

Hearst "Alibi" Proved False, Lewis Says

Conflict in Statements Regarding Bolo Pacha Is Revealed

Whitman Attacked With Publisher

Attorney General Draws Word Picture in Appeal to Voters

Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who disclosed Bolo Pacha's relations with William Randolph Hearst and Count von Bernstorff after an investigation instigated by the French government, declared yesterday that Hearst's latest admissions concerning his relations with Bolo proved Hearst's former statements on this score false.

"Nine months ago," said the Attorney General, "Hearst, in a deliberately prepared statement published in his own papers, solemnly stated that he had met Bolo but once, and that at a dinner given by Bolo at Sherry's."

After disposing of the Hearst "explanation," which was published in the Hearst papers to-day, the Attorney General issued a long statement attacking Hearst and Governor Whitman together. It says in part:

"Bolo, the French traitor who sought to buy the United States, the Kaiser, who obtained \$1,683,000 of German money with which to corrupt the press of France and spread the German peace propaganda among the citizens of France, Bolo, who was accompanied by a French firing squad after his conviction of treason to his country; von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to whom Bolo applied for the money and who paid it over to Bolo to enable him to accomplish his purpose of corrupting the French press; Hearst, the friend of von Bernstorff, to whose home von Bernstorff paid frequent visits; Hearst, who entertained Bolo at his home; Hearst, the editor of 'The New York American' and 'The New York Journal', in the columns of which newspapers the German propaganda was published almost continuously from the time the war commenced in 1914 until America declared war on Germany in 1917."

"Hearst, the friend and backer of Governor Whitman, the friend of von Bernstorff and Bolo, entertaining Bolo at his home; Hearst, the man who has supported Governor Whitman in his campaigns heretofore and whose representative, Mr. Whistler, has called upon to-day, in the Governor at the Hotel St. Regis only a few days ago; Hearst attacking me in the columns of his papers for the purpose of promoting Governor Whitman's candidacy; Hearst, the picture for the enrolled Republicans of the state to pass upon. What do they think of it?"

Referring to the three-column statement published in 'The New York Journal' and 'Evening Journal,' "explaining" his relations with Bolo Pacha and von Bernstorff, the Attorney General said:

"Hearst confesses that he met von Bernstorff several times. He attempts to gloss this over by saying that he also met von Bernstorff and Springs, the French and British Ambassadors. Friendship questioned.

"I wonder how friendly the French and British ambassadors were with the editor of 'The New York American' and the 'Evening Journal,' who defended the making of the Lusitania and the murder of innocent women and children and other non-combatants?"

"It can be surmised how friendly von Bernstorff was."

"Hearst denies, however, that Bolo Pacha and von Bernstorff conferred with him at his home.

"I shall welcome his denial against the evidence which has been adduced."

"It is a question for the jury. Just now the public is the jury.

"I think the people will not believe a man who has so often said to me, 'This statement to-day contains a striking incident. Hearst states that he was the United States government and not I who discovered that 'The New York Evening Mail' had been bought by German gold to the amount of \$1,300,000. This is an impudent and audacious falsehood."

"The facts were discovered in my office. I made them public."

Cyclops Founded Is Daniels's View

Wilson Praises Work Of Defence Council

State Organizations Are Asked to Continue All Patriotic Efforts

The Council of National Defence made public yesterday the reply of President Wilson to a letter from Secretary Baker to the Secretary, a chairman of the council, outlined its work and urged the further utilization of its machinery by Federal departments and State organizations.

Gas Used in U-Boat Attack On U. S. Coast

Continued from page 1

peared and two more depth-charges were dropped on the spot.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels to-day characterized the work on the submarines in Atlantic waters as without military value to the enemy. He scoffed at the boast of the commander of the submarine which took the crew of the Kate Palmer aboard that he "was equipped to stay six months if he desired."

Confirmation of the sinking of the Kate Palmer, Anita May, Reliance, Star Buck, Progress and four other schooners on August 10, was received by the Navy Department to-day.

