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BONUS TAX ON COMMON PEOPLE

President Harding Proposes to Raise Billions For Bonus by Tax on Sales

Washington, Feb. 16.—Pay the soldiers' bonus with a general sales tax or postpone the legislation, was President Harding's advice today to congress.

Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee and McCumber of the state finance committee said they did not think the bonus would be postponed, but were silent as to a sales tax.

Leaders of the agricultural bloc were outspoken, however, against this tax and threatened to counter with a program which would include reenactment of the excess profits and high income surtaxes and an increase in inheritance and some other such taxes. This plan also was favored by some Democratic leaders.

Proponents of a sales tax professed to be confident that because of the strong desire in both the house and senate to put through the bonus bill at this session a majority of the members would come to accept this levy rather than see the bonus program defeated.

Pending further reaction from the country there seemed to be a disposition on all sides to move slowly. The president's letter addressed to Representative Fordney was read at a joint meeting of Republican members of the house and senate committees dealing with the bonus question, who agreed after some discussion to leave the matter in the hands of the majority members of the house committee.

In suggesting a general sales tax as "the only commendable plan" of raising funds, Mr. Harding said he believed the American people would accept such a levy for this purpose, adding that it would distribute the cost so that it would be borne by all of the people and would not contribute but added difficulties to the problem of readjustment.

If congress would not adopt such a tax, the president wrote that it would be wise to let the legislation go over until there was a situation which would "justify the large outlay." Calling attention that the administration was "driving for large economies," pushing the disposition of surplus war property and that it has other transactions under consideration which ought to prove a great relief to the federal treasury, Mr. Harding added:

"It is not consistent to enact legislation in anticipation of these things but it would be a prudent plan to await the developments and I can see in such a postponement people are genuinely interested."

Copies of the president's letter were made available to the house and senate immediately after the delivery of the original to Representative Fordney in the early afternoon. There was brief open discussion of the communication in the senate and none in the house but it was the chief topic of conversation in the cloak rooms of both houses.

Republican leaders generally withheld comment, but Representative Garrett, Democratic leader, and Representative Garner, ranking Democrat on the ways and means committee, issued a formal statement in which they asserted that "there has been from the beginning a purpose upon the part of the Republicans to engraft the sales tax system upon the country, so that there may be a gradual reduction of the taxes on wealth."

Leaders generally, both Republican and Democratic, said it was too early to undertake any prediction as to whether if the issue finally came down to that, the bonus bill with a sales tax provision would be defeated.

The text of the president's letter, which was addressed to Chairman Fordney of the house ways and means committee, follows:

"In accordance with the promise made to yourself and your associates on the senate and house committees, charged with the responsibility of formulating proposed bonus legislation, I have carefully looked into the program of taxation, which has been suggested. In addition thereto I have made inquiry into the feasibility of issuing either short time treasury notes or long time bonds to meet the financial obligations which the proposed legislation will impose. It is not possible to commend to you either of the plans suggested.

"It continues to be my best judgment that any compensation legislation enacted at this time ought to carry with it the provisions for raising the needed revenues and I find myself unable to suggest any commendable plan other than that of a general sales tax. Such a tax will distribute the cost of rewarding the ex-service men in such a manner that it will be borne by all the people whom they served and does not commit the government to class imposition of taxes or the resumption of the burdens recently repealed, the maintenance of which can be justified only by a great war emergency.

"It is fully realized how great is the difficulty which confronts the congress in solving this difficult problem. I am aware of the strong sentiment in congress in favor of this adjusted compensation. I have spoken approvingly myself, always with the reservation that the bestowal shall be made when it may be done without such injury to the country as will nullify the benefits to the ex-service men themselves, which this expression of gratitude is designed to bestow.

"It is an agreeable thing to suggest that action be postponed again, but, frankly, I do not find myself favorable to the piecemeal payment plan, which is manifestly designed to avoid embarrassment to the treasury. The long drawn-out payments will not afford an effective helpfulness to the service men.

"We have no serious problem in beginning the allotments of public lands and the immediate use of paid-up insurance. The real difficulty lies in the payment of the cash bonus. Rather than provide that the maximum cash payment shall extend over a period of two and a half years, it would be vastly better bestowal if we could await the day when we may safely undertake to pay at once in full, so that the award may be turned to real advantage.

