

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair, with moderate temperature; fresh west and northwest winds.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each.

VOL. LXXXVIII—NO. 1—DAILY.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1920.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

UPHAM BURIES COX'S FUND CHARGES DEEPER; GIVES BUDGET DETAILS

Total National and State Gifts Since June, \$1,017,255.

NEW THROWS A BOMB Tells of Professor, Turned Down by G. O. P., Now a Good Democrat.

BITTEN TALE EXPLODED

Republicans Join in Chiding Him for Charges of British Election Fund.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The extraordinary and amusing case of a college professor who offered to sell his services as a vote getter to both the Democratic and Republican parties and who, after being rejected by the Republicans, was hired by the Democratic National Committee, was set before the Kenyon committee this afternoon by Harry New, Republican Senator from Indiana, as chairman of the speakers' bureau of his party.

The professor is John O. Hall, of Willamette University, Salem, Ore., until recently an employee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He is now, according to Senator New, head of the Scandinavian bureau of the headquarters in the Murray Hill Democratic National Committee, with Hook, New York.

Nothing more interesting has been heard by the Senators investigating Gov. Cox's charges than the correspondence between Prof. Hall and Harry New, as read into the record of the Kenyon committee.

It seems that Prof. Hall, originally a Republican, voted for Wilson twice, but this summer wished to return to his old political affiliations, but he was in a delicate position because Democratic campaigneers had offered him \$7,500 and expenses plus "a good appointment of non-political character" after election. He was putting off the Democrats but he should learn what terms the Republicans, through Senator New, could offer. He wrote that in justice to his family he felt he should accept whatever offer he better.

Could Campaign in Church.

The committee members sneered without concealment when they heard a part of one of Prof. Hall's letters in which he said he could give most of his leisure in churches among Scandinavians over whom he had great influence. "Did you bite?" Senator Pomeroy, Democrat, said to Senator New.

"No, but you did," chuckled the Republican.

It also appeared from the correspondence of Prof. Hall so earnestly preferred Republican to Democratic campaigning that he was willing to go out for Harding for less money than the Democrats were likely to offer.

Mr. Hall, he said, had a Republican victory was necessary, and for the sake of his country would burn all his bridges provided the Republicans offered him a salary commensurate with that held forth by the Democrats.

Other developments to-day were: Fred H. Upham, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, gave a complete accounting. It showed that the amount assigned to the Republican national campaign purposes in a tentative assignment made in May, 1919, were \$1,847,500. In addition, the States were to raise money for their own uses, and the whole amount as figured by Senator Reed was \$2,355,000. This, said Mr. Upham, was merely a goal to shoot at.

The idea was that half the quotas might possibly be collected, and the aim then was to raise a campaign fund of about \$1,000,000.

The exact sum actually received by the joint efforts of the national and State committees was revealed by Mr. Upham as \$1,017,255 up to August 26. There were also unpaid pledges of \$231,545.

Upham's Denial is Complete.

Mr. Upham entered specific denial of all of Gov. Cox's charges. He said he had never heard of the \$8,000,000 quota as being in his office, so far as he knew. He characterized the enthusiastic lobbying of the Republican officials building a "salesmanship and bull" and said that through the Republican quota was based on the assumption that about 50 per cent of the sums proposed would be realized. He admitted that counties were not limited as to the money they might raise by their local committees without the knowledge of the National Committee, and, answering a question of Senator Reed, said it was possible for large sums to be thus collected by the local committees.

Representative Fred Britten's charge that British money was going into the campaign through the British Embassy in Washington was proved to have no basis except supposition. Britten testified and had not a particle of evidence. He was rebuffed by Republicans as well as Democratic Senators.

George White, Democratic National Chairman, told the committee that William J. Cohan, his chief publicity man, suggested a fortnight or two weeks ago a plan of sending to country papers, without cost to them, the proposed National Committee plan of sending \$100,000 to the press. Mr. White said he liked the idea, but it had not been adopted. He conceded that it might be poor plan for a campaign committee to send out proposals without letting the press know who was making for it. The Chicago manager of the Western

TEN GOVERNORS PLEDGE STATES' AID TO HARDING

Lowden Voices Indorsement of Campaign in Support of Constitution.

NEW 'EMPIRE' SEEN

Nominee Outlines Conservation and Reclamation Policy for the West.

FULL USE OF RESOURCES

'We Must Carry Forward the Roosevelt Policies,' He Announces.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

MARION, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The Governors of ten States told Senator Harding to-day they indorsed his dignified campaign, applauded his refusal to engage in a mud slinging contest for the Presidency and assured him he could count on the electoral votes of their commonwealths.

