Prison Sentence For Man Who Put Talcum in 'Aspirin'

Brooklyn Manufacturer Who Made Tablets Left Out the Acetic Acid, Thereby Endangering Users' Lives

Joseph M. G. Tukay, manufacturer of "aspirin" tablets that were shown to contain no aspirin but lots of talcum powder, was found guilty yesterday in the Municipal Term Court, Brooklyn, of making an impure medicine and sentenced by Magistrate Todd to pay a fine of $500 and serve an indeterminate period of not more than three years in the penitentiary. It is the most severe penalty ever inflicted for such an offence in Brooklyn.

The sentence met with the hearty approval of the Department of Health, whose inspectors were responsible for Tukay's arrest. Inspector W. J. Cummings pointed out that aspirin was the first resort of most persons who believed themselves afflicted with influenza. When the epidemic was at its height, thousands of boxes of the talcum powder "aspirin" were on sale, he said.

"This, of course," he went on, "was a very dangerous thing. In cases where influenza victims got this stuff manufactured by Tukay they actually endangered their lives. His sentence should be a warning to other venders of fake medicines."

It was on Cummings's complaint that Tukay was arrested December 13. The Health Department had been informed that his "aspirin" had been in the market for months, but had found none on sale in this city. Cummings succeeded in purchasing a box of 1,000 tablets.

The tablets were analyzed by the department and found to contain 23 per cent talcum powder, lime and magnesia, 30 per cent salicylic acid and 47 per cent starch and sugar.

Dr. Fred Leslie, Health Department chemist, testified that aspirin resulted from a proper mixture of salicylic acid and acetic acid. Tukay's tablets were not aspirin, he said, because they contained no acetic acid. The presence of salicylic acid without acetic acid, he declared, made the tablets injurious.

Tukay asserted that the used 5 per cent of each acid and used magnesia to bind the acids together. His arrest, he insisted, was an incident in his "persecution by a business rival."

Tukay asserted that he used 5 per

Aviator Strapped In Seat Burned to Death After Fall

Fastest Machine in World Crashes in Trial Flight at Amityville When Testing New Appliances

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 30.—Cuthbert Mills, an aviator employed by Dr William W. Christmas, an inventor, of Amityville, was burned to death near here to-day when the experimental biplane he was flying fell to earth and burst into flames. The aviator was strapped into his seat and had no chance to escape, though men made frantic efforts to tear him away from the burning wreckage of his machine.

The Christmas biplane that Mills was flying is said to be the swiftest machine in the world. Last summer it made 160 miles an hour and since then improvements have been made upon it to increase its speed still further.

was falling when the disaster occurred.

Was Testing Alterations

It was to test these alterations that Mills took the air late this afternoon and droned away toward Rockville Centre, then swung over Hempstead before heading homeward again. Dusk

E. J. Jennings was watching the machine slide swiftly across the sky, brilliant in the sunset, and saw it waver and dip. It appeared, he says, as though the entire left wing collapsed. The great mechanical bird staggered, side slipped and came back to an even keel for an instant, responding to the efforts of Mills, who apparently kept his head clear in his desperate situation.

Then the plane began to come down in rapidly narrowing circles. For an instane it looked as though it would crash into the home of Quinn Porsert. Mills was able to avert this, but he could not dodge a tall chesnut tree toward which the crippled machine darted. It hit the tree, lurched to one side and then dropped into a field near the Porsert home.

Machine Bursts Into Flames

For an instant those who watched cheered frantically, for it appeared that Mills had saved his life by a miracle. Then, in the dusk, there was a dull boom, a dash of red flame and fire ran swiftly over the oiled silk and wood of the shattered plane. The gasolene tank had exploded.

Jennings, Porsert and his son Frank ran for the machine. It was a crackling bonfire when they reached it. In the heart of the flames was a dark hulk that they knew was the aviator, still strapped in his seat. They hurled dirt and sand upon the fire until their hands were pasned and bleeding but the flames had gathered too great a headway. Presently the body of Cuthbert Mills lay, half incinerated, in the ashes of the plane. He was identified by his heavy leather wallet, which contained a bankbook bearing his name.

In it were also a few bills and a clipping bearing the words of "The Long, Long Trail." The body was taken to Cornell's morgue in Hempstead.

Stay in L'Hommedieu Case

To allow time for receipts of proofs from Canadian army records as to the sanity and health of Roswell H. L'Hommedieu, who is now on his way to Siberia with his regiment, Justice Leander Faber, of the Supreme Court in Long Island City, adjourned yesterday until the January term Mrs. Ross Hendrickson's suit to have L'Hommedieu adjudged incompetent. Mrs. Hendrickson is the young soldier's sister, and the suit involves the possession of $60,000 from the estate of their mother.