"Inasmuch as the treasury is to be called upon to meet more than $6,000,000,000 maturing obligations in the 16 months immediately before us, it is not possible to recommend the issue of several hundred millions of additional short-term notes. Further excessive borrowing would likely undo all that has been accomplished in readjusting interest rates and stabilizing the financial world, both vitally essential to the resumption of industrial and commercial activities.

"Granting that it is not fair to oppose any proposed plan without offering a substitute, let me repeat that I believe the American people will accept the levy of a general sales tax to meet the proposed bonus payments, and we should contribute thereby no added difficulties to the problems of readjustment. If congress will not adopt such a plan, it would be wise to let the legislation go over until there is a situation which will justify the large outlay. We are driving for large economies, we are pushing the disposition of surplus war property, and have other transactions under consideration which ought to prove a great relief to the federal treasury. It is not consistent to enact legislation in anticipation of these things, but it would be a prudent plan to await the developments, and I can see in such a postponement no lack of regard for the service men in whom all the American people are so genuinely interested.

"I take it that the ex-service men themselves are no less concerned than others about the restoration of business and the return to abundant employment. Those of their wounded or sick comrades, who were impaired by their war service are being cared for with the most liberal generosity the nation can bestow. There are here and there exceptional cases of neglect and attending complaint, but we are seeking them out and correcting with all possible speed. It has not been possible to meet all the demands for special hospitalization, but we are building to that end, without counting the cost. We are expending $460,000,000 a year in compensation, hospitalization and rehabilitation. These things are recited to reassure you that such delay as will enable congress to act in prudence for the common good will have no suggestion or unmindfulness of ingratitude."

PROBING INTO CONFERENCE SECRETS

Information Demanded by Senate Not Forthcoming Until Hughes Returns

Washington, Feb. 17.—Reply by President Harding in responding to the Hitchock resolution for information on the negotiations leading to the four power treaty will be delayed until Secretary Hughse returns, about March 1st, from Bermuda, it was indicated today.

PREACHER GUILTY OF MURDER

Arkansas Man Convicted of Murder of a Woman

Mount Ida, Ark., Feb. 17.—Rev. Harding Hughes, a superannuated minister, was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Anna McKennon, last May, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

SIX MILLION STARVING

Shanghai, Feb. 17.—Over six million people are facing starvation in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, latest estimates show, owing to unprecedented floods which wiped out twenty per cent of the rice crops.

HOUSE DEBATES APPROPRIATION ALL NIGHT

Special Message of Governor Seems to Have Irritated Some of the Members

Columbia, Feb. 17.—At 2 o'clock this morning the house of representatives adjourned debate on the annual appropriation bill, having agreed to 17 of the 60 provisions of the bill and made only one cut in the measure as presented to the house Tuesday by the ways and means committee. This lone reduction was at the expense of the University of South Carolina, the appropriation of $2,500, for the holding of a summer athlete coaching school being eliminated upon the motion of Representatives R. J. Wade of Aiken and O. A. Hydrick of Orangeburg. The bill was under fire six hours last night and this morning.

The majority of the 16 sections passed without amendment were each advanced only after considerable debates and action on the bill was interrupted frequently by efforts of various members to secure an adjournment and postpone action on the bill. The house clock had been stopped at 11:44 o'clock and it was the purpose of the ways and means committee to extend the legislative day so as to permit the passage of the bill to second reading and then the reconvening of the house immediately to give it its third reading and send it to the senate.

At 10:30 o'clock just when the house was in the midst of its consideration of the measure, a special message from Gov. Robert A. Cooper was received and read. In this message the governor urged upon the general assembly that if any reductions must be made in the appropriations as suggested in the budget that in fairness these reductions should not all be made at the expense of the high schools and rural schools. The report was received as information and ordered printed in the journal.

At about 1.30 o'clock this morning the section of the appropriation bill providing for funds for the superintendent of education's office was reached and here the question of the governor's message was again brought to the fore. Representative J. K. Hamblin of Union moved to amend the section so as to eliminate an appropriation of $15,000 for the "betterment of negro schools" this proposal being lost, however, by a vote of 59 to 24. Practically every one of the numerous amendments which had so far been proposed to the bill had excited lengthy debate and Representative J. W. Hanahan then moved the previous question on the entire matter. This proposal would have cut further debate upon amendments and would have killed all proposed amendments that were not on the speaker's desk when the motion was passed.

