

# WEATHER.

(U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast.)  
Showers tonight and tomorrow with  
clouds, light to moderate rain.  
Temperatures: Highest, 62, at 12 m.;  
lowest, 54, at 5 a. m. today.  
Full report on Page 7.

Closing N. Y. Stocks and Bonds, Page 30

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1925.—SIXTY-TWO PAGES.

# "From Press to Home"

The Star's carrier system covers  
every city block and the regular  
edition is delivered to Washington homes  
as fast as the papers are printed.

Yesterday's Circulation, 96,338

(P) Means Associated Press. TWO CENTS.

## U. S. OFFERS 5-YEAR PACT AND ARLEY IN 1930; FRENCH PLAN, REJECTED

"It's All Over," Says  
Caillaux to One  
of Colleagues.

DEPARTURE PLANS  
REMAIN UNCHANGED

Hope of Agreement Still  
Is Held for Meeting  
This Afternoon.

Flatly rejecting the latest French  
proposal to refund their four-billion-  
dollar debt, the American Debt Com-  
mission today made a counterproposal  
understood in well informed circles to  
be entirely different from anything  
yet considered; a tentative five-year  
plan to be reopened at the end of that  
period.

The American plan was said in un-  
official circles to have asked the  
French to pay \$40,000,000 a year for  
five years. At the end of this five-year  
time, the American proposal would  
provide for reopening the entire ques-  
tion of funding the French debt.

French Foreign Minister Caillaux  
received rejection of his latest offer  
and the new American counterproposal  
in a brief session of less than 10  
minutes today in the Hamilton Hotel for a session  
with his commission.

Said It's All Over.  
In a serious mood, he was known  
to have placed his arm about one  
of his close associates and said: "Well,  
my boy, it's all over."

The French were blue this after-  
noon, without mistake. The French  
liver Caillaux said in New York  
today, carrying Caillaux  
back to Paris. No one could predict  
shortly after noon today whether ne-  
gotiations would be resumed.

The American proposal was made,  
it was understood, as a last resort  
in order to give the visiting com-  
mission an entirely fresh matter to  
consider, and with a view to allowing  
them the opportunity of postponing  
for five years the funding of all their  
debt.

In five years, it is believed the  
Americans feel France will be better  
prepared to estimate accurately her  
future capacity to pay. In that time  
it was pointed out today by those  
close to the situation it will be known  
better than now, how well the Dawes  
plan will work, in accordance with  
her reparation payments from Ger-  
many. It is known that the uncer-  
tainty surrounding future payments  
from Germany is a large factor in the  
French hesitancy to go further in  
their offer.

No Hopeful Signs.  
There is also the pending ques-  
tion of a security pact among Euro-  
pean powers which is being discussed  
and in a more definite state at  
the end of a five-year period. Some  
hope was expressed in unofficial  
American circles that this was a  
factor which might be considered  
entirely different American offer as a  
basis for further consideration. From the French,  
however, today there were no  
hopeful signs. No French  
opinion would hazard a guess as to  
the outcome.

Following the emphatic denial at the  
White House that any settlement had  
been reached, negotiations continued  
this morning. In fact, there was  
between the two commissions was set  
for 3 o'clock this afternoon, when an  
answer by the French is expected.

The French offer, which was  
presented by French Finance Minister  
Caillaux yesterday at a joint meeting  
of French and American subcom-  
mittees of the two commissions. M. Cai-  
llaux had offered to pay \$100,000,000  
for the first five years, \$60,000,000  
for the next seven years and an average  
annual payment over the amortization  
period of 52 years not more than  
\$100,000,000. The French also de-  
manded a safeguard or security clause.

Whole Plan Rejected.  
This whole proposition of the  
French, it was explained, was rejected  
as unacceptable by the American com-  
mission. This security clause had been  
emphasized as practically a vital fac-  
tor in any agreement which the  
French would accept.