The British steamer Penitence, of 4,139 gross tons, was reported torpedoed 100 miles east of Nantucket Lightship yesterday morning, and the Swedish steamer Sydland, of 3,031 gross tons, was sunk by bombs August 8, 100 miles southeast of Nantucket.

The crew of the Palmer were held prisoners on the submarine for an hour, and then set adrift in a dory. Survivors, which had landed at New Bedford, Mass., report the submarine to be 300 feet long, with a crew of sixty men.

Two Fishing Boats Believed Sunk by Two Submarines

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Two submarines raided the fishing fleet on George's Banks Saturday, and the crews of the fishing schooners Oldtime and Cruiser probably were lost when their boats were sunk by gunfire without warning, according to the crew of the fishing schooner Mary Sennett, who were landed here to-night. The Sennett was also sunk by gunfire, and shells were fired at the boats when they were putting away, the fishermen said.

The Sennett, Oldtime and Cruiser were fishing in the same neighborhood when the Sennett's lookout noticed two submarines several miles away. As the underwater boats apparently were paying little attention to the fishermen at the time, the crew continued fishing, after putting water and provisions in the boats as a precautionary measure.

As they kept an eye on the strangers, thinking they might be American boats, one of the submarines submerged and the other took a wide circle around the little group of three fishermen. The first time the fishermen had that the submarines were hostile was when a shell suddenly crashed into the side of the Oldtime. She heeled over and sank so quickly that the Sennett crew was certain the men could not have escaped. At any rate, they saw nothing of them.

The Oldtime had hardly disappeared when a shell dropped alongside the Cruiser and exploded in the water. The little craft crumpled up and went down before the crew had a chance to jump for their lives.

"The Sennett's crew did not wait for a similar end. They threw over their dories and tumbled in just as a shot crashed into her. She was heavily holed, but the crew was saved. A German apparently was not satisfied. He sent four other shells at the small boats pulling away, but all the shots were missed."

The Sennett's crew rowed for twenty-four hours before they were picked up seventy-five miles off Hingham Light. They said they were fired on without warning. The first shell crashing through the schooner's side just below the water line. She was on her way to the Boston market with a heavy catch of seven or eight tons of fish. As they were rowing away from their vessel they stated the submarine fired four shots at their small boat. All of which missed by considerable margins.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 12.—The number of fishing vessels destroyed by German submarines in the Atlantic on Saturday night was nearer a score than the nine already reported, according to men from one of the vessels brought here to-day. This is the belief of Andrew St. Croix, mate of the schooner Kate Palmer, who says that from the cross-trees of his vessel he saw the sinking of that vessel, and that he saw the sinking of the other vessels. He said that before the submarine came into view he had counted eleven other explosions at intervals of fifteen minutes or half an hour. Reckoning that one bomb was used for each vessel, the mate believes that the eleven distinct explosions he heard represented the sinking of that many vessels, in addition to the Kate Palmer. He said the submarine did not use its guns as far as he observed.

According to the mate, there were from twenty-five to thirty swordfishing vessels in the banks, and he believed that the greater number of these were sunk. As each of them carried at least two dory crews, he estimated that forty-four boatloads of fishermen were set adrift on the banks as a result of the raid.

