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SUMMONS

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—OTTO SCHULTZ, JOHN SCHULTZ, Plaintiffs, against EDGERTON COMPANY, INC., "JOHN DOE" and "MARY DOE," being fictitious, the person intended being the tenants of premises sought to be foreclosed in this action, Defendants. To the above named defendants and each of them: YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated, New York, November 17th, 1919. JEAN V. LUTZ, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address, Zion Ave. & Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. To the Defendant, EDGERTON COMPANY, INC.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order by Hon. William Tompkins, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th of January, 1920, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, in the County Court House, in the City of White Plains, State of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1920. Dated, New York, January 16th, 1920. JEAN V. LUTZ, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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Society of the Genesee Tables Ouster Protest

Resolution Opposing Action of Legislature on Socialists Fails to Win Approval at Banquet

Peace Treaty Indorsed

Plea for Ratification Is Adopted Against Opposition of Sen. McCormick

Sydney R. Clarke offered a resolution protesting against the suspension of the five Socialist members of the Legislature at the twenty-first annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee last night at the Hotel Commodore. The resolution was promptly tabled on a motion that was approved by most of the three hundred men and women diners in a loud chorus of yeas.

Shortly after that Louis Wiley offered a resolution urging the immediate ratification of the peace treaty and the covenant of the league of nations. This brought United States Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, to his feet with a protest. The Senator was seated at the same table with Mr. Wiley, and was on the program as one of the principal speakers of the evening.

Senator McCormick gave his reasons for opposing the treaty and the covenant, and when he sat down Mr. Wiley appealed to James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany and toastmaster at last night's function, to persuade James Hamilton Lewis, formerly Democratic whip, whose seat in the Senate was won by Senator McCormick, to reply to his political opponent. Mr. Lewis declined. Mr. Wiley urged him to speak for just three minutes, but Mr. Lewis said that if he replied at all it would be during the course of his regular address.

Adopted at Later Vote

Mr. Gerard then announced that the peace resolution would be laid aside temporarily and acted upon before the close of the evening's program.

Nothing more was said about Mr. Wiley's resolution until the end of the program, when the diners began to dance. Then Mr. Gerard asked all in favor to vote "aye." The response was noisy. Then he asked for the "contrary minded" and again the response was noisy. Judge Gerard rapped with his gavel.

"The ayes have it," said he. The resolution is adopted."

The annual election of officers was accomplished without delay. Murray Hulbert, Dock Commissioner, was elected president to succeed Mr. Gerard. These were elected vice-presidents: James W. Wadsworth, Archbishop Hanna, of San Francisco; John N. Willys, Toledo; David Jayne Hill, Washington, and Merton E. Lewis and William T. Dewart, of New York.

Rear Admiral Strauss, who commanded the fleet that laid the mine barrage across the North Sea, was the guest of honor.

Mexican Question Raised

Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, in an address warned against the abandonment of American responsibilities in Mexico and the Philippines and the assumption of new ones in Europe.

"There may be good reason," he said, "for evacuating the Philippines and occupying Turkey; for ignoring our responsibilities in Mexico and assuming authority in Fiume; but the wisdom of such a course is by no means clear.

"We have lived in a friendly intercourse with the nations of the world, intervening in their affairs only when it was necessary in defense of our rights," he asserted. "We have enjoyed liberty and by the application of the wise policies of Washington and Monroe, have preserved national independence not only for ourselves, but for all the young republics in the Western Hemisphere. We have greatly prospered, and while making the happiness of the citizen the chief end of government, yet have attained to national power. The course which we have heretofore pursued has been a blessing not only to ourselves, but by our example and by affording a refuge for those who have been willing to join us in this experiment of free government, America has been a blessing to the world.

"Before abandoning this lamp by which our feet have been guided for a new dispensation, we should beware, lest in doing so we sacrifice the benefits we have derived from it."

Benefits in Philippines

"We have brought liberty to the Philippine people," he continued, "we have given them an enlarged measure of material prosperity. It is now proposed that we should abandon them to inevitable disorder and to begin again in another part of the world the mighty task of reconstruction.

"By the defeat of the league of nations the American people have been deprived of the privilege of taxing themselves a billion dollars and of raising an army of a quarter of a million men to perform the task of setting up an orderly government in Turkey."

