

the agreement as to the amount of Mr. Stillman's income. After outlining the position of Mr. Stillman regarding what he believes to be his wife's conduct, Mr. Nicolli concluded the statement by saying: "For a long time Mr. Stillman refused to credit any thought which may have occurred to him after she may have implicated herself. Now Mrs. Stillman has made charges against him. Clearly she is entitled to a proper allowance of alimony and counsel fee. Mr. Stillman desires to be fair and generous. Mrs. Stillman must defend herself and the legitimacy of the child. We leave the amount she should have to the judgment of the court. I call attention to the fact that the amount asked, \$120,000 a year for alimony, is equal to the largest amount ever asked heretofore in the history of the court. In the Gould case, in which I was counsel, alimony and counsel fee of \$125,000 were asked; the court reduced the amount of \$25,000, as I remember, of which \$5,000 was to be used for counsel fee."

NOT ASKING FOR GENEROSITY TO MRS. STILLMAN.

"Let us take this case and get down to brass tacks," said Mr. Brennan. "We are not here asking for generosity. We are here to assert our rights. We want an opportunity to find out what these warrior-like people are up in the wilds of Canada and we want especially to know what they have to do with this case."

Mr. Brennan said that in the past eight months Mr. Stillman has contributed over \$25,000 for the maintenance of his children and \$40,000 in alimony for his wife. He said, in referring to counsel fees, that Justice Morschauer, with his experience, would do the proper thing.

John E. Mack, guardian to protect the legal rights of Guy Stillman, rose to take heated exception to Mr. Nicolli's statements regarding the baby. "Testimony taken before the referee shows that no other man except James A. Stillman is the father of Guy Stillman," Mr. Mack said. "The referee ordered other testimony attacking the legitimacy of the child, Guy Stillman, struck out from the record. Of course, neither parent could render testimony concerning the child. Nothing is recorded that impugns the legitimacy of the child."

Mr. Brennan, apparently reading from the stipulation, said that Mr. Stillman had been paying Mrs. Stillman \$5,000 a month since their separation and had paid Miss Anne Stillman's expenses to the extent of \$24,469.84 between July 1, 1919, and Feb. 1, 1921; had paid out \$5,484 in the same time on account of James Stillman and \$5,500 on account of Alexander Stillman.

"Of course," remarked Mr. Nicolli, "we are ready to look after their children and their education." "But we are here asking for the rightful custody of the children," said Mr. Brennan. "With it we ask \$10,000 a month alimony, which is very little more than the expenditure Mr. Stillman says he is now making for his wife and family."

RIGHTS OF CHILD SHOULD BE GUARDED.

"There is one thing that you both overlooked," Justice Morschauer said, interrupting sharply. "The question of the paternity of the child. While I cannot make an allowance to his guardian, the counsel fees in this case should be made to cover his defense. The most important thing, in my mind, is the paternity of the child. I can take care of the question of the alimony from the evidence you have submitted, but this question of counsel fees for the child should have some element of agreement."

Attorney Parke, representing Mrs. Stillman, declared he agreed with the Justice. "The Court is right," he said. "The question of the paternity of this child is the most important thing. Every allegation is denied. The case has not been tried. When it does come up we will prove all our details."

Mr. Brennan asserted that the attorneys had not ignored the rights of the child, but were keenly aware of them and would show their solicitude to proper order.

According to the newspapers of that time Justice Dowling, in June, 1909, awarded to Mrs. Katharine Clemons Gould \$34,000 a year alimony, contrary to Mr. Nicolli's memory. Mr. Brennan said after the hearing adjourned that Mrs. Stillman's request for counsel fee was not limited to \$25,000, and he urged and hoped to see her allowed \$75,000 for legal expenses, including the payment of investigators.

As showing the elaborate systems of counter espionage used by both sides in the case, it became known to-day that detectives employed by Mrs. Stillman's counsel chartered a boat and followed the Modesty, James A. Stillman's yacht, down the coast on its recent trip to Miami. Mr. Stillman had three men friends with him as his only guests.

At a port where the Modesty put in for supplies the detectives managed to get aboard the boat and search it from stern to stern before they were recognized. The intrusion created such a disturbance that one of the guards left the Modesty and continued his trip by rail.