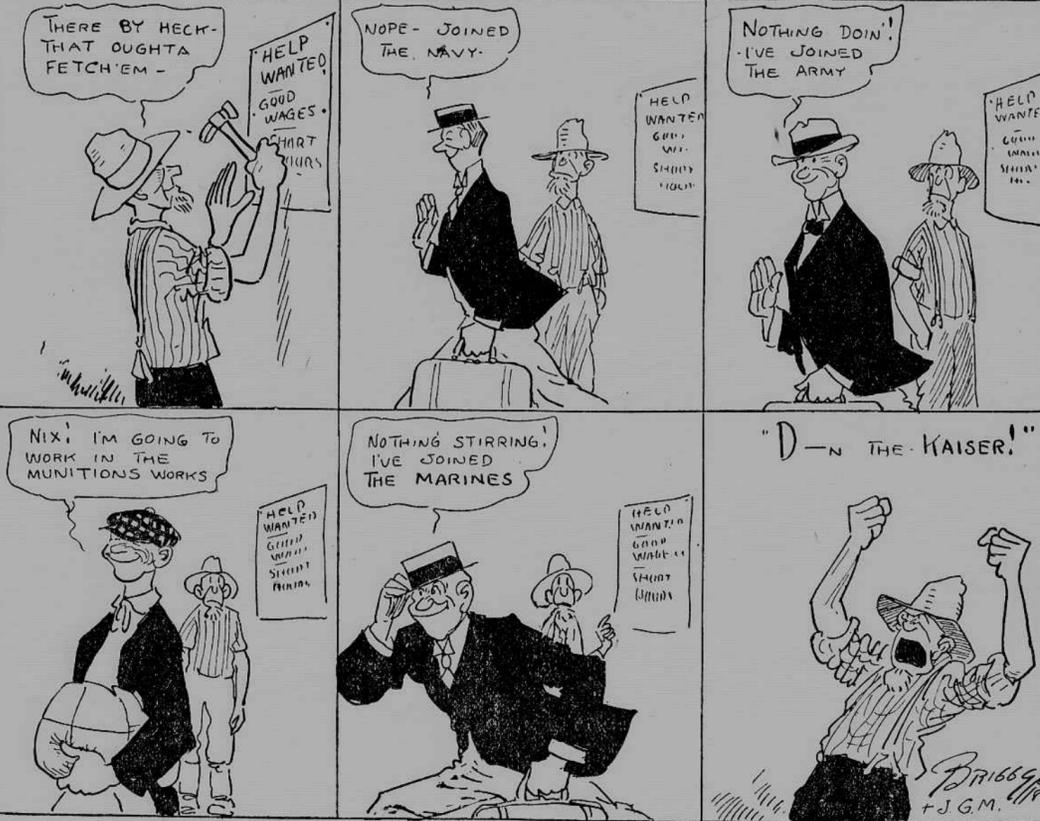
Edison Given Gold Model Of Original Phonograph

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 12.—Thomas A. Edison was presented with a solid gold model of the Ediphone, the original invention responsible for the phonograph to-day. The gift was made by representatives of the nation's sales and distribution organization, who gathered at the inventor's home to celebrate the forty-first anniversary of the invention. Edwin A. Barnes, of New York, made the presentation speech.

Later in the day Mr. Edison was host at a luncheon at the Essex County Court house, when he was planned to hold meetings to-morrow and Wednesday at the Edison offices, 10 Fifth Avenue, New York.

\$136 Sent to Conscience Fund

Somebody Is Always Taking the Joy Out of Life . . . By BRIGGS



Colquitt and Ridder Deny Viereck's Tale Of Conference Here

Son of Late Editor Says Dernburg Was Never at Father's Home

Vehement denials were issued yesterday of the parts assigned by George Sylvester Viereck to Bernard Ridder and ex-Governor O. B. Colquitt, of Texas, in the course of conferences which Viereck says were held in this city with a view to buying a New York newspaper that could be devoted to the interests of German propaganda.

The former editor of "The Fatherland" made his accusations when testifying privately under oath to Deputy State Attorney General Alfred L. Becker in connection with the investigation of Dr. Edward A. Rumely's purchase of "The Evening Mail." Mr. Becker made this testimony public yesterday.

The conferences, in which, according to the Viereck evidence as given out by Mr. Becker, Bernard Ridder and ex-Governor Colquitt participated, were said to have been presided over by himself and Dr. Bernard Dernburg, the late propaganda emissary of Germany to this country. In the course of these conversations, Viereck declared, there was considerable talk of buying "The New York Sun," and the witness swore that Mr. Ridder asserted that he could unquestionably secure the Associated Press news service for that paper if the deal went through.