Standing beside the Senator on the front porch, Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois gave his full and unqualified pledged support to the Republican ticket. At their first meeting since their historic fight for the nomination in the Chicago Convention the Governor and Senator joined hands in the common cause of rescuing the country from Democratic misrule.

The Governors led the warm applause when the former rivals clasped hands and the crowd of several hundred persons gave a cheer.

Harding's Conservation Policy.

To the representatives of the great Western States Senator Harding declared his conservation policy. Discussing reclamation and the development of the West the Senator pictured a new West. He declared for the closest possible cooperation between the Federal Government and the States, not only in building dams and turning water into arid wastes, but in the whole programme of building new empires in the great West.

The drift from land to centres of population is a menace to the country, the nominee said. With broad vision for the future, contemplating continued growth, the people may look to the mountain empire for the same service to the nation as was given by the plains of the middle West following the civil war.

It is not impossible that thousands who fought in the world war will be glad to look to a new world in the West and render further service to the nation in your enterprises, the Senator said. When they turned the Central States into fields of productivity, the Senator said.

The Senator was delighted with the visit of the Governors. So was Marion. The little city is becoming accustomed to big things, but having ten real live Governors and nearly as many more nominees for Governor on one porch at one time gave to even Marion another thrill.

The forenoon was spent in conferences. The formal greetings took place at 11 o'clock. The guests were entertained at luncheon and afterward remained at Garfield Park, where there was an annual outing of Cooper Post, G. A. R. of Marion, and several of the visitors made brief addresses to the veterans.

Gov. Lowden's Greeting.

Expressing the greetings of the distinguished visitors Gov. Lowden said: "We come to pay you this call this morning because of the very great interest we have in the speeches you have made. We admire you, Senator Harding, more than I can say for the dignity and the self-restraint with which you discuss public questions. We approve most heartily of the devotion you have given to the constitutional government which you so strongly manifest in your utterances, and we not only admire your public utterances but we applaud the fact that you do not resort to charges against the opposition. It is entirely beyond me the use of my power to express the regard we feel for you because you do not hold out false promises to the people.

"We are glad that you do not believe that there is any alchemy in government by which men can be made happy and prosperous without the practice of the old-fashioned virtues of thrift and industry.

"The Republican party is progressive. But it believes in that progress that comes along the line of evolution and not through revolution.

"We are especially interested because of your oft repeated expression of a desire to cooperate with the other branches of the Government, as was intended by the framers of our Constitution.

"We hope that you will be willing to extend that cooperation to the Governors of the various States.

A Republican Policy.

"Conservation, which, I believe, is to be the subject of consideration this morning, is a Republican policy; it had its origin in Republican leadership. We deplore the tendency that perhaps had its origin during the war but has continued since to usurp the functions that can best be performed by the State governments. The trend of the time has been to seize upon the agencies of the States. We believe that is a dangerous tendency of the present day. It is conceivable that an empire can be governed from capital city but not a great republic. We feel that we have had too much Government operation in recent years and too little cooperation."

Joseph B. Cannon (Uncle Joe) came with the Governors. He brought the crowd to its feet.

"Your generation gave most to the nation," the veteran statesman said to the old soldiers. "But a son of one of your number will be the next President. He is a man who does not say 'yes,'

\$100 Reward Offered for B. R. T. Marauders

THE Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has caused the following to be posted at all subway and elevated stations, at prominent points along the line, and in the advertising columns of the newspapers:

A reward of \$100 will be paid by the undersigned to any person furnishing information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring any property of the railroads of the B. R. T. system or interfering with the safe operation of the same. "LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Receiver."

SUFFRAGE VOTE RECONSIDERED

Tennessee House Moves to Rescind Ratification, 47 to 24.

LEGAL TANGLE RAISED

Colby Not to Heed Action Until Notified by the Governor.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 31.—The Tennessee House of Representatives, with a quorum present for the first time since August 20, expunged from its journal to-day all record of ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment and voted 47 to 24, with twenty not voting, to non-concur in the action of the Senate in ratifying the amendment.

Gov. Roberts upon being notified of the House's action declined to make any statement other than to say that the situation could be dealt with only in a legal manner, and was in the hands of Attorney-General Thompson. The latter in a letter read on the House floor during discussion of the matter of reconsidering the vote expressed the opinion that reconsideration of the resolution of ratification was impossible, since the House already had adopted it and Gov. Roberts had certified to Secretary of State Colby this action by both House and Senate.

