Carranza Said To Cost U. S. 1,500 Millions

Statement Is Made by Senator Fall in Reponse to Witness Who Sought $500,000,000 for Mexico

Plea for Aid Rebuked

Records Cited in Detail to Disprove Charge of American Interference

By Wilbur Forrest

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 24.—That ...already has cost the taxpayers of the United States approximately $1,500,000,000 to maintain forces on the Mexican border during the Carranza regime, as a result of unsettled conditions under that régime, was information imparted to a witness before the Senate investigating committee here to-day. The witness, James W. Sullivan, of San Antonio, had suggested to the committee that the Carranza government should receive financial support from the United States in settling Mexico's affairs. He ventured that Mexico undoubtedly could repay a loan of $500,000,000 in excess of her existing external obligations, which he estimated at $700,000,000. He complained that the United States was not aiding Mexico in her work of "rehabilitation." Senator Fall here interjected: "How much do you suppose it has cost the United States up to this time to keep the Carranza government in power in Mexico?"

Witness Guesses $10,000,000

The witness estimated that it probably had cost about $2,000,000 a year for five years.

"Do you know that it has cost the taxpayers $1,500,000,000 to maintain its guard on the border during that time and to prevent arms and ammunition reaching Carranza's enemies—the rebels?" Mr. Fall asked. "Would you consider that a substantial contribution from Mr. Wilson to the Carranza government?"

The witness professed amazement.

In cleaning up its affairs in San Antonio this afternoon preparatory to adjourning to El Paso, Tex., the Fall committee called for voluntary witnesses or any one who desired to make a statement before the committee.

Sullivan promptly responded. He announced that he had written a letter to the House Rules Committee in Washington protesting against conditions that seemed to be leading to armed intervention in Mexico, and suggesting that other more pacific means be taken by this country to aid "our neighbor." He had written, he admitted, that "certain interests" were working for American intervention for selfish reasons.

Oil Interests Held Guilty

According to the newspaper and street talk, the witness said, it was apparent that these interests were the Mexico oil interests. "The Mexican people are a proud people, and they would resent intervention," Sullivan ventured. "And besides, Carranza is a patriotic man of high ideals," he added.

After interrogating Sullivan at some length to ascertain the basis of information on which he wrote his letter to the Rules Committee, Senator Fall referred to the witness a few of the committee's facts.

"Would you accept President Carranza's denial against photographic and documentary evidence now in possession of a government department of the United States and this committee," Mr. Fall asked, "that President Carranza has been and now is working against this country?"

The witness indicated that he would.

"For example," Mr. Fall continued, within the last thirty days a Mexico City newspaper has demanded that Carranza deny authenticity of a telegram ascribed to the authoress of a book called 'The Carranza Doctrine,' holding systematic hostility toward foreigners in Mexico, especially Americans and British."

Carranza Letter Read

Mr. Fall read the Carranza letter, which is now in possession of the committee. It told the authoress to wait until she might incorporate in her subject matter a "blue book" which Carranza was sending her. It contained Carranza's injunction to lay stress on the contempt which he felt for the American policy with regard to Mexico. This "blue book" which Carranza spoke of is now in our possession," Mr. Fall told the witness, "it justifies Carranza's actions and shows that he is the one man in Latin America who stands against the United States. This letter," Mr. Fall added, "is only one of a series the authenticity of which no American can doubt."

The witness appeared astounded and declared "it doesn't seem that Mr. Carranza could be so indiscreet."

"What would you say if you knew that that man, in his own country now and in Latin-American countries, is persisting in holding the President of the United States in contempt?"

The witness didn't know what he would say. Mr. Fall continued with a recital of facts which completely flabbergasted the witness. The Senator quoted from an official report sent to the State Department by the American Consul in Torreon in June last year in which the consul spoke of Americans in his consular district being subjected to Mexican insults, especially when the Mexicans were drinking tequila.

Consul's Report Quoted

Among other things, the consul told the State Department that conditions were worse than in 1915, and that the average Carranzista officer was densely ignorant and cowardly and never wore his uniform, except when riding on troop trains; that Carranzista soldiers were children and old men low in morals and serving in the army through no patriotic motives, but because of laziness and ignorance; that Americans could expect no degree of safety from the Carranzista forces anywhere or at any time.