When the mother died she left $8,000 to L'Hommedieu and his sister, Francis Reeve, one of the principal owners of a towing company and a brother of Mrs. L'Hommedieu, was made guardian. He ran the $8,000 up to $120,000 before his retirement to a ranch in Alberta, Canada.

Mrs. Hendrickson received her share of the estate. Her brother, on becoming of age, joined his uncle in Canada and enlisted in the Canadian army. The sister recently instituted action calling his competency into question. Mr. Reeve, the uncle, asserts that the Canadian army records will establish the sanity of his nephew.

All-Patriots to Welcome Troops: New Committee To Be Organized

Continued from page 1

D. Appleton, Francis Stedman, of Lafayette Post No. 140, G. A. R.; F. Arnold Frye, Percival Robert Moses, George Hahn and Sidney Cohn.

Chairman Davison chose the following to be members of the sub-committee on arrangements for the mass meeting.

The Rev. William T. Manning, of Trinity Church; Rabbi Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-el; Colonel Charles E. Lydecker, president of the National Security League; Taylor Merz, of the Republican Club; Mrs. John Blair, the suffrage leader, and Miss Maude Wetmore, head of the National League for Woman's Service.

"Scoundrel Club" Men Present

At least six of those who participated in the meeting were men who have refused Mayor Hylan's invitation to serve on his official committee of welcome because Hearst was a member. These individuals described themselves last night as members of Mayor Hylan's "scoundrel club." They are:

John H. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane; Dr. C. O. Mailloux, 20 Nassau Street; Appleton L. Clark, 40 Wall Street; Dr. Manning, Alfred J. Sall, the publisher, of Woodhaven, L. I., and Rabbi Silverman. There was also one man who is still a member of the Mayor's committee. This was Justice William M. K. Olcott, who explained to the gathering that he had stayed on the committee to "neutralize Hearst."

Robert W. Bonynge, president of the Republican Club, opened the discussion by telling of the resolution adopted recently by the club protesting against Hearst's appointment. In reply to this, Chairman Davison said that it was very evident the situation was unfortunate and that it was impossible to gloss over the fact that a large number of representative citizens had resigned from the Mayor's committee of welcome.

Mass Meeting Is Urged

Richard M. Hurd, president of the American Defence Society, then said:

"It seems to be the consensus of opinion that a mass meeting be held not only to denounce Hearst, but to arrange for a suitable committee of welcome to the returning soldiers. In Chicago, where they also have a wretched Mayor, a man named Thompson, the citizens, under the leadership of the American Defence Society, have simply disregarded the Mayor and gone ahead with their preparations to welcome the troops. That is what we shall have to do here.

"I understand that the Mayor's idea in naming those men who have been declining his appointment in such large numbers was to have a committee of wealthy individuals who could afford to bear the expense of welcoming the soldiers in a fit manner.

"But I am sure every one of us would prefer to get along with less money, if necessary, rather than have a Hylan-Hearst committee. While expense is an important item, much can be done without money. It may not be possible for us to feed 2,000,000 men, but we can hire tugs and send them down the harbor. At that I think the bulk of the men who have declined Mayor Hylan's invitation would be glad to serve on a committee of welcome which would not include a Hearst.

Would Sell Boxes at Meeting

"We can raise money by selling boxes and front row seats at our planned mass meeting. We can make it worth money to attend by having men like Dr. Manning there to make stirring speeches. In London the public is notified when the men are to be lifted off the trains and huge crowds are down at the cars to give a genuine cheer when the men set foot back on English soil.

"It has been said that the Mayor might not allow a 'rival' committee to use the streets for parades and also that the Secretary of War might fell in duty bound to back up the Democratic party by refusing his necessary aid. But I can't believe that of either of them."

Alderman Squiers spoke next. He said he was present as one of four representatives of the Republican Club. He said:

"It is to be expected that Hearst, having money and close relations with the Mayor, will stick to his membership on the committee in the face of any and all objections. If he had the slightest sense of delicacy he'd resign, but he hasn't, so his resignation is out of the question.

"It is deplorable that one and a half months have slipped by, with troops landing every day and none of them receiving a proper welcome. The welcome to the soldiers ought to be a citizens' reception. It can't be as the Mayor's committee is constituted at present, because all really representative citizens have refused to serve.

"I received four tickets to go down the harbor to meet the fleet last week. The tickets came from the Mayor's office by special messenger. Much as I should have liked to have used them, I sent them back, also by special messenger."

Here the meeting applauded and stamped approval.

"Our soldiers went over the top, not as Democrats nor as Republicans. They went over as Americans, and they deserve better than to be received home by a man who has been notoriously unpatriotic all through the war. The files of his papers tell the story."

At this point there were loud cries of "Good!" and "Hear, Hear!" and more applause.

"I hope this protest will not stop at adopting resolutions, but will develop into real action against the kind of journalism that should have been stopped after McKinley was assassinated in 1901."

Applause interrupted the speaker again. Then he said:

"It shouldn't have been possible for the Hearst type of journalism to prevail in this country for seventeen years. Let's determine to stop it."

