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PRICE TWO CENTS IN GREATER NEW YORK THREE CENTS ELSEWHERE

KNOX PEACE RESOLUTION VETOED AS "INEFFACEABLE STAIN ON HONOR OF U. S."

Seeks to Establish Peace Without Exacting Any Action From Germany, He Adds.

"INFINITE WRONG DONE!"
"Have We Sacrificed 100,000 American Lives for Purpose We Cannot State?"

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Republican peace resolution was vetoed today by President Wilson. Such a method of making peace with Germany, the President said, would "place an ineffaceable stain upon the gallantry and honor of the United States."

Without announcing his intention regarding the Treaty of Versailles, the President declared that the treaty embodied the important things wanted by the resolution and that by rejecting the treaty, the United States had declared in effect that it wished "to draw apart and pursue objects and interests of our own."

The text of President Wilson's message follows:

"To the House of Representatives:
"I return, herewith, without my signature, House joint resolution 227, intended to repeal the joint resolution of April 6, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and Germany, and the joint resolution of Dec. 7, 1917, declaring a state of war to exist between the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Government, and to declare a state of peace."

"I have not felt at liberty to sign this joint resolution because I cannot bring myself to become party to an action which would place an ineffaceable stain upon the gallantry and honor of the United States. The resolution seeks to establish peace with the German Empire without exacting from the German Government any action by way of setting right the infinite wrongs which it did to the peoples whom it attacked and whom we professed it our purpose to assist when we entered the war."

"Have we sacrificed the lives of more than 100,000 Americans and ruined the lives of thousands of others and brought upon thousands of American families an unhappiness which can never end for purposes which we do not now care to state or take further steps to attain? The attainment of these purposes is provided for in the treaty of Versailles by terms deemed adequate by the leading statesmen and experts of all the great peoples who were associated in the war against Germany. Do we now not care to join in the effort to secure them?"

"We entered the war most reluctantly. Our people were profoundly disinclined to take part in a European war and at last did so, only because they became convinced that it could

(Continued on Second Page.)

'WOOL TRUST' HEAD PLEADS TO-MORROW TO PROFITEERING

Indictment Against Wood and American Co. Charges Excess of 300 P. C. Over 1919

TO ASK HEAVY BAIL.

Evening World Laid Facts and Figures Before Attorney General on March 4.

William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company of Massachusetts and the American Woolen Company of New York, will be produced by his attorneys before Federal Judge Hand in the District Court at 11 A. M. to-morrow to plead to indictments charging him and the companies with profiteering. Heavy bail, it was announced to-day, will be asked.

The Evening World, in its fight against gouging, under the caption "Is This Profiteering?" published facts and figures on March 4 last of the so-called "Woolen Trust" which were laid before Attorney General Palmer. The accuracy of its analysis and conclusions is shown by the indictment yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury for this district of Mr. Wood and his companies under the Lever law.

The American Woolen Company of Massachusetts manufactures one-fifth of the woolen cloth in this country. The American Woolen Company of New York is the sales organization of the parent concern. Fourteen separate acts are alleged in the indictment against Mr. Wood and the two companies. The transactions are alleged to have taken place in 1920 and to show that in each case where a bolt of cloth was sold the purchaser paid twice as much as it cost to make or more.

PROFITS JUMPED 300 TO 400 PER CENT.

Herbert C. Smyth, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, said that the Department of Justice's investigation disclosed that the woolen firm's profits in 1920 "exceed on an average from 300 to 400 per cent. those of 1919" when profits were \$15,513,414.70, in spite of a strike tying up most of the mills for five months.

Through his attorneys, Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, No. 115 Broadway, Mr. Wood issued the following statement to-day:
"I do not care to reply at any length to the newspaper statement of Assistant Attorney General Smyth. I am advised that it might be wanting in proper respect to the court for me to comment upon pending legal proceedings. What I have to say in these respects must, of course, be said in court."

It may be proper for me, however, to say that Mr. Smyth's statements, while no doubt he believes them, are founded upon a misapprehension of the facts. What the real facts are will all appear in due time.