Senator McCormick said that it would be a sorry reward for the victors of the Argonne if their government were overthrown by the heresies of Central Europe. He said:

"It is not a perfect society which we have established; justice is not so swift, so cheap, nor so sure, as we would have it; there are abuses, of waste and of favoritism, of which we would purge our private commerce and the public service; there are interests in the state whose broils shake the common quiet and threaten our order and freedom, but at its worst we would not surrender what we have for the martial stability which preceded the wreck in Germany or the Communist equality which has followed the wreck in Russia.

"There is no cause for fright, although there is some ground for concern. As our forces have returned from the overthrow of the armed enemy of democracy, they have been followed by enemies even more dangerous to the Republic. It would be a sorry reward for the victors of the Argonne if their government were overthrown by the heresies held by the peoples of Central Europe, and if America were to adopt the concept that repression can be the warden of order or revolution the handmaiden of liberty.

"There are still some of us, thank God, who cleave to the faith that we shall achieve surer social progress, that we shall achieve a greater measure of economic justice under representative institutions than can be secured under a soviet autocracy or a plebiscitary dictatorship. In some climes it is the habit of the people to extol rather than to uphold the principles of representative government and democracy.

Little Oppression Here

"It has been the misfortune of people in less happy circumstances than ours that the commonwealth has suffered from the domination of one element—oligarchic—aristocratic or proletarian. So little have we suffered in this wise that these very terms are unfamiliar to our political nomenclature. We shall not submit to the domination of labor, capital or democratic dictator. We are not going to harbor alien anarchists on these shores, nor shall we peril the hard won rights of free speech, free assembly and free election.

"We have not forgotten that it is the duty of legislators in a democratic republic to seek and to examine the causes of discontent and to find sound remedies for just grievances, no less than it is their duty to reject economic heresies. It would be well if men would recall some of Theodore Roosevelt's homilies upon the mean between radicalism and raction."

Former Senator Lewis said that the United States required less "partyism" and more patriotism.

"A majority of our voters would vote to morrow in secret ballot that the war we waged in Europe was not justified by any results, and would repudiate every obligation we are under to the world, or of the nations of the world to us," said Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis urged that we "go forth and preach the meaning of America to Americans. Go forth to tell how this nation, as against every rivalry, opposed by every envy—combatted from time to time by national foes from every land—survived as the one true, free nation of free men in all the earth."

10,000 Students Seek to Enter Officers' Camps

Six Weeks' Intensive Training in All Branches to Start Jun 17

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Applications from more than 10,000 student soldiers now taking military instruction in colleges and universities of the country to attend the reserve officers' training camps to be operated by the army beginning June 17 has made necessary the beginning of preparations by the War Department for the summer maneuvers.

Plans already made by the War Department call for the six weeks' intensive training at special camps for each branch of the service. Infantry instruction will be held at Camp Devens, Massachusetts; Camp Custer, Michigan; Camp Benning, Georgia, and at the Presidio at San Francisco.

The ordnance reserve officers' training camp units will be trained at the Aberdeen proving grounds, Maryland; the engineers at Camp Humphreys, Virginia; the field artillery at Camp Knox, Kentucky; the coast artillery at Fort Monroe, Virginia; the signal corps at Camp Alfred Vail, New Jersey, and the motor transport corps at Camp Holabird, Maryland. Cavalry camps will be conducted at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Fire Routs 200 Sleepers

Occupants of Tenement Flee Into Cold in Night Garments

Two hundred men, women and children in their nightclothes were driven, shivering in the below-zero temperature, to the street by fire which started shortly before last midnight in a double five-story tenement at 141 and 143 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn.

The flames, which spread from the basement to the upper floors awakened Adolph Graltzer on the second floor. He gave the alarm and most of the other tenants rushed from their apartments, some to the roof and some down smoke-filled stairways to the street. Those on the roof escaped by way of the roof of an adjoining building at 15 Tompkins Avenue.

Abraham Goldsmith, his wife, Mary, and their three children were carried by firemen down ladders from the top floor. The fire was extinguished after three alarms had been turned in.

Killed in Street Collision

Five Others Hurt When Truck and Car Crash

Richard Cook, of 441 West Twenty-sixth Street, was killed yesterday afternoon in a collision between a motor truck and a street car at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. Humphrey Toomey, of 44 Renwick Street, had several ribs broken and Frank Jacobs, of 271 West Nineteenth Street, suffered severe contusions. They were taken to New York Hospital.