"Have you been informed that the United States government is receiving such reports from its consuls in Mexico?" Mr. Fall demanded.

The witness had not. "But the Mexican people are proud and would resent anything along the line of intervention," the witness ventured. "What about the American people?" Mr. Fall asked. "Haven't they any pride?"

Sullivan guessed they hadn't.

Mr. Fall then elaborated on Carranza's "high ideals." The Senator quoted from an official report made by our consular representative on February 21, 1913, while Carranza was with his troops at Saltillo in arms against Huerta, de facto President of Mexico.

Carranza Duplicity Charged

Carranza, according to the representative, had personally informed the American official that he recognized the Huerta government and would lay down his arms. A little later, Mr. Fall declared, Huerta sent Carranza a telegram accusing him of stealing $50,000 from government funds. The Senator asked the witness whether he thought this incident might have influenced Carranza to take a different course than he had announced to the American official a short time previously. The witness again was speechless. He ventured weakly he thought his views on the Mexican situation were right, but he did not know.

After thanking the witness elaborately for his voluntary "testimony," Senator Fall concluded:

"This committee will be under everlasting obligation to you if you will present to this committee any facts showing that special interests are trying to bring about armed intervention in Mexico."

The witness said if he found any facts he would send them around, but at present he was without facts, but understood so from the newspapers and street talk.

The committee called for "any other voluntary witnesses." None responded.

Senators Fall and Smith left San Antonio to-night for El Paso.

U. S. to Protest Mexican Ban Against Witnesses

Attendants at Senate Inquiry, Refused Permission to Return, Invited to Complain

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Americans living in Mexico who have crossed the border to appear before the Senate subcommittee investigating the Mexican situation, and who have been refused the privilege of reentering Mexico, must refer their cases to the American State Department for relief, it was said to-day at the State Department.

Unofficial reports from San Antonio that Americans who have been summoned to appear before the committee headed by Senator Fall, have been refused the privilege of returning to their homes in Mexico, were received here to-day. The refusal of the Mexican consuls to vise their passports was said to be on direct instructions from the Mexico City government.

It was said at the State Department that no protests have yet been received here from American citizens thus discriminated against, but that immediate action would be taken should complaints be made. It was stated, however, that the Mexican authorities have the right to refuse to visé the passports of Americans who seek to enter that country, but that a vigorous protest would be made in an effort to have the Carranza government approve the return of the witnesses.

Mexicans Are Arrested In Oil Men's Murder

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 24.—Several men suspected of being implicated in the murder of Earl Boles and F. J. Roney, American oil men, are under arrest at Tampico, according to reports from Colonel Francisco Orozoco, in charge of military police there. None has confessed, but one named Castro is said to have been wearing a sweater belonging to one of the Americans. This garment was bloodstained.

Tallmadge's Memory Honored

The birthday of Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, late president of the Sons of the Revolution Society, was celebrated by New York members of the organization in the Plaza Hotel last night. Telfair Marriott Minton lectured on the history of the American flag.

Zero Weather To Follow Thaw

Zero weather is coming in the wake of as mean a thaw as New York has had in several years. According to the Weather Bureau, the mixture of sleet, hail and rain will turn to snow this morning and the day will be much colder. The forecaster expects to see the mercury down to 12 or 15 degrees by church time. Zero tomorrow is his prediction.

Rain, which failed to diminish the snowbanks to any extent, but coated everything with ice, kept up throughout yesterday. Sidewalks were a glare of ice, the pavements, which most pedestrians sought, were ankle-deep in slush; slipping horses and skidding automobiles held up surface cars and "L" trains ran slowly because of icy rails.

Health Chief Opens Fight On Influenza

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Belmont, Republic, Little Theatre, Empire, Longacre and Punch & Judy.

Dr. Copeland told the men who gathered in his office yesterday afternoon that the lesson learned from the last epidemic was that intimate personal contact was responsible for the transmission of the disease. He told them that it was futile, in New York City, to ask citizens to avoid crowds.

Nevertheless, he explained, it has now become essential, because of the growing menace from influenza, that the jamming of people in subways, elevated trains and streetcars be stopped.

Traction Men to Aid

Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, and Chief Engineer Menden, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, spoke up at that point and said they were more than anxious to arrange their schedules to "flatten the peak," which Dr. Copeland said was the chief thing to be accomplished.

