Small Mystery Near Solution; Woman Sought

Police Expect to Get the Full Facts Through Doughty and Others Whom They Hope to Capture Soon

Think Theater Man Dead

Murder Believed to Have Been Committed on the Night He Disappeared

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—The police of Montreal are convinced that Ambrose J. Small, millionaire theatrical magnate, who disappeared mysteriously last December, is dead. They predict that the arrest of Jack Doughty, formerly Ambrose's secretary, who also disappeared last December, only to be found a week ago in a lumber camp near Seattle, will be followed by the arrest of a woman in connection with Small's disappearance. From these persons, and possibly others, the police expect to get the full details of how Small died and of what became of $100,000 in Dominion Victory bonds that disappeared with the two men.

The Toronto World says:

"The most plausible theory of some who have been working on the case independent of the police, but at times in touch with the Crown and its agents, is that Mr. Small was deliberately murdered in Toronto on the evening of his disappearance (Tuesday, December 2), either in the theater or its neighborhood or elsewhere in the city, by men brought to Toronto for the purpose, probably having their own car, and they then disposed of the body."

Doughty, who was smuggled through Chicago last night and is now on his way to Toronto, originally told the police that he had taken the missing bonds and had them in a safe deposit box in Chicago, where he would recover them as he and his captors passed through that city on their way to Toronto. Later Doughty changed his story and told the police he had given the bonds to Mrs. Small.

The Toronto Star to-day says the missing bonds are in Toronto and not in Chicago. Its account from a special correspondent accompanying Doughty continues:

"Small's fate is near solution. Jack Doughty is the key that will unlock the door. There will be three or possibly four more arrests, if they have not already been made. One of them a woman, the others well-known underworld characters on this side. Enough is known to acquit Doughty of actual part in the murder."

WINDSOR, Ontario, Nov. 28.—Jack Doughty, formerly private secretary to Ambrose Small, was brought to Windsor from Chicago to-day by Sergeant Detective Austin Mitchell, of the Toronto police force, and formally placed under arrest, charged with the theft of $100,000 worth of bonds from Small.

Doughty was detained throughout the afternoon and evening at a local hotel and was to be taken to Toronto early to-morrow morning.

Doughty to-night denied any complicity in the kidnapping of Small or in the theft of the bonds. He expressed confidence that he would prove his innocence in Toronto. Doughty was arrested as the train crossed the border.

Cheaper Bread in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The price of bread in Philadelphia will be reduced one cent a loaf December 1, according to an announcement to-night by Frank B. McClain, Fair Price Commissioner for Pennsylvania. The present retail price is 11 cents for a one-pound loaf and 15 cents for a 24-ounce loaf.

Rail Men to Plead for Boards

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Representatives of the sixteen recognized railway labor unions are expected here to-morrow to make a final plea to the Railway Labor Board to reestablish national boards of adjustment.

RESORTS

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INSTRUCTION

LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, TOP TRIBUNE BLDG.—154 NASSAU ST. FALL CLASSES FORMING. ALL LANGUAGES

Leading Drys Enlist in Blue Sunday Fight

(Continued from page one)

of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act and who now declares the District of Columbia Sunday bill to be but an entering wedge for the adoption of a Federal Constitutional amendment enforcing nation-wide Sabbath observance.

Representative Will D. Upshaw, of Georgia, one of the Anti-Saloon League leaders in that state and a director of the International Reform Bureau. Mr. Upshaw will address the bureau's conference.

The Rev. James Empringham, of Brooklyn, who became metropolitan district superintendent of the New York State Anti-Saloon League in 1916 and who is one of the directors of the International Reform Bureau.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Brooklyn, New York State president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, who will speak at the conference and whose organization, which fought side by side with the Anti-Saloon League, has indorsed the blue law campaign.

Robert G. Davey, lawyer, who is counsel to both the Anti-Saloon League and the Lord's Day Alliance.