J. E. Ridder in Denial

Mr. Ridder's denial was issued by Joseph E. Ridder. His statement in full follows:

"The statement given to the press of this morning by Deputy Attorney General Becker alleging that a conference or conferences were held at the home of the late Herman Ridder, and the purpose of purchasing a metropolitan daily for the German government is absolutely false. Dr. Dernburg never crossed my father's threshold.

"During the period of these alleged conferences were supposed to have been held Herman Ridder was confined to his bed with the illness from which he soon thereafter died. My father never knew Dr. Rumely or Heinrich Albert. My mother was in constant attendance at the bedside of my father from January 1 to November 1, 1915, and does not recall any visit of Viereck. Governor Colquitt called on one occasion, but my father was too ill to talk with him.

"The remark attributed to my father by Viereck, I know that if I get 'The Sun' the Associated Press must give it a franchise. I know so much about the history of the Associated Press and its secrets that he could not refuse to do so. My father never uttered the words which he is alleged to have uttered to the Associated Press. My brother Bernard never attended any conferences at the Ritz-Carlton with Dr. Dernburg or Albert or any other representatives of the German government.

"It reflects no credit on Deputy Attorney General Becker to publish the statement of an impossible person like Viereck without first making an attempt at verification."

Colquitt Defends Loyalty

Ex-Governor Colquitt, while admitting that he was in this city in January, 1915, and did then discuss the purchase of "The New York Sun," declared that the discussion was held with several other Texas men who were anxious to buy a metropolitan paper, and that it was purely informal.

Chinese Dead Get Yearly Feast For Final Trip to Popyland

The stream was the East River and not a turbid, rolling flood in China; the bridge the Williamsburg Bridge and not a grotesquely ornamented structure of Celestial manufacture; it was the lively-gaited hoofs of horses that clomp-clomp-clomp on the roadway instead of the swift, silent stride of "rickshaw" boys, but the little procession of carriages, that wound its way yesterday from Mott Street to Evergreens Cemetery carried a bit of ancient China preserved intact in this barbarian city.

On Leongs from 16 and 18 Mott Street were travelling to the Feast of the Dead, honoring those who had been borne from those portals during the last seven years. Those who had joined their ancestors more than seven years ago were not to sit at the feast, for after an interval of seven years the bones of the dead are sent to their old homes in China, sealed in tin boxes and placed in the graves. The Chinese of the past had preserved intact in this barbarian city.

The living glanced uneasily over their shoulders and edged closer to the silent guests, as the smoke from the fire slanted lower, for the man at the tent door was Tom Hoy, of 22 Pell Street, the only man in Chinatown whose spade cannot desecrate a grave. He was preparing the bones of the seven-years-dead for their long journey back to Pagodaland. A shudder ran through the moaning graveside group as Tom Hoy mechanically drew a dead, white will knife across the palm of one hand. The dead, decently in their graves, were one matter; their bones, neatly cleaned and reposing in glass jars, were another; but the dead as they came to Tom Hoy, neither in their graves nor in glass jars, were a mystery, and horrible.

Perhaps the feast was hurried a bit toward the latter end. At any rate, the funeral hosts presently cleaned every last crumb, candle and cigarette, packed them in the wagon and started back to Chinatown, where last night the Chinese feast of evergreens became an actuality in the testimony of the joss house and the bones of the dead. The bones of the dead were picked as clean as the dead had ever passed the hands of Tom Hoy.

All this week the pilgrimages to Chinese graves will continue, and then on Monday will begin another twelve-month fast that will culminate on the journey to Tom Hoy and Popyland.

10 Per Cent Wage Increase Granted By Western Union

G. W. E. Atkins, first vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, announced yesterday a tentative wage increase of 10 per cent retroactive from July 1, affecting 47,000 employees. The higher wages will add \$3,000,000 a year to the company's expenses, but it is believed, will eliminate the danger of a strike, although nothing was said in the announcement concerning the reinstatement of men discharged for joining the union, which constituted the principal grievance of the employees.