Mr. Hedley said, incidentally, that from his standpoint it would be a highly desirable condition if stores and theaters were to keep their openings and closings promptly "staggered."

One of the important things accomplished yesterday by Dr. Copeland was the completion of arrangements for a number of drug stores to sell whisky and brandy at cost on a physician's prescription. J. J. Quigley, assistant supervising prohibition agent for this district, informed Dr. Copeland that Prohibition Commissioner Kramer had agreed, as requested, to allow physicians holding a permit to prescribe whisky, using their own prescription blanks instead of the government forms. These must be made out in duplicate.

Whisky To Be Sold

All prescriptions must indicate clearly the name and address of the patient, including the street and apartment number, date written, condition of illness for which prescribed and the name of the pharmacist to whom the prescription is to be presented.

Laurie & Estoller, proprietors of the Nauheim pharmacies, informed Dr. Copeland yesterday that they had authority to dispense whisky and brandy in three of their stores and that they would do so, charging for the liquor just what it cost them. They will dispense it at these stores:

750 Lexington Avenue, at Fifty-ninth Street; 2701 Broadway, at 103d Street, and 551 Columbus Avenue, at Eighty-seventh Street.

The following statement was issued by George M. Gales, president of the Louis K. Liggett Company: "The Liggett company does not carry, and has not for some time carried, any liquor in any of its stores.

"The company has been requested by Dr. Copeland to coöperate with the Health Department and assist in the treatment of influenza by handling liquor in some of its prescription departments to fill the prescriptions of such doctors as may prescribe it in the treatment of this disease. The Liggett company has arranged, therefore, to carry whisky in its prescription departments at the following stores during the period of the epidemic only: Two hundred Broadway, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, Grand Central Terminal Store, Eighty-sixth Street and Broadway, 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue and 140th Street and Third Avenue; Brooklyn, 542 Fulton Street.

"In view of the fact that this is done purely as a coöperative measure with the Health Department and is aside from the ordinary business of the Liggett company, the company has decided during the epidemic to dispense whisky on doctors' prescriptions at actual cost. After the epidemic it will be eliminated from these stores as heretofore."

Work To Be Merged

Representatives of the Nurses' Emergency Council, the Henry Street Settlement, the American Red Cross and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor met with Dr. Copeland yesterday morning. As a result of the conference, it was agreed that instead of having those agencies carrying on separate activities in some center detached from the Health Department, as was done in the 1918 epidemic, all the administration forces having to do with the control of disease should take up office quarters in the Health Department Building in 303 Pearl Street.

In explaining this arrangement, Dr. Copeland said:

"These splendid organizations have offered the Department of Health all their influence and resources. Therefore, we will have in the Health Department to assist our officials Miss Lillian Wald, Miss Anne Goodrich, of Teachers' College, and Miss Parsons, of the Red Cross. Desk room will be provided for these assistants on Monday.

"Miss Elizabeth Gregg is superintendent of nurses of the bureau of preventable diseases. She is in charge of all the nursing problems presented to the Health Department. Miss Gregg, or an assistant, will be on duty in this office and in every borough throughout the city day and night. Persons requiring nurses should telephone the department.

Telephone Service Crippled

J. S. McCulloh, vice-president of the New York Telephone Company, yesterday made this statement:

"The epidemic of influenza and pneumonia, icy streets and the continued rainfall, which have kept people within doors and caused them to turn to the telephone to conduct their social and business affairs, have combined to add an unusually heavy burden of telephone messages to the already abnormal traffic.

"The difficulty in handling this huge load of telephone calls is increased by the fact that from 1,300 to 1,400 operators are absent on account of sickness.

"Delays in handling calls are unavoidable. In certain central office districts, where traffic has been congested for some time, these delays frequently continue several minutes.

"The operators are doing everything in their power to meet the unusual situation, and the telephone company earnestly requests all telephone users to avoid using the telephone except when necessary, and also to avoid any unnecessary discussion with the operator or criticism, which will tend only to further delay service."

Banks Hit by Epidemic

Influenza is playing havoc with the personnel of some of the largest financial institutions. Of 3,300 clerks employed by the Guaranty Trust Company, more than 300 are on the "sick list," compared with an average of forty to fifty in normal times. Two hundred of the 2,500 clerks on the roster of the National City Bank are ill. Ordinarily the absentees average forty to fifty each day. The Hanover National Bank reports approximately thirty clerks disabled. Of the 450 employed, not more than four or five usually are absent.