Dr. William T. Manning was on his feet before Alderman Squiers had regained his seat. The rector of Trinity was hardly less bitter in his denunciation of Hearst. He said:

"For the honor of the city of New York, something must be done. The situation as it stands could hardly be worse. Nothing we can do can make it worse. Our efforts are certain to improve, and I hope that we shall develop here some definite way for improving the situation.

"It would be impossible to find language too strong to express what is due our soldiers and sailors, not to say ourselves as citizens. The appointment of Hearst is almost unbelievable. It is hard to understand how any mayor could offer such an affront to his fellow citizens.

"He had only to look back over the files of the Hearst papers, 'The New York American' and 'The New York Evening Journal,' to see why Hearst should have been the last man to be considered for such a place.

Hearst Appointment "Insult"

"The appointment of Hearst is an insult to the soldiers and sailors. It is an affront to the citizens and a dishonor to the name of New York. Let us provide for giving our boys a welcome home, and a right hand of fellowship from those who have stood with them in the war; not from those who stood against them."

R. W. Kenney suggested that the Governor be asked to appoint a committee of welcome to supersede the Mayor's committee, but this recommendation brought forth cries of:

"No time left for that," and "You'd have to be quick; only two days left, you know."

Taylor More, who introduced a resolution denouncing Hearst's appointment, at a recent meeting of the Republican Club, suggested that a delegation be sent to the Mayor and, if he refused to oust Hearst, to make an effort to persuade Rodman Wanamaker, the chairman of the Mayor's Committee to use his influence to get him out. Mr. More said:

"I agree with Alderman Squiers. The Mayor will not ask Hearst to retire, but it might be a good idea for those here to wait on the Mayor and request him to do so. If the Mayor refuses then the delegation could go to Wanamaker and get his idea. If he could be persuaded to take the right point of view, then a mass meeting probably would be unnecessary. But if we should be unsuccessful with both of them why then we could have a citizens' reception committee here as they have done in Chicago."

Fight Hylan, Urges Hurd

Richard M. Hurd, president of the American Defence Society, said:

"We've got to fight Hylan." He followed this statement with a motion for the organization of a committee to arrange for a mass meeting.

Chairman Davison then said he thought it would be a waste of time to call on Hylan and suggested that a mass meeting of citizens could appoint its own committee of welcome.

Rabbi Silverman spoke up then, saying:

"I'm in hearty accord with everything that has been said here. I withdrew from Mayor Hylan's committee, stating in my letter of refusal that the war was not over and that at least one man who was active on that committee was giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Hearst's appointment is unspeakable."

Justice William M. K. Olcott, in explaining why he had not resigned from the Mayor's committee when he learned Hearst was an active member, said:

"When I found out the truth I stayed on the committee to neutralize Hearst.

"The boys went over to France prepared to die. In God's name, can't we go to the deck? I want to see a new citizens' committee that will make it known to the returning soldiers that we have been waiting for them."

Welcome From Hearst Is Refused By Wounded Officers on Turrialba

Ninety-seven wounded officers, virtually all the veterans brought here on the transport Turrialba, resolved not to accept any welcome at the hands of William Randolph Hearst, or any committee appointed to greet them with which he was associated.

While still a day's distance from the city they unanimously decided that if Hearst and his committee of welcome to returning soldiers appeared on ship or dock to greet them when their vessel steamed in, Major Richard J. Caines, the commanding officer, should inform Hearst that the officers did not desire his reception.

This action, it was explained, was taken as a protest against Hearst's utterances and the policies of his newspapers during the war. As one officer remarked, "We decided to top off with a last flourish our full patriotic duty to our country."

Men Sent to Hospital

The men, all of whom were wounded in action or otherwise injured abroad, represented every branch of the American army and came from every state in the Union. They were removed upon their arrival Saturday to the base hospital at Fox Hills, Staten Island.

On Christmas Day, it developed, the ship's captain received a wireless from a representative of the Big Seven, wishing the returning officers a merry holiday and extending cordial greetings in the name of those organizations. The question of who would welcome them at the port came up, explained Lieutenant C. L. Daniels, of the Dental Corps. Several of the officers then went to Major Caines, of the Medical Corps, and protested against any reception from Mr. Hearst or his committee here.

On Friday last, while the vessel was still a day out of port, Major Caines called a meeting of the returning veterans to distribute their traveling orders, and in the course of his remarks referred to the protests and asked the men what they desired done.

"Many officers," he said, "have come to me with protests against our participation in any welcome with which William Randolph Hearst is concerned. I want to know how you men as a body feel about it. I want to know, gentlemen, if I am authorized to say to Mr. Hearst and his committee if they appear to welcome us, that we will not be received?"

There was a unanimous chorus of "Yes," followed by many hurrahs and the throwing of hats in the air.