The nature of the American counter-  
proposal was not revealed, but it was  
understood to embody something of an  
entirely different nature from the line  
of negotiations previously fol-  
lowed. One indication was that the  
American offer might be considered  
complete change. What this meant,  
however, was not made clear.

It was emphasized, however, that  
following the conference with Presi-  
dent Coolidge, the French commis-  
sioners had found the whole French  
proposal unacceptable, including the  
security clause.

Finance Minister Caillaux, so far as  
the Americans know, has not altered  
his determination to leave Washington  
tomorrow morning to embark for  
France from New York on the French  
line ship France. This approach  
yesterday noon have been well-  
known.

There was no one who could safely  
predict today whether an agreement  
(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

**BREAD PRICES SLASHED.**  
CHICAGO, October 1 (P).—The  
price of bread at dealers,  
was slashed approximately 20 per cent  
today by the Ward Baking Co. of Chi-  
cago, supplying about 98 per cent of  
the retailers here.

The cuts enabled dealers to sell the  
large loaves for 12½ instead of 15  
cents and the one-pound loaves for 8½  
instead of 10.

**TRAIN RECORD CLAIMED.**  
SEATTLE, Wash., October 1 (P).—  
Engine No. 2517 of the Great North-  
ern Railway pulled into Seattle yester-  
day 110 hours from the time it  
left here for St. Paul, establishing  
what is claimed as a world long-dis-  
tance record. Twenty-four engineers  
and twenty-four firemen were on  
the trip, which covered 2,600 miles.

**How Debt Parley  
Stands at Present**

France's latest proposal, looking  
for payment totaling \$6,220,000,  
over a period of 68  
years, is rejected by the Ameri-  
can commissioners, who main-  
tain a solid front.

United States makes a coun-  
terproposal today. It is be-  
lieved to be settlement for five  
years, with a new funding ar-  
rangement made then.

The French and American  
commissions met at 3 p. m. to-  
day for further conference, when  
an answer on the Ameri-  
can offer of settlement is ex-  
pected.

M. Caillaux, head of the  
French debt commission, is still  
determined to sell the French  
liver, France.

The so-called security clause,  
included upon by the French  
commissioners, by which France  
would be permitted to halt pay-  
ments and see another re-  
vision of her resources, proved in-  
adequate to comply with the  
settlement, is refused by the  
Americans.

Formed of Coolidge fully is in-  
formed of settlement by the  
American subcommittee, and  
concurs with the decision.

**FRENCH IN ERROR  
IN TELLING OF PACT**

**Drew Wrong Conclusion  
From Remark of Mellon.**

**Believed Offer Accepted.**

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.  
The misunderstanding in the press  
reports which this morning pre-  
maturely announced an agreement  
between French and American com-  
missions is easily explained. When the  
subcommittee consisting of Sec-  
retary Mellon, Secretary Hoover and  
Senator Smoot met with a subcom-  
mittee composed of M. Caillaux and  
two members of the French mission  
yesterday the Americans asked that  
the French put their latest proposal  
in writing. Everything prior thereto  
had been oral. M. Caillaux reached  
for a paper and pen and wrote  
out in longhand the detailed offer  
and signed it. There had been some  
suggestion that M. Caillaux had  
really come to make a settlement but  
simply to make a gesture. His ac-  
tion in promptly signing an offer re-  
moved all such impressions at once.

**Agrees to Submit Offer.**  
Secretary Mellon took the offer and  
said:

"I cannot say whether this will be  
accepted. I will agree to submit it  
to the full membership of the Ameri-  
can Commission."