"A very large percentage" is on the sick list of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, it was announced by that institution, though no figures were revealed.

Assistant Chief Clerk Mooney of the Guaranty Trust said yesterday that the situation had become alarming in all banks, as far as he knew. He had received a long distance call from a large trust company in Connecticut imploring the Guaranty Trust to lend it some experienced clerks. The Connecticut company's spokesman said his institution had but three workers left and would have to close unless aid was given. Mr. Mooney was unable to comply with the request.

Only one of the bankers questioned said influenza had not affected his institution. He was Edward S. Malmar, cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank. When he was told of the situation in other banks, he said:

"I am glad that I can't say the same thing. Our list of absentees hasn't increased at all, and there is no indication that a serious situation will develop."

Influenza Germ Found By Lieutenant in Navy

Dr. Earl C. Carr, at Great Lakes, Says It Makes People Just as Sick as It Did Last Year

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Dr. Earl C. Carr, senior grade lieutenant in charge of the main laboratory at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, has isolated the influenza germ, he announced to-day.

"It is the real influenza bacillus discovered by Pfeiffer in England," Dr. Carr said. "I took the sputum from a person near death from influenza, washed it in a salt solution, plated it on blood media, picked out the influenza bacillus colonies and transferred them to a separate media. There can be no doubt about it.

"The bacillus is very small—about one-fourth the size of the tuberculosis bacillus—and grows in clumps. The presence of this bacillus makes people just as sick as they were last year, and in my opinion the death rate in a thousand cases is as high. There are not, however, as many cases as there were last year."

Captain C. A. Butler, head of the station laboratory, supervised Dr. Carr's work.

Influenza Spreading Throughout Country

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Although reports received by the public health service in the last twenty-four hours showed a gradual increase of influenza cases over the country, Surgeon General Blue to-day said there was no real cause "for the people to get panicky," and that state and city health authorities apparently had the situation well in hand.

Kansas City, Mo., reported forty deaths in an automobile school there. The disease is prevalent over the state. Other telegrams showed an increase in the number of cases at Ogden and Salt Lake City, 152 new cases in Wyoming, 69 cases with ten deaths at San Francisco, 242 additional cases in Connecticut, a large number of cases of so-called grip in Montana, 117 cases at Richmond, Va.; increases in Oklahoma, and a few scattered cases throughout Wisconsin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Orders closing theaters and other places of amusement as a means of checking the spread of influenza here were extended to-day to include both public and private schools and public gatherings generally. Church services to-morrow will either be suspended or curtailed. There were fifty-four new cases reported to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Influenza is on the increase here, though the disease thus far is of a mild type. Fifty-four new cases were reported to-day, the greatest number in a single day since the new outbreak began.

Dr. Furbush, head of the Department of Health, said: "There is still nothing to indicate an epidemic in this city."

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Although influenza cases are increasing in Boston and nearby communities, there is no fear of an epidemic, according to officials of both the city and state departments of health. During the last twenty-four hours seventy-seven new cases were reported in this city and eighty-four outside, as compared with thirty-five in Boston and sixty-six outside in the preceding twenty-four hours.

An account of the resources of the various communities is now being made in order to meet any emergency. A census of the doctors and nurses has been completed by the state board, and plans are under way to establish a reserve force at the State House if necessary.

Influenza Cases Show Decrease in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The number of influenza cases reported to the board of Health in the last twenty-four hours was 1,808, or 400 under the number reported for the preceding twenty-four hours. There were fifty-one deaths from influenza. The new pneumonia cases numbered 307, with forty-seven deaths.

The epidemic is working havoc with the police and fire departments. The police led with 393 out of 4,620 men on the sick list with influenza. Two of the stricken men are captains and four lieutenants. The fire department reported 199 out of 1,969 men off duty. Three deaths were reported.

Drastic preventive measures by firms and corporations to-day reinforced the health department in the fight against the epidemic.

At the Hawthorne plant of the Western Electric Company, every employee who coughed or sneezed was sent to the company hospital for treatment and examination. The action was taken when it was discovered the influenza cases jumped from 2,000 to 9,000 in less than a week.