This proposal evoked a storm of disapproval, several members calling the attention of the house to the fact that the governor had not sent a special message to the house on the section of the bill under consideration at the time. The motion, it was argued, would be construed as a refusal on the part of the members of the house to regard the opinions of the governor on this question.

Mr. Hanahan withdrew his motion to order the previous question but rose to a point of personal privilege to voice his criticism of the act of Governor Cooper in sending a special message to the house when it was known that the house had under consideration the subjects covered by the message. "When I have to be told by the governor or any one else how I shall vote on any question," Mr. Hanahan said, "I should not be here in this general assembly." The governor, Mr. Hanahan thought, when he sent the special message to legislature at the time he did "did a most inappropriate thing." "The message coming in the midst of the consideration of the question discussed in the governor's communication," Mr. Hanahan said, "leads me to believe that the message was intended to influence votes."

Mr. Hanahan's address brought Eugene S. Blease of Newberry to his feet in defense of the governor. "I know," Mr. Blease said, "that Robert A Cooper is an honest man and I know that he did not intend to influence unduly the house. He is not that kind of a man. He is not that kind of a governor. If you will reflect you will recall that though the state constitution provides that there shall be three separate departments of the state government, this same constitution also gives the governor the right to furnish the legislature with the information. This same consitution gives the governor the right to veto a bill passed by both houses and not even a majority of the members of the two houses can override this veto.

"Your governor and my governor, the chairman of the board of trustees of the highest institution of learning in the state has addressed this communication to you. I hold that if he thought we were driving in the wrong direction that it was not only his privilege but it became his duty to inform us of it. He had the right to send this communication, a communication that is important because it affects every home and fireside in South Carolina and we who are presumed to represent the homes and firesides of the state should give it due consideration. The public school system of the state may depend upon this measure."

Mr. Blease then moved to adjourn, this proposal being opposed by Representatives J. K. Owens, E. T. Hughes, Claud N. Sapp, all of whom contended that proper consideration could be given the governors message without adjournment. There was nothing set forth in the special message, they argued, that was not contained in the budget, which has been in the hands of members of the house since the opening of the session. The motion was finally carried at 2 o'clock after half an hour's argument on the question.

The house will meet again at 10 o'clock this morning, section 18 of the bill, the superintendent of education appropriations, being still under consideration.

STUDENTS KILLED AT CROSSING

Automobile and Train Crashed Together at Grade Crossing Near Durham

Durham, N. C., Feb. 17.—Three were killed and three injured when a switch engine struck an automobile here. The dead are George Hadley, of Mount Airy, N. C., Geo. Torry Peoples, of Townsville, Va., and T. H. Bryant, of Chapel Hill, N. C. The injured are Charles Iceman, of Monroe, N. C., probably fatal; P. Boney, of Goldsboro, N. C., C. C. Spauch, of Winston-Salem. All were students at the University of North Carolina, except Bryant, who was the chauffeur of the car in which the party was returning from a dance in Raleigh.

STRIKE RIOT IN PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

Police Threaten to Use Riot Guns on Crowd of Strike Sympathizers. Four Arrested

Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 20.—The first disturbance in connection with the textile strike occurred today near Jenckes Spinning company. Officers drove back the crowd with clubs when four young women operatives were intercepted by strike sympathizers. The police threaten to discharge riot guns and the crowd dispersed. Two men were arrested.

THE NEXT DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Official Circles Wondering Who Will Succeed Frank Weston

Columbia, Feb. 16.—Interest is being manifest in the answer to the question, "Who will be the next United States district attorney for the Eastern district of South Carolina?" The answer will probably come from the Republican leaders in Washington, and possibly within a few months.

Francis H. Weston, of Columbia, is the present district attorney, under Wilson appointment. His term of office will expire in March. Mr. Weston will tender his resignation before the end of his term. He has so stated. But who will take his place.

No indication has come from Washington as to who will be named in Mr. Weston's place. There are few Republican lawyers in the district. However, someone will be appointed within the next few weeks.

CALIFORNIA PIONEER DEAD

One of the Last Survivors of a Famous Party

Los Angeles, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Eliza P. Donner Houghton, one of the last survivors of the Donner party, many of whose members starved to death on their way across the plains to California seventy-five years ago, is dead at her home here, aged seventy-five.

BOMB OUTRAGE IN NEW JERSEY

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 20.—Three houses at Woodbridge Park were blown up today by a bomb.