In addition to Representative Upshaw the directorate of the International Reform Bureau includes a group of members of both houses of Congress who fought hardest for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and who, presumably, are being counted on to vote and talk for the District of Columbia blue law. They are:

Senators Beckham, Capper, Jones, Myers, Poindexter, Sheppard, Sherman and Sterling, and Representatives Barkley, Blanton, Ira G. Hershey, Sims, Addison T. Smith and Randall. The last named, the only Prohibition party man in the House, was defeated for reelection in his California district at the last election.

The ingenious scheme by which stock company manipulators, through interlocking directorates, manage to control various corporations, although there is no official connection between the corporations as such, seems to have been adopted as a convenient device by which to camouflage the fact that the drys and the blues are pretty much the same persons.

Reformers' Common Meeting Ground

The league and the alliance, together with a host of other reform organizations whose activities range all the way from urging a Federal motion picture censorship to striving for compulsory reading of the Bible in schools find their common meeting ground in the parent corporation, the International Reform Bureau at Washington, and their inspiration in its septuagenarian superintendent, the Rev. Wilbur Fisk Crafts.

Dr. Crafts himself is not averse to conveying the impression that there is no concerted plan of campaign among the various agencies for the enactment of blue laws.

"I am not a member of the Lord's Day Alliance," he told a Tribune correspondent at Washington, and let it go at that.

Who's Who in America is more explicit. It says in its biographical sketch of Dr. Crafts:

"Founded American Sabbath Union, 1888; lectured throughout the United States as its field secretary, 1889-90."

The name of the American Sabbath Union was subsequently changed to the Lord's Day Alliance, but it is the same organization. It is not known just when Dr. Crafts severed his official connection with it. His continued advocacy of its principles, however, has been as pronounced as his coöperation with the Anti-Saloon League.

Realization that the remarkably efficient machinery, which the Anti-Saloon League and other dry organizations employed to whip Congress and forty-five State Legislatures into line, is to be largely at the disposal of Dr. Crafts to push the program of the Lord's Day Alliance, has created something akin to panic in the ranks of those who are opposed to blue law enactment. The opponents fall into two categories—the amusement, sports and transportation interests, whose business is in jeopardy, and that large proportion of the public that frankly looks with horror upon the prospect of a return to the joyless Sunday of old Plymouth Colony.

With the exception of the motion picture industry, which has been fighting Sunday closing legislation nearly everywhere, the blue law opponents are unorganized and are generally without visible means of support when it comes to financing lobbies, publicity campaigns and the like. And they have a very wholesome fear of the Rev. Wilbur Fisk Crafts' record of writing laws, handing them to obliging members of Congress to introduce and producing the votes enough and to spare for their passage.

Bureau Maintains Card Index

In the archives of the International Reform Bureau at 206 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, there is a wonderful card index of the business and professional men and women and other citizens of standing of every town and city in the United States. It was started a quarter of a century ago, with telephone directories as a nucleus, and Dr. Crafts has had a corps of clerks adding to it and classifying the names ever since.

It is a sort of Bradstreet of reform, this index. But, instead of being rated financially, those whose names it contains are followed by notations indicating their religious affiliations and attitude toward moral questions.

Let a Senator or Representative show signs of balking at one of Dr. Crafts's measures for the uplift of the universe and all those in the index among his constituents whose predilections are supposed to be toward reform are notified by mail or wire. Within a few days the faltering statesman finds himself bombarded with letters and telegrams demanding that he support the reverend doctor's bill. More often than not the hesitating lawmaker sees the light.

Despite the splendid organization of the blue law advocates their opponents are not altogether without assistance in combating the Puritan Sunday movement.

The other day the Knights of Columbus announced that their winter forum speakers throughout the country had been instructed to denounce blue laws in the same breath with Red agitation, and yesterday at Trinity Church Dr. William T. Manning, its rector, declared: "The return, by law or otherwise, to the Puritan observance of Sunday would be a calamitous mistake and a great injury to religion."