The new wage rate is conditional upon the approval of Postmaster General Burleson, now the head of the country's telegraph system, but as he was present at the conference in Washington at which it was decided upon it is thought that his approval will not be withheld. However, it was stated by postoffice officials in Washington that the question of operators had not been taken up by the department.

The conference in Washington was followed by a meeting of company officials and employees here on August 9, at which the proposed increase was determined. The decision is preliminary to a joint investigation that is to be made by the company and its employees along the lines followed by the Railroad Wage Commission as to what the question of operators will not be involved by applying certain percentages of the company's earnings to the salaries of telegraph workers. The 10 per cent increase, therefore, according to Vice-President Atkins, is a tentative working basis only, and will be increased or lowered as a result of the proposed joint inquiry.

The Western Union company also recently granted its employees time and a half for overtime, and the additional pay is not included in the \$3,000,000 given as the cost of the new wage department.

Employees now receiving more than \$3,000 a year and messengers and other commission employees will not receive the proposed increase in wages, according to Mr. Atkins, but their bonuses and commissions will continue to be paid.

Gas Kills Boy, but Triple Tragedy Is Prevented by Meter

Neighbors Who Had Seen and Heard No Movement Since Friday Night in a House Occupied by Christopher Metcalf at 1775 West Sixth Street, in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn, called in the police yesterday to investigate.

They forced the door. Mrs. Blanche Metcalf was stretched, unconscious, on a bed. Across her was the dead body of her son, Christopher, Jr., eight years old. Her husband, Christopher, lay on the floor, unconscious and with a deep gash in one shoulder.

After examining letters to which Mrs. Metcalf's name was signed, which appeared to reveal the intention of killing her son, her husband and herself, the police placed her under arrest in Coney Island Hospital, where she and her husband were taken. She is charged with homicide, felonious assault and attempted suicide. Her chance for recovery is small.

Letters Tell of Plans

Two gas jets were found partly open, but no gas was coming from either, the quarter meter having shut it off automatically.

The police believe that asphyxiation from gas was responsible for the conditions found. Metcalf received the call on his shoulder from falling, they believe. An autopsy on the boy's body probably will be performed to-day. He had been dead about policy for \$500, the letters were addressed to Mrs. Metcalf's brother, Charles Georgia, at 26 Broadway. It follows:

"Dear Brother: At the time you receive this I will be dead. I am going to myself, and also for Chris if he is here."

"When this reaches you it no doubt will be a great shock, but I send it to you because you are stronger and it will be more easy for you to break the news to the women for whom it will be all over when this reaches you."

In the envelope you will find the key for the letter box, also in the envelope you will find papers containing the deed for the house, the insurance policy of \$2,000 of my husband in the envelope, \$1,500 of which will pay off the mortgage on the house. You will also find a check for \$500 on my life and a policy for \$200 on our baby's.

Neighbors told the police that during quarrels Metcalf frequently taunted his wife with her German ancestry and that she had driven her to distraction. Metcalf is a stenographer.

Sued for Separation, Claims Another Wife

Justice Guy yesterday denied the application of Mrs. Irene B. Kinney May for alimony pending her separation suit against Frederick May, who is connected with the Lux Manufacturing Company. May's unusual defence to the action is that he is married to his another woman, that he never married the defendant and that his wife, from whom he has been estranged, is once more his friendly terms with him and will be a witness for him on the trial of the separation suit.

Mrs. May is seventy years old and a graduate of Villa Maria Convent, Montreal. She is a musician, composer and writer.

The story of Mr. May, who is about the same age as the plaintiff, is that he first met the woman who insists she is his wife while he was keeping a boarding house in West Twenty-third Street. He admits that for twenty years he supported her, but that he never ever was a ceremonial marriage between them.

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Shoes and Ships And Sealing Wax

Wills Wills Potsdam and Frankfurt, Berlin and Cologne, Germany, and other Cities I govern completely, and own. Daily complain that their patience is done. Waiting to sit in their place in the sun.

Hindenburg, Ludy and even the prince Mumble excuses, and fretfully mince Blatant evasions which bounce off the way.

