

LADY ASTOR TALKS DRESS AND POLITICS

**Warns of Bonus Danger;
Says Flappers Should Be
Slapped; Hates Knickers.**

KEEN FOR PROHIBITION

**Says Lloyd George's Future
Depends on Genoa; De-
nounces Hearst.**

MARGOT NOT 'PROMINENT'

**'Repington Speaks for Self
Alone'; No Money for
Irish Fighters.**

Lloyd George's political future depends upon his success in the Genoa conference; flappers are a pest and should be slapped; the bonus for soldiers is a dangerous and a bad thing and shouldn't be given; women ought never to overdress on the streets; "knickers" are an abomination—and one of the greatest things that has happened in the world is that the United States has prohibition.

These are a few, only a few, of the opinions expressed by Lady Astor in a running fire, galling gun interview to which she submitted for more than an hour yesterday at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, 127 East Seventy-third street. With rare good humor she answered serious and foolish questions—and seemed to enjoy every minute of it.

Perhaps that keen interest in everything about her and everything she does is the dominating characteristic of this woman of vim and vigor who came from Virginia to be the first woman member of the British Parliament.

Faces Forty Questions.
Fear is something which Lady Astor knows not. She said in her speech Thursday night she pitied people who hate and fear, and in her two formal addresses and her interview there was no sign she feared man or beast. It is a rare and inspiring thing to see one in politics drive through all subjects with so little regard for consequences.

There were forty or more newspapermen and women and a score of camera men in the interviewing squad. So many requests for personal interviews had been received that she decided to take them all in one dose, but she threw up her hands when the half hundred writers opened fire.

Danger of the Bonus.
"Oh, that—I suppose I shouldn't meddle in political issues. But look out for the bonus. It's danterous. I believe in doing everything possible for the wounded and disabled men. You cannot do too much for them. Give them work. Those who were not wounded ought to be willing to take a job like other men."

Prohibition.
"You had better than God you have got out of drink," the Viscountess said. "But we haven't."
"If the rich want to drink they only harm themselves. I am thinking of the people who are not rich. I am thinking of the children."
"What do you think of having beer and light wines?"
"They may not be rolling around in France, but I have seen as many people who had too much to drink in France as anywhere in the world. Beer drinking in Germany dulled the brains of the people, and anything that does that is bad for the nation."

Warns of Prejudices.
Some one sought Lady Astor's views on rewriting American history, telling her of recent activities here along that line.
"Prejudices in school history books are most unfortunate," she said. "I would not teach my children a thing to prejudice them against Germans. Look what education does. In two generations it changed Germany, and in about the same time it brought Japan from a medieval country to a modern one."
"A Catholic organization is said to be interested in this discussion on school histories," a reporter remarked.
"That's a pity. It is very wrong when politics gets into religion, but it is right to take religion into politics. One thing some foreigners should remember is that America was founded by Protestants."

who were liberal and welcomed all religions in the country.
"But not all the founders were Protestants."
"No, there was a Lord Baltimore. But Virginia and Massachusetts were colonized long before Maryland, and I can't remember any other Catholic. But be careful about that. Remember I have the greatest respect for Catholics and all religions."
The only harsh note, what she termed unpleasant note, in her long interview was a reference to the Hearst newspapers, which she denounced for steady and studied expression of prejudice and unfair statements about England. She referred to it as the "filthy Hearst press," which, she said, is constantly charging England with bullying the other nations, with treating Germany unfairly, when the truth is, she said, no country is doing as much to help Germany as is England. Only to-day, she said, she read a Hearst editorial which was totally unfair, and she ended by saying it was unfortunate such a disagreeable subject had come up, but it was difficult to remain silent when such unfairness was being done, adding that England was not trying to crush any one.

Father Had \$100 a Month.
"What can women do to help that world program for peace and general welfare that you have suggested in your speeches?" she was asked.
"Teach their children to love God."
"And what can men do?"
"Give women a chance."