The French, however, jumped to  
the conclusion that this was a final  
and complete statement, and when the  
subcommittee joined other members of  
the French mission, the French mis-  
sion explained that the Americans  
had agreed to the French proposal in  
subcommittee. Accordingly the in-  
formation had been reached. The French  
spokesman to the press. Several  
American correspondents, knowing  
Secretary Mellon, Secretary Hoover  
and Senator Smoot, had been in the  
American commission, promptly in-  
ferred that if the French  
proposal had been reached, the settle-  
ment had been reached. The state-  
ment issued at the White House was  
designed to deny such reports. At  
the time the French mission issued  
the American commission had not  
even met to receive the French pro-  
posal. Informally, of course, Mr.  
Coolidge had been apprised of its con-  
tents.

**Proposal Is Unacceptable.**  
The French proposal is indeed un-  
acceptable. It provides for a pay-  
ment of an annual average of \$40,-  
000,000 for five years and \$60,000,000  
for seven years thereafter, making a  
total of \$200,000,000, and then the  
annual payments would average  
\$100,000,000 for 56 years. The French  
arrived at this figure in the follow-  
ing manner: They figured that the  
total of \$100,000,000 per year for the  
first five years would have paid five  
times \$40,000,000 and seven times  
\$60,000,000, or a total of \$200,000,000,  
which when subtracted from the \$200,-  
000,000 due in 12 years would leave  
\$50,000,000 to be deferred. The French  
then suggested that this \$50,000,000  
be paid after the 12-year period had  
ended, namely in six years there-  
after the payments averaging  
\$8,333,333 per year. But the  
Americans feel that any sum pos-  
tponed as long as that would not be  
worth much in present-day values.

**Too Distant Maturity.**  
Any security which has such a far-  
off maturity date and bears no inter-  
est would not have much market  
value. At the end of 62 years, a  
dollar at the end of 62 years is  
worth about 3 cents in present-day  
value, so the \$50,000,000 would really  
be worth much more than \$17,-  
000,000 in actual dollars today.

What the American commission  
wants is that the payments be so  
(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

**How Drunk Is Drunk? Is a Question  
Puzzling British Police Surgeons**

By the Associated Press.  
LONDON, October 1 (P).—A common  
standard for determining inebriety  
has been ineffectually sought for by  
British police surgeons for many years  
to reach an agreement they have de-  
cided to make a detailed report to the home  
secretary as to their ideas of fair  
tests to determine drunkenness. Dr.  
E. Rowland Fothergill in the British  
Medical Journal says the time has ar-  
rived to drop the use of the words  
"drunk" and "drunkenness."

"Are they not?" asks Dr. Fothergill.  
"Complex of two conflicting ideas,  
which, in interpretation by the police  
and the doctors, lead to different con-  
clusions and possibly to the unedu-  
cated spectacle of doctors differing in  
public courts?"

"Many highly placed personages  
after a banquet are suffering from  
an excess of alcohol, and yet is  
capable of performing his immediate  
duties of walking home, although he  
could not have managed a motor car."

**Reports of Rifts in  
American Body  
Unfounded.**

**SMOOT AND MELLON  
ISSUE STATEMENT**

**Meeting at White House  
Not to Ask Coolidge  
Approval.**

Emphatic denial was made at the  
White House today of public reports  
to the effect that an agreement had  
been reached for the settlement of the  
French debt to the United States.  
At the same time denial also was  
made of discord and division among  
the members of the American debt  
commission.

This statement, although brief, was  
in language unmistakably plain, and  
while it was dictated by Secretary of  
the Treasury Mellon, head of the  
American commission, and Senator  
Reed Smoot of Utah, a member of  
the commission, the statement is  
known to have had the approval of  
President Coolidge. Its issuance fol-  
lowed a conference between President  
Coolidge and the four members of the  
subcommittee of the American com-  
mission who had been handling the  
settlement terms with M. Caillaux and  
his experts since the negotiations were  
opened here several days ago. The  
other two members of the subcom-  
mittee, Secretary Hoover and Rep-  
resentative Crisp of Georgia.