Dr. Manning's utterance recalled the assertion of Mr. Bowlby to a reporter that the Protestant Episcopal Church had indorsed the program of the Lord's Day Alliance. This, it was learned yesterday from an authoritative source, seems to be an error. The Episcopal Church has never gone on record in favor of blue laws and well informed churchmen say the sentiment in the denomination is overwhelmingly against any such legislation.

Dr. Manning Discusses Move

Dr. Manning in his sermon said in part:

"This proposed campaign for stricter Sunday laws is one of those well meant but misguided efforts which do harm instead of good to the cause they are intended to serve. It is impracticable, wrong in principle and based on a narrow and imperfect conception of the Christian religion. It would do far more to drive religion out of the hearts of the people than to draw them toward it.

"We have no right to try to compel religious observance of Sunday by law. The law should forbid all unnecessary business on Sunday, and thus as far as possible secure to all their right to Sunday as a day of freedom from their ordinary occupations and of religious observance if they wish so to use it. Further than this the law may not rightly go.

"The present laxity in the observance of Sunday is due in part to reaction from Puritan severity. Even in their own day and time the Puritan idea of the day was a mistaken and distorted one. The Puritans were great people and the world owes much to them, but they made mistakes like the rest of us. One of their mistakes was that they took too severe and gloomy a view of life and religion.

"The observance of Sunday is based, not on Sinai, but on the resurrection of Christ on the first day of the week. The Christian church changed the day from Saturday to Sunday and at the same time changed the idea of the day from one of severity and restraint to one of freedom and gladness.

Church Has No Detailed Rules

"As to recreations and amusements on Sunday, the Christian Church has never laid down any rules in detail, though individuals and groups have done so. The Church gives us the great principle that this is the Lord's day and leaves us to apply it according to our own consciences and circumstances.

"In the interest both of Sunday observance and religion we need to get away from the Puritan idea of Sunday. We need especially to avoid making the day one of irksome restraint for our young people or making them believe they are committing sin if they indulge in wholesome and innocent amusements.

"The church must not only allow but encourage wholesome games and sports on Sunday and the clergy, wherever this is possible, should take part in them. At Camp Upton I used to attend the baseball games on Sunday afternoon whenever I could and I certainly did not feel my worship at other hours was any worse for doing so.

"It is not always easy to say where the line is to be drawn, but two simple rules will guide us sufficiently. We should, of course, not allow our recreations and amusements to interfere with our worship and we should on Sunday not encourage those particular forms of amusement which are commercialized and which needlessly oblige large numbers of people to work and deprive them of their right to Sunday.

"But we must make it clear that the Christian religion does not stand for petty restraints and restrictions, for gloom and severity, but for gladness and freedom and all that adds to the goodness of life. It is this we need to help our young people, not any revival of the Puritan Sunday."

Farmers Will Urge Credit to Germany To Buy U. S. Goods

Federation to Take Up Issue at Indianapolis Convention; Opening of Foreign Markets Solution to Slump

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Extension of credit to Germany and associated European countries for the purchase of the surplus supplies of food and raw products in the United States will be strongly advocated by organized agriculture at the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Indianapolis next week. Coincidently, the convention will discuss the plans broached for making this credit available.

"We must open up our usual and natural outlets for cotton, wool, grain and meats if we are to relieve the present disastrous economic situation which has already cut the farmers' income far below the cost of production and is rapidly reacting to close the shops and factories and throw millions out of employment," said Gray Silver, Washington representative of the federation, in a statement issued to-day.

No Surplus Crop Production

"There is no real surplus crop production in this country to-day," Mr. Silver asserted. "With the exception of corn, potatoes and apples the total production of most of the important farm crops is under the five-year average. Domestic and European demands have, of course, taken a decided slump recently, but one of our big troubles is that some of our normal outlets are closed. Of the 9,000,000 bales of cotton normally exported before the war 3,000,000 bales went to Germany. Now that the after-the-war boom has subsided the absence of this pre-war market is making itself keenly felt.