There are 19,000 employees in the plant and production has been crippled seriously. Service by the Chicago Telephone Company is also hard hit by disease, with 1,600 operators on the sick list.

The University of Chicago found it necessary to open a student hospital in charge of Dr. D. B. Reed, university director of health, to take care of the dormitory students who have been stricken.

The epidemic continued unchecked at the Great Lakes Training Station. Fifty new cases appeared, making a total of 1,034. Four deaths resulted, two of them being of trained nurses.

Influenza Increase Laid by Physicians To Slushy Streets

Health Commissioner Copeland said yesterday that wet feet undoubtedly were a contributory cause of influenza. Other physicians said that the present slushy condition of New York streets was a menace to health and probably the direct cause of the prevalence of influenza.

Arnold D. MacStay, Street Cleaning Commissioner, said last night, however, that the epidemic and the condition of the streets was simply a coincidence.

"The last epidemic of influenza," said Mr. MacStay, "was in October, 1918, and there was no snow and ice in the streets then. Aside from that I am doing my best to get the streets cleaned. There are 9,000 men working on them now and 4,000 of these are emergency men hired for the express purpose of clearing away the snow.

"Every available city truck and wagon has been pressed into service. Every man in the department will work to-morrow—on the Sabbath."

271 Rescued From Powhatan Safe in Port

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daughter, Nancy, who is twenty-two months old. She was taken yesterday to the Army Base Hospital at Fox Hills, S. I., where it was said that she most likely would recover.

The Powhatan's trouble, which was somewhat obscured in the radio messages received from the disabled transport, were made clear yesterday by Brigadier General William D. Connor, chief of staff of the Department of Supply, who was a passenger on the Northern Pacific. He made public a report that had been given to him by Colonel John M. Dunn, U. S. A., one of the Powhatan's passengers.

Motive Power Lost

General Connor explained that the sixteen ash ejector became clogged and broke and through it a flood of sea water poured into the engine-room. This sudden intake of the sea cluttered the pumps with coal dust and put them out of commission, making it impossible to cope with the flood. The water soon got to the fires and extinguished them and the motive power of the Powhatan was gone.

In water waist high, the courageous firemen of the Powhatan groped about the fire and engine rooms trying to make repairs. It was soon apparent that the fight was hopeless and the bulkhead doors were closed. These were shored up to make doubly sure that they would hold and after an inspection Captain Randall was satisfied that the ship was safe and so advised his passengers.

Captain Alvin O. Lustie, master of the Northern Pacific, told how he got the first S O S of the Powhatan when 1,000 miles away from her, and how he bucked his way through terrific seas at a speed of nineteen knots. The call came to him at 1 p. m., January 18, by rely from another vessel. He had the Powhatan's position and was well on his way to assist her when he received orders from the transport service to go to her.

He said he reached the Powhatan at 6:20 p. m., January 20. Running to the windward of her, he put out three lifeboats. The weather took a sudden turn, and he decided, after await of two hours, that the task of transfer must be postponed for smoother weather.

Passengers Transferred

"On Thursday," said Captain Lustie, "with the Canadian steamer Lady Laurier having a line on the Powhatan and weather conditions good, the second and successful attempt to transfer was made. We put over two large lifeboats and the Powhatan put over three of her whaleboats.

"We began to transfer the passengers about 7 p. m. The two destroyers and a coast guard cutter gathered around and rendered excellent and valuable assistance by flooding the sides of both ships and the 600 yards of intervening water with their searchlights.

"The women and children were first. They came to our side and were taken aboard through a side port without accident. Then the men followed as fast as they could be ferried over. They came singing and laughing, and it was as if they were used to being transferred that way every day. They were certainly a cheerful lot.

"At 9:50 the last passenger was on board. I sent a boat for my men, who had taken refuge on the destroyer Leary, and at 10:30 p. m. I was on my way back to New York."

Music Plays Big Part

Music played its part in the rescue and the homecoming of the Powhatan's passengers. When the courageous 271 travelers lined up on the deck of the transport to go over the side into the lifeboats Captain Randall asked his band to play, and at intervals during the four hours of transfer the musicians played "Where Do We Go From Here?"

As each boatload was hauled aboard the Northern Pacific the band of that transport played "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here." The band music on the pier in Hoboken yesterday was "Home, Sweet Home."