It was pointed out that unpleasantness perhaps was averted when the ship reached port by the fact that she was held down in Gravesend Bay because of her having a load of munitions aboard.

There were no tooting whistles or clanging bells for these men as they silently slipped up to their anchorage. They were, however, greeted by a little army of Red Cross nurses and physicians who had come up in a ferryboat to take them to their Fox Hills testingplace.

"Willie" Not in Group

As the ferryboat nosed up to the Turrialba, one of the officers shouted over the gunwale: "Is Willie down there?"

"Willie who?" screamed back a form in white.

"Willie Hearst."

"Not much!" came the rejoinder, whereupon the officers let out a volley of hurrahs.

The men in the party were: Lieutenants John Adams, Hall Alderson, Earl Anderson, Samuel Anderson, Clarence Angiers, Joseph Arthur, Charles Ary, Charles Bajart, George Baker, John Bartlett, Robert Beard, Richard Bell, L. Boatman, Ralph Boles, F. Brenil, John Bryant, Michael Browning, E. Chaniencl, Helmer Christiansen, Jesse Calderson, Charles Cooley, Lawrence Cullen, Yancey Culp, Roscoe Cummins, Charles Daniels, Jerrod Day, William Dinsmore, Woodruff Dobson, John Dowling, Ronald Everly, William Fielder, W. Fitzgerald, Irving Folks, Delano Foote, James Garry, Eugene Gilliland, Lawrence Glenn, Charles Gordon, Albert Green, Robert Hall, Claude Hampshire, James Hand, Ralph Harshman, Cornelius Hartnett, Mark Hendrickson, John Hilard, John Hinchliffe, R. Hodges, James Horn, Henry Johnson, Dan Jones, Jackson Lander, Paul Leisner, Werne Mckinney, Digby Mackey, Alfred Kuebler, R. C. Martin, M. Maverick, Charles Miller, Edward Miller, George Miller, Willard Miller, Thomas Owens, Emerson Parker, Walter Parkin, jr., Elmer Parson, Allen Pritchard, Grover Richey, John Robinson, Irving Smith, Morgan Spicer, L. Schaeffer, Caroll Strait, Elmer Warner; Captains Stewart Alexander, Joseph Alfred, Lloyd Allen, Henry Beeson, Percy Biddle, Edward Bell, William Burdett, Eugene Hammel, Amos Hutchins, Walter Johnson, Earl Littecr, Albert Martin, M. Palmer, Herold, Sherwood, Arthur Walker; Major Earl Hawkes; Lieutenant Colonel Everett Barlow; Chaplains Rober McFertridge, A. Stribling; field clerks, Henry Hicks, John Minuse, W. O'Connell.

Veterans Protest Hearst

Just how resentful the men of the American expeditionary force feel toward a welcome committee that includes Mr. Hearst is made clear in a letter from France that reached The Tribune yesterday signed by four of Pershing's veterans, members of C Company, 102d Field Signal Battalion, composed mostly of New York men. These soldiers of the overseas army A. G. Jeffery, Ray C. Frank, K. L. ernon and W. C. Whitehouse. The letter follows:

"In to-day's Paris edition of 'The New York Herald' we noticed an article stating that Mayor Hylan, of New York City, had appointed William Randolph Hearst chairman of the reception committee to receive soldiers returning from the A. E. F. It is with righteous indignation that we seize our pens and voice our protest.

"Our division is composed mostly of New York men—men who know of Hearst and his politics. We know that Hearst and his policies. We know that everything but a loyal American. Is Mayor Hylan trying to spring a joke on the members of the A. E. F., or is he insaitin us?

Men Feel Insulted

If it is a joke it is a mighty poor one. Personally we feel that it is an insult. The main reception committee for the boys in France when we return will be composed of our own wives, mothers, dads, sisters and sweethearts, and putting a man of Hearst's type on a par with our "own committee" is something beyond our imaginative powers, strong as they grow over here. What is the Mayor thinking of?

"When the statue of Liberty finally looms up on the horizon, we're going to be tickled to death and none of us want the beauty of the scene nor the joy of the occasion marred by a reception committee of which a disloyal American is chairman."

Charles E. Hughes Declines to Serve as Associate of Hearst

Charles E. Hughes, former Governor of New York State, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and Republican candidate for President at the last election, has refused to serve upon Mayor Hylan's committee to welcome returning soldiers and sailors because of the presence of William Randolph Hearst upon that body.

"Our men cannot fail to resent it and I desire to record my own protest against it by declining to serve on the committee," Mr. Hughes wrote in replying to the Mayor's invitation forwarded to him through Grover Whalen, Mr. Hylan's secretary.

Mr. Whalen's Letter

Mr. Whalen's letter follows:

"City of New York,
"Office of the Mayor.
"December 7, 1918.