"Wool is another commodity which strikingly illustrates the need of the German market. The large accumulation of coarse wool stocks appears to be a direct result of the inability of the central European countries to buy their former quotas. Fine wools which never depended upon Germany and Austria for a market have no considerable surplus, although the present price is ruinously low, due to the pressing effect of the large surplus of coarse wools.

Must Open Foreign Market

"Abundant evidence is accumulating to prove that the opening of foreign markets is the real key to the solution of our present economic ills and objection to an extension of credit to foreign countries to permit them to buy such of our products as they badly need is becoming less each day. People are beginning to ask whether it might not be better to take a chance on losing a billion or so in Central Europe rather than to go through a period of inaction and non-production in this country while every one is waiting for prices to touch bottom."

No mere banking arrangement to facilitate the transmission of goods would suffice, Mr. Silver said. What must be provided, he said, was real money or credit. In this connection, he added, not only would the government be able to make the loan quicker than a banking syndicate but it would be better able to protect its interests abroad than a private enterprise. Moreover, he asserted, the government might be justified in taking the risk involved in the transaction which a private concern would hesitate to accept.

Says 4 Million Gals. Rum Is Withdrawn Each Month

Anti-Saloon League Plans Fight for Strict Enforcement of the Permit System

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Anti-Saloon League announced to-day that it proposed to abolish so-called medicinal preparations that are being sold as proprietary medicines, but are being consumed as alcoholic beverages by persons who have felt the pinch of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, has filed protests with Commissioner Williams of the Bureau of Internal Revenue against the reissuance of permits for making these preparations.

"Formerly there were about 800,000 gallons a month of liquors withdrawn for non-beverage purposes; to-day it has reached the alarming amount of 4,000,000 gallons a month," said Mr. Wheeler. "It is time to call a halt on this by most stringent administration and enforcement of the permit system."

The bureau has been urged to change its standard in determining what is an alcoholic preparation "unfit for beverage use," as the bureau has in the past adopted the standard that one dose of a medicament added to one fluid ounce of the preparation makes the liquid unfit for beverage use. There are many medicines which in that proportion would not be unfit for beverage use, the Anti-Saloon League contends.

The liquid might be a little less pleasant, but still a perfectly good substitute for alcoholic liquor, Mr. Wheeler said to-day. It is contended that the experience from the sale of the liquids in question should be taken into consideration and given even more weight than any theory presented by a chemical formula. It is expected by the Anti-Saloon League that many of these proprietary medicines will be driven from the market. Many have changed their formulas in the last few months, Mr. Wheeler said.

Drought Checks Work in German Industrial Zone

Low Water Interrupts Shipments of Coal; Many Plants Forced to Run on Short Shifts

Special Cable to The Tribune

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BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Germany has been practically without rain for the last two months and the effects of the drought have been registered in the almost unparalleled low water level in the Rhine.

At Mayence the river is more than two meters (6½ feet) below normal and lower than it has been in more than a century. As a consequence all traffic in propeller-driven steamships has become impossible and barge commerce between the Ruhr and Mannheim has met with increasing difficulties. This has involved an interruption of the distribution of coal supplies from the Ruhr fields to the South German districts. It is expected that the shipments of American coal up the Rhine to Mannheim factories that began several months ago will cease soon.

Under these circumstances the whole industrial region of Germany is hard hit. Many of the plants derive their power from hydro-electric stations on the Rhine and these have been compelled by the low water level to run only on short shifts. In South Germany the mountain brooks have stopped flowing and many springs have run dry, causing great inconvenience to the population.

Women Voters Plan to Clean House in Cities

Mrs. Upton Declares Municipal Governments Are in Need of Reform

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The woman vote in the last election was the conservative vote, in the opinion of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee. The women will have a steadying influence in politics, Mrs. Upton declared, and she predicted the next step to be taken by the women voters would be in cleaning house in municipal elections throughout the country next year.