Miss Edith Gardner and Miss Dorothy Dunn, army nurses on the Powhatan, protested against leaving the vessel when they were told to make ready to enter a lifeboat from the Northern Pacific.

"Our place is here with the crew," said Miss Dunn to Captain Randall.

"Of course it is," insisted Miss Gardner. "Suppose some of the boys on this vessel become ill after the passengers have left. They will need us to care for them. We will stay with the ship."

Captain Randall laughed at this, saying: "Young ladies, the officers and crew of the Powhatan and myself appreciate your spirit and admire your courage, but I am boss of this job, and I respectfully command you to leave for more comfortable quarters aboard the Northern Pacific."

The Northern Pacific was greeted down the Bay yesterday by 200 members of the Rocky Mountain Club, who chartered the steamboat Princess to greet what is generally accepted as the last of the A. E. F. to return to America.

Powhatan's Towing Line Parts: Progress Stopped

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 24.—Misfortune again to-day attended the attempt to bring the disabled United States transport Powhatan to port. Captain Travis, master of the Canadian government steamer Lady Laurier, which yesterday was slowly but steadily towing the Powhatan toward Halifax, advised the marine agent here this morning that one of the towlines had parted and that progress had stopped.

Medical Men Accused By Soldiers at Death

Removal From Ship Refused, It Is Charged, Although Patients Reported Illness

HONOLULU, Jan. 24 (By The Associated Press).—The bodies of two soldiers who were reported to have made an ante-mortem statement that the medical officials at Fort McDowell, in San Francisco Bay, refused to remove them from the ship, although they reported that they were sick, arrived on the United States army transport Madawaska here to-day. Privates in the medical corps who accompanied the deceased soldiers here were authorities for the alleged statements.

W. A. Carleton, captain of the ship, refused to make any comment. The Madawaska is en route to Manila.

Thirty-six soldiers and twenty civilian passengers were reported to have been removed to shore hospitals here because of the prevalence of pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza on board. Three army nurses, some passengers, two civilian nurses and the medical corps privates worked day and night to remove those suffering from illness.

No Decorations for Cities

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24.—Replying to a question in the Chamber of Deputies, Premier Delacroix declared the government did not intend to bestow decorations on the Belgian cities which had suffered most during the war. Should that be done, he said, every Belgian city and village would have to be honored.

Imperiled Ship Their Honeymoon Boat

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Smoke

These Chicagoans were a bridal couple of the United States transport Powhatan, which broke down at sea. They were among the happiest of all those rescued by the United States steamship Northern Pacific, which went to the aid of the troopship. The photograph was taken when the Northern Pacific docked yesterday at Hoboken.

Had Two Wives 4 Doors Apart, Say Witnesses

Alleged Army Deserter Said to Have Alternated in Living With Each

According to testimony given yesterday in the Bridge Plaza police court, William J. Smith, twenty-two, an alleged deserter from the army, had two wives living four doors apart in North Fourth Street, Brooklyn, from last September until New Year's Day. He lived with each a few days at a time, it was stated, until the girl, who says she was his second wife, heard of the first Mrs. Smith. The second, whose name was Margaret Jacobs, said she married Smith in Chicago.

The first wife, formerly Anna Sarfoewsky, produced a marriage certificate showing that she became a bride on September 18, 1918. The second Mrs. Smith appeared as complainant, saying the young husband had threatened her with a revolver, while the first kissed him as he was led back to a cell to await trial, and said she would stand by him in his trouble.

Shot When He Gets in Cross-Fire of Gunmen

Hoboken Cafe Man Wounded; Another Hurt in Leap From Club Window

When Emil Lang, the proprietor of a restaurant at 326 River Street, Hoboken, rushed into a hallway next door early yesterday he got into the line of fire between two fighting bands of gunmen, and fell with four bullets in his body. He had gone into the danger zone to ascertain the cause of a racket which disturbed him as he counted the receipts of the night before.

A moment after Lang had been wounded, William Siegel, an insurance agent, leaped from a window on the floor above and his skull was fractured. The police arrested four men—Thomas Brennan, a longshoreman; George McCarthy, a truck driver; John Portizo, a butcher, and Eugene Lange, a waiter for Lang. The last named was held as a material witness.