Of everybody I talk to at home. Dunkirk and Paris, Verdun and Calais Were to be captured, swept out of my way.

But at the moment they're distantly seen Further away than in nineteen fourteen.

What shall I do now it's getting so hot? Call on Mahomet or pat it with Gott? Arms I've cherished no longer can punch.

Food is no more in the larder for lunch. Come to me, Allies, let arguments cease, Comrade together, we'll patch up a peace; Lands which at present I'm holding will do.

If you will add just a billion or two, I'll analyze a steel helmet. High God! The Germans may still be in the Somme, but their official reports went back to the Hindenburg Lyin' a month ago.

There will be a new target in the general store of Cheshire, Ohio, on which the village strategists may train their tobacco barrage. H. A. Resener, who hails from that metropolis, announced at the Hotel Majestic yesterday that the stoker-gang had been notified to bid farewell to the time-honored sawdust box.

"Here is what I am going to send as a substitute," said Mr. Resener, holding up a steel helmet. "High God! My cousin in France got it from a Hun, his first time over the top. I can't think of a better use to put it to."

"While you are selecting proper targets for German bombs," "V. B." suggests, "why omit the old Postoffice on Park Row? Architecturally it shows up and an inscrutable smile on a letter on August 10, which had been mailed in Croton-on-Hudson on July 24. I don't believe anything could disrupt the postal system any further."

Motorsists, beware! Don't try to confuse the honorable traffic court here after with complicated technical explanations of how it happened. Magistrate House will call your bluff. He and his chief clerk, Rowland J. Sheridan, are spending their evenings in taking a course in automobile engineering and auto mechanics. High God! My knowledge every excuse offered heretofore.

Trying to get out a column gives us a fellow feeling for the directors of West front offensives. The deeper we penetrate the tougher the going.

\$2,130,000 Asked As Damages for Gates' Corn 'Drive'

Former Chicago Broker Says 1902 Attempted "Corner" Broke Federal Law

The famous corner on corn, generally believed to have been engineered back in 1902 by that picturesque gladiator of the stock market and the race tracks, "Bet-a-Million" Gates, is at last to be passed upon by the courts.

Yesterday Robert H. Thorburn, of 64 West Fifty-third Street, who in those hectic days of frenzied finance used to be a member of the Chicago firm of Waite, Thorburn & Co., dealers in grain and members of the Chicago Board of Trade, brought suit here for \$2,130,000 against Dellora R. Gates, John F. Harris and John Lampert.

It is the contention of Mr. Thorburn that manipulations on the part of Gates and his firm caused the suspension of the firm of Waite, Thorburn & Co. from the Chicago Board of Trade, and that the suspension, in his business was destroyed, and that he has accordingly been injured to the extent of \$700,000. Under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law, he claims, the suspension of the firm of Waite, Thorburn & Co. from the Chicago Board of Trade, and the suspension of his business, was a restraint of trade, and he is bringing the suit for \$2,130,000, the somewhat staggering total of \$2,130,000—counting in a few incidentals.

Will Define "Corner."

The two defendants, Harris and Lampert, were associates with Gates during the spring and early summer months when the transactions in question were being undertaken by the "Bet-a-Million" of race track and Sunday supplement fame—died overseas at Paris on August 9, 1911. Two years later his son, Charles G. Gates, passed away at Cody, Wyoming. Dellora R. Gates, as trustee and sole residuary legatee under the wills of both the elder and younger Gates, is in possession of the entire Gates property. Which is how she comes into the present suit.

What the court has to decide is whether or not it really was a corner that John W. Gates and his associates brought about. The complaint sets forth that more than 25,000,000 bushels were cornered between March and July, 1902, in direct violation of the Sherman law.

Law Broken, It Is Charged

"A combination and conspiracy" was formed, it is charged, which created a "restrained, artificial, unnatural and monopolistic condition of the corn market," and succeeded in running the price up to 90 cents a bushel, whereas the complaint says—had it not been for these unlawful and criminal practices—the price of the country at large never has exceeded 56 cents at the outside.

