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New York Tribune

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

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder to-day and to-morrow; strong northwest winds.
Full Report on Last Page

VOL. LXXXII No. 27,782 (Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1922 TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

Harding Hints at World Parley To Aid Europe; Calls for Dry Law Enforcement, End of Rail Strikes

4 Irish Rebel Chiefs Killed As Reprisal

Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes and Aids Executed After Murder of Dail Member From Ambush

Victims Led Attack On Dublin Courts

Proclamation Points to Fate of Men as Solemn Warning to Others

By Cable to The Tribune
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DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The Irish Free State to-day entered upon a new and drastic policy of reprisals designed to exact payment in kind for every drop of Free State blood shed by republican irregulars. The execution this morning of the republican leaders, Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellowes, with Joseph McKelvey and Richard Barrett, their aids, following upon the heels of the assassination yesterday of Sean Hales, Dail deputy, was the first step in enforcing this new policy. Proclamation by General Richard Mulcahy, commander of the Free State army, announced that summary trial and execution henceforth awaits every person arrested and convicted of possessing arms.

This morning's executions open a new chapter in the history of the bitter and bloody conflict between the Free state and the republicans. They are in a different category from the execution of Erskine Childers and others who have been taken under arms since the previous proclamation warning irregulars that the possession of arms would be considered ground for imposition of the death penalty.

Drastic Reprisal Plans

O'Connor and Mellowes and their aids had all been prisoners since the Four Courts surrender after bombardment last July, and therefore they were not liable to the jurisdiction of the military courts since established by proclamation. Their execution, as the official announcement states, marks a new departure in the government's policy, aimed at the suppression of the republican uprising, and initiates a definite plan of official reprisals for attacks on Free Staters.

The executions were followed up by the issue of a drastic new proclamation signed by General Richard Mulcahy on behalf of the Army Council, whereby any person arrested in possession of arms of any kind will be liable to summary trial and execution. Suspected persons will be charged before a committee of officers and sentence will be carried out as soon as confirmed by any two members of the Army Council. "The strongest measures are necessary to safeguard the lives of the people's representatives and the life of the nation itself," declares General Mulcahy in the proclamation.

Three Priests Present

Three priests were in attendance when the four men were led out to the prison yard this morning to die. They were lined up, blindfolded, in a row before the firing party, and four graves were dug before the volley was fired. O'Connor had to be assisted to the place of execution, it was said. Decision to execute the four was reached last night following the murder of Hales and the wounding of Patrick O'Maille, deputy speaker of the Dail.

O'Connor and Mellowes were both leaders of the independent republican army both before and after the division in the Sinn Fein forces. It was under their direction that the Four Courts was seized and held for several days against the Free State troops. O'Connor, who first came into prominence for this exploit, formerly was the Independent Republican Army director of engineering and was responsible for the establishment of secret arsenals for carrying on guerilla warfare against the British.

Disguised as Woman

Mellowes led the uprising in Galway in 1916, reaching Ireland disguised as a woman. He escaped to the United States when his followers dispersed. After the armistice he returned to Ireland, and as a member of the Dail was one of the treaty's bitterest opponents.

The Dail discussed the executions for four hours this afternoon. The Laborite leader Johnston described them as "the foulest sort of murder." After General Mulcahy had spoken along the lines of his proclamation President Cosgrave, winding up the debate, said the government realized the gravity of the morning's action, but was confronted by a situation where terror must meet terror. The President revealed that only a few days ago his and General Mulcahy had agreed that the time for clemency had arrived, but the next day Hales was struck down and the diabolical conspiracy to kill all Dail deputies was revealed.

"The only way to meet this and crush it is to show the republicans their own terror," declared Cosgrave.