"But can women in moderate circumstances afford to do that at the same time go into politics?"
"Moderate circumstances? My father had eleven children, yet he had only \$100 a month when he married. You have to sacrifice for children, but the joy makes the sacrifice worth while. Women must take an interest in politics for others, in thinking of other homes and other children besides their own, and that's why I'm in politics. There are 1,000 reforms that women can bring about."
Several times the women reporters had tried to find out what Lady Astor thought about dress. They persisted.
"If you want to know what I think about dress," she finally conceded, "I like people dressed neat and attractive. I like pretty clothes. But there's nothing more incongruous than to see women dressed conspicuously for the street. It was a long time when she married. You have to sacrifice for children, but the joy makes the sacrifice worth while. Women must take an interest in politics for others, in thinking of other homes and other children besides their own, and that's why I'm in politics. There are 1,000 reforms that women can bring about."

DEVILOUSE'S SON DEAD.
WILLIAMSON, N. Y., April 21.—John Hatfield, son of the late "Devil Anse" Hatfield and an active participant in the Hatfield-McCoy feud of years ago, died in his mountain cabin at Wharfncliffe, near here, late last night.

When the feud was at its height John, who was known as "Devil Anse's right hand man" in the war on the McCoy's, was captured by Kentucky authorities in West Virginia and hurried across the Tug River. He was convicted in Kentucky of the murder of a member of the McCoy clan and served thirteen years of a life sentence.

Margot Not 'Prominent.'
Some one asked about Ireland.
"If Ireland would only forget her ancient wrongs," said Lady Astor, "if she would look forward and not backward, she would be better off. I am Irish-American. I wouldn't send a cent over to them to fight each other with, but if they'd make peace, I'd help them all I could."
"You wouldn't speak about Margot Aquith the other day. Do you care to now?"
"No, dear," Lady Astor replied.
Later some one asked if the anti-British feeling which sometimes crops out in this country is not somewhat due to the statements of prominent English people who visit the United States.
"What prominent persons?"
"Mrs. Asquith," was the reply.
"If some one came out of Birmingham and said disagreeable things about England I wouldn't notice them," she said.
"Col. Repington," another suggested.
"Neither may be called prominent," said Lady Astor. "They only represent themselves. I've never heard really responsible English people speak in a derogatory way of this country."
The reporter from Texas who first attracted Lady Astor's attention on the steamer when she arrived by his drawing Southern voices interrupted her when she was saying she really was a Zionist and heartily in favor of the Palestine movement. A Jewish reporter had been present.

Lady Astor met the interviewers in a drawing room on the second floor of the Gibson residence. She was dressed in blue serge and the simple dressing of her hair carried a suggestion of the old-fashioned Virginia style of coiffure. She wore a rope of pearls which she pulled and yanked and toyed with nervously most of the time she was answering questions. She stood and paced in the little semicircle while she talked.

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of Worcester, England
and in addition other Art properties.
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of the Elizabethan, Jacobean and Georgian periods, Court Cupboards, Carved Chests, Bedchamber Tables, Chairs, Gateleg Tables.
Walnut Furniture
of the Stuart and Queen Anne periods.
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Three large Needlework Settees with their original coverings, the Herkeshill Dining Room Suites from Lord Apscomb's, the Wainstead Paris Georgian Mahogany, the Queen Anne Carved Table, Charles II. Bell Metal Suspensions.
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by Gilbert Stuart, hitherto unknown.
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Illustrated Catalogue \$1.00
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asking about this subject when "Texas" broke in.
"You shut up, Texas," Lady Astor said playfully. "Waldorf," calling to her husband, "take this boy out of here if he doesn't behave. She went out."
"You know I was a Colonel in the war and I got the habit of ordering people about and even pushing them about at hospitals. I found myself even pushing Mr. Balfour and some of the French notables about one day. 'Get out of here!' I said. Naturally they were surprised."
"I notice you call him 'Balfour'?" said a reporter. "Why did he take the title?"
"The terribly hard work that he had done was getting to be too much for him. His business had nothing to do with it. He's on a plane above that. And nobody in his right mind would really prefer to go to the upper house, would he, me Lord?" She called to her husband.
As a final flash she paid her respects to the flapper:
"The flapper? Yes, the flapper. Her mother ought to slap her."
Lady Astor spent the day mostly at home. She went for a walk in Central Park in the afternoon, had dinner with friends and spent the rest of the afternoon answering her mail. In the evening she went to see "The First Year." She is to leave this forenoon for Baltimore. Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army was a caller. Mr. and Mrs. George Algerton of Providence paid a visit and Mrs. Algerton recalled a "real scrap" she and Lady Astor had "when they were kids."