The Beltram Club occupies the floor above the Lang restaurant. It was supposed that the shooting followed the meeting of rival gunmen.

'N. Y. Herald' And 'Sun' to Merge Feb. 1

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tige. 'The Herald,' on the other hand, will benefit enormously from combining with 'The Sun.' It will have the advantage of 'The Sun's' fine organization and of 'The Sun's great mechanical equipment. Moreover, it will get from 'The Sun' the vigor and energy and initiative that 'The Herald' has lacked in recent years. It will get, too, as great a measure of prestige as it gives, for 'The Sun's' reputation for cleverness, for earnestness, for courage, mounts quite as big in the aggregate as the far-famed reputation of 'The New York Herald.' Together, in one entity, these two newspapers ought to make one very great newspaper.

"The foregoing tells you why I am amalgamating 'The Sun' and 'The Herald.' It is a long statement, but the occasion merits it; it is your right to have this statement.

"One word more and I have done. 'The New York Herald,' your 'Herald,' is not going to die. My purchase of 'The Herald' and this merging bring it back to its own again, bring it back to the days of its youth when it was a very great newspaper, a very great force in our nation."

"The Sun" published the following: "To the Readers of 'The Sun':

"Here we are again in on another consolidation, and this time some consolidation. Three and a half years ago, immediately following my purchase of 'The Sun,' it took over 'The New York Press' and consolidated it with itself.

"Now it is 'The New York Herald' that is coming in with us, a newspaper whose prestige is as wide as the world. Beginning with next Sunday's issue (February 1) 'The Su' and 'The New York Herald' will be combined in one newspaper. The title of the amalgamated paper will be 'The Sun and New York Herald.'

"'The Sun' is the oldest morning newspaper in New York. It was founded in 1833. The "Herald" is the next oldest morning newspaper in New York. It was founded two years later, or in 1835. Each of these newspapers has played a great part in American journalism. Each was a pioneer on different lines.

Together they overturned and revolutionized American journalism and were the pathfinders and pacemakers of our present day journalism. Each has builded bigger in its special field than any other American newspaper.

"The success of the amalgamation of 'The Sun' and 'The New York Press' is an outstanding record in the history of American journalism. The success of the amalgamation of 'The Sun' and 'The New York Herald' ought to be immeasurably greater.

"These two newspapers are of the same world, the world of intellect and law and order. And each newspaper has something to bring to the other that will make the amalgamated papers better than either has ever been on its own.

FRANK A. MUNSEY."

"Herald's" Manager Resigns

Frank B. Flaherty's Action Said To Be Due to Ill Health

Frank B. Flaherty, publisher and general manager of "The New York Herald" and "The Evening Telegram" during the last four years, announced yesterday that he had tendered his resignation to Frank A. Munsey, the new owner of the James Gordon Bennett newspaper properties. It was stated that the resignation was the result of peremptory orders from Mr. Flaherty's physician that he relinquish all business. Mr. Flaherty has been in ill health for some time.

He entered the employ of James Gordon Bennett thirty years ago, serving in all departments of the two papers, and was said to have enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Bennett to a greater extent than any other man in the Bennett organization.

JANUARY SALE
OPEN EVENINGS
UPRIGHT PIANOS New $275
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
PLAYER PIANO New $495
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Bench, Cover, 12 Player Rolls and Cartage Included.
PLAYER PIANOS New $575
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Bench, Cover, 12 Player Rolls and Cartage Included.
USED PLAYER PIANOS
Including 12 Player Rolls, Bench, Cover and Cartage.
$495 Stuyvesant $12 Monthly Until Paid
485 Stuyvesant 12 Monthly Until Paid
495 Bradford 12 Monthly Until Paid
525 Lohmann 12 Monthly Until Paid
675 Haines Easy Terms
USED UPRIGHT SALE
$95 Gordon $4 Monthly Until Paid
105 Decker 5 Monthly Until Paid
120 Schaeffer 5 Monthly Until Paid
135 E. Gabler 5 Monthly Until Paid
150 Hardman 6 Monthly Until Paid
165 Weser Bros. 6 Monthly Until Paid
185 Wilbur 6 Monthly Until Paid
210 Sohmer 7 Monthly Until Paid
220 Wheelock 8 Monthly Until Paid
250 Hallet, Davis 8 Monthly Until Paid
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