Masquerading as medical students, a party of armed men visited Mercer's Hospital this morning, and a Free State sentry was shot in the course of the fight which followed. It was first thought this was a republican reprisal for this morning's executions, but it proved an attempt to rescue a wounded republican prisoner. The attempt was frustrated. Dublin, however, was in a state of extreme tension to-night, as it was feared the executions will lead to further action by the republicans.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—Another train attack, such as have been common in Ireland recently, was carried out to-night at Liffey Junction, near Dublin, jeopardizing the lives of fifty passengers, among them five women.

A score of men with revolvers held up a mail train from the west, compelled the engineer to alight and ordered the passengers to the rear car. They then poured kerosene on the rest of the train, set fire to it and started the engine. Other men, in the mean time, tried, but failed, to uncouple the rear car, which was carried along at the tail of the blazing cars. Seeing that the last car was still attached to the train, the attacking party shouted to the passengers to jump. All of them thus saved their lives, but many were badly hurt.

Canadian-French Pact Ready

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Negotiations for a new commercial treaty between Canada and France were successfully concluded here to-day. The convention is now being drafted and will be signed soon.

Murder Is Verdict in Hales Assassination

DUBLIN, Dec. 8 (By The Associated Press).—The coroner's inquest into the death of Sean Hales, Representative in the Dail, who was assassinated on Thursday, resulted in a verdict of murder against persons unknown.

A British soldier who testified at the inquest said he would be able to identify one of the members of the attacking party, as he had seen the man daily in the streets of Dublin.

News Summary

WASHINGTON

President's message to Congress hints at another international conference to satisfy French fears. Conference of governors on prohibition is announced. Program for balance of Administration laid down and radical bloc defied.

Clemenceau, off to Philadelphia, sees success for his mission in tenor of Harding's message.

Drys make clean sweep in House, defeating all amendments to prohibition section of Treasury bill.

Federal Coal Commission calls miners and operators into wage conference to avert possible strike.

Senator Capper introduces resolution to be acted on to-day to ascertain whether railroads are turning in the stipulated excess income levy.

Senator-elect Shipstead opens concerted fight to prevent admission of Pierce Butler to Supreme Court bench.

Ship subsidy bill to be reported to Senate to-day by Commerce Committee, with several changes from version passed by House.

State Department announces Japan is scrapping war craft in accordance with provision of Washington treaties.

FOREIGN

New policy of reprisals inaugurated in Ireland, Free State proclamation announces, with execution of Rory O'Connor, Liam Mellowes and two aids.

Turks present modified program for control of Dardanelles, based on American policy, and Curzon declares harmony in sight.

Allied Premiers meet in London to-day to confer on reparations. France determined on control of mines and forests as price of moratorium. England unalterably opposed.

LOCAL

Fashionable men's clubs warned against liquor law violators as Federal Grand Jury takes up bachelor wine party.

Kardos professes ignorance of half million debit account; creditors protest disappearance of brokerage assets.

Mayor Hylan off for Chicago again to "organize cities for 1924."

Citizens' committee of fifty to help Chicagoans fight Ku-Klux Klan here.

Anthracite substitute order affects users of two tons and more a month.

Craig and Hylan chide City College heads for asking money on "phoney legislative act."

Port Authority helpers without railroad co-operation, says Smith.

Public Education Association says city administration is solely to blame for school shortage.

Pepper defends Senate and scores its critics in address to life insurance heads.

DOMESTIC

Business district of Astoria, oldest city in Oregon, wiped out, two dead, hundreds homeless, in $15,000,000 fire.

Charles P. Steinmetz before Schenectady audience expounds industrial co-operation as organization ultimately to supplant both capitalism and socialism.

SPORTS

American League meeting is transferred to New York and Commissioner Landis wins in war with Ban Johnson.

Six-day riders enter final hours of long grind over 250 miles behind record.

Marvin May wins Burnside Handicap at New Orleans.

Miss Gertrude Ederle wins Met title swim.

American women's gold championship is awarded the Westchester-Biltmore links.

MARKETS

Stock prices show slight gain; effect of Harding message favorable.