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson gave a luncheon at Sherry's for Viscount and Lady Astor. The other guests were Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. George B. Post, Jr.; Mrs. Henry Worthington Bull, Mrs. Henry Rogers Winthrop and Mr. William Travers Jerome.

'SEES UNION DISPUTES ONLY AS TRADE RISK'

Gompers Would Provide No Redress for Contractors Who Suffer Losses.

AGAIN ASSAULTS JUDGES

'God Save Labor From the Courts,' He Says, Opposing Review of Decisions.

SPARS WITH UNTERMYER

Learns at Lockwood Hearing 281 Jobs Are Held Up by Rivalry of Unions.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the Lockwood housing committee at the resumption of its public hearings yesterday that as a matter of principle there was no justification whatever for any limitation on the membership of a labor union. Then for nearly three hours the veteran labor leader defended such limitation in actual practice. He was opposed to expulsion from a union for any cause, but admitted that the constitutions of most of the unions provided for such action.

Mr. Gompers defended the limitation of apprentices on the ground of "self-protection." He would not admit that the primary purpose was to maintain the supply of labor at a level which would make easier the enforcement of labor's demands. At no time and in no circumstances would Mr. Gompers give to the courts the right of review of the decisions of labor unions.

"God save labor from the courts," he exclaimed at one point. "There is little justice for the poor or the laboring man in the courts." The courts, he maintained, still adhered to the old conception of master and servant, and although fair and impartial in cases between litigants of equal or nearly equal standing, insisted they were unfair where labor was concerned.

While he could rely on his own judgment, he said, there were other authorities, and he quoted ex-President Wilson, Chief Justice Taft, Elihu Root and the Carnegie Foundation's report. Asked to specify some particular work or utterance, Mr. Gompers referred the committee to Stimson's "The Moral Overstrain."

Frequently there was nimble oral fencing between Mr. Gompers and Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee. The latter took up Mr. Gompers' reference to the master and servant concept he said was held by the courts, and then asked why Mr. Gompers objected to a dispute between a union and an individual member. His answer was that the courts would exercise their power in such a case by helping to weaken the effectiveness of a labor organization.

"You are not a lawyer, are you?" asked Mr. Untermyer. "You have a better job?"
"I have one that satisfies my conscience better."
"I am glad Mr. Gompers," remarked Mr. Untermyer, urbanely, "that I have a better opinion of labor leaders than you have of lawyers."

Mr. Gompers was adamant in his opposition to anything approaching judicial interference with the decisions of organized labor. He was asked concerning jurisdictional disputes where building jobs were held up for long periods because of the inability of labor unions to settle their differences and where the contractor suffered. Specifically he was referred to the \$30,000,000 job on the Hell Gate Power House, and incidentally reminded that it was a sorely needed public utility. Because of a jurisdictional dispute between the steamfitters' and plumbers' unions, both members of the same international organization, work has been held up since last September.

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"Isn't that scandalous?" asked Mr. Untermyer.
"It's deeply regrettable, but it's not scandalous," replied the witness. "I hold that the courts could not compel these men to work."
"Do you think the contractor should be without redress?"
"That is one of the risks of the industry. The courts cannot give him any redress. The courts cannot compel men to work to perform a specific duty, other than in prison or under prison surveillance. Whether you give them the power or not, it is not going to make men work if they are not convicted of a crime."

"But suppose you leave that to the courts," suggested Mr. Untermyer.
"But I won't," exclaimed Mr. Gompers.

Mr. Gompers said that the National Jurisdictional Board of American Federation of Labor was functioning efficiently in the settlement of jurisdictional disputes and that with the exception of the Hell Gate job and a dispute between the sheet metal workers and the carpenters there were no unsettled cases in the country. He appeared surprised when informed that the 1921 year book of the Building Trades Employers Association showed 281 such disputes between unions in the building trades in New York city alone.