"The interest of American women in political matters is now nation wide," said Mrs. Upton. "Women's activities during the recent campaign accentuated their interest in political work and have given them a new zeal for that sort of thing that is growing rapidly.

"Lots of folks were apprehensive about the woman vote. Of course, we knew such people were foolish, but there were lots of them.

"Looking back we now see that the women played not only a conspicuous part in the recent campaign, but contributed more than their share to the final great victory. The truth is, women surprised the men folks by voting with fine and conservative judgment. In fact, the woman vote was a conservative vote. The vote of woman in this election was more conservative on the whole than that of the men.

"The next step taken by women generally will be in the municipal elections soon to occur. Some of these occur in the spring, others not until the following fall. It is generally conceded that the worst governments and the worst institutions of government in the United States are in our cities. There is no better place to start clean-up proceedings than in the cities.

"Women are going to take a leading part and start this job with enthusiasm and determination."

Plan to Regulate Standard Oil Stock Price for Workers

Directors Propose to Fix Value for Purchases on January 1 Each Year; Limits Are Made

The price at which the proposed new issue of $10,000,000 common stock of the Standard Oil Company is to be offered under the profit-sharing plan, announced last week, is to be fixed on January 1 each year. In the call for a special meeting of stockholders on December 20 to approve the plan C. T. White, secretary of the company, states, however, that "such price shall not be above nor more than 10 per cent below the average market price of the stock for the previous three months. The price so fixed shall govern as to all such purchases during the year. Provided, however, that in no case shall the price be fixed below the par value of the stock."

In the plan of the directors for increasing the authorized amount of common stock from $100,000,000 to $110,000,000 to enable employees to subscribe to the stock it was provided that the par value of the shares would be reduced from $100 to $25 a share. By this means it was felt by the Standard Oil management that the price of the shares would be cut to a level which would make it practicable for the company's workers to subscribe.

"The purposes of the plan," says the company, "shall be effected through the establishment and operation of a fund, to be constituted by joint deposits by the employees, the company and its subsidiaries. To such deposits shall be added whatever interest is earned by the fund and whatever dividends are received from stocks held therein.

"The fund shall be administered by three trustees, to be appointed by the board of directors, which board shall at all times have power of removal and substitution. The term employee means any person who on December 20, 1920, or on the 30th day of December in any year during the existence of the plan, has been in the regular and continuous employ of the company or any of its subsidiaries or who has been actively engaged in the conduct of its or their business for the term of one year or more, and includes officers and directors.

"Any employee may become a participant in the fund by making deposits therein in the following manner: He shall authorize the company or the subsidiary by whom he is employed to deduct from the amount due him as current compensation for services on each pay day, whether monthly or otherwise, a sum not in excess of 20 per cent thereof, and to pay the same over to the trustees, to be placed in the fund to his credit; which deduction and payment over shall thereupon be made. Concurrently with the making of any such deposit by or on behalf of an employee, the company, or the subsidiary by which he is employed, shall, out of its own moneys, pay into the fund to the further credit of such employee, a sum equal to 50 per cent of his deposit."

Britain Ends Coal Agreement

45 Per Cent of Export Output No Longer Goes to France

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The agreement whereby England supplied France with 45 per cent of England's output of export coal has been cancelled. This action resulted from a conference of the British and French ministers at London Friday.

With the lapse of this agreement allocations of coal for South American establishments are also withdrawn, but the obligations to supply a certain quantity of coal to Italy remains unaltered.

By virtue of the cancellation of this agreement British exporters will be free to accept or refuse the prices offered by French coal importers. The German press has recently been complaining that France is now sufficiently stocked with coal to be able to offer to sell the coal delivered by Germany under the treaty back to Germany at an exorbitant price.