"Dear Sir: The City of New York will receive its returning soldiers, sailors and marines in a manner appropriate to the valorous deeds which they have accomplished across the seas. Their return to us brings us great joy, which we will endeavor to manifest in the way we receive them.

"The people of New York City may be depended upon to acclaim those whose valor and dauntless courage have helped assure for us the prospect of an early and victorious peace.

"In order that the city's plans to honor those who return to us and perpetuate the memory of the brave men who have fallen on the field of battle, may be perfected, the Mayor is appointing a Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, of which Mr. Rodman Wanamaker will be chairman. Through this committee, New York City will be able fittingly to welcome and honor its heroic sons.

"The Mayor takes pleasure in appointing you a member of this committe, and upon your acceptance a certificate of membership will be mailed to your.

"Very truly yours,
"GROVER A. WHALEN,
"Secretary to the Mayor."

Mr. Hughes Declines

Mr. Hughes replied:

"December 20, 1918.

"Mr. Grover A. Whalen,
"Secretary to the Mayor,
"New York.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter asking me to serve as a member of the Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, was received during my absence from the City. I greatly regret that I can not accept the appointment, as it would have given me great pleasure to have had a share in extending this welcome on behalf of the City. But I understand that William Randolph Hearst has been appointed a member of the Committee and his prominent activity in connection with the City's commemoration of the heroic deeds of our men has raised a question which can not be ignored. I regard this relation of Mr. Hearst to the City's welcome as most unsuitable. Our men can not fail to resent it, and I desire to record my own protest against it by declining to serve on the Committee.

"Sincerely yours,
"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Mayor Is Nettled

Then Mr. Hylan wrote:

"December 28, 1918.

"Mr. Charles E. Hughes,
"96 Broadway, New York City.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter in which you say 'It would have given me great pleasure to have had a share in extending this welcome on behalf of the city. But I understand William Randolph Hearst has been appointed a member of the committee,' received. Your pleasure certainly must have been very deep seated for the homecoming troops when you would allow your personal feelings with respect to an individual to influence you, rather than your duty to the soldier boys. I suppose if you and Mr. Hearst had been of draft age and had been called by the government you would have refused to serve.

"Very truly yours,
"JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor."

Soldiers Resent Hearst

Mr. Hughes replied:

"December 30, 1918.

"Hon. John F. Hylan, Mayor,
"City Hall.

"Dear Sir:

"Your letter of December 28, in answer to mine of December 20, has been received.

"I need not discuss with you my willingness to render any helpful service within my power. Your action raises a wholly different issue.

"The use of the city's welcome to our returning troops as a vehicle for a public testimonial to Mr. Hearst is resented by soldiers and civilians alike. I shall be able to show my appreciation of the splendid work of our troops without giving approval to Mr. Hearst's activity.

"Very truly yours,
"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Van Dyke Declines

Among other refusals to serve Mayor Hylan received yesterday was that of Dr. Henry van Dyke, former United States Minister to Holland. Mr. van Dyke's refusal was written by his secretary, Miss Agnes Rix, and was sent from Princeton, N. J. The letter was made public by Miss Rix. It was as follows:

"Dear Sir: Dr. Henry van Dyke has received your letter of December 7 and wishes to express to the Mayor his appreciation of the appointment on the committee to welcome home our soldiers, sailors and marines. Nothing could give Dr. van Dyke more gratification than to take part in such a welcome.

"But if William Randolph Hearst is to be chairman, or a member of this committee, Dr. van Dyke must respectfully decline to belong to it. He regards the action and correspondence of Mr. Hearst, recently revealed through the Department of Justice, as distinctly disqualifying him for service on such a committee, which should be composed only of citizens whose patriotism is beyond suspicion and whose character is above reproach.

"Dr. van Dyke has been active in arousing American sentiment against German lawlessness, of which he gained much first hand knowledge in Holland during the first two years of the war. He resigned his post to be free to express himself in writings and public addresses."

Still others who have sent their resignations to Mayor Hylan are Harris A. Dunn, a banker, and M. D. Rogers, a silk manufacturer. Augustus Vincent Tack, in declining the Mayor's invitation to serve, wrote:

"If it be true, as I am informed, that the name of William R. Hearst is associated with this reception committee, I must decline the honor extended me by the Mayor. I do not wish to serve on any committee with which Mr. Hearst is in any way connected."

Henry S. Goodspeed, an attorney, wrote:

"Sir: Your favor of December 22, 1918, stating that my name has been suggested for appointment to the Committee of Welcome to Homecoming Troops, at hand.

"I regret to advise you that because of circumstances over which I have no control I must decline the 'suggestion.'"

4,000 Brooklyn Women Take Action

Mrs. Walter Gibb, chairman, and Mrs. Lindley Murray, secretary, of the Kings County committee of the National League for Woman's Service, which has a membership of nearly 4,000 Brooklyn women, sent Mayor Hylan a copy of a resolution adopted by the committee last week. They also inclosed a letter in which they stated:

"The avowed sentiments of Mr. Hearst are so well known that we, as a large and patriotic organization of war workers, are justly indignant that he should be appointed as one of our representatives."

