

said they had promised that no police action would be taken against them. "This morning I learned that a Mr. Cohen and another man who are interested in a number of moving picture concerns had made a complaint about my work and that of my detectives. I have been told that my work has been 'too strenuous, in looking after the morals of girls in moving picture houses and I have been told to 'go slow.' Mrs. O'Grady said Commissioner Enright had insisted her many times. At a time, she said, when she was exercising a rigorous supervision over public dance halls the work was taken away from her. She had been ordered by the Commissioner, she said, not to make speeches at the meetings of welfare associations, and had been "bounced almost to death."

SMUGGLED GOODS SEIZED ON SHIP FROM GERMANY

Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Silk, Lace, and Liquors Found on Mongolia.

HUGE PLOT IS ALLEGED.

Fortunes in Loot Taken to Germany, Is Charge; Goods Stolen There Brought Back.

Thousands of dollars' worth of silk, jewels, old laces, liquor and old wine, smuggled in on the big American liner Mongolia, which arrived from German ports on Friday, are now in the Appraiser's store, as the result of the work of searchers all day Saturday and part of yesterday. The Customs men were waiting for the Mongolia, for a story had come from Berlin that some of the crew were smuggling into Germany hundreds of thousands of dollars of jewelry and other rich stuffs stolen in New York, and that the crew was taking back big quantities of goods stolen in Germany which would not be found on the ship's manifest. Surveyor of the Port Thomas E. Rush sent searchers, headed by Inspectors Albert O. Hokenesen and Ernest Lockwood, to the Mongolia. They carried flashlights, picks and probing irons. They brought from the walls and ceilings of the crew's quarters a wonderful array of miscellaneous loot. In the lot were three German made hobby horses, such with a swing stride of six feet in length; whiskey in bottles and whiskey in kegs; wines in bottles and casks and champagne of all vintages, women's white kid gloves, stockings, silks, laces and jewelry, some of which was broken to destroy its identity; unset diamonds and broken strings of pearls. Also there were Christmas tree ornaments, pistols and rifles of German make, birds of paradise feathers and all sorts of women's wear. Some of the goods the searchers believe were stolen in this country, the crew being unable to smuggle them ashore in Germany and forced to return with them. How the smugglers hoped to get the goods ashore, the searchers' imaginations are too weak to grasp. Several of the crew are under suspicion and arrests may be made before the Mongolia sails. Among the stuff stolen here and smuggled into and sold in Berlin was a beautiful jeweled gold cigar case belonging to Charles M. Schwab, a German citizen bought it and has expressed a desire to come to this country as a witness against the smuggler. He formerly lived in Chicago and would like to become a citizen of America.

"It is a crime against the public to let incompetent people and puppets run the Police Department, as it is being run to-day," Mrs. O'Grady said. "There seems to be nothing but politics in the Department to-day. But they cannot use me in politics. I am through." In giving instances of official hampering of her work, which is described in the department roster as having to do with "the white slave traffic, crimes affecting women and girls, social welfare work and protection of juveniles." Mrs. O'Grady said that a month ago she found herself without a woman detective to send to investigate the case of a mother charged with abandoning her four children. She undertook the work herself, she said, only to learn she had been deprived of her official automobile. She appealed to Commissioner Enright, whose only reply was, she said: "You can't have a car." She appealed to the Mayor for a car in vain. Recently she became ill from overwork and four days' pay was deducted from her salary. Mrs. O'Grady said Commissioner Enright remained at his office after Mrs. O'Grady's resignation. To verbal and written requests for an interview the policeman at the door replied without going inside. "The Commissioner has nothing to say," Mayor Hylan, when told of Mrs. O'Grady's action said: "I have no comment to make." In view of Mrs. O'Grady's statement he was asked if he had not had complaints from the Fifth Deputy Commissioner regarding her treatment by the head of the department. "It is all news to me," said the Mayor emphatically. "I have heard nothing." In replying to a letter of Special Deputy Commissioner Coleman du Pont, President of the Police Hospital Fund Dec. 8 the Mayor stipulated that under no circumstances would he consent to permit the raising of money to take any part in raising hospital funds or otherwise diverted from their regular duties. Mrs. O'Grady was a probation officer in the Magistrate's Court in Brooklyn and Queens for ten years before she came into the Police Department at the suggestion of Mayor Hylan who granted her a hearing in the Magistrate's Court when he was a Magistrate. Her home is at No. 1475 President Street, Brooklyn. She is a widow with five children. Her salary as Deputy Commissioner was \$5,000 a year. After making her statement, Mrs. O'Grady went into her office to respond after a brief stay with her. "This is all too terrible," she said, apparently controlling her voice with great difficulty. "Don't ask me about it now. It will all come out in time. The public has a right to know what all this is due to—has a right to know about the abominable conditions here. But please do not ask me to talk now. Commissioner Enright has sent Inspector Farrell into my office to take charge of things there, and I must be there to see what he is doing." Miss Florence O'Grady, the Deputy Commissioner's oldest daughter, who is twenty-one years old, who has been acting as Secretary to her mother since last February, also resigned.