The rest of the party made a stay of several days at Jekyll Island duck shooting before the Modesty took them on to Miami. Mrs. Leide came aboard frequently as a guest after the Modesty reached Miami, the departure reported, and spent an evening at the residence of Mrs. Leide.

U. S. WILL CONSIDER TRADE WITH RUSSIA UNDER CONDITIONS

Discussion Opened Up by Action of Great Britain Resuming Relations.

LENINE IS CHANGING.

Willing to Allow Foreigners to Come in and Work Country's Industries.

By David Lawrence (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 23 (Copyright, 1921).—The Harding Administration will consider seriously the making of a trade agreement with the Russian people provided certain conditions are fulfilled which will lead to the industrial recuperation of that country.

The communication from Lenin appealing to President Harding to follow the course of Great Britain and resume trade with Russia has opened up discussion here in a significant way.

Broadly speaking, the Harding Administration is as anxious to discourage the growth of Bolshevism in the world as was the Wilson Administration. So if it were a question of giving moral recognition to the triumph of Russian Bolshevism, the matter would not be given the slightest consideration by President Harding and his advisers.

But the situation has changed. Three policies have been always possible with respect to Russia, and while one of them has failed, the others remain as possible sequels of the present state of affairs. These policies and their effects as discussed by members of the Harding Administration are as follows:

First—External invasion. This has been tried both by the Allied Powers and the counter-revolutionary element which has the support of the Allies. The effect has been to strengthen the Bolsheviks rather than weaken them, for it has given Lenin a banner around which to rally the Russians.

Second—Evolution from the inside. The American Government in common with the British Government is unwilling to contribute anything to the situation that may upset things inside Russia without bringing internal peace or external trade. Furthermore, more revolution means chaos, anarchy and complete disintegration and a more complex reconstruction problem in the end than at present.

Third—Evolution with the assistance of the United States and the Allied Powers. This means resumption of trade as Great Britain has already done and the gradual wearing down by moral factors of the policies of the Bolsheviks that have been obnoxious to the outside world. Lenin has come a long way toward the desired goal. Little by little he has abandoned the tenets of Bolshevism and permitted the return of the capitalist theory.

First he gave to the demand of the masses for the private ownership of land. Then he surrendered the notion about equal wages and permitted the payment of differential wages—the cornerstone of capitalism. Now he is willing to allow foreigners to come in and work Russian industries, although he is reluctant about permitting Russians to do the same, because he says naively that the government can control foreigners but cannot always safeguard itself against the machinations of an oligarchy of industrial capitalists.

Prime Minister Lloyd George has paralleled the foregoing line of reasoning as expressed by members of the Cabinet here. The British Prime Minister in his latest speech to Parliament insists that Lenin has changed his views and that the Soviet system is being abandoned as an impossibility. He points out that the British trade agreement is by no means complete political recognition. He calls it de facto recognition.

The viewpoint of Lloyd George is pointed to in Washington as a good argument for encouraging evolution rather than revolution. There is no telling, say Cabinet members here, what the world will face if a start is not made with the existing Russian Government by the resumption of trade.

The theory seems to be that the Bolsheviks are ready to do business with the rest of the world on the capitalist theory and that the recent speeches of Lenin are intended to convey that impression unequivocally. The Government here has been given to understand that a coalition between the Bolsheviks and the Menchikov is likely as a final proof of the earnestness of the Russians to get back into the family of nations. Everybody here realizes that a trade agreement is but the forerunner of recognition. The reply of the American Government to the appeal of Lenin, therefore, will be an effort to pave the way for recognition eventually and to assist evolution rather than revolution. If the conditions which the United States Government has upon more than one occasion outlined are accepted there is no doubt that a trade agreement with Russia similar to that between England and Russia will be consummated.

The Harding Administration has again been spared the necessity of opening an important ticklish question of foreign policy. France has begun the League of Nations discussion. Russia has taken the initiative in one of the most perplexing problems of the entire world situation. If it is once settled, the chances for permanent peace in Europe and a return of normalcy abroad will be immeasurably improved.

Dan R. Hanna and His First Three Wives, All of Whom Got Divorces From Him



MRS. DAN R. HANNA SUES FOR DIVORCE, CRUELTY CHARGED

Bill of Particulars of Action Begun Month Ago Is Kept Secret at Pittsfield, Mass.