Three other men required medical attention. All of those injured were in the truck, which was driven by George Glassheim, of 321 West Sixteenth Street. Glassheim was locked up at the West Twentieth Street police station on a formal charge of homicide. According to the police he was on the wrong side of the street.

Both the truck and the car were partly wrecked by the collision, but the passengers in the car escaped with a shaking up.

Wealthy Wechawken Man, 73 Years Old, Is Missing

Detectives of New York and New Jersey were searching last night for Herman Mutz, seventy-three years old, of Wechawken, N. J., who has been missing since Thursday.

Mr. Mutz, according to the detectives, had an appointment at the Hotel McAlpin at 4:30 o'clock last Thursday afternooon, but failed to appear. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, has a gray beard and gray mustache. He is a wealthy retired business man.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

VAST COAL AND IRON RESOURCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES New South Wales has large deposits of iron ore (53,000,000 tons awaiting treatment) in close proximity to vast beds of a superior coal. Both classes of deposits are being worked more extensively each year. In 1917 the coal mined amounted to 8,292,857 tons, of which 2,000,000 tons were used within the State—almost exclusively for industrial purposes, as the mild climate of Australia requires very little fuel to be employed for the heating of buildings. The coal beds of New South Wales cover about 18,500 square miles—in three districts: northern, southern and western. The main lines of railways pass through the districts where the deposits are most easily worked. Newcastle, famous throughout the world, is a port near Sydney, and at the heart of the northern coal district, which furnishes one-third of the coal that is mined in the State. Two hundred and forty-four million tons of coal, valued at $480,000,000, have been mined to date in New South Wales. It is conservatively estimated that there are over 115,300,000,000 tons of coal still available to be mined in New South Wales. This represents an asset to the State of New South Wales of over $176,000,000,000. NEW SOUTH WALES INFORMATION BUREAU, 149 Broadway, New York City.

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Bodies of Czar and Family Burned by Sulphuric Acid

New Details of Tragedy That Wiped Out Russian Royalty on July 17, 1918, Brought Back by Colonel Emerson, of U. S. Engineer Corps

Special Correspondence

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 31.—How the former Empress of Russia and her eldest daughter knelt in prayer—making the sign of the cross, while former Czar Nicholas and his heir were murdered before their eyes, and how the assassins then turned their guns and bayonets on the remaining members of the Czar's family and their retinue, is told in a report brought back from Russia by Colonel George H. Emerson, of St. Paul.

Colonel Emerson, formerly general manager of the Great Northern Railway, returned from Russia January 20. He was a member of the American railway mission, headed by John F. Stevens, which was sent to Siberia in November, 1917, to keep open the Siberian Railway in the hope that Russia's forces might be kept in the field. While the mission was en route the Kerensky government went to pieces, but Colonel Emerson was one of those who remained in Russia for twenty-six months attempting to assist the country to regain its fighting power.

Czechs Investigated Tragedy

Extracts from a special report prepared by General Dietricks furnish the basis for the story of the murder of the former Czar and his family, and these are augmented by an investigation by the Czechs, under command of General Gaida, who became a stanch friend of Colonel Emerson.

On the night the Czar and his family were murdered Colonel Emerson and other members of the commission were only about sixty miles distant. According to the report, a copy of which is in Colonel Emerson's possession, the Czar and his family were awakened between midnight and 1 a. m. July 17, 1918. They were brought down stairs in their house at Ekaterinburg and told the Czechs would soon be upon them, and that therefore it would be necessary to put them to death. Almost immediately the Red Guards began firing.

The mutilated bodies of many of those murdered that night were discovered, but it is believed that the bodies of the Czar and of the members of his immediate family were consumed by great quantities of sulphuric acid. Jewelry and trinkets possessed by them were found near the scene of the murder. These included many of the royal jewels.

Daily Life Sharply Restricted

With the usurpation of the government by the Bolsheviki severe restrictions were placed on the daily affairs of the Czar's family. Thus, a valet, who had been in the Czar's family for ten years, stated that after the turnover "there followed severe restrictions both in the funds for the upkeep of the Czar's family and in the matter of its occupations, and particularly in regard to their walks. When a demand was unexpectedly made by the central committee for the Czar's family to transfer immediately to Ekaterinburg the Czar's plea that his son was ill received no consideration."