"I stand absolutely by the statement which Mr. Smyth quotes in his interview. There is absolutely no just ground for the suggestion that this company has charged excessive prices for its cloth, or has gained an unreasonable or excessive profit."
Besides "enormous" salaries from

(Continued on Second Page.)

JOEL THORNE SUES FOR DIVORCE FROM '3D AVENUE BELLE'

Charges Former Mary Casey Drank to Excess and Was Indiscreet.

TELLS OF ROW IN AUTO.

Declares Wife Knocked Out Friend's Teeth—Bought Much Liquor.

Joel Wolfe Thorne's version of life with his wife, Mary Casey Thorne, once known as the "Belle of Third Avenue," was disclosed to-day in the supplemental answer he filed in the Supreme Court to the suit for separation begun by Mrs. Thorne last summer. Thorne, son of the millionaire banker, Samuel Thorne, charges his wife with addiction to drink and infidelity, and asks for a divorce.

In the answer Mr. Thorne stated that while the separation suit was pending, to avoid notoriety, he offered and is now paying his wife \$750 monthly alimony, has paid nurses' and doctors' bills, and that he gave her \$7,500 for counsel fee and the use of his house at No. 5 East 76th Street.

He alleged that shortly after he married Mary Casey on Nov. 1, 1911, he discovered that she was addicted to liquors, favoring stout, gin, whiskey, brandy and cocktails, the use of which caused her to commit excesses and prevented her association with his friends and family and her occupancy of a position in society as his wife. He employed physicians from time to time to cure her but, he declared, her use of liquors grew after the birth of their child.

In the spring of 1917, the papers stated, while he was dining at the Waldorf-Astoria with his wife and a friend, Mrs. Thorne became obstreperous, and he and the friend were forced to take her home in a taxi cab. On the way, Mrs. Thorne becoming impatient, struck at her husband, missed him and knocked out his friend's teeth.

On another occasion, he alleged, while attending religious services in the Presbyterian Church at 153th Street and Madison Avenue, Mrs. Thorne appeared in the midst of the service and said she was "going to raise the devil." In the winter of 1916, he continued, because of his refusal to grant his wife's demand for a piece of family jewelry, she threatened to mutilate a valuable painting of Christ in the Thorne home, and to save the picture he gave her the jewelry. Another charge is that in the summer of 1917 she scandalized their neighbors in the Adirondacks, where they had taken a bungalow, by running across the lawn in her night dress, and breaking the windshield of his motor car.

The years 1916 and 1917 were, Mr. Thorne stated, particularly harassing to him as his wife several times pursued and beat him once entering the home of his mother brandishing a club. She bought quantities of drinkables, he alleged, at stores and even at his club, charging them to his account. Between March 14 and May 1, 1919, she purchased, he stated, 252 bottles of stout.

Mr. Thorne charged, upon information and belief, that "between July 18 and Oct. 12, 1919, Mrs. Thorne committed acts of infidelity with one Raymond B. Wilson at the residence, No. 3 East 76th Street, and between Oct. 13, 1919, and May 14, 1920, with the defendant Wilson at No. 1 West 67th Street."

Raymond A. Girard, of counsel to Mrs. Thorne, said this afternoon in answer to Thorne's allegations that Raymond B. Wilson, named as co-defendant, was a private detective placed by him in the Thorne household to preclude the chance of concocting a case against Mrs. Thorne.

MARY C. THORNE SUED FOR DIVORCE BY BANKER'S SON



PRICES OF FOOD IN 70 BROOKLYN STORES TO BE CUT

Action Follows Conference With Head of 'Flying Squadron' and Prosecutor.

The Federal Food Stores, with a chain of about seventy stores in Brooklyn and Long Island, will make a sweeping reduction in prices to-morrow. This was decided upon following a conference between officials of the concern, Armin W. Riley, head of the "Flying Squadron" rounding up alleged profiteers, and United States District Attorney Ross of Brooklyn.