FARMERS SADDLED WITH WAR BURDENS

Manager of Farmers National Council Says Money Powers Decree Farmers Shall Bear Brunt of War Costs

Chicago, Feb. 18.—The money powers have decreed that the farmers should bear the brunt of war costs, Benj. C. Marsh, managing director of the Farmers' National Council, told the session of that body today, adding that "the farmers have lost twenty billion dollars through the deflation of farm products prices, foreclosing of mortgages and high freight rates.

NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY IS COMING

Annual Report of Federal Reserve Board Predicts Early Improvement of Economic Conditions

Washington, Feb. 20.—Business throughout the country, progressing through well defined cycles, is nearing the point of an upward swing of the economic pendulum, according to the annual report of the federal reseve board, transmitted to congress today. When the revival definitely sets in it will be followed in due course, by a new era of prosperity, the report says. The board confined its report to an account of the operations of the organization for 1921 without offering suggestions for legislation affecting the reserve system.

SUMTER FARMERS SIGNING UP

Campaign For Marketing Association Still Under Way 5,000 Bales Pledged

Columbia, Feb. 18.—The receipt of contracts representing over 1,600 bales of cotton from Dillon county yesterday sent the total number of bales signed in that county to over 6,000 according to officials of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative association. Sumter county has passed the 5,000 bale mark, a number of additional contracts having been sent in from that county this week by E. W. Dabbs, Jr., the county director.

A telephone message from T. Meeks Neel, the director for Newberry county, Thursday brought the information that committees had been appointed in that county and that an active canvass would be made Saturday in some sections of the county. Mr. Neel said that a wave of enthusiasm for cooperative marketing had swept over the county following the visit of Dr. Clarence Poe, who spoke in Newberry on Monday.

W. T. Gregory of Lancaster was a caller at the headquarters of the association and said he believed Lancaster county would reach its quota Mr Gregory, who is a banker, merchant and farmer, has already signed the contract and is greatly interested in the outcome of the campaign.

A telegram from Dr. B. D Pargan county director from Darlington county, asked that more contracts be sent him indicating that the drive was continuing to progress most satisfactorily in that county. Darlington, with over 17,000 bales signed up, is leading the state.

TAXICAB DRIVER NOW SOUGHT

Disappeared About Time Taylor Lost Life

Los Angeles, Feb. 19. — The search for a taxicab driver who disappeared from his home here about the time William Desmond Taylor, film director, was murdered was the outstanding feature today of the police investigation of the case. The man, it was said, had driven Taylor home on several occasions and detectives believe he might have visited the director the night he was slain.

The driver's disappearance was reported to the police several days ago by his wife, who expressed alarm over his absence. The officers, in looking over his effects, discovered three bullets of the calibre of that which killed Taylor and a cap similar to that worn by a man several witnesses have reported seeing near the Taylor apartments the night the director was slain.

DE VALERA STANDS FOR WAR TO LAST

Irreconcilable President of Irish Republic is Opposed to the Free State Compromise

Cork, Feb. 19 (By the Associated Press).—A striking feature of the meeting held in Cork today under the auspices of Eamon De Valera was the presence of large numbers of the Irish Republican army from the city of Cork and from various parts of the county who were assembled by companies under their officers.

Donald O'Callaghan, lord mayor of Cork, presided at the principal platform which the speeches were delivered. Mr. De Valera proposed the same resolutions as were adopted at his meeting in Dublin last Sunday and repeated virtually the same arguments as were then put forward, declaring that Ireland was in greater danger than it had been at any time in 750 years. The Countess Marie Vicz and Charles Burgess and other followers of De Valera supported the resolution.

The train on which Mr. De Valera traveled Saturday evening to Cork was met at the railway station at Thurles by 3,000 persons carrying Sinn Fein flags. Addressing the people Mr. De Valera said he was glad to see the republic was not dead in Tipperary and that the people did not want the British monarch as king of Ireland.

Arriving in Cork Mr. De Valera was greeted by Lord Mayor O'Callaghan and other prominent Republicans. De Valera declared he desired every Irish citzien fully to understand the seriousness of the situtaion and to fully appreciate what they were doing. He declared that they were being proclaimed for a republic they were fools and did not realize what they were doing. If an election were forced upon them, he added, he was sure that the citizens of Cork would do their part in proving to the world that they still stood for an Irish republic.