PLANTS DAMAGED, SUES LANDLORDS
Brooklyn Lawyer Wants Them Restrain From Interfering With His Occupancy of House.

William S. Jackson, a lawyer, No. 324 84th Street, Brooklyn, to-day made application before Supreme Court Justice Benedict in Brooklyn, to restrain Thomas and Christine Hedrick, landlords, from interfering with his occupancy on the first floor of the apartment house. Mr. Jackson incidentally asks \$5,000 damage claiming to have been done to various plants and shrubs he had grown in the yard to beautify it. He alleges that a year ago, while he was still a tenant, the Hedricks purchased the house. At that time, Jackson charged, they promised to extend his lease, which expired last April. He further asserts that his landlords built a garage in the rear of the dwelling, thereby destroying plants, shrubs and flowers he had greatly cherished. Justice Benedict reserved decision.

GERMANY'S NEW PROTEST TO LEAGUE
Award of Eupen and Malmédy to Belgium Again the Subject of Controversy.

GENEVA, Dec. 13.—The German Government to-day presented a new note to the Assembly of the League of Nations refusing to recognize the decision of the Council of the League regarding the award of Eupen and Malmédy, formerly German territory, to Belgium.

THE DISTRICTS OF EUPEN and Malmédy, small parts of West Prussia surrounding towns of the same names, were taken away from Germany under the Treaty of Versailles. The League's reply to the first protest stated that the award would not be rescinded.

HEARING SET FOR INTERSTATE SEWER.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Supreme Court to-day fixed Jan. 24 as the date for hearing the arguments in the case of New York against New Jersey to prevent a Hoboken sewer from entering New York Harbor.

100,000 TEXTILE WORKERS' WAGES SUFFER BIG CUT

Reduction of 22 1-2 Per Cent. Affects One-Third of New England Employees.

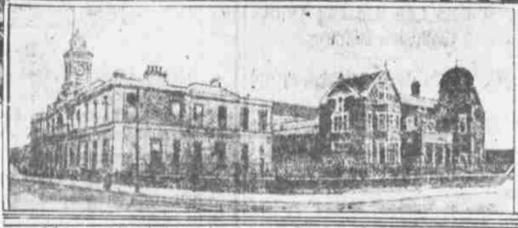
BOSTON, Dec. 13.—(Associated Press).—A reduction of about 22 1-2 per cent. in the wages of approximately one-third of the 300,000 textile workers in New England was announced to-day. The notices were posted in Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford and other centers of the industry in Maine and Rhode Island. For the most part they applied to mills making cotton goods but in a few instances operatives on worsteds were involved. Other cotton manufacturers have indicated that they would fall into line, but whether the woolen and worsted mills will take similar action at this time is uncertain. William M. Wood, President of the American Woolen Company, said he had no word to add to his statement of several days ago that the directors of that company which operates fifty mills have not as yet considered the matter. The reduction, which is made effective in most places next Monday, in effect cancels two increases made during the past year and restores prices approximately to the figures that obtained before a 12 1-2 per cent. increase last December. The manufacturers of Lowell announced that the average wage of the mill workers there under the new schedule would be \$21 a week. "The question of reducing wages in the extensive cotton mills at Fall River is now under negotiation by manufacturers and labor leaders. Most of the other centers of the industry in this section were represented in the announcements of to-day."

