faith on the part of the railroads to the men at present in their service. Under these circumstances, it becomes apparent that the railroads cannot consider any settlement of the present strike which does not provide protection in their present employment, both to the loyal employees who remained in the service and to the new employees entering it.

# Door to New Negotiations Carriers Agree to Abide by Labor Board Ruling and Abandon Lawsuits,

Reply Closes

but With Qualifications Want Free Hand

In Finish Fight

### Meeting Is Unanimous in Decision; Union Leaders Accept Peace Proposal

seeting 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 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 re

Officers of the striking unions here and in Chicago found the President's nounced at the close of a four-hour meeting in Chicago that acceptance of the plan to-day virtually is as-

The President's Proposals Three propositions were made by President Harding:

President Harding:
First—That railway managers and workmen 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 both sides consent to a rehearing 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

It was this third provision which stirred the executives. They rejected it outright. As for the two others, the second was accepted with seemingly technical modifications, and the first strued as a rejection in union circles. The vote on all the proposals was 265 to 2. This was in effect a unanimous vote because the opposition sought even a stronger stand against the Harding proposals.

The executives stipulated that the companies were to retain the libert to

companies were to retain the liberty to take court action challenging the jurisdiction of the Labor Board on the issue upon which it is passing, and in-as much os most of the 104 instances in which the strike leaders charge that the carriers have flouted the author-ity of that body nave been cases of this kind the shopmen are expected to feel that they have gained little in ob-taining the promise of the reads to taining the promise of the roads to take no other action to evade accept-ing the board's rulings. The outstanding example of this procedure on the part of the roads is that of the Pennsylvania in obtaining an injunction to restrain the board from publishing its censure on the road's course in the election of officers for its company unions.

election of officers for its company unions.

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 his 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

Board Must Be Supreme "It is wholly unthinkable," he wrote, "that the Railroad Labor Board can be made 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, berienged supremacy of the board, be-cause we must do those things which are necessary to bring about the recog-nition of suitable authority to decide and end such disputes as menace the continuity of transportation." With these views the executives concurred

these views the executives concurred thoroxyhly.

In the opening paragraph of his letter the Fresident spoke of "the terms of agreement, as I understand them, upon which the railway managers and the shopmen 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 in the White House conferences, 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 good reason why 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

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

# Sisters Live Amid Their Dead Pet Dogs, Enshrined in Home

demands upon its allies for repayment in the parlor and bedrooms in the of interest on capital it is not because the government underrates the evils were found by firemen who forced an

MARKETS AND SHIPS
Cotton up \$5 a bale as United States condition report surprises traders.
Stock prices lower under late selling wave.
Prices lower at American Woolen's final showing.

Harry Boland Dies of Wounds in Hospital to Former Sinn Fcin Entwo first showing.

Free State Bullet Proves Fatal to Former Sinn Fcin Entwo fits the world show of Lourdes, blankets and sliks and placed the two women and the man have lived the world sillent house on Greenbush Street."

The two sisters were taken to the "sillent house on Greenbush Street."

Wounds in Hospital This house, where the blinds were raised to-day for the first time in four-teen years, is the home of two sisters and a brother, Jane, Margaret and Charles Mellen, all between forty-five and fifty years of age. The house of five years of age. The house of the dogs died the Mellens laid the world 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.

Allier.

In the paller and bedrooms in the exclant to the condition to the sillent house on Greenbush Street."

The two sisters were taken to the "silent house of two day.

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The two sisters were taken to the silent house on Greenbush Street."

The two sisters were tak

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 Grenbuck Visited".

### 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:

to convey to you the terms of agreement, as I understand them, upon which the railway managers and united shoperaft workers are to agree preliminary to calling off the

First — Railway managers and workmen 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 law suits 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 to be returned to work and 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

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 ap(Centiumed as max nee)

My Dear Mr. Cuyler: I am writing

existing strike. First - Railway managers and