**Full Statement.**  
The statement, in full, follows:  
"The representation in the press on  
the supposed authority of a member  
of the French commission that agree-  
ment had been reached and purporting  
to give the terms is entirely incorrect.  
Such a statement obviously did not  
come from M. Caillaux, because be-  
fore the adjournment of the subcom-  
mittee last evening the French mem-  
bers were informed by the American  
members that their proposals were  
not likely to be accepted."

"There has been no difference of  
opinion whatever among the American  
commission. The visit to the Presi-  
dent this morning is to inform him  
of the position of the negotiations.  
No proposal has been made accepta-  
ble to the American commission and  
none has been submitted to the Presi-  
dent for his approval or disapproval."

When the subcommittee had con-  
cluded its more than a half hour's talk  
with President Coolidge and had made  
binding the French source, it immedi-  
ately went into session at the Treasury  
Building preparatory to meeting with  
the French commissioners at 11  
o'clock.

**Report Accepted.**  
Inasmuch as the report to the ef-  
fect that an agreement had been  
reached emanated from what was  
supposedly an authoritative source, it  
was readily accepted as being true.  
The French, however, jumped to the  
conclusion that this was a final and  
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even met to receive the French pro-  
posal. Informally, of course, Mr.  
Coolidge had been apprised of its con-  
tents.

**German Urges Unarmed World.**  
Carrying further the movement for  
world peace, Dr. Paul Lobe, president  
of the German League for Disarma-  
ment, today issued a statement in which  
he urged the world to disarm.

"Germany is disarmed, now for  
the disarmament of the world," he  
shouted amid the applause of the  
conference. Dr. Lobe added that Ger-  
many was working for the disarmament  
of the world in this direction and hoped  
that the report's publication that these  
important negotiations finally had  
been concluded and that the matter of  
binding the French source, it immedi-  
ately went into session at the Treasury  
Building preparatory to meeting with  
the French commissioners at 11  
o'clock.

**DELUGE TAKES 20 LIVES.**  
TOKIO, October 1 (P).—Twenty  
persons were reported killed today  
and many were injured in the most  
terrible rainstorm in Japan in 50  
years. At Yokohama 50 houses were  
crushed by a landslide and serious  
damage also was reported in the  
Kanto district.

**LYNCHING CLAIM FILED.**  
PUEBLA, Colo., October 1 (P).—  
The Mexican government has filed a  
claim for \$50,000 against the United  
States as a result of the lynching here  
of Jose Gonzales and Santos Ortiz  
on September 13, 1919.

The men were hanged by a mob  
after they were alleged to have ad-  
mitted slaying a policeman.

**Dangerous Forces at Work.**  
"There are forces at work," he con-  
tinued, "for the disintegration of  
orderly representative government and  
for the establishment of class  
rule which may well give us serious  
thought. I am not an alarmist and I  
have absolute confidence in the in-  
telligence and patriotism of the people  
of all those nations who have reared  
and maintained the marvellous insti-  
tutions of the twentieth century. But  
I cannot be blinded to the forces  
which are working in many of the  
countries for the establishment of  
class tyranny."

"It is not sufficient to label a gov-  
ernment a democracy and simply pro-  
vide for majority rule. A government  
must be stable, must insure the pro-  
tection of law to minorities as well  
as majorities, the maintenance of in-  
ternal peace and the maintenance of in-  
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**Gave Clear Warning.**  
The sign which the storm gave to  
the airship Shenandoah before she was  
wrecked is one of the greatest danger  
signals known in the air, Capt.  
Anton Heinen, former German Zepp-  
lin pilot, declared today before the  
naval court of inquiry here.

"When Lieut. Anderson said he saw  
the sign, it was a clear warning of  
disaster," he declared.

**Radio Programs—Page 54.**



## WORLD CONGRESS OPENS ITS SESSION

Peace Not Law-Made, Kellogg Tells Body—Disarm  
All, Lobe Urges.