State officials and many members of the Legislature expressed the belief to-night that legality or illegality of Tennessee's ratification would be decided upon the record certified to Washington by Gov. Roberts and not on the action taken by the House to-day.

Soon after the House convened it became evident that the anti-ratificationists, a majority of whom have been in Alabama on a filibuster for more than a week, were in the majority through failure of several of the suffrage members to arrive in time. With clocklike precision the anti ratificationists proceeded to put through their plan of attempting to undo what was done August 21, when ratification was accomplished.

The first step was the motion to expunge from the journal of that day all reference to the ratification of the suffrage amendment. After this was carried, 47 to 37, with six not voting, motion was made and carried that the original of which is in the hands of the Senate, be spread upon the journal. Representative Riddick, floor leader of the ratificationists, made the point of order that the motion was out of the hands of the House and now a part of the Federal Constitution through proclamation of Secretary of State Colby. He was overruled by Speaker Walker.

The House in a motion to-day adopted a motion to reconsider its previous action upon the resolution. Motion was then made and carried to non-concur in the action of the Senate in ratifying the suffrage amendment.

Anti-ratificationists would not state to-night whether they expect to make an effort to have the Senate, which voted to ratify 25 to 4, reverse its action.

COLBY TO IGNORE

MOVE TO RESCIND Not Alarmed by Tennessee Action, Say Suffrage Leaders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—State Department officials in the absence of Secretary Colby to-night hesitated to express an opinion as to the effect on suffrage ratification of the action of the Tennessee House in reconsidering its vote on the ratification resolution and then voting not to concur in the Senate's ratification.

The situation presented by the action of the Tennessee House, it was said, however, was one with which the State Department was not at present concerned. The action of Secretary Colby in proclaiming the suffrage amendment as part of the Federal Constitution was based on a certification by the Governor of Tennessee as required by law. Accordingly, he would not be concerned unless the certification should be declared invalid by the courts, the State Department had no interest in the matter.

Suffrage leaders in Washington did not regard the Tennessee situation as serious, declaring that the best legal advisers had informed them that once ratification was voted by a State Legislature the vote could not be reversed except in a case Congress presented to the States in resolution to repeal the amendment.

CLOSING TIME

FOR INDISPENSABLE CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The Sun and New York Herald

DAILY ISSUES 9 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway.

SUNDAY ISSUES 5 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway.

5 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.

5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

ELEVATOR FALLS KILLS TWO AND HURTS SIXTEEN

Passenger Car Jammed With Workers, Crashes Down Ten Floors.

WEIGHTS BREAK DOWN

Inspection of Mechanism in Building Made Day Before.

TORCHES USED IN RESCUE

Twisted Metal Wreckage Is Melted Before Bodies Are Recovered.

Two men were crushed to death and sixteen persons were injured early last evening when an elevator, crowded with men and women, fell from the tenth floor of the Clarendon Building, at Eighteenth street and Fourth avenue, and crashed into the cellar. The counterbalance in the lifting machinery, weighing several hundred pounds, came off the guides and smashed through the roof of the car as it fell to the bottom. There had been an inspection of the elevators in the building only yesterday afternoon.

For five minutes a huddled mass of men and women, trapped in the shaft, struggled to get free. The cries of the badly hurt and screams of the hysterical girls carried out to the street. Jerome Zeiser of 1945 Eighty-second street, Brooklyn, was the first to extricate himself. He staggered out to the sidewalk and sank down just as Patrolman Michael Conlon of the East Twenty-second street station was passing. Conlon rushed in and began the work of rescue.

Firemen Dig Out Bodies. The bodies of the men who were killed were recovered from the debris only after two hours' work by firemen of the rescue squad. One was that of Max Lester, a silk operator of 127 East 118th street. The other was that of Albert Kaplan, 23 years old, a clerk in the employ of the Thames River Woolen Company, on the seventeenth floor of the building. The body was identified by his father, Simon Kaplan, of 40 East Eighty-third street. The following were kept at Bellevue for treatment:

Donnie Pepp, 25, operator of the elevator of 223 Adams place, The Bronx, fracture of the left elbow and lacerations of the face; Simon Katz, 288 Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, fracture of right thigh; William Gotsif, 61 Brinckhoff street, Jersey City, lacerations of the left leg and both heels; Morris Block, 1351 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, contusions of the body and lacerated scalp; Jack Moscovitz, 118 Huron street, Brooklyn, contusions and fracture of right ankle; Emanuel Shaw, fracture of right thigh; Dorothy Brenner, 8 West 119th street, compound fracture of left leg.