Fresh eggs will be sold at 49 cents a dozen; best coffee at 37 cents a pound; best butter at 59 cents a pound; best loose oatmeal five cents a can; pink salmon, 14 cents a can; ripe tomatoes, 15 cents a large can; best quality prunes, 15 cents a pound; fancy rice, 15 cents a pound; white granulated sugar, 20 cents a pound.

It is expected that other stores dealing in the same line of goods will follow suit.

Market Commissioner O'Malley to-day opened at Jamaica, between Pennsylvania and Jamaica Avenues, the first public market at which farm produce from Long Island will be sold at wholesale and retail. The plan is to establish such markets in suburban districts where the farmers, by a short haul, can reach the consumers. The markets will be open from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The other attack was by the "flying squad" of the Department of Justice when Armin W. Riley, head of the "Flying Squadron," questioned representatives of the wholesale and retail produce trade. A special squad under the leadership of John J. Price investigated retailers' prices. Wholesalers say they have materially reduced prices and that consumers ought to be getting the benefit.

SCHOOL CHILDREN FLEE FIRE P. S. 36 Emptied Because of Blaze in Hot Plant.

Ignition of a vat of waste oil in which saws were being tempered in the plant of R. Hoe & Co., No. 29 Sheriff Street, this afternoon caused a fire which drove several hundred employees from the company's buildings and quickly emptied Public School No. 26 at Sheriff and Beome Streets.

The children were marched out with the steady presence of a fire drill and the school was closed for the day. So great was the crowd that it was necessary to cut out the reserves of the Clinton Street station.

Gaby Deslys's Mother Here.
Madame Anna Cairo, mother of the late Gaby Deslys, and her daughter, Mme. Fernan Conill, arrived here to-day on La France on their way to Havana. Mme. Cairo said Gaby Deslys left 15,000,000 francs to the poor of Paris in her will.

ONE PROCTER GIFT OF \$500,000 MADE WILSON PRESIDENT

Rejection of Wood "Angels" Offer to Princeton Started Him on Political Road.

RECALL IT GLEEFULLY.

On Account of Controversy Over Strings to Gift Wilson Resigned Chair.

By David Lawrence.

Special Correspondent of The Evening World.

WASHINGTON, May 27 (Copyright, 1920).—William Cooper Procter's half million dollar contribution to the campaign fund of Gen. Leonard Wood stirred fond recollections here to-day in the minds of many friends of President Wilson, who pointed out that another half million dollars contributed just ten years ago this month in another cause had as much to do with electing Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency as any other circumstance in his political journey to the White House.

Mr. Procter gave \$500,000 in 1910 toward the establishment of a graduate school in Princeton University, of which Mr. Wilson was then the President, but later turned the gift down because the Cincinnati soap manufacturer attached certain conditions to the expenditure of the money which involved the retention of certain personnel in the college.

Mr. Wilson argued that gifts should come without strings attached, and the incident provoked such a controversy among Princeton alumni that it led Mr. Wilson reluctantly to resign the Presidency of the college, and accept the gubernatorial nomination which the Democratic leaders in New Jersey were eager for him to take.

Again and again that half million dollars has been facetiously referred to among Princeton men as the "first important contribution" toward Mr. Wilson's first campaign for the Presidency.

PROCTER SHOWS HE IS AN ENTHUSIASTIC GIVER.

Mr. Procter's testimony in defense of his expenditures for Gen. Wood did not create the impression that he contributed large sums of money for any selfish purpose. He contributed heavily to the Hughes campaign in 1914. Cross-examination on the stand rather led to the conclusion of disinterested observers that Mr. Procter is the kind of a man who was persuaded by ardent and enthusiastic friends of Gen. Wood that he ought to use his fortune to help advance the candidacy of so vigorous a character as Gen. Wood.

Of course the game of roping men

(Continued on Second Page.)

HEADS OF OUTLAW STRIKE INDICTED?

Ten leaders in the recent railroad strike in New Jersey have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Newark, it was reported to-day. Twenty-seven indictments altogether were handed up in the United States District Court.

Nine railroad leaders are named in one indictment, according to the report, and one man was named in another true bill.

It is said they are accused of having interfered with and obstructed interstate commerce and are charged with conspiracy.