Permanent universal peace must  
come from the hearts and under-  
standing of the people, and not from  
mere dreams of statesmen, Secretary  
of State Frank B. Kellogg told the  
Interparliamentary Union at the  
opening session of its twenty-third  
conference here today.

Seated before Mr. Kellogg in the  
chamber of the House of Representa-  
tives, which has been opened to the  
meetings of the union in Washington,  
were the law makers from 41 nations.  
His warning that the world can  
not have lasting peace until it comes  
as a mandate from the people them-  
selves was delivered with measured  
precision.

"Universal peace has been the  
dream of statesmen," the American  
Secretary of State told his distin-  
guished audience, "for ages, but no  
one has yet found a specific. The  
cure must come from the hearts and  
understanding of the people. They  
must be taught to think in terms of  
peace; they must realize that there  
are better means of adjusting inter-  
national disputes than the arbitra-  
ment of war."

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as majorities, the maintenance of in-  
ternal peace and the maintenance of in-  
ternal peace."

**Radio Programs—Page 54.**

## Smoking, Drinking, Bobs and Lipstick Banned for Brides

By the Associated Press.  
LEITZIG, Germany, October 1.—  
"I pledge to marry only a girl who  
does not smoke, drink, bob her hair  
or use a lipstick" is the novel  
promise exacted from applicants  
for membership in the Young  
Men's Anti-Tobacco League.

Twenty per cent of the cigarettes  
sold in Germany are smoked by  
women, the league says, and the  
fair addicts, seeing their com-  
plexions fade, are resorting to the  
rouge pot and lipstick.

## HEINEN REVEALS HIS INFORMANTS

Says Survivor of Shenandoah  
Told Him of Conditions  
Before Break-Up.

By the Associated Press.  
LAKEHURST, N. J., October 1.—  
Benjamin O. Heinen, a Shenandoah  
survivor and James Work, chief  
draughtsman at the air station here,  
were named today by Capt. Anton  
Heinen, Zeppelin pilot, as the men  
who gave him the information upon  
which most of his testimony was  
based.

The witness furnished the names  
on the direct order of the court, Rear  
Admiral Jones, the president, demand-  
ing the names, since the men them-  
selves had not come forward. Heinen,  
who told him that the conditions  
before the break-up, heinen said he  
thought they should be per-  
mitted to volunteer the information.

**Approached by Hereth.**  
The witness said Hereth came to  
him and told him what happened as  
the Shenandoah broke up. He could  
not say how long Hereth, a machinist  
mate, had been in the crew.

"Work was the man, Heinen said,  
who told him that the conditions  
before the break-up, heinen said he  
thought they should be per-  
mitted to volunteer the information.

**Claims Hereth Was Sober.**  
"Then of your own knowledge you  
had no member of the crew who  
was able to make the trip?" asked  
Admiral Jones.

"Unless Buckley was a member,  
no," he replied.

"What was Hereth's condition as  
to sobriety at the time he talked to  
you?" inquired Lieut. Comdr. Rosen-  
baum.

"He could have sat here in this  
court with perfect propriety in the  
condition he was in," Heinen returned.

Replying to a hypothetical ques-  
tion put by the court, Capt. Heinen  
said there were no outside forces in  
the air that could break up a dirigible  
pilot, declared today before the  
naval court of inquiry here.

**Type Case Assumed.**  
The case assumed for the purposes  
of the question was that of a ship  
being tossed up and dropped in the  
air over the pressure height, then  
falling, then rising again and finally  
meeting a terrific upward gust on  
the bow.

"In your opinion was the Shenandoah  
structurally weakened by being  
torn from the moorings in heavy air  
on January 16, 1924?" asked Admiral  
Jones.

"I don't think so," was the reply.  
This contestable answer was given  
after a long examination of Heinen.  
Before he left the stand he thanked  
the court for its courtesy in what  
he described as "the most arduous and  
most difficult duty of my life."