These are at the New York Hospital; Sadie Dietz, 127 Henry street, contusions and lacerations; Martin Nobler, 70 Seventh street, contusions and lacerations; Florence Meizer, 246 South Second street, Brooklyn, contusions and lacerations; Minnie Walkowitz, 10 East 114th street, contusions.

The elevator operator was taken to the detention ward at Bellevue.

Joking Before Fatal Crash. All of the injured boarded the elevator at the twelfth floor, from the office of the Alt Woolen Company. It was a few minutes past 6 o'clock, and the last of the employees were going home. The elevator they boarded was the only one running.

They all worked in the same office and most of them were joking and laughing as they entered. The door was just being closed when an other employee of the company, named Genzer, came running out of the office to see the gate slammed in his face.

One of the girls who knew him called out: "Next trip!"

Two seconds later the car had plunged to the bottom of the shaft.

The rescue crews faced a difficult task. Most of the injured were taken out without difficulty, but the two who were pinned under a maze of cable and ironwork. Chief Martin refused to allow men to enter the car until the heavy mass of the wreckage on top of the car had been securely tied. At first they tried to work with jacks and ropes and levers. It was useless and acetylene torches were called into action. Then the torches, spouting flame, called for the precaution of hauling base into the building to be kept in readiness in case fire should be started.

John O'Brien, superintendent of the building, told Capt. Carey of the Home Bureau that the inspector had called at the building yesterday afternoon and had spent two hours in testing its elevators.

He was not sure whether the inspection had been completed, or whether it had gone no further than the freight elevators.

Dato Tries to Rebuild Cabinet. MADRID, Aug. 31.—Premier Dato having defied a Council of Action, which demanded what was tantamount to the right to dictate the Government's foreign policy. Thus are the battle lines clearly drawn.

Prominent business men here realize that an industrial paralysis might imperil the empire's international financial soundness, with the exchange rate tottering against her, with the floating debt not funded and with the industrial future clouded in the face of falling prices. But they insist that toleration of the real recurring demands of labor is the best way of all to settle the financial

B. R. T. STRIKERS STONE TRAIN; 500 TROLLEYS START TO-DAY; NO PARLEY TILL STRIKE ENDS

Text of Judge Mayer's Refusal to Negotiate With "So-Called Leaders" of the Strike

HERE is the letter sent to Acting Public Service Commissioner Barrett by Judge Julius M. Mayer of the United States District Court, which even the strikers admitted was the worst blow they have received since the B. R. T. strike began:

"MY DEAR COMMISSIONER: You called to see me this morning after a conference with Messrs. Shea and Fridiger to present to me some views expressed by them to you.

"I am of course always glad to see you, both because of your official position and of my high personal regard for you. "I decline, however, to consider anything coming from these two men or from the committee which has heretofore purported to act for the employees.

"Either these men are responsible for this indefensible strike or they are not; if not, then they have not truly represented the men.

"The proper way for the strike to be settled is for the men to return to work. After that the receiver and the court will be pleased to receive any duly and properly constituted committee which truly represents the employees.

"I cannot emphasize too strongly that there will be no negotiations, directly or indirectly, by the receiver or the court with the so-called leaders who either incited the strike or were powerless to prevent it."

Judge Mayer presides over the court in which the B. R. T. receivership proceedings are pending. Louis Fridiger is counsel for the union conducting the strike and Patrick Shea is the union officer directing the strike.

BRITAIN SLIDING INTO BIG STRIKE

Coal Miners Squarely Supported in All Demands by Triple Alliance.

NATION FACES PARALYSIS

Empire and Bolshevism at Grips, With Radicals Controlling Labor.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Great Britain is sliding to-night toward a coal strike and industrial paralysis. The Triple Alliance, composed of the unions of coal miners, railwaymen and transport workers, was counted on to act as a brake. However, at a meeting to-night they opened wide the throttle. After debating the question for three hours the meeting declared:

After hearing the miners' case for a reduction in the price of domestic coal by 15s. 2d. a ton and for an advance in wages by 2s. and 9d. a shift for adults and youths respectively, we are unanimously of the opinion that the claims are both reasonable and just and that they should be conceded forthwith.

In face of this action by the Triple Alliance only surrender by the Government can avert a strike, and there is every reason to believe that the Government will do anything but surrender.