As far as could be learned by the examination of inhabitants the leaders in the murder were Commissaires Youroffsky and his assistants, a workman of the Isetsky works, Pavel Medvedoff; and the Red guards Levatnik, Partin, Kostaustoff, Mehall, Letomin, Stekorin and Yakimoff. Some of them boasted of their participation.

The tragedy of July 17, 1918, was described by Capiolina Agafonovka in the words of her brother, Anatole Yakimoff, one of the Red guards of the house of Ipatyeff. She said on the day following the murder her brother came to her, tired and broken down, and in great agitation announced:

"This night Nicholas Romanoff, his family, the doctor, the Fraulein and the lackeys were killed. All of the captives were awakened between midnight and 1 o'clock and requested to go downstairs. Here they were told that the enemy (Czechs) would soon be in Ekaterinburg and that therefore it was necessary that they be put to death. Then and there the Red guards began to shoot at the Czar's family. The first to be killed were the Emperor and the heir. The rest of the prisoners were wounded. They had to be finished off by further shooting, battering with the butt ends of muskets and stabbing with bayonets.

Czarina Thirty-two Times Wounded

"There was particularly great trouble with the Fraulein. She ewas wriggling and attempting to defend herself with a pillow. On her body thirty-two wounds were counted. The grand duchess, Anastasia Nikolaievna, had fainted. When we began to examine her she shrieked wildly, after which she was killed with bayonets and rifle butts."

According to Yakimoff, the murder scene was so unspeakably horrible that he could not endure it.

"I went outside for a breath of fresh air several times," he declared.

The evening following the murder Yakimoff left for the front, and when he came to bid farewell he was utterly out of countenance. His face was pinched, the pupils of his eyes dilated, and his lips were trembling.

Another "Red" Guard, Kuzma Letemin, related that on the day of the murder he was to have taken his post in the sentinel booth in the street, when he observed a boy of the Emperor's household in the street. When he inquired why, another of the "Red" guards, Stekorin, told him of the murder. According to Stekorin's story Commandant Youroffsky had killed the Czar, having previously read to him some papers, presumably the order of the Ural Soviet of Deputies. He told that during the murder both the Empress and her eldest daughter were present, and were making the sign of the Cross. After the Czar had been done to death Pavel Medvedyeff, assistant to Youroffsky, and the Letts killed the entire family and also the court retinue. The bodies of the murdered were placed in a motor truck and sent away, he said.

Later the police officers took away from Kuzma Letemin about one hundred different articles, all having belonged to the Czar's family, and obtained, according to him, some time during the cleaning of the house after the murder. Others were taken from his brother, Mehall, a "Red" Guard.

Woman Confirms Story

A similar picture of the murder is drawn by the wife of Medvedyeff, the commandant's assistant, confirming her husband's participation.

Prokopi Kuzhienkoff, a "Red" Guard, who served in the house guard, told that he was in the Working Men's Club of the Verk-Issetsk Works July 18 or 19, and that the president of the executive committee of the Soviet of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, Serge Malishkin, the military commissaire, Peter Yermakoff, and other prominent members of the Bolshevik! were conducting a secret conversation. Kukhtenkoff said he caught the sentence:

"There were thirteen of them altogether, the thirteenth was the doctor."

As they moved away, he followed them and heard one of them say:

"This is the second day we have been fussing. Yesterday we buried them, and to-day we have to rebury them."

From this he deduced that Levatnikh, Partin and Kostaustakuff took part in the funeral of the royal family. Their talk was boastful, he said, and they told that their victims had been dressed in civilian clothing, in which was skillfully sewed many valuables. He also said he heard one of the speakers deny that the heir had died at Tobolsk, as reported, because he was one of their victims.

Bodies Buried and Exhumed

From their conversation he also learned that the slain first were buried just outside of Ekaterinburg, but that later their bodies were distributed to other places further away.

General Deitrick's special report concludes as follows:

"This correspondence will be submitted to examination for the purpose of establishing the participation in the death of the ex-Emperor of the local and central soviet authorities. Besides this, in the near future one of the principal parties to the murder, in fact, the direct murderer of the Czar, Pavel Medvedyeff, who has only just been detained, will be examined.