The witness displayed scant sympathy for contractors who might be the victims of such jurisdictional disputes. With biting irony he declared:
"Honestly, my heart goes out in sympathy for the poor contractors. As an unconscionable group they take the cake. Of course there are exceptions."

In his attempt to justify practices he himself disapproved of, such as the limitation of membership and apprentices, Mr. Gompers expounded the doctrine of self-preservation and then touched on immigration and its relationship to unemployment. He said he was offering an explanation, but not an excuse.

"I am the mildest mannered man that ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship," said the witness, "but I should imagine that if there were a million lawyers who came to the United States every year we would soon hear from the lawyers on the subject."
The groundwork for Mr. Gompers' examination on labor abuses, which will be continued this morning, was laid in the testimony of Eugene Lantz of Jersey City, August Holstrom, formerly of Robert F. Brindell's dock builders' union, and several plumbers' helpers, who told either of difficulty they experienced joining unions or of being expelled, as Lantz and Holstrom were, because they made charges against Brindell, which the union declared to be unfounded and which they were unable to have reviewed by the courts.

The anticipated rupture between Mr. Untermyer and Assemblyman Thomas A. McWhinney, vice-chairman of the committee, did not materialize. Following a private session, which Mr. McWhinney did not attend, Mr. Untermyer read this brief statement into the record:

Referring to various newspaper reports I desire to say that there is entire harmony in the committee and that it has not been charged by the committee or its counsel that the action of Mr. McWhinney in connection with the bills at Albany, however much we deprecate what some of us regard as his lack of judgment, has been dictated by corrupt or unworthy motives.

Mr. McWhinney got up, apparently to speak, and then sat down. At the end of the hearing he said he was satisfied and Mr. Untermyer said there had been no apology.

SEEK TRACE OF 2 VETERANS.

Eighty-second Division Men Are Thought to Be in New York.

L. W. De Motte of 65 Broadway, secretary of the Eighty-second Division Association, is trying to obtain information on the whereabouts and condition of

Parker T. Kitterman, formerly of Company K, 35th Infantry, and William Geraint Smith, formerly of Headquarters Company of the same regiment.

Kitterman, according to his brother, O. A. Kitterman of Salina, Kan., remained in this city after his discharge and later wrote that he was going to Kansas for a few days. Since the letter no trace has been found of him.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith of Providence, Utah, have written that their son for a time was playing with an orchestra in White Plains and notified them that he intended to come home.

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Makes light or new shoes feel easy. At night, when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from walking or dancing, sprinkle ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE in the foot-bath and enjoy the bliss of feet without an ache.

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In Twill Cord, Tricotine and Oxford Cloth. Richly lined with Radium Silk or Crepe de Chine.

Colors: NAVY BLUE and BLACK Sizes 34 to 46

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For sport wear or street wear, for extra warmth over a suit, or for wear with a frock—you can't count the number of times you must have a coat of this sort. These Polo Coats mix the business of being useful with the pleasure of being smart.

Distinguished by dependable tailoring and fabrics that will mean almost limitless service

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Set-in, bell, or raglan sleeves; backs with inverted or box plaits; leather or bone buttons. Strap sleeves or regulation cuffs. With or without belts. One semi-fitted model.

Materials: Camel's Hair, Brown Heather Mixtures, and—at the same price—Tweeds.

Shades: Soft Tans in light or darker shades. Sea gull and mixtures. Third Floor.

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Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

Stern Brothers

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An Important Event for Saturday in Fine Quality Suits

The kind of clothes one would seldom ever associate with this notably low sale price of

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Smart Business Suits as well as Sport models in wide variety.

Select wools—everything from worsteds to chevots. Tailored in the characteristic Kirschbaum manner. Expert in every detail. In short, these are suits of an undeniably high character at an emphatically low price.



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Celebrated Collection of Sir Algernon Oliphant of Worcester, England

and in addition other Art properties.

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Oak Furniture of the Elizabethan, Jacobean and Georgian periods, Court Cupboards, Carved Chests, Bedchamber Tables, Chairs, Gateleg Tables.

Walnut Furniture of the Stuart and Queen Anne periods.

Georgian Mahogany Three large