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Carnegie Library in Cork and Patrick Street, Scene of the Great \$15,000,000 Conflagration



PATRICK STREET



CORK CITY HALL AND CARNEGIE LIBRARY

LEAGUE CHANGING ROOT'S PLAN FOR A WORLD COURT

Committee Rejects Obligatory Provisions of Jurisdiction Clause—Paves Way for U.S.

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (Associated Press).—The proposed International Court was under consideration by the Assembly of the League of Nations at to-day's session, the subject being taken up when Leon Bourgeois presented the report on it as finally adopted by the committee. The plan as proposed to the Assembly differs in some respect from the plan formulated by Elihu Root and his associate who met last summer. The chief difference is in the matter of jurisdiction. The committee agreed with the decision of the League's Council at Brussels that it would be impossible to get the necessary number of ratifications by members for a plan permitting an aggrieved nation to cite another nation into court, and it was decided to substitute a more flexible plan, under which a member may agree or not agree to compulsory arbitration. The proposal of the Argentine delegation that the Arbitration Court at The Hague be abolished was rejected, it being held that the new court will render decisions according to the rules and forms of law, and that an institution organized for purely arbitral decisions will still be required. Delegate Hagerup of Norway said that the committee's plan would provide the adherence of the United States even though it had not ratified the covenant of the League of Nations. Ratification of the court plan must be by a majority of the members of the League, or twenty-two states, this being required before the court is brought into being. Senator La Fontaine of Belgium pleaded with the delegates to secure the ratifications of their Governments so that the Judges of the Court might be elected at the September meeting of the Assembly. The clause of the plan regarding jurisdiction reads: "The jurisdiction of the Court comprises all cases which parties refer to it and all matters specially provided for in treaties and conventions in force. Members of the League and States mentioned in the annex to the Covenant may either when signing or ratifying the protocol to which the present statute was joined, or at a later moment, declare that they recognize as compulsory, ipso facto, and without special agreement, in relation to any other member or States accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all or any classes of legal disputes concerning the interpretation of a treaty, any question of international law, the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, and the nature or the extent of reparation for a breach of an international obligation." Declaration may be made unconditionally, or conditionally of reciprocity on the part of several or certain States or for a certain time. Donato Blanco of Uruguay regretted the absence of a provision for obligatory jurisdiction, but said he was sure all the South American countries demanded an international court.

300 BUILDINGS ARE DESTROYED IN CORK; POLICE GUILT DENIED

(Continued From First Page.)

buildings with relation to the main area of destruction it seems clear they suffered from independent acts of incendiarism. It was a matter of wonder in Cork to-day that no one appears to have perished in the flames. This was due largely to the fact that most of the business premises were locked up, while in other cases residents had been warned and fled. The terror which possessed the city Saturday night was unparalleled. Many residents in the vicinity of Dillon's Cross, where the military cadets were ambushed Saturday night, fled their homes in fear and spent the night in the fields. Throughout Sunday the panic continued and an exodus from the center of the city occurred. Strong mobile bodies of soldiers took possession of the streets to prevent further acts of incendiarism and attempts at looting. The Curfew hour passed quietly. Today life in Cork was strangely quiet, with crowds gazing hopelessly and awed at the heaps of smoking ruins. The belief is general that the fires unquestionably were the result of incendiarism. The destroyed City Hall in Cork was only excelled in point of size in Ireland by Belfast's great civic building. This was the third time it had been set on fire. On the two previous occasions the west wing, devoted to the Public Health Department, was burned, but no mistake was made this time, the hall being set afire in many places. The great hall, seating 3,000 and having a fine organ, shared the fate of the municipal premises.