The resolution reads:

"We protest respectfully and courteously against the appointment of William Randolph Hearst upon any patriotic committee. More especially upon any official committees to welcome our returning soldiers or to select a memorial to honor our heroic dead."

Few bodies of citizens have been more wrathful at the action of Mayor Hylan than the Civil War veterans who live in the city. Harry Lee Post No. 21, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, through the post commander, T. F. Donovan, and George W. White, adjutant, has sent to the Mayor this letter:

"At the regular encampment of the post, held on December 26, 1918, a resolution was adopted protesting against the naming of William R. Hearst as a member of the committee to welcome home our returning fighters.

"As veterans of the Civil War we feel that to appoint such a man as Hearst on the committee is an insult to us, as well as to our homecoming army and navy."

Partial Paralysis Gradually Cured By Tennis Games

Professor, Back From War, Urges Reclamation of Men Maimed in Industrial Pursuits: Films Are Shown

Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, physician, sculptor and head of the department of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, who has just returned from England, where he commanded a great reconstruction hospital with the rank of major in the British army, addressed the war service classes for training reconstruction in the Engineering Societies Building yesterday. He said the rebuilding of men's muscles and minds by physio-therapy will be part of the duty of every hospital in the future.

"This war has taught us," said Dr. McKenzie, "what we can do with the seemingly helpless. Paralysis is being cured daily and torn features are being rebuilded with ease. The same wonders being worked for wounded soldiers must be carried on in the future for those who are victims of accidents in industrial plants or otherwise are shattered bodily or mentally in civil life."

Dr. McKenzie's lecture was accompanied by the showing of slides depicting scores of delicately conceived machines for the "reconstruction" of paralyzed muscles. Appliances even so highly specialized as to teach a man to move a finger in one direction were shown, each with an indicator to let the patient know his daily progress.

A showing of moving pictures of carefully prescribed games was given, such as bowling, where the ball is tossed by a man from a peg-leg, giving the stump the necessary exercise to keep it healthy until a proper artificial leg can be provided.

A game of tennis was shown, played by men on one side who had sticks in the place of right arms. The opponents had paralyzed hands, which were strapped to racquets. Subconscious efforts of the hands during the heat of the games, Dr. McKenzie explained, gradually cured the paralysis.

Dr. McKenzie warned against discharging maimed soldiers from the army until they had been through a careful course of therapeutic treatment.

U. S. Army Fights Rhine Flood With German Soldiers

Occupation Forces Forbidden to Speak to Women in Coblenz Under Penalty of Quick Court Martial

COBLENZ, Dec. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The River Rhine began to rise Thursday and during the last twenty-four hours has flooded the road paralleling the east bank of the river and causing considerable trouble to the American Army of occupation. The rise in the river has made it possible to transport supplies from Coblenz to the division headquarters at Neuweid by boat.

Traffic across the pontoon bridge at Coblenz has been hindered to some extent owing to the difficulty in adjusting the floating approaches, but American and German soldiers working side by side have managed to keep the bridge passable.

No Music at Meals

The dinner hour in Coblenz and throughout the American zone of occupation has been advanced from one to two hours. In restaurants and hotels the evening meal is now eaten without music. These changes are regarded as necessary because of the recent American order that the sale and gift of light wines be prohibited except between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening.

Several days of the operation of restricted regulations has produced some grumbling by the Germans. There has been no open protest, but many of the people appear to be mystified as to the reasons for the change in the American attitude, as, it seems, they believed that the Americans would not be so strict as the British or French. In addition, propagandists have been diligent in urging the people to be friendly to the Americans, in the apparent hope that an attitude of friendliness might have some effect on the peace negotiations.

The prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors of any kind and the restrictions on light wines have upset the ordinary routine of the Germans and have resulted in some cafés closing, in the discharge of restaurant orchestras and in grocery stores withdrawing stocks from their windows.

An order has been issued to the American soldiers that an officer or soldier who speaks to a German woman does so at the risk of courtmartial.

The steadily increasing number of unemployed men in Coblenz and other towns in the occupied area is causing American officers considerable anxiety. Many of the idle men are discharged German soldiers. An official count made to-day by the burgomaster shows 500 laborers idle and 350 skilled workmen without employment.

Those who cannot obtain work are entitled to a daily bounty of 3 marks 50 pfennigs from the city. Unemployed laborers have been offered work by the city at 4 marks a day, but only a few have accepted, as the ordinary wage is 6 marks a day.

Reports from the country indicate there is plenty of work there, but officials have found difficulty in inducing laborers to leave the cities, particularly in a time of social unrest like the present.