"The committee of inquiry attaches great importance to the cross examination of this witness, since, in all probability, all the circumstances of the death of the former Czar and his family will be made clear. It is probable, also, that clews as to the whereabouts of the corpses may be obtained, the search for which, notwithstanding all the measures taken, has furnished no results. At the present moment the business of investigation has been entrusted to the examining magistrate for special cases, Mr. Sokoloff. Also the necessary steps have been taken to preserve all articles of the ex-Emperor and family which were found at the time of the search and which in the aggregate have an historical value."

Mrs. Blake Sent to Asylum

Grand Jury Refused to Indict Her for Son's Death

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Esther M. Blake, held accountable by a coroner's jury for the drowning of her mute four-year-old son, "Buddy," was committed by Judge Robert H. Ingersoll to-day to the State Insane Asylum. The Atlantic County grand jury had refused to indict Mrs. Blake for murder after alienists testified she was mentally irresponsible.

Mrs. Blake's husband, James M. Blake, a Philadelphia insurance broker, from whom she has been separated, consented to her commitment to the asylum.

Early on the evening of December 12 last Mrs. Blake appeared at the home of Benjamin Fox in Ventnor City, near here and declared two negroes had attacked her on the street and kidnaped "Buddy." The lad, who had been placed in care of her mother by his father, had been taken out by Mrs. Blake for a walk. Later the boy's body was found floating near a pier. The generally accepted theory was that the woman, who had long acted queerly, imagined the child's death might serve to reconcile her husband and herself.

To Push Suffrage Fight

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 31.—A determined effort will be made Monday night by suffragists to have the Legislature ratify the proposed woman suffrage amendment.

A ratifying resolution has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Mackay, Republican, of Bergen County. It has been reported by committee and advanced to second reading. In the House a similar resolution has been presented by Republican Majority Leader Hershield, of Passaic County, and it is expected to be reported out of committee Monday night, when it may be taken up for final consideration. Therefore in both houses the suffrage measure is now the center of interest. New Jersey may be the pivotal state in the final ratification or rejection of the proposed amendment.

Even proposed liquor legislation for the possible letting down of the bars in New Jersey for beer and light wines will probably take a secondary place in the legislative halls Monday night.

Italian Rail Service Near Normal

ROME, Jan. 30.—Railway service is gradually returning to normal throughout Italy, with only occasional clashes between former strikers and men who continued at work. In several cities men who have been on strike have returned to their posts in a rather striking manner, parading with flags through principal thoroughfares.

Scientist Explains Why One Is Led to Sing in Bathroom

Running Water Strikes Note and Voice Sounds Resonant, While Furniture in Bedroom Tends to Deaden

Foreign Press Bureau New York Tribune

LONDON, Jan. 5.—"Sounds of the Town" was the subject of the third of a series of Christmas lectures by Professor W. H. Bragg at the Royal Institution of "The World of Sound." According to an account in "the Times," Professor Bragg delighted his juvenile audience by his experiments in explanation of familiar noises in the house—the roar of the wind in the chimney, the drip of water in the bath, the echoings of an empty room, the singing of the kettle, and the creakings that are heard from the house is still at night.

"Why do so many people sing in the bathroom?" asked the Professor, and the girls and boys broke out into laughter, remembering the impulse that seizes them to break out into song when they are having a bath. The professor explained that the note is struck for them by the running water. He also pointed out that, while the voice sounds resonantly in the bathroom, it is not half so fine or inspiring when a song is continued in the dressing-room.

The reason is that the furniture of the dressing room tends to deaden the reverberations. Professor Bragg then gave illustrations of the rise and fall of the pitch of the noises caused by the dropping of a little indiarubber ball into a bowl of water.

Why the Kettle Sings

When the ball was given an irregular surface by dirt or grease it "burst" the water, and thereby caused a loud "plap," but when the ball was rubbed quite clean and dry it fell noiselessly, because the water lapped around its even surface.

The explanation given of the singing of the kettle was that the bubbles of steam formed at the bottom, nearest to the flame, tried to get to the top, and coming into contact with water of a lower temperature fell back again with sounds like tiny hammer strokes on something solid. The roaring in the chimney is due to the vibrations of the air caused by the heat of the fire. In illustration of this the professor produced strange roaring noises from two drum pipes, one eight feet and one twenty feet long, by means of a gas burner placed underneath. Those eerie creaks and clicks heard at night are, the professor said, simply explained by changes in temperature. Articles of furniture get warm during the day and expand, and when the cool of the night comes they contract, and in doing so emit groans as if invisible beings were handling them.