Too Many Undertakers Visited Her, Court Rules

2 Weeks of Premature "Calls" Solved by Bronx Woman as Neighbor's Spite Work

Nearly every time her door bell has rung during the last two weeks Mrs. Emma Levison, 1922 Elsmere Place, Bronx, has found an undertaker calling to prepare her for burial. On Wednesday it rang again and there was Sol Rothschild, of 59 West 120th Street, with three men, a wagon and embalming fluid.

Magistrate Edward Weil, in West Farms court, yesterday agreed with Mrs. Levison that her visitors had become a nuisance and required Mrs. Henrietta Tarlow, 1919 Bailey Avenue, to furnish a bond to keep the peace for six months on Mrs. Levison's complaint Mrs. Tarlow had inspired the visitations.

Mrs. Levison said she solved the mystery when Mrs. Tarlow greeted her on the street with:

"I see you are still alive. Didn't the undertakers call for you yet?"

Mrs. Levison then recalled she had had trouble with Mrs. Tarlow and the latter had threatened to get even with her.

Turks Bow To America Over Straits

Back Down and Ask for Guaranty Against Attack, Warships Barred and Small Neutral Zone

Tchitcherin Stops "Rattling Sword"

Confers With Ismet and Accepts Views of U. S.; Settlement Seen Near

By Wilbur Forrest

Special Cable to The Tribune
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LAUSANNE, Dec. 8.—Ismet Pasha to-day presented to the conference here Turkey's counter-proposal for the regulation of the Straits. The new Angora program is based plainly on the American policy as outlined on Wednesday by Ambassador Child, and discloses marked concessions to the Allied point of view. That Georg Tchitcherin, the Russian spokesman, also is prepared to renounce his extremist demand for absolute closing of the Straits to warships and is using diplomacy rather than the iron fist and the rattling scabbard, was increasingly evident.

At the afternoon session Marquis Curzon took up the contentions of Ismet, expressing the opinion that on most points it seemed possible to harmonize the Turkish demands with the proposals laid down by the Allies two days ago. Most of the points of difference, he said, were matters for informal adjustment by military and naval experts. The only item which found any material obstruction on the Allied side was the demand for Turkish sovereignty over the islands at the western entrance of the Dardanelles. Marquis Curzon asked Ismet further to elaborate his theory on this point.

All the delegations to-night, including the Turks, were optimistic over the outcome of the entire conference.

Ismet confined his main project to three points. The first asks guaranties against surprise attacks either by land or sea against the Straits, Constantinople or the Sea of Marmora. The second calls for limitation of naval forces to prevent these forces from being a constant threat to the territories within the Straits and the Black Sea. These forces would be composed of light warships employed solely for the protection of international commerce.

This is the most important phase of the entire Turkish program, as it takes a position midway between that of the Allies as voiced by Marquis Curzon, and the Russian demands pronounced by Tchitcherin last Monday, and is based on the American policy phrased by Ambassador Child. The American note maintained the right of passage through the Straits for warships.

Ready to Police Free Seas

"No nation has gone further than the United States in the policy of naval disarmament," Child declared. "But no nation would be readier to uphold the good sense of maintaining sufficient naval forces to act as police on the free seas, to protect its citizens and their ships wherever they may be, to suppress piracy and other menaces, to act at all times for the public good and to give relief to the suffering, just as ships of war acted recently in the Near East. Ships of war are not necessarily agents of destruction."

The Russian delegation to-night made a final effort to force entry to the smaller discussions, which the Allies have repeatedly refused them. A statement circulated from Soviet headquarters said that while their position was in general accord with the Turkish declaration, they reserved final decision on the details of the plan for the disarmament of the Straits pending "close examination of these in subcommissions of experts, where the right to ask explanations and specifications is reserved by the Russian delegation."

The Turks, however, pricked up their ears at one point of the Allied declaration, when Marquis Curzon passed over their demand for the establishment of naval arsenals in Constantinople, saying that all such subjects would be dealt with in the naval and military clauses of the treaty, which, he hoped, would be ready for discussion in the next few days. This was a surprise to the Turks, who were eagerly demanding further information on these military and naval features. Their understanding has been that there would be no discussing here of cutting down the Turkish army, and on this point the Angora Assembly has instructed its delegation not to negotiate any way.

The Tribune is able to state that the Allies will present the military and naval clauses for discussion by committee possibly to-morrow, and that they are ready to agree to maintenance of the Turkish army at its present strength. They will appeal, however, to the common sense and peaceful spirit of the Ottoman government to

(Continued on page six)

Fate of Naval Treaty Seen in French Hands

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Discussing Great Britain's naval policy, as influenced by her ratification of the Washington agreement, "The Saturday Review," under the caption, "The Washington Fiasco," says that France and Italy have not yet ratified the agreement, and there seems good reason for thinking that France does not intend to ratify it, and that this course will most probably be followed by Italy.

"If they refuse ratification," the paper continues, "the treaty will fail, and the program, of course, will become inoperative. This is tantamount to saying that the scrapping of ships and the suspension of construction should not be undertaken."

French Doom Debt Parleys, Fear of Allies

Premiers Meet in London To-day as Preliminary to Brussels Session; Bonar Law Opposes All Force

America Strong Influence

Germany Will Offer New Proposals to Conference on Reparation Payments

By Arthur S. Draper

Special Cable to The Tribune
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LONDON, Dec. 8.—With Premier Poincare of France apparently committed to a policy toward Germany so drastic that the London conference, and the Brussels gathering of which it is the precursor, seem already doomed to failure, the Premiers of France, England, Belgium and Italy will convene here to-morrow in an atmosphere of gloom and pessimism.

It can be authoritatively said the French Premier is determined to agree on a German moratorium only on the condition France gets control over German mines and forests, occupies a large part of the Ruhr, and is permitted to collect from its residents taxes normally paid to Germany. This Britain is not ready to concede.

Premiers Theunis of Belgium, Poincare of France and Mussolini of Italy arrived here today. Theunis and Bonar Law were closeted for more than an hour this morning in a preliminary conference on plans for the formal opening of the parley.

New German Offer Prepared

That the Cuno government has prepared new proposals for presentation at the sessions here was learned today. The nature of the German program is not known, but the fact Chancellor Cuno has repeatedly expressed a desire for co-operation with the Allies is interpreted as ground for belief the new proposals will more nearly meet the Allied demands.

The presence of Henry P. Fletcher and Alanson B. Houghton, American Ambassadors to Belgium and Germany respectively, and the conferences they have held with Ambassador Harvey and Senator Medill McCormick have caused much speculation by the British press and given rise to the report America fears France will decide to invade the Ruhr and intends to express its opposition to such a move.

Any one or all the American Ambassadors will be welcome to attend the conference, but it is unlikely America will have an official observer until the Brussels conference convenes next week. Colonel Harvey has made a full report to Washington regarding the situation, but there is nothing to indicate he has received instructions to sit in the conference, even as an observer.

French Wonder at Americans

Members of the Poincare entourage expressed the keenest interest in meeting the American ambassadors here, and were most anxious to know the significance of their presence. The American diplomats are staying at the same hotel as the French and Italian premiers. The American officials are known to regard the economic situation of Germany as alarming, fearing acute shortage of food and the serious situation consequent this winter unless the Cuno government is able to come to some satisfactory agreement with the Allies.

That Italy, represented by the forceful personality of Mussolini, will be far from a cipher in this conference became clear when the Fascisti Premier arrived here late to-night. He refused to define explicitly his attitude toward the reparation bill, but intimated that while he favored a moratorium Italy was anxious to collect what is due her.

"We are too poor to be generous," he

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2 Die, Hundreds Homeless in $15,000,000 Astoria, Ore., Fire

ASTORIA, Ore., Dec. 8 (By The Associated Press).—Fire swept the business district of Astoria, the oldest city in Oregon, to-day. The business district is in ruins, two are dead, hundreds of persons are homeless and a property loss estimated at $15,000,000 has been sustained.

For ten hours the fire held sway, eating an ever-widening path through the city until shortly after noon, when dynamite stayed the flames.

Banks, newspaper plants, hotels, stores, theaters and numerous buildings housing a variety of business places were destroyed. The fire got out of control because it burned through piling beneath the buildings, upon which the business section of the city was built.

Norris Staples, president of the Bank of Commerce, dropped dead of heart failure while the fire was at its height.

The body of C. J. Smith, a transient, was found hanging under the sidewalk of the water-front.

Thirty blocks were wiped out by the flames. Many homes in the older residence district were destroyed and many families living in an apartment house were made homeless. Other persons occupying rooms in the destroyed area lost everything they had except the clothing on their backs.

A committee of citizens under Mayor James Bremmer was assured of help from Portland and Seaside.

Every restaurant and hotel in the city has been destroyed, as well as stocks of goods in the stores, and there is prospect of immediate want.

Telephone exchanges and telegraph offices were burned. Communication with the outside was maintained throughout the city by means of a long distance temporarily set up.

The hotelkeepers of Oregon, in session at Portland, donated $5,000 for relief and railroads offered free transportation and other aid.

The Columbia River Packing Association donated the use of steamers for housing purposes, and facilities in churches and other buildings were listed for housing.

A meeting of all merchants was called for to-morrow to discuss plans for rebuilding.

Speech, Opening New Phase of Administration Policy, Hailed in Congress as Ablest in Years

Expected to Force Help of Liberals

Drys and Farm Bloc Are Jubilant; Rural Credit Legislation Held Sure

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Harding's message delivered to Congress to-day marks, in the opinion of many observers here, a new phase of the Chief Executive's relations with Congress. Hereafter, according to this theory, the President will continue the big stick method which he had already begun on the ship subsidy measure.

The message met with highly favorable comment in the Senate. Regular Republicans hailed the document as an exceptionally strong one and some of them privately declared the progressive bloc would find itself obliged to line up for a number of the recommendations.

Democratic Senators found some things to approve but more to disapprove. They were inclined to minimize the importance of the message.

La Follette and Borah Mum

As to the progressive group, Senators La Follette and Borah declined to comment. The progressives as a whole took sharp exceptions to some of the recommendations but approved of others. The emphasis laid on legislation for agriculture met approval among the progressives and the farm bloc. However, it was made entirely plain that the President cannot get his railroad program through without a head-on collision with the progressives and the farm bloc, who will insist on a thorough overhauling of the transportation act with respect to rate-making. The repeal or marked modification of the rate-making provisions of the transportation act will be insisted on by Senators Capper, La Follette, Brookhart and others of the progressive and farm bloc elements. At the same time the progressives will as a rule fight the anti-strike proposition.

The President's reference to other pacts of the nature of the four-power pact drew keen attention, and there was speculation as to how far he purposes to carry the idea. Some looked on it as intended to pave the way to the calling of another great international conference in Washington, to compose the affairs of Europe. Any such plan as formation of a new pact taking in affairs in Europe, it is plain, will meet opposition from some of the irreconcilables in the Senate, provided it is attempted.

Interests League Backer

Senator Walsh, of Montana, referring to the allusion of the President to making further use of the principles underlying the four-power pact, said:

"That's rather interesting to a man who believes in the League of Nations."

Senator Sterling said he considered the reference to the four-power pact and application of the same idea elsewhere as "highly significant." In general, Senator Sterling said he approved the message and regarded it as excellent.

"I was impressed by what the President said on the Labor Board, on law enforcement and agriculture including credits," said Senator Sterling. "The reference to the four-power pact seemed to me very significant."

Senator Pomerene said the President's reference to the four-power pact confirmed what he had maintained—that the four-power pact was a "pocket edition of the Treaty of Versailles."

"It seems to be getting to be a bigger edition," he said.

Senator Colt commended the message as a whole. He is chairman of the Immigration Committee and is inclined to go slowly in modifying the immigration laws.

Cummins Backs Rail Plan

Senator Cummins, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, supports the views of the President as to the chief features of his

(Continued on next page)

Miller and Pound Urged For U. S. Supreme Court

Republicans Doubt, However, if Governor Could Be Induced to Forego Law Practice

Governor Nathan L. Miller and Judge Cuthbert W. Pound, of the Court of Appeals, are under consideration, it became known yesterday, for the vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, a vacancy imminent on account of the contemplated retirement of Justice Pitney.

It is the consensus that the appointment will go either to New York, Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and in the event of going to New York it is regarded as likely that the Republican leaders would submit to the President for his consideration the names of Governor Miller and Judge Pound. The names are coupled by the Republicans for the reason that it is expected that Governor Miller could not be prevailed upon to accept an appointment, he having rented an apartment in New York with the purpose of practicing law.

Judge Pound was elected in 1916 for the full term of fourteen years, after taking Governor Miller's place on the Court of Appeals bench when Judge Miller resigned. Judge Pound is a resident of Lockport. He served in the State Senate and for a time was professor at Cornell.

The basis for the conviction that Governor Miller could not be prevailed upon to accept appointment rests on the understanding, both in New York and Albany, that the Governor desires to practice law while the opportunity is golden in more than one respect. He has a considerable family, the members of which strongly urge him to refrain from public office holding for the next few years.

Chief Points in Message Of President to Congress

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The principal points in the message President Harding delivered to Congress to-day were as follows:

Further relief should be given agriculture by providing additional credit machinery through the Federal Farm Loan Bureau.

The government must point the way to the solution of railroad problems and the reduction of freight rates.

Suspension of railroad operation through strikes should be prevented through establishment in Washington of a "tribunal to which railway labor and managers may appeal respecting questions of wages and working conditions." This would take the place of the Railroad Labor Board.

The United States should help rehabilitate foreign currency systems and facilitate commerce which "does not drag us to the very levels of those we seek to lift up."

The "nation-wide scandal" in prohibition enforcement must be cleaned up. To this end the President will call a conference of all state governors soon. "Rigorous and literal enforcement will concentrate public attention on any requisite modification."

Immigration restrictions should be augmented by requiring foreign registration of aliens.

The President suggested the submission of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting child labor, and recommended again an amendment restricting tax exempt securities.

He defended the Administration's foreign policy, saying the United States is "insistent on American rights wherever they may be questioned and denies no rights of others in the assertion of her own." He pointed out that the United States has furnished the world in the four-power pact a new plan for avoiding war.

[*The full text of the President's message will be found on page 4.*]

U. S. Grand Jury Opens Hunt for Liquor in Clubs

Investigation Under Way of Alleged Volstead Act Violations in Exclusive Manhattan Organizations

Exclusive men's clubs in Manhattan are under investigation by the Federal grand jury on charges that they permit or encourage the illegal sale of liquor. United States Attorney William Hayward, himself a member of several clubs, is said to have protested to the management of at least one fashionable organization against violations, and yesterday the matter came before Federal Judge John C. Knox when two witnesses called by the grand jury were summoned by the court for failure to answer questions.

The trend of the inquiry of the grand jury is believed to have concerned particularly one of the most exclusive athletic and sports organizations in the city. The membership of this club includes the richest and most prominent young men in the country. Its hobby is society athletics. The two witnesses who proved so reticent are Albert Z. Gray and R. Hartow Read. It was said that they refused or failed properly to answer questions propounded by Assistant United States District Attorney John Holley Clark jr.

The citation to appear before Judge Knox and explain resulted. This revealed that the inquiry had concerned three brothers who conduct a commission business. The three are widely known in society circles. One is said to be a polo player with an international reputation.

The hearing before Judge Knox tended to show that the jury desires information concerning a bachelor dinner given at the club. The charge appeared to be that a case of champagne was ordered, delivered, paid for and served at the dinner.

Major Clark told Judge Knox that the jury was investigating alleged infractions of the Volstead act, and that Mr. Gray and Mr. Read had refused to answer questions tending to bring out the desired information. One explicit question put to Mr. Gray was designed to elicit an answer regarding when, where and how he had obtained liquor charged to have been bought and consumed with friends. He refused to answer this question and the citation for contempt followed.

Judge Knox explained to the two witnesses that they must answer questions asked them before the grand jury. The court then ordered the witnesses to return to the grand jury room.

Twenty-five thousand cases of whisky are reported to have been placed under government seal as a result of the inquiry, it was said yesterday.

Whole City Put On Substitute Coal Rationing

Woodin Rules Dealers Must Deliver 25 P. C. Steam Fuel With Each Order of Domestic Sizes

The Fuel Administration issued its order yesterday requiring the delivery of 25 per cent of hard coal substitutes with each order for domestic size anthracite in greater New York. The order will affect those who use two tons or more of egg, chestnut or stove coal a month, householders requiring less than the two-ton minimum being exempted from the 25 per cent substitute rule. In the case of householders using only two tons monthly the order will operate so as to force on them 50 per cent substitutes with each order, since dealers will not be required to deliver less than ton lots of substitutes with any order.

Between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of domestic size coal will be saved weekly under the new order, it is expected. This brightened aspect of the coal shortage was somewhat dimmed by the strike of towboat men employed by the Cornell Towing Company, whose craft haul coal barges from the Jersey railroad terminals to receiving stations along the New York waterfront. The men insist that seven hundred of the firemen, cooks and deckhands employed by the line quit their places yesterday when the company attempted to force a reduction in wages from $80 monthly to $70.

Operates Only Twelve Craft

According to officials of the Cornell company, only fifteen or twenty men have left their jobs. It was said that the company operates only twelve craft during the winter months and that none of these has been tied up by the walk-out. Several of the large public utilities companies and the bigger coal distributors use the Cornell boats to haul their barges.

The 25 per cent substitute order was issued after an all-day conference of the county fuel administrators of New York City and Long Island with William H. Woodin, State Fuel Administrator. Commissioner Grover A. Whalen of the Department of Plant and Structures attended as Mayor Hylan's representative. The order as finally issued carried with it the recommendation that the 25 per cent figure be increased wherever possible and that substitutes be also delivered with orders of less than two tons. The order, signed by Arthur S. Learoyd, district fuel administrator, and approved by William H. Woodin, state fuel administrator, follows:

"Effective Monday, December 11, 1922.—Each delivery of the sizes of anthracite known as grate, broken, egg, stove, chestnut or range coal, where such coal

(Continued on page three)

Hylan Goes West to Organize Cities for Campaign in 1924

Mayor Hylan set out for Chicago last night. He returned only a week ago from a vacation trip which included French Lick Springs, Ind., the vacation resort visited at the same time by Charles F. Murphy. His present trip, he said, was on business. He had to see his friend Mayor Thompson of Chicago about organizing the cities of the country for the campaign of 1924.

It is the Mayor's idea that a good politician looks after the cities and the farmers will look out for themselves. As he himself put it, once a man has the cities of the country in his waistcoat pocket he can let the farmers know who will be their friend.

Grover A. Whalen, his Commissioner of Plant and Structures, accompanied him. Once the cities are organized, the Mayor thinks, it will be unnecessary to establish a third party to insure the nomination of "a man like William R. Hearst, Senator Hiram Johnson or Rodman Wanamaker." These are the sort of men who won't let the international bankers control this country, who will stand by the people, for the people and against the corporations."

"We've got to organize the cities," said the Mayor. "Commissioner Enright is organizing the police work of all the cities in regard to finger printing and the prevention of crime. Enright's work is international. What we've got to do is to organize the cities for 1924.

"We have got to get the cities of the country together for the fight two years from now so as to prevent the two old parties from letting the corporations name the candidate. The cities can do a whole lot. We can let the people and the farmers know who is their friend and who will be their friend when he is elected.

"If possible we are going to work inside the parties to secure the nomination of a real progressive, a man like William Randolph Hearst, Senator Hiram Johnson or Rodman Wanamaker.

Reply to Clemenceau Seen in Statement New Regional Agreement Is Possible on Pacific Pact Model

Alien Registration Urged to Curb Reds

Child Labor Amendment, Farm Aid and Ban on Tax-Free Issues Featured

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Harding strongly hinted in the address which he delivered personally to Congress to-day that there might be another international agreement, following the example of the four-power Pacific treaty. This note was sounded apparently in direct answer to the appeals which former Premier Clemenceau has been sounding to the country.

This idea was tucked away down toward the end of a 7,000-word address, and attracted but little attention early in the day on Capitol Hill. Later, however, some of those who are familiar with the line of thought of the President since the inception of the Washington conference pointed out the great significance of his words.

In view of the fact that it was intended as an answer to Clemenceau, it is believed to-night that the President had in mind another conference, out of which might grow another treaty which would quiet the fears of the French with regard to possible aggressions from Germany.

To Call Dry Conference

On domestic questions the President laid down a program—not for one session of Congress just opened, but for the rest of his Administration. He called attention to the flagrant violations of the prohibition enforcement law and announced a conference of Governors would be held to consider what was to be done about it. He disappointed the wets sorely by declaring he did not believe popular sentiment demanded a modification of the Volstead act and expressed doubt that the Eighteenth Amendment would ever be repealed.

On some points the President in a way took the wind out of the sails of the radical bloc. This was noticeable in the case of his urging that the Constitution should be amended to make it possible effectually to prevent child labor.

Defies Bloc by Rail Plan

On the railroad problem, on the other hand, the President defied the attitude of the bloc by insisting that the Railroad Labor Board should be made a part of the Interstate Commerce Commission and given the power to enforce its decisions as to hours, pay and conditions of service.

The President's insistence upon another constitutional amendment, eliminating further issues of tax exempt securities, is economically at least in line with the desire of the radicals to reimpose the higher surtaxes on incomes. Without this measure, which would prevent the rich from slipping into tax exempt securities, both the President and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon believe that even the present surtaxes are too high to be economically sound.

Applause from the floor and the packed galleries of the House chamber when he delivered his address, repeatedly interrupted the President during the hour consumed by his address. His call for rigorous and literal enforcement of prohibition legislation brought forth strong expressions of approval. The discussion of farm credits and his warning to aliens on American shores were similarly welcomed.

President Harding had shattered all precedents by letting four days of the session pass by before appearing to present his message.

Foreign Policy Outlined

In reference to his attitude on foreign affairs, carrying the hint of future conferences, the President said:

"Our own relations are not free from every threatening cloud, but we have contributed our larger influence toward making armed conflict less likely.

"Those who assume that we played our part in the World War and later took ourselves aloof and apart, unmindful of world obligations, give scant credit to the helpful part we assume in international relationships.

"Whether all nations signatory ratify all the treaties growing out of the Washington conference on limitation of armament or some withhold approval, the underlying policy of limiting naval armament has the sanction of the larger naval powers, and naval competition is suspended. Of course, unanimous ratification is much to be desired.

"The four-power pact, which abolishes every probability of war on the Pacific, has brought new confidence to a maintained peace and I can well believe it might be made a model for like assurances wherever in the world any common interests are concerned.

No League Assembly

"We have had expressed the hostility of the American people to a super-government or to any commitment where either a council or an assembly of leagued powers may chart our course. Treaties or armed alliance can have no likelihood of American sanction, but we believe in respecting the rights of nations, in the value of confidence and consultation, in the effectiveness of leaders of nations looking each other in the face before resorting to the arbitrament of arms."

The President then told of how the United States had taken the lead in promoting this method of maintaining peace not only in the Pacific and with regard to the armaments of the big