May Use German Cloth

More than 200,000 yards of gray German uniform cloth has come into the hands of the Americans from the warehouses at Coblenz, and the Americans are considering to use it. It may be practicable to dye it and release it for use. In a warehouse in Coblenz-Lutzel, across the Moselle River from this city, Americans have found 80,000 pounds of shoe leather and machinery for repairing shoes. A plan is under consideration to use this repair factory by the army of occupation.

Material abandoned by the Germans includes harness made of paper and steel breastplates worn by snipers. At Mulheim the Germans left so many shells that the work of counting them is barely begun, although American soldiers have been busy at the task for more than a week.

Daniels Asks Greatest Navy If League Fails

Continued from page 1

tary Daniels said that some further construction was necessary "because we want some more modern ships in our police force."

Mr. Daniels gave the committee a report showing the relative strengths of the navies of the leading nations of the world. Figures for the Japanese navy were not available, it was said.

Great Britain has in operation or building 61 battleships, 13 battle cruisers, 31 heavy cruisers, 111 light cruisers, 216 patrol and gun boats, 409 destroyers, 219 submarines, 98 torpedo boats, 32 flotilla leaders, 229 airships and 897 miscellaneous ships.

The United States, with the second largest navy in the world, has built or projected 39 battleships, six battle cruisers, 8 armored cruisers, 49 light cruisers, 342 destroyers, 181 submarpedo boats and 563 other vessels.

France Third in Power

France has 29 battleships, 21 cruisers, 8 light cruisers, 32 destroyers, 121 torpedo boats, 70 submarines, 39 airships and 183 other craft. Italy has 18 battleships, 7 cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 5 monitors, 15 flotilla leaders, 54 destroyers, 83 torpedo boats, 85 submarines, 30 airships and 442 miscellaneous vessels.

Russia, before quitting the war, had 18 battleships, 4 battle-cruisers, 12 heavy and 9 light cruisers, 128 destroyers, 54 submarines, 13 torpedo boats, 14 airships and 90 miscellaneous vessels.

Before the armistice was signed Germany had 47 battleships, 3 battle-cruisers, 51 other cruisers, 233 destroyers, 175 torpedo boats, 243 submarines and 564 miscellaneous vessels.

The principal reductions included the elimination of the following items: New batteries, $115,000,000; torpedoes and appliances, $125,000,000, and reserve ordnance supplies, $77,609,542. Reductions were made in all items remaining in the bill, the most important being ordnance, $21,044,000; provisions, $144,553,000; navy emergency fund, $115,145,000; medical department, $3,750,000; repairs, $37,500,000; engineering, $35,000,000.

The principal amounts recommended include aviation, $36,000,000; ordnance, $53,855,000; provisions, $57,799,000; emergency fund $61,855,000; medical department, $3,750,000; repair of ships, $37,500,000, and engineering, $35,000,000.

In urging the adoption by Congress of the new three-year building programme Secretary Daniels said the programme was "conservative." He also said that construction of big ships, delayed during the war so that small craft to fight submarines could be built, will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

"It is our duty to consider the obligations imposed upon America if the peace conference now occupied at Versailles completes its work constructively and satisfactorily, as we all hope it will do," said Mr. Daniels. "Let us assume that this conference will give birth to some plan looking toward a concert of the nations for the maintenance of peace. It will be some manner of body to which differing nations will perforce submit their differences for adjudications and which will be sufficiently powerful to induce acceptanceof its decisions when once they shall be made. Back of that must lie a tremendous police power, capable of compelling the disputants to accept the decisions of the arbitrators.

"It seems self-evident that a world police force must be established to achieve this purpose, no matter what the constitution or plan of operation of the peace league may be. The world police will be very largely naval. If the United States is to participate in such a movement, it must participate upon a scale commensurate with its wealth, intelligence, great population and scientific attainments. Any lesser participation would be a shirking of its duty. A contribution less in cost, strength or any detail of perfection than that of any other member of the league would be undignified and unworthy of a nation so generously endowed as the United States."

Referring to the possible failure of establishment of a league, the Secretary said that America in protecting small nations and preserving the freedom of the seas "must have a navy as powerful as that of any nation in the world."

"America is committed to the promise of entering into a general and genuine plan for the reduction of armaments," concluded the Secretary. "If the outcome of the peace conference shall be that all nations will concur in this idea, then the United States will gladly join them in the worthy plan. But if such an agreement cannot be arranged then we here in America must accept the burden which the failure automatically will thrust upon us and meet it by adding such units to our navy as will secure our own safety and aid powerfully in protecting the world."

Representative Kelly, of Michigan, asked the secretary when he first came to the conclusion that America should have a navy second to none in the world.

"I came to that conclusion when the war broke out" was the reply. "Until that time I believed that the working people who suffer most from wars, and bankers and business men who pay for wars should be considered before the militarists. But when I realized that the militarists of another nation might plunge the world into war at their will, I realized that I was wrong. Unless we have a navy which can lick any other navy in the world, we may as well have none."