Opera Premiere Becomes Rehearsal; Blues Feared

The first sign of real activity in the speeded up campaign of the Lord's Day Alliance came last night, when what had been announced as the premiere of French opera comique at the Belmont Theater was turned into a "final rehearsal."

A big audience of men and women found the front of the house dark when they arrived. An attache stood on the sidewalk announcing that it was the Belmont Theater and directing the surprised patrons down an alley at the side. They entered by an exit door.

Attendance was limited to persons who had subscribed in advance, so that no risk was run of admitting any one who might have started something in the interest of Sunday law enforcement. The performance was under the auspices of the French Art Circle.

The management admitted that it had been notified by some organization devoted to strict Sabbath observance that Sunday opera would not be tolerated and that the provisions of the existing state law would be invoked if an attempt were made to produce it.

It was insisted, however, by the spokesman for the French Art Circle, that last night's performance had never been intended as anything else except a rehearsal, and that none save members of the circle were in the audience.

Notwithstanding this explanation, the French Art Circle announced through the newspapers about two weeks ago that the initial performance of opera comique would be staged at the Belmont last night. It is understood it was this announcement that led the strict Sabbath advocates to serve notice that they would move to prevent it.

THE PARTS MEN PLAY, by A. Beverley Baxter, is a story of the parasitic, purposeless, artistic social set that plays with Life. "A Second Mr. Britling," says The London Standard. Another great book that equals The Age of Innocence and Miss Lulu Bett.

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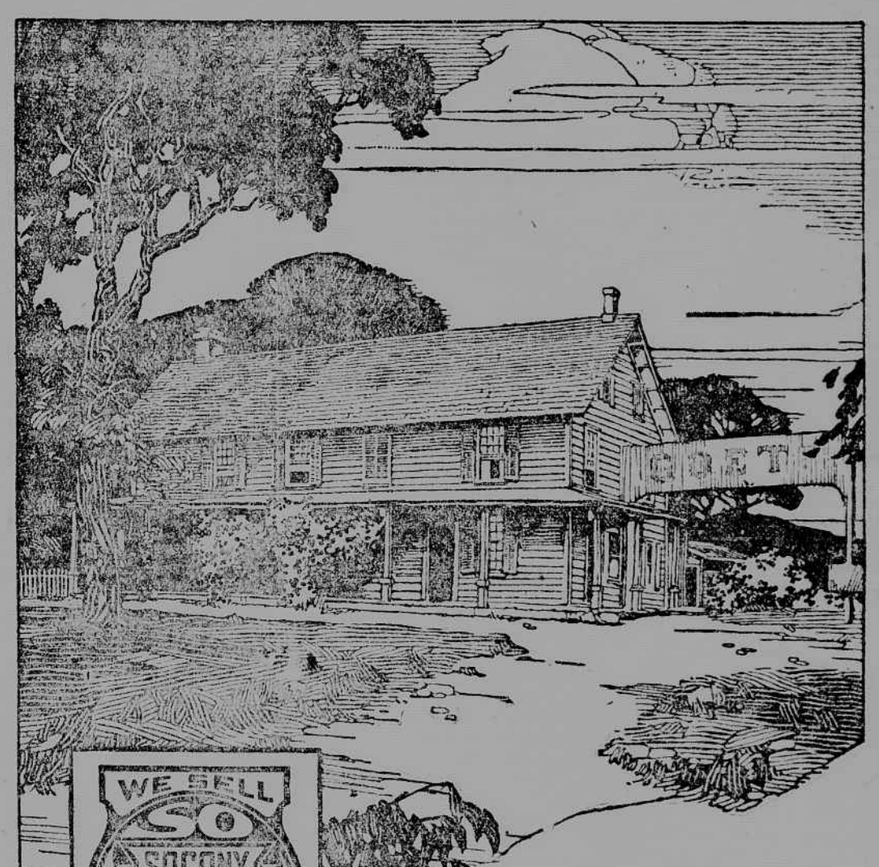

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