RELATIVES LOSE WILL CONTEST

Westchester Surrogate Decides in Favor of Two Women to Whom Slater Left \$250,000.

NEW DEAL FOR BATTLE OF HEAVIES

Dempsey and Carpentier to Fight on Percentage Basis Instead of for a Purse.

169,000 ITALIANS CAME TO U. S. IN 1920

Twenty-Eight Thousand Sailed for Argentina and Eight Thousand Went to Brazil.

MOLTEN METAL KILLS FIVE

Three More Missing, Believed to Be Under the Mass.

INDIANS APPEAL TO KING GEORGE

Buffalo, N. Y., March 23.—The Council of Six Nations Indians, which has been in session here for two days, decided to-day to appeal to King George of Great Britain against the proposed enfranchisement of Indians in Canada.

DIKSTEIN BILL IS KILLED

Would Have Let Observers of Saturday Sabbath Work on Sunday.

JAPAN TO PROTECT KAMCHATKA RIGHTS

Announcement in House of Peers Will Have Bearing on Vandalism Concessions.

3 WIVES CHARGED CRUELTY TO HANNA

First Action Was in 1897 When Cross Neglect Was Also Alleged in Petition.



RELATIVES LOSE WILL CONTEST

Westchester Surrogate Decides in Favor of Two Women to Whom Slater Left \$250,000.

Surrogate George A. Slater of Westchester County to-day signed a decree in White Plains which admits to probate the will of Eugene Thompson of Yonkers, who left \$250,000 to two women friends and cut off his relatives without a cent. This action was taken upon the motion of Clarence R. Alexander of Yonkers, who appeared for Mrs. Lillie Miller and Miss Hattie Federick, who inherited the entire estate.

The contest brought by two sisters and seven other relatives was tried before a jury, but Surrogate Slater after taking testimony for seven days decided to take the question of the validity of the will from the jury contending that the evidence was insufficient to set aside the will.

The contest developed many alleged eccentricities upon part of Mr. Thompson, who was seventy-three years old. Among them being that he wore the same overcoat and hat for twenty years. It is reported that an appeal to the Appellate Division will be taken.

ASSEMBLY PASSES THE HALPERN BILL

Provides Person Teaching in Public School Must Take Oath of Allegiance.

ALBANY, March 23.—By a vote of 94 to 121, the Assembly to-day passed the Halpern Bill, designed to prohibit the appointment of any person to teach in the public schools who has not executed an oath pledging loyalty to the flag and to support the Federal and State Constitutions.

The bill is one of a series introduced as part of the Americanization program of the Lusk investigating committee, passed last year and vetoed by Gov. Smith. It was opposed to-day by Minority Leader Donohue and other members of the Minority Party. The three socialist members were recorded in the negative.

JAPAN TO PROTECT KAMCHATKA RIGHTS

Announcement in House of Peers Will Have Bearing on Vandalism Concessions.

TOKIO, March 23 (Associated Press).—Japan will be obliged to adopt whatever action may be deemed necessary to preserve her rights in Kamchatka, if the Russian Far Eastern Republic persists in its course of transferring a part of that peninsula to the authority of the Russian Soviet Government, Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister, declared in the House of Peers to-day.

After stating that Japan had recently received information that this transfer had been made, he said this country had sent a protest to the Far Eastern Republic Administration at Chita, and had submitted five demands. He declared that these demands had not as yet been accepted.

Japan has extensive fishery interests in Kamchatka.

This report of the transfer of part of the peninsula of Kamchatka to the Soviet Government in Moscow appears to have a direct bearing upon concessions granted there to Washington B. Vanderbilt of California by the Bolshevik regime in Russia. The concession, covering the exploitation of the oil, coal and fishery interests of Kamchatka, was granted last year.

The rights of the Far Eastern Republic have been in the past considered a formidable obstacle to the consummation of the transaction by which American interests would secure the concessions.

500 BUSINESS MEN TAKE OVER CONTROL OF CHICAGO OPERA

Each Will Underwrite \$1,000 of Expenses a Year for Five Years.

(Special to The Evening World.) CHICAGO, March 23.—Chicago grand opera has gone democratic. At a meeting of the executive committee of the Association of Commerce to-day control of the Chicago Opera Company passed from the hands of its two or three aristocratic backers to five hundred Chicago business men, whose names will be found in the telephone directory instead of the social register.