The complaint then sketches appealingly the plight of the country at large as a result of this—and of Waite, Thorburn & Co. in particular.

Y. M. C. A. Worker Is Killed In Paris by Long-Range Gun

The Y. M. C. A. War Council has been notified by cable that Lively Earle Williams, one of its field workers, was killed yesterday in a Paris street by a fragment of a shell from a German long-range gun. Williams was thirty-two years old and a lawyer from Manchester, Tenn.

When the United States declared war Williams went to an officers' training camp, but was discharged at the end of three months because of defective vision.

19 Raincoat Men Are Indicted Under New Sabotage Law

All Are Liable, if Convicted, to \$10,000 Fine and 30 Years in Prison

Many of the manufacturers indicted yesterday already are under indictment under the section of the United States criminal code which imposes a penalty for giving money or other consideration to an individual employed by the government with a view to inducing the latter's officials decisions. Under these original indictments, however, the severest penalty which could be imposed is five years in prison or a fine of \$5,000, or both. Under the sabotage law the maximum fine possible remains still at \$10,000, but in case of conviction, the prison term may be extended to thirty years.

Arraigned To-morrow Captain in Quartermaster's Reserve Corps Released in \$5,000 Bail

The new sabotage law was invoked by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday in the return of indictments against nineteen individuals and two corporations accused by the government of having been involved in deals through which raincoats that General Pershing characterized as rotten were sold to the United States Army.

"These indictments," said Assistant United States Attorney Joseph A. McDermott, "are, I believe, the first to be returned under this act."

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Following is the list of those indicted:

Morris Lesser, of the Lesser & Stenge Company, 37 West Twenty-third Street; Harry E. Lazarus, of 307 East Avenue; William and Joseph Seydel, of 153 West Twenty-second Street; Samuel Halpern, of the Interborough Raintcoat Company, of 681 Broadway; Toy Company, of the Manchester Waterbury Company, of 718 Broadway; Harry Stange Simon Harris, of the Harris Raintcoat Company, of 21 West Fourth Street; Louis J. Fried, of 46 East Tenth Street; William H. Hanover, of Hanauer & Rosenthal Company, of 245 Seventh Avenue, and Ralph Rosenthal, of the same company; Aaron J. Galt, of 109 East Second Street; Raintcoat Company; Felix Gould, of 1 Madison Avenue; and Samuel Joseph and Samuel Levine.

Judge Julius M. Mayer, to whom the indictments were returned, ordered the arraignment for to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

A few days ago Captain Aubrey W. Vaughn, of the Quartermaster's Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, was arrested as a result of this investigation of the raincoat scandal. Yesterday, however, Judge Mayer released him in \$5,000 bail.

The government is letting further contracts for raincoats. The work is in charge of the waterproofing division of the Quartermaster General's Department, at 109 East Second Street. This department desires to have on file here the names of all reputable raincoat manufacturers, regardless of location, who have established plants and working organizations.

Golf Champion \$34,000 Fund Awaits Distribution

Mrs. William A. Gavin, the metropolitan golf champion, who raised about \$34,000 by giving exhibitions throughout the country for the Drake Section of the Metropolitan Golf Association, yesterday advised the district attorney of the disposition of the money. Most of the money raised for the fund was contributed by Mrs. Gavin to the Western Golf Association and is deposited in this city and Denver.

The District Attorney said that Mrs. Gavin thought of all the original contributors, and if they thereafter desire to make the contributions through her, she is the same person they should be in the party to do so.

It was stated that Miss Ethel Ladon Drake, of Boston, who originated the training camp for girls, is trying to persuade Ambassador Jusserot to make the contributions through her, but she is the same person they should be in the party to do so.

"The District Attorney suggested," Mr. Swann said, "that a better plan would be to turn the money over to the French government for the specific purpose of buying ambulances and for no other purpose, and in that event it would eliminate all overhead charges of an amateur committee and eliminate the possibility of Miss Drake interfering."

Parrot Decides Its Ownership in Court