He added that he would like to know  
that there had been no ill-feeling on  
his part that he had done what he  
conceived to be his duty to state what  
was in his mind and his heart.

**Gave Clear Warning.**  
The sign which the storm gave to  
the airship Shenandoah before she was  
wrecked is one of the greatest danger  
signals known in the air, Capt.  
Anton Heinen, former German Zepp-  
lin pilot, declared today before the  
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"When Lieut. Anderson said he saw  
the sign, it was a clear warning of  
disaster," he declared.

**Radio Programs—Page 54.**

## SHIP BOARD SHEARS PALMER OF POWER

Rescinds Authority Given  
Last Year—Coolidge Or-  
ders a Full Inquiry.

The broad powers delegated to the  
Fleet Corporation last year at the  
suggestion of President Coolidge were  
withdrawn today by the Shipping  
Board.

By rescinding resolutions intrust-  
ing the corporation with extensive ad-  
ministrative powers, and Leish  
Palmer will revert to the position  
of an employee rather than an officer  
with independent powers over many of  
the details of the shipping administration.

**Coolidge Starts Inquiry.**  
Determined to end the difficulties he  
has been having with the Shipping  
Board over the retention of Admiral  
Palmer as head of the Emer-  
gency Fleet Corporation, the President  
today issued an order to formulate  
a new policy for operation and the  
future disposal of the Govern-  
ment-owned ships to private interests.

President Coolidge has appointed H. G.  
Dalton of Cleveland to make a thor-  
ough investigation of the entire situa-  
tion and to report to him.

This action by the President was  
entirely unexpected, and those who  
are familiar with the long-standing  
and bitter row, which has divided the  
Shipping Board and which has so  
completely blocked the President's  
merchant marine policies, are inclined  
to think that the Executive has ap-  
parently gained the upper hand. It is  
taken by some as the President's first  
definite step toward seeking legisla-  
tion either to abolish the Shipping  
Board entirely or else relieve it of all  
its present administrative and execu-  
tive authority.

**Halts Fight on Palmer.**  
Whatever may be the future devel-  
opments, one thing is taken as being  
positive in more than one quarter.  
The fight on Admiral Palmer is over.  
Made by the board toward accepting  
Admiral Palmer's resignation. At  
least the board is not expected to take  
any such drastic step until after Mr.  
Dalton has completed his survey and  
has reported, and Mr. Coolidge has  
had time to express himself to Con-  
gress regarding this problem.

Mr. Dalton, who is a member of  
the firm of Pickands-Mather Co. of  
Cleveland, which engages extensively  
in shipping on the Great Lakes and  
in the iron ore and coal business, is a  
recognized transportation and engi-  
neering expert. The President recom-  
mended him to President Coolidge as  
the man to get at the bottom of the  
trouble were loud in their praise.  
Among the group was Myron T. Her-  
rick, American Ambassador to France,  
who introduced Mr. Dalton to the  
President yesterday morning. Presi-  
dent Coolidge was sufficiently im-  
pressed with Mr. Dalton after out-  
lining to him his plan of action to  
turn the task over to him, but be-  
fore announcing this fact he had Mr.  
Dalton to lunch at the White House,  
where when he went into the matter more  
thoroughly. When the President and  
Mr. Dalton had reached an under-  
standing and had whipped into shape  
a fairly definite idea of how they  
would proceed, the President sum-  
moned to the White House Chairman  
O'Connor and Admiral Benson of the  
Shipping Board and Admiral Palmer.  
It was then that the President an-  
nounced his plan and his selection  
of Mr. Dalton.

**Few Details Given.**  
The public announcement followed  
this conference, but it went into little  
detail.

Mr. Dalton left Cleveland shortly  
after noon and was expected to in-  
dicate that he would return within a week  
or so.

Just what course he would pursue  
Mr. Dalton did not say. He was  
said to be his purpose to inquire  
into the entire Shipping Board situa-  
tion.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)