HARDEST FIGHTING IN IRISH TOWNS IN LAST FOUR YEARS

Clashes at Clogue, Ballinacree and Camlough—Bombs Thrown by Sinn Fein.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13.—The hardest fighting since the Easter rebellion of 1916 raged last night and to-day in some parts of Ireland. A pitched battle between Sinn Feiners and Scottish Highlanders occurred near Clogue after the Irish had snatched the troops. One Sinn Feiner was killed and several seriously injured. A number of prisoners were taken by the Highlanders. One soldier was wounded. The Highlanders, rushing toward Cork, drove through the ancient town. Suddenly a bomb was tossed from a house. More bombs followed from surrounding houses and the Scots began fighting back. The Irish supplemented their bomb attack with revolver fire from the houses. Door to door fighting resulted, the Highlanders firing into the houses in which the Sinn Feiners were concealed. Two houses were burned. The Highlanders held possession of the street. Military barracks at Ballinacree were attacked by Sinn Feiners. A wall was blown in after a five-hour battle, but the police held the building. One

ARE INTIMIDATED IN IRELAND, SAY CORRESPONDENTS

Ninety Declare They Are Prevented From Witnessing Disturbances.

DUBLIN, Dec. 13. NINETY American, English and Irish newspaper correspondents here to-day declared they have been intimidated by the military and police in their efforts to report events in Ireland. The correspondents decided to put their charges in a circular letter to be addressed to all Governments as well as press associations in America and Europe. The writers charged they were prevented from witnessing many disturbances and that they were hampered in many ways. They particularly resented the alleged intimidation of the armed forces.

SEES SETBACK FOR PEACE.

Archbishop Mannix Calls Martial Law "Sheer Madness."

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Archbishop Mannix of Australia, interviewed regarding the possibility of a truce between the Sinn Fein organization and the British Government, declared he deeply regretted the turn events had taken, as peace now is more remote than ever. He feared the Government's idea of a truce was one-sided and meant abject surrender, and described the proclamation of martial law as "sheer madness."

COULDN'T MARKET NEW WOOL STOCK

Banking Syndicate Formed to Sell \$20,000,000 Common Shares Dissolved.

The Chase Securities Corporation managers to-day announced dissolution as of last Saturday of the banking syndicate formed last summer to market \$20,000,000 of new American Woolen Company common stock. Dissolution was made twelve days before the date of the syndicate's expiration. It is understood to have been with a view to making available for taxation purposes the syndicate losses sustained by the individual underwriting firms. The slump in the woolen trade offered by prospects for immediate improvement in stock market values of woolen shares, syndicate members are given the opportunity to dispose of their allotments as best they can, whereas under the syndicate terms the stock was not to be marketed under \$100 a share. It was quoted around \$2 on the stock exchange to-day.

ROOT AND HARDING DISCUSS LEAGUE AND WORLD COURT

Former Senator Explains His Observations of Working of Present Covenant.

MARION, O., Dec. 13.—Advice on the plan for an Association of Nations was sought by President-elect Harding to-day from Elihu Root, former Secretary of State and more recently a conferee with leading European statesmen in the formation of a world court under the Versailles League Covenant. The conference, regarded as one of the most important to be held by Mr. Harding in his "meeting of minds" here, is understood to have concerned chiefly the question of how far the machinery of the present League may be used in building a world peace concert acceptable to the United States. Throughout the League fight, Mr. Root advocated acceptance of the Versailles covenant with reservations, and during his world court conference abroad, he expressed much faith in some portions of the covenant. Details of his talk with Mr. Harding to-day were not revealed. Both he and the President-elect said his recommendations were confidential. In asking Mr. Root's advice, Mr. Harding is understood to have sought in particular for information about the practical working of the League as observed by the former Secretary of State during his visits to Europe. Questions on the same subject were put by Mr. Harding yesterday to Herbert Hoover, who recommended that the League machinery with changes be used in rearing the proposed association of nations. The visit of Mr. Root again brought his name into prominence in gossip about the Cabinet selections of the incoming Administration. It has been suggested in various quarters that Mr. Harding might ask him to again become head of the State Department but their meeting to-day furnished no outward evidence to support or disprove that report. Dr. John Westley Hill of New York also had an appointment with Mr. Harding to-day to discuss the League and various other subjects.