Six Bellans, hot water. Sure Hated. Don't Forget—Adv.

WOOD'S DEPOSED MANAGER SAYS DAN HANNA OFFERED TO RAISE FUND OF \$500,000

John T. King Tells Senators His Side of the Wood Campaign—Harding Manager Insists Ohio Campaign Cost Only \$18,000 or \$20,000—Details of Frick's Dinner to Wood.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A total of \$113,109 has been raised for the campaign of Senator Harding, Republican, of Ohio, and \$107,704 spent, the committee was told by Harry M. Daugherty, representing the Senator.

Dr. Burrus Jenkins, publisher of the Kansas City Post, a member of the McAdoo Committee, testified there was no McAdoo fund and that he had to pay his own way to Washington. Judge John R. Davies of New York placed the fund of Dr. Butler at \$40,550, and J. S. Darst, the Wood manager in West Virginia, said only \$6,000 had been spent in that State. He asserted that \$100,000 would not be considered large for a Senator's campaign in that State.

The \$113,000 Harding fund is the third largest so far developed. Col. Procter's testimony yesterday showed that the Wood fund was nearly \$1,000,000 and it has been testified that the Lowden fund exceeded \$400,000, mostly contributed by himself.

John T. King, the Wood manager who was displaced by Col. Procter, testified to-day that Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland, O., agreed to go out and raise half a million dollars to finance the Wood campaign.

This was more than a year ago. Hanna did not say how much of the \$500,000 he would give himself, nor did he know whether Hanna was instrumental in getting William Cooper Procter of Cincinnati to put into the Wood campaign the \$500,000.

Mr. King said Hanna's suggestion was made at a meeting at New York between himself, Mr. Hanna and William Loeb, former private secretary of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Hanna was "to go out and gather it in for 18 months work." It was not discussed with Gen. Wood.

King said he took charge of the Wood movement at Gen. Wood's request and raised about \$91,000 of which \$30,000 was contributed and \$61,000 on his own note.

FACTS OF DINNER BY HENRY C. FRICK BROUGHT OUT.
King was asked about a dinner reported to have been given by Henry C. Frick at which, according to reports a group of millionaires pledged themselves to back Wood. He said it was merely a complimentary dinner to Wood at H. C. Frick's New York home, at which politics was not discussed. He branded as pure "fiction" the story of the underwriting of the Wood campaign by a coterie of rich men.

"There were about 25 or 30 men present," said Frick. "George Perkins was one. A man named Larkin was another. That's all I remember. The dinner was given in the spring, a year ago."

"So far as you are concerned, the story about the underwriting of the campaign in pure fiction," asked Pomerene.

"It is. As a matter of fact, Mr. Frick was not for Gen. Wood for President."

Senator Reed questioned King at length about the Frick dinner. Hanna was not there, King said. There were no speeches and no discussions either of politics or of public affairs of Presidential possibilities were not touched on, he said.

TELLS ABOUT HARDING'S CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.
Mr. Daugherty opened his testimony by reading a prepared statement

"Getting down to brass tacks," he added, "if a candidate circulates the votes it is very easy to sit down with pencil and paper and figure out the cost. It costs about five cents per letter to issue a well written letter on good stationery, to provide the envelope and stamp to send it out."

"There are in this country some seven million male voters. When the women have the right to vote the total will reach about thirty millions. It can easily be seen that to issue one letter, without photographs or any matter, would thus cost about \$1,800,000. All of which would be legitimate."

(Reeling Entries on Page 34.)

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I don't believe it—read what a brainy college professor who failed crook and had as a pet a beautiful woman than in "THE MARRIED WOMAN."
By Johnston McCully.
which begins in The Evening World, Tuesday, June 1.
WORLD RESTAURANT.
Special Dinner, Thursday, May 27, 1920.
Chicken, \$2.00, with rice, \$2.00; pork, of roast, \$2.00, with three dishes, \$3.00; steak, \$2.00, with three dishes, \$3.00; fish, \$2.00, with three dishes, \$3.00.
World Building—4th St.

WHAT IS BURE BELIEF—WHY STAY?
Mull-See for indication—Adv.

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