Mr. Daniels said the war had brought out that national differences and greed for power are unsafe and must be eliminated, and that a national tribunal with power to enforce its rulings is essential.

"Assuming that the peace conference will give birth to a league of nations with power to enforce a decision once made," he said, "it must be realized that a tremendous police force will be necessary. If such a police force is decided upon the United States will be morally compelled to contribute as large a unit as that contributed by any other nation. It would be contrary to all of our ideals to take a second place in an undertaking designed to assure the future security of freedom and democracy."

Concentration now upon the construction of capital ships was urged by Mr. Daniels, who pointed out that in combating the submarine menace the navy had acquired an excess of small craft.

He told the committee that the signing of the armistice led him to defer a trip to Europe planned for this month to study naval construction.

Rear Admirals Taylor, Earle and McGowan, he said, will accompany him on the trip abroad which will be made later.

Dr. Frederick Courtney Is Dead at Age of 81

The Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, rector emeritus of St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, died Sunday night after an illness of three weeks. He was eighty-one years old. His death was not unexpected, as he had been in failing health for some time.

Bishop Courtney was born in Plymouth, England, the son of the Rev. Septimus and Elizabeth W. Courtney. He received his education at Christ's Hospital and Kings College, London, and held his degree of D.D. from Racine College and Wings College, Windsor, N. S., and that of D. C. L. from Trinity College Toronto. He was ordained a deacon of the Church of England in 1864 and was made a priest a year later.

After serving as curate of Hadlow, Kent, for a year, he was incumbent of Charles's Chapel, Plymouth, for five years, and of St. Jude's Church, Glasgow, from 1870 to 1876. He then came to America as assistant minister of St. Thomas's, New York, where he remained for four years. He was rector of St. James's, Chicago, from 1880 to 1882, and of St. Paul's, Boston, from 1882 to 1888. He was made Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1888 and held the office until 1901, when he returned to New York as rector of St. James's. In 1915 he was made rector emeritus of St. James's. His home was at 157 East Eighty-first Street.

He married in 1865 Miss Caroline Louisa Nairn, of Weatheral, Northumberland, England.

Funeral services will be held Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at St. James's Church. A number of prominent Episcopal clergymen will participate in the services.

Outpost of Army Housed in Style in German Castle

John T. Moran, Brooklyn Boy, Occupies Post of Lookout at the Line of American Bridgehead

By Wilbur Forrest

New York Tribune Special Cable Service

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY, Dec. 30.—Quartered in the mediæval castle of Molesberg, whose spacious halls and high-ceilinged apartments once housed the knights who furnished the basis of innumerable Rhine legends, the American army's most advanced outpost is living to-day in much style and comfort. Molesberg Castle, like most German castles, rests upon the top of a high hill overlooking the village of Molesberg, through the main street of which runs the imaginary line marking the extreme limit of the American bridgehead area.

Sign Marks Boundary

Upon this side of the line is America, temporarily; on the other is Germany, where American feet are forbidden to tread. A great wooden sign with huge letters in black displays in both English and German the warning:

"Limit of American Bridgehead. Passage forbidden."

Constantly tramping the border road with bayonets bared, two American sentries, working together, patrol back and forth over the imaginary line, enforcing the terms of the armistice.

The great castle glowering above rests upon foundations which, according to legend, were laid in the sixth century, but the structure itself is comparatively modern, its massive barnlike stone walls having been reared only 500 years or so ago.

On a projection of the castle hill stood a lone American lookout, who scanned the rather picturesque "over there" in forbidden Germany as if the outcome of the peace conference depended upon information his eyes might gather from the snow laden hills and the valley which wound off in the general direction of Berlin.

The lookout was John T. Moran, of 325 Third Street, Brooklyn.

"How do you like Germany?" he was asked.

"Germany is fine," Moran replied. "I like it a lot better than France, because it is more like America in looks."

"When do you expect to get home?"

"Oh, about next summer," replied the soldier, without enthusiasm.

But if the army could furnish German mediæval castles for all the doughboys, none would be anxious to go home, if general sentiment is to be judged by that of the outpost platoon quartered in Molesberg Castle.

Lieutenant Feels Like Duke

On the second floor of the big building, beyond long corridors filled with the armor of ancient knights and paintings of the ancestors of the lord of Molesberg, is the quarters of the outpost commander, Lieutenant John W. Scott, of Detroit, who has charge of the castle, the village and a considerable strip of the "Arctic Circle" comprising this section of the American bridgehead.

"I feel like the Duke of Bull Durham, or something," remarked Lieutenant Scott, indicating his luxurious surroundings. "This isn't the old sort of war; this is war de luxe, and it suits me fine."

Lieutenant Scott's bedroom contained enough antique furniture to stock a New York antique shop and make the owner rich for life.

The castle caretakers are still on the job, but the present owner, Count von Walderdorf von Molesberg