Professor Bragg explained why it was that a motor car sounded higher in pitch coming toward one than when going away. It was possible, he said, to estimate the speed of the car by the difference in pitch between the two sounds, and h could imagine a very intelligent and musical policeman trying to trap a car that way.

Whispering Gallery of St. Paul's

Professor Bragg told the story of two great obelisks with carved colossi erected by a Pharoah in Egypt. One of the figures sang when it was shown open by the first beams of the morning sun, and pilgrims came from afar to hear it, as something supernatural. The professor mentioned that he himself read an inscription carved on the obelisk by an ancient visitor, which ran: "I came and heard and wondered." But a later Pharaoh had the figure repaired, and it sang no more. The explanation of the singing given by science is that the intense heat of the Egyptian sun caused two of the stones, which were loose, to grate against each other, and this ceased when, in the course of the repairs, the stones were properly set.

One of the most famous effects of sound in London, Professor Bragg said, was the whispering gallerf at St. Paul's. Words spoken at one end of the gallery go right round and are heard at the other end. A model of the gallery was shown, and a gas jet at one end was made to jump when a light noise was made at the other. Wavelets of sound, it was explained, are reflected along the wall of the gallery.

Professor Bragg also told an amusing personal experience he had whi e in the service of the Admiralty during the war. As an aid in the anti-submarine campaign it was important to fix exactly the sound of a submarine under water. Sir Richard Paget, of the Board of Invention and Research, being an expert musician, was lowered into the sea. He was brought up humming gthe exact note made by a passing submarine.

Turkish Women Are Educated

The modern Turkish woman of the upper classes is one of the most highly educated women in the world. Being denied by custom and etiquette most of the pastimes indulged in by her Western sisters, the Turkish woman spends much of her time in reading and study. It is no uncommon thing for Turkish women to be able to speak half the languages of Europe, and to have, in addition, a knowledge of ancient Greek, Persian and Arabic.

Bennett May Enter Primary

Johnson Promoter Considers Running for Delegate

There is a strong probability that former Senator William M. Bennett, who has taken charge of the movement in New York to bring about the nomination of Senator Hiram W. Johnson, of California, as the Republican candidate for President, will be a candidate for delegate-at-large in the Republican primaries. His friends said yesterday that the proposition had been laid before Senator Johnson, who is camaigning in Missouri, and that if Senator Johnson so approves, Bennett will appear in his familiar rôle as "bucking" the regular organization, as he did in the 1917 primaries, when he beat John Purroy Mitchel for the Republican nomination for Mayor.

Angus McSween Eastern manager of the Johnson-for-President campaign, departed yesterday to confer with Senator Johnson in Kansas City to-morrow. Mr. Bennett said the Johnson movement would be organized in the principal counties of the state.

"Lord Hates a Quitter"

So Says Magistrate as He Fines Poker Squealer

"The good Lord hates a quitter, and every man's hand should be against a squealer," declared Magistrate Succo, in the South Side police station in Pittsburgh, as he ordered Rade Bacio to pay a fine of $25 or serve thirty days in jail on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Bacio sat into a game of poker with George Scawich, Michael Corbich and Peter Rowicere, in the home of Corbich, and, after losing $25, he sought the police, declaring that he had won a pot of $20, but the other players had refused to let him take it.

At the hearing it was shown that Bacio, angry over his loss, had gone direct to the South Side police station and asked for the arrest of the other men on a charge of gambling. Bacio was lodged in a cell and told to tell his story to the magistrate.—Philadelphia Record.

Paterson Silk Workers Win Wage Increase by Strike

The strike of 250 Paterson silk loom fixers which began three weeks ago and threw more than 3,000 silk weavers out of work, has been settled with a victory for the workers, it was announced yesterday by the Employers' Association and representatives of the Silk Weavers' Union and the Silk Loom Fixers' and Twisters' Union. The unions are affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America.

Increase of from 10 to 12 per cent in wages are granted to the employees by the settlement. The ribbon weavers, who did not strike, have made a request for 11 per cent, and the employers have promised to consider the application when the mills resume operations next week.