Mr. De Valera challenged the leaders of the free state to frame a constitution proving their contention that they could give to Ireland perfect freedom and thereby let Ireland know what it is voting for.

"If they can make a constitution which the English king will not be in," said Mr. De Valera, "it may not be very difficult for us to agree with them."

Pointing to the question of an alternative policy, Mr. De Valera asserted that his task was the task of any general with a stampeded army. He had to rally the people into a strong position behind the standard of the republic to the same strong position they had held ten months ago. If that were accomplished the British would be as anxious to come to them as they were last July.

Belfast, Feb. 19 (By the Associated Press).—With the exception of a few minor incidents the week-end in Belfast passed quietly. A man named Hunter returning from church this morning was shot and wounded by an armed party in the Springfield road.

At Clones the situation now is quiet. The patrols are moving about unarmed. Members of the special constabulary who were kidnapped are still being detained at Newton, Butler and Rooslea.

Belfast, Feb. 19 (By the Associated Press).—The members of the football team of the Irish Republican army, recently captured at Dromore, have been ordered released by the viceroy, according to an official announcement issued this evening. The announcement adds that Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, has given assurance of the release of additional kidnapped loyalists.

The official announcement came in a dispatch from the viceroy, Viscount Fitzalleu in Dublin to Sir James Craig. The dispatch said that Mr. Collins had promised the release of 18 individuals kidnapped at various times, these not including the unwounded special constables arrested at Clones. It is believed, however, that Mr. Collins has arranged for their release also.

The border was quiet today and the liaison commission will begin operations tomorrow.

IRISH PRISONERS ARE RELEASED

Republican Army Football Team Given Liberty

Belfast, Feb. 20.—Members of the Irish Republican army football team, who were captured last month, were released from jail today

WAR ON FLORIDA BOOTLEGGERS

Washington, Feb. 20.—The use of airplanes along the Florida coast in the war on rum smugglers is understood to be under consideration at prohibition headquarters.

LEGISLATION NOW BEFORE THE SENATE

Several Measures that Have Passed the House Now Have Hard Sledding in Upper House

Columbia, Feb. 20.—When the senate reconvenes Monday night the general appropriation bill is likely to be reported to that body for reference to the finance committee and then all of the revenue measures, including the new bills will have reached that side of the legislature.

The tax reform program as suggested by the South Carolina Taxpayers' association is still quite speculative so far as final results by the general assembly were concerned. Of the various measures only one is ready to become law and that must have the signature of Governor Cooper. This measure is the Inheritance tax bill, which has been passed by both houses and the two bodies have agreed to the free conference amendments. The gasoline tax bill is still before the free conference committee to iron out the differences between the two houses. This committee has been delayed in its work on account of the services of Representative S. T. Hughes of Marion being needed in the house during the consideration of the appropriation bill.

Another of the revenue bills—that providing for a tax on hydro-electric power has been killed by the senate after having passed the house. This will hardly be resurrected during the present session.

The luxury tax bill is threatened with death. It has a unanimous unfavorable report from the finance committee and is on the senate calendar only by unanimous consent, which does not presage its passage but merely gives the proponents of the measure a chance to push it on the floor of the senate. However it appears that it will have little chance of passage.

The income tax bill is somewhat "up in the air" too as the senate has shown its preference to a measure vastly different from that passed by the house and the senate has had a select committee appointed to draft up a bill similar to that introduced by Senator McGhee of Greenwood which provides for a very simple operation—to take the federal income tax returns and by a short and simple operation to have the taxpayers fill out a blank upon which a certain percentage—suggested by the author at ten per cent of the federal tax paid. The feasibility of such a procedure has been questioned as doubt is expressed as to how much assistance can be expected from the federal authorities.

The movie tax bill has been reported with a favorable recommendation with amendments by the senate finance committee but the entire subject has been changed by that committee in that it provides for a license by motion picture theaters instead of on the films as the house had provided. This however is not considered of as vast importance as are some of the other measures.

The senate has passed the corporation license tax bill with amendments and returned it to the house, which may or may not agree to the amendments and another free conference committee is probable. Another minor revenue raising measure is that which has passed both houses, with amendments by the senate providing for a schedule of graduating fees on foreign corporations.