The experiment of democratizing high brow music and making it pay has definitely begun. The 500 will be asked to undertake the expenses of the company during 1922 and four years to come at \$1,000 a year each.

George M. Spangler has been appointed business manager of the company and Joseph R. Noel, President of the Association of Commerce, is the company's first guarantor. Miss Mary Garden, notified of the plans by telegram, has wired her approval and congratulations. The change was made at the suggestion of Harold McCormick, who has borne the brunt of the indebtedness for many years.

George M. Spangler, the new business manager, was appointed to that position with the Chicago Grand Opera Company during the New York arrangement.

Harold McCormick of the International Harvester Company, who with his wife had underwritten the Chicago Grand Opera Company for the last ten years, paying thousands of dollars deficit each year, is responsible for the new arrangement. He told an Evening World reporter in speaking of the contemplated change of plans that the new arrangement meant permanent opera for Chicago.

"The 500 who have underwritten the new company are leading business men of the city," he said. "They have done a very advanced and splendid thing in undertaking to support the opera."

"Mrs. McCormick and I have been glad to support the company in the past but the expense has been very heavy and we feel the time has come for some different arrangement."

"Will Miss Garden remain as director under the new company?" he was asked.

"The company will be practically the same in personnel and policy as now," was his answer.

"The only real change is that citizens of Chicago will control the company instead of Mrs. McCormick and myself. What pleases me most is that this makes the Chicago Grand Opera Company the only opera company in the world that is a civic organization."

INDIANS APPEAL TO KING GEORGE

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 23.—The Council of Six Nations Indians, which has been in session here for two days, decided to-day to appeal to King George of Great Britain against the proposed enfranchisement of Indians in Canada.

The Indians desire to retain their tribal form of government, and are said to be considering a general exodus to the United States. The message reads:

"Canadian Indian Six Nations respectfully appeal to Your Majesty to veto or withhold operation Indian Enfranchisement Act against them on grounds of sacred agreement between King George III and Joseph Brant. Unsuccessful attempts to receive fair consideration of our case from Dominion officials prompt this request to Your Majesty direct."

DIKSTEIN BILL IS KILLED

Would Have Let Observers of Saturday Sabbath Work on Sunday.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Dikstein bill, which was intended to permit persons to observe Saturday as their Sabbath to conduct business on Sunday in New York City, was killed in the Assembly to-day when, by a vote of 31 to 96, it failed of passage.

The bill was termed a "purely non-essential proposition" by Assemblyman William Duke Jr., Republican of Albany. "Those who favor the bill," he said, "have no complaint that their religious liberties are interfered with."

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FOURTEEN KILLED IN CLASHES IN CORK AND KERRY

All Civilians—Twenty Others Wounded—Four Policemen Hurt.

CORK, March 23.—Eight Sinn Feiners were killed to-day at Dingle, County Kerry, in a three-hour battle with Crown forces. The military was ambushed.

Twenty Republicans were reported wounded and four policemen were injured.

Six civilians were killed in the Barney district, County Cork, this morning in a battle which ensued when Crown forces were fired upon from a farmhouse. The military were conducting a search for wanted men when they were attacked.

\$35,000,000 BONUS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Measure Sent to Governor for Payments to Service Men, if Approved in Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 23.—The Whitaker soldier bonus bill providing for a \$35,000,000 bond issue pending to the Governor for his signature to-day.

The bonds will be floated to pay the bonus to service men if approved at a constitutional convention to be held next year.

ASKS BLOOD FOR MOTHER.

Evening World Asked to Help Save Anemia Victim.

Miss Rose Seidman, 102 Middleton Street, Brooklyn, to-day asked The Evening World to help her find some one willing to give blood to save the life of her mother, Mrs. Rose Seidman, sixty-five, of No. 45 Cook Street, Brooklyn, who is suffering from chronic anemia in the Bikur Cholim Hospital, No. 339 Lafayette Avenue.

In response to an appeal made several days ago two porters, a nurse and a chauffeur of the hospital volunteered. But Supt. Fineman said Mrs. Seidman's blood was so poor it could not stand a little mixture. A very small quantity, transfused Monday, strengthened Mrs. Seidman somewhat, he said, but her life depends upon placing in her veins an adequate amount of the right kind of blood.

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