ISADORE GLUCKSTEIN DIES.

LONDON, Dec. 13 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Isadore Gluckstein, founder of the firm of Solomon & Gluckstein, tobacconists, died Saturday night. Mr. Gluckstein also was a member of a firm of restaurateurs which was the first in England to promulgate the rule that no tips should be given to waiters.

KILLED BY FALL FROM ROOF.

Seaman Kuato, forty-two years old, of No. 232 East 99th Street, while at work on the roof of a building at 190th Street and Second Avenue, lost his balance shortly before 11 o'clock to-day and fell. He was instantly killed.

WAGES UP IN 6 APARTMENT HOUSES; BUT HOW MUCH DID RENTS GO UP?

Increases if Paid by Tenants Would Mean Less Than \$6 a Month—What Boost Did the Tenants Really Pay?

THE REAL ESTATE INVESTORS, INC., of New York, in special advertising to-day shows the lobby increase in six apartment houses has been 88 per cent. Here is the statement in "Block No. 6":

Six Typical Apartment Houses			
Location	Number of Apartments	Wages 1914	Wages 1920
75th Street	28	\$2,348	\$8,010
79th Street	12	1,699	3,362
97th Street	34	2,471	6,540
99th Street	20	180	389
(Non-Kievian)	48	3,611	6,720
110th Street	48	3,669	6,720
		\$16,469	\$30,940

The increase in wages was \$14,471. The tenants of the 210 apartments, if called upon to pay this increase, would add \$70 a year to their rentals, or less than \$6 a month. How much increase in rentals did the Apartment House Association, Inc., a party to the advertising, attempt to fix on the 210 tenants? Maybe advertising "Block No. 7" will answer!

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CANDY

Our Stores Are Radiant With Exceptional Values and Rare Economies for Holiday Buyers

Churches, Sunday Schools, Public Institutions, Candy Committees and Donators

30 POUNDS For \$7.65 we will sell you 30 pounds of Very Excellent Candy, together with 60 Half-Pound Boxes, all put up in one case, ready for the Kiddies' Christmas tree. Come and get them. \$7.65

Purchases of Candy to Be Shipped to Far-away Points Should Be Made Now Our Two Big Daily Specials

CHOCOLATE NUT CARAMELS (Wrapped.) These are big toothsome blocks of richest caramel, generously spangled with a myriad of tasty Chopped Nuts. Each piece is wrapped in sanitary waxed paper. Monday, Dec. 13, POUND BOX 24c	ROYAL NUT KISSES One of the most popular members of our big Special family, presenting a masterly blended combination of delicious Sugar Cream and tasty Nuts. Truly an irresistible sweet. Tuesday, Dec. 14, SPECIAL 24c POUND BOX
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A Few Early Holiday Suggestions

Special Assorted Chocolates 2 lb. boxes, 75c; Five Pound Boxes \$1.95; Pound Boxes 39c	Very High Grade Assorted Chocolates or Bon Bons and Chocolates 2 lb. Boxes, \$1.90; Five Pound Boxes \$4.00; Pound Boxes, 80c
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Special Mixed Candy An Ideal Holiday Mixture. Pound Boxes, 39c 2 Pound Boxes, 78c 5 Pound Boxes, 1.95	Super Assorted Chocolates or Bon Bons and Beautiful Packages. Special Holly Cartons! 2 lb. Boxes, \$2.00; 5 lb. Boxes, \$5.00. Pound Box \$1.00
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"I'll Tell Wilson What's What"

THIS WAS THE BOAST OF Franz Rintelen, Master Spy, when he left Berlin for the United States in 1915 to plot for the tying up of munition works, the bombing of ships and the stirring up of war with Mexico.

READ THE TRUTH ABOUT RINTELEN

THE TRUTH about who he was. THE TRUTH about what he did. THE TRUTH about the money it cost him. THE TRUTH about his release from the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Now Appearing in The World Morning Edition

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcases from New York City for week ending Saturday, Dec. 11, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 12.00 cents to 26.00 cents per pound and averaged 14.03 cents per pound.—Adv.