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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Vol. LXXX No. 27,046 (Copyright, 1920 New York Tribune Inc.) FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1920 * * *. TWO CENTS In Greater New York. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day, partly cloudy and warmer to-morrow; fresh northwest winds.
Full Report on Last Page

Brick, Lumber and Stone Rings Bared; 4 New Indictments

Missing Evidence and Witnesses Again Hamper Work of the Committee in Revealing Combines

Million in Tribute Paid Bronx Bureau

Brescia Testifies Trust Killed His Business; Brindell Again in Court

Despite the sudden disappearance of evidence and witnesses vital to the Lockwood committee's investigation of the housing situation, the committee yesterday uncovered the trail of three more alleged combinations in the building industry. These involved brick manufacturers, lumber dealers and stone mason contractors.

While the committee was inquiring into the activities of the building material organizations the additional grand jury handed down four more indictments growing out of the criminal phase of the inquiry. The names of three of the accused were not made known by Judge Mulqueen, who immediately issued bench warrants for the arrest of the defendants.

It was learned, however, that one of the indictments was against Robert P. Brindell, the head of the Building Trades Council, already under three charges of extortion and attempted extortion. Brindell appeared before Judge Mulqueen with his lawyer, Martin W. Littleton, and after pleading not guilty was released under the $100,000 bail demanded on previous indictments.

More Evidence Missing

The prosecution also completed its case in the trial of George S. Backer, millionaire builder, charged with perjury in connection with his testimony on the payment of $25,000 bribe money before the committee. The defense asked that the trial be dismissed on the ground that no case had been made, but Judge Rosalsky denied the motion