The eyes of the people of the state are also turned on the appropriation bill. This bill has a twofold interest, first because of the close watch on the reduction or additions that may be offered by the senate and also because of the differences existing between the governor and the ways and means committee with the house evidently backing up the committee by its action, in the matter of reductions made by the ways and means body on the department of education appropriation. Governor Cooper contending that he foresees possible handicaps to the public school system in these reductions. The bill as it passed the house carries a reduction of about a million dollars from last year or from twelve to five mills. Efforts to further reduce the appropriations and to add to the school appropriations failed after one of the most memorable fights ever staged in the house on a similar bill in previous years.

The house after "burning the midnight electricity" Friday night and Saturday morning in order to pass the appropriation bill on to the senate adjourned until Tuesday night. The senate has a somewhat larger calendar with measures of more general interest although the house has quite a lot of state-wide bills on its calendar too. Therefore the house is freer than the senate.

Among some of the important measures before the house which are likely to get early consideration is included the resolution by rep-Representative Sapp to repeal the special three mill school levy. On the senate side is a resolution to give the general assembly the right to provide just and equitable methods of raising revenue.

The bill by Senator Miller to create a new railroad commission to be composed of seven members is also before the house, the senate having passed it with a provision that the present commissioners hold office until their terms expire. When the full purport of the bill is carried out, if it passes, it would provide for one member from each congressional district.

The question "When will the legislature adjourn?" is still in the prophetic stage. There was an effort made in the house to finish consideration of the appropriation bill Thursday night, hold two legislative days that night, give the measure its third reading and send the bill to the senate on Friday, but when these plans failed and the bill was not finally passed until the legislative day of Saturday the opinion was voiced that instead of adjournment in two weeks that the ssession will necessarily go at least three weeks longer—or until March 11.

There are various and sundry local measures which make the two calendars rather bulky but in each house the first part of the morning sessions are given to consideration of local matters and by the end of the present week it is expected that the most of these will be cleared out of the way and the introduction of new bills will be fewer.

RADICALS CONTROL UNIONS

Leaders Plead in Vain For Sane Policy as Miners Demand Six-Hour Work Day and Five-Day Week

Indianapolis, Feb. 18.—Renewal of the demand of union coal miners for a six hour day, five days week, a proposal that was made before the 1919 strike, was adopted today by the convention of the United Mine Workers of America as a part of the policy the union will seek to have included in new wage agreements, effective April 1. This demand had the united opposition of the union's leaders, including all district presidents.

The convention's action for a shorter work day, however, was the only radical change in the wage policy proposed by the union's scale committee, which centered the union's policy proposals toward retaining present basic wages for soft coal miners and gaining increase for anthracite workers under threat of a general strike. The strike and wage proposals by the committee were adopted by overwhelming votes. The strike declaration, however, provided for its submission to a referendum vote of the union membership before any walk-out is ordeed by officials.

In declaring for the six-hour day the delegation overrode the committee recommendation for an eight-hour day underground, and also voted down a proposal limiting actual work to seven hours a day.

Bitter criticism of the union's officers was made by delegates in urging adoption of the six-hour day, but several officials took the floor, appealing for favorable action on the committee's eight-hour demand. Vice-President Philip Murray asked for the defeat of the six-hour day proposal, so the union "can defend its demand before the American people, while Fred Mooney, secretary of the West Virginia district, declared that adoption of the six-hour day meant "suicide." John Hessler and Lee Hall, presidents of the Indiana and Ohio districts, respectively, also fought the six-hour proposal. But the delegates argued that the six-hour proposal meant more continuous work, and called on the officers to "carry out our wishes."

Whether the six-hour day demand obtains for the anthracite districts was an unanswered question raised from the floor by a delegate, who pointed out that the anthracite workers were not pressing the proposal. President John L. Lewis, replying to the question, said he was unable to advise the delegates as to the six-hour day as affecting anthracite workers.

Aside from the action of the six-hour day, the delegates also recorded an intention to stiffen up some of the minor demands recommended by the scale committee by substituting "demand" for "recommend" where it appeared in the committee report.

Besides the work day and wage proposals adopted by the convention, its other demands as adopted included the following:

Removal of "inequitable differentials" in wages which would result in increased wages in some fields; pay and one-half for over time work; double pay for Sunday and holiday work; elimination of the automatic penalty clause of present agreements providing for fining miners or operators for violation of contracts, and all contracts to obtain for two years, beginning next April 1.

A NEW SENSATION PROMISED

Los Angeles, Feb. 20.—A new angle, details not announced, is promised today in the William Desmond Taylor murder investigation.