Ban on Civilian Air Flights Lifted in India

Publication of Rules Protecting Public Enables Service to Open

New York Tribune Foreign Press Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Civil aviation in India was prohibited pending the issue of rule, "The Times" says. These have now been published, and firms which made preparation in advance for the introduction of non-official flying have been able to make a beginning. Meanwhile, the establishment of a postal service between Karachi and Bombay in connection with the arrival and departure of the English mail has been postponed. In the absense of aerodromes between the two ports the service is by seaplane.

The rules, with schedules, extend to twenty-five pages of the official "Gazette." They provide for the licensing of pilots, the inspection of machines, the regulation of air traffic and the general protection of the public. No pilot's license will be granted to any one who is not a British subject, except under a general or special order of the Governor General in council. An applicant will have to prove his mental and physical fitness, and he may be required to submit proof of recent flying experience or to undergo practical tests.

Special officers are o be appointed to inspect and overhaul passenger aircraft periodically, and no such craft will be allowed to proceed on a journey with passengers unless it has previously been examined on that day by a person other than the pilot. There is strict regulation of trick flying over towns and villages, and flying over cities or towns is prohibited except at an altitude which will enable the aircraft to land outside their limits in the event of a breakdown.

As regards traffic in the air flying machines are always to give way to airships and airships to balloons, whether fixed or free. In general matters the rules follow the model of those adopted for this country.

The route of the Karachi-Bombay service will be overland via Navanagar if the Maharajah of the state approves of the establishment of an intermediary airdrome at his capital. The machine utilized will be the military De Haviland model plane, and will carry three passenger and 800 or 1,000 pounds of baggage or mail.

Dupont Brothers Reconciled

Estrangement That Began Ten Years Ago Ended

Special Correspondence

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Reconciliation has been effected between Alfred I. du Pont and Pierre S. du Pont, his brother, after ten years of estrangement which began about the time of the former's marriage.

The first step in the peace making was taken by Alfred I. on January 22, when he commended, in the editorial columns of his "Wilmington Morning News," the efforts of his brother to better school conditions in that city through the gift of $2,000,000 for improvements.

Pierre S. du Pont and his wife are now in Honolulu. Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont died a few days ago.

Federal Reserve Banks

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The condition of the twelve Federal Reserve banks at the close of business January 30 was as follows:

RESOURCES	January 30.	January 23.
Gold coin and certificates	$225,156,000	$220,347,000
Gold settlement fund (F. R. Board)	439,524,000	441,499,000
Gold with foreign agencies	114,321,000	117,322,000
Total gold held by banks	$779,001,000	$779,168,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	1,119,426,000	1,126,261,000
Gold redemption fund	114,229,000	121,221,000
Total gold reserves	$2,012,656,000	$2,026,650,000
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	61,277,000	61,246,000
Total reserves	$2,073,933,000	$2,087,896,000
Bills discounted: Secured by U. S. war obligations	$1,457,892,000	$1,386,348,000
All other	716,466,000	767,110,000
Bills bought in open market	561,312,000	575,789,000
Total bills on hand	$2,735,670,000	$2,729,247,000
United States government bonds	27,036,000	27,036,000
United States Victory notes	64,000	64,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	276,421,000	276,765,000
Total earning assets	$3,039,191,000	$3,033,112,000
Bank premises	10,559,000	10,493,000
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits	933,128,000	1,022,633,000
Five per cent redemption fund against Federal Reserve Bank notes	12,260,000	12,130,000
All other resources	5,341,000	5,483,000
Total resources	$6,074,412,000	$6,171,747,000
LIABILITIES		
Capital paid in	$87,892,000	$87,580,000
Surplus	120,123,000	120,120,000
Government deposits	72,971,000	90,448,000
Due to member banks—Res. account	1,850,712,000	1,859,149,000
Deferred availability items	720,520,000	795,782,000
Other dep., including for. gov. credits	95,418,000	95,097,000
Total gross deposits	$2,739,624,000	$2,840,476,000
Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	2,850,944,000	2,844,227,000
Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation, net liability	250,530,000	254,843,000
All other liabilities	25,302,000	24,492,000
Total liabilities	$6,074,412,000	$6,171,747,000

Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined, 44.5 per cent, against 44.8 per cent the week before.

Ratio of gold reserves to Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation after setting aside 35 per cent against net deposit liabilities, 50.5 per cent, against 51.0 per cent the week before.

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