Radicals in the Saddle. Important industrialists and bankers believe that now is the time to fight it out with labor. They are the elements from which the Government must seek political support and the coalition is recognized as the only barrier between the Empire and Bolshevism, headed by the labor radicals, who to-night proved themselves in the saddle in so far as labor is concerned. The iron and steel trades are already standing firm against the demand of the electricians for the right to select their own shop foremen.

"As an indication of industry's willingness to take up the challenge of the coal miners, it was learned here to-day that the National Union of Manufacturers has circled 2,000 members of its organization proposing that they close down the moment the coal strike is declared. G. R. Cheseman, secretary of the Manufacturers' Union, said to-night that he had received many favorable responses.

While some firms, he said, have on hand a fortnight's supply of coal, many others are short of fuel; but even those who have coal supplies are in favor of closing down. Only food manufacturers say they cannot close down their plants, indicating that they have received word that the Government will insist on their going on with manufacturing, meanwhile giving them adequate protection.

The publishers of the Manchester Guardian and other "black country" newspapers are holding out against the demands of the printers, who are demanding a raise in pay in violation of an agreement. No newspapers have been printed there since last Saturday.

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1,000 Police on Armored Surface Cars to Guard 1,000 Strikebreakers.

OUTLAWS ARE VIOLENT

Woman Badly Hurt When Rock Is Hurlled Into Sea Beach Car by Rioter.

SEVERAL SMALL RIOTS

Mayor Hylan Fails to Effect Truce in a Secret Night Session in City Hall.

Mayor Hylan, the Board of Estimate and the leaders of the striking employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company held a four hour conference in the City Hall last night in an unsuccessful effort to terminate the strike. The conference was based on the final word of Judge Julius M. Mayer to Mayor Hylan after the latter's interview with the former yesterday afternoon.

It progressed to the stage where the Mayor and the Board of Estimate—all hoping against hope that the union would concede a point or so, inasmuch as Judge Mayer wouldn't—induced Louis Fridiger, counsel for the strikers, to telephone to William D. Mabon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Workers.

Mr. Fridiger located Mr. Mabon in Detroit, and Mr. Mabon's telephoned answer was "No." It was explained to Mr. Mabon that the only terms upon which Judge Mayer was willing to arbitrate with the union were those which he repeatedly has set forth—that he would refuse to be bound by any decision of any board of arbitration unless he could pare down any award of wages that, in his opinion, the B. R. T. was unable to meet. These terms were contained in a letter written to Mayor Hylan after the conference the Mayor had with the Judge yesterday afternoon.

This letter the Mayor forwarded to Patrick J. Shea, director-general of the strike. And accompanying this the Mayor wrote to Mr. Shea to the effect that the Board of Estimate felt sure that the interests of the men would be safeguarded if they returned to work and arbitrated on Judge Mayer's terms. Judge Mayer, having stipulated that he would receive no committee of the men that included either Shea or Fridiger, did not attend the conference in the City Hall.

Mayor Hylan presided at the meeting. The entire Board of Estimate and Apportionment was present. And, brought in Grover Whalen's municipal taxicab, Fridiger and Shea and a dozen of their fellow labor leaders attended. It convened at 8:30. It adjourned at 12:30. Mr. Shea agreed to put the proposal up to the men at a meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum this morning and tell the men likewise that Mr. Mabon had refused to listen. With a smile on his face he told Mayor Hylan that the chances were that the men would hoot at the offer and that the strike would continue.

The Mayor's letter to Shea—the letter on which last night's conference was based and which embodied the peace conditions turned down by Mabon—read as follows:

"I am submitting herewith a copy of a letter from the Hon. Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court, which summarizes the result of a conference held at 2:30 this afternoon, August 31, 1920, with the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Receiver Garrison, his counsel and Judge Mayer.

"Since our conference with Judge Mayer, which obtained the assurances indicated in his letter, the entire board has frankly discussed with you and made known to you our views. The board feels that the interests of the men will be safeguarded in every respect and every question receive careful and sincere consideration by the board of arbitration provided for in our conference with Judge Mayer and the receiver.

"We can, therefore, only report to you our advice to urge the men to accept these terms and return to work and submit all questions to the proposed board of arbitration, thus ending an intolerable condition which is hourly bringing great suffering and financial loss to the people of Brooklyn and the greater city."

Showdown is Expected To-day. At any rate the showdown of the opposed strengths of the B. R. T. and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway employees comes to pass to-day. The strikers say they will never return to work until the B. R. T. agrees to arbitrate and to accept the terms. Judge Mayer will only arbitrate with and receive a committee of the men that is minus Shea and Fridiger and then he will not agree to stand by the result.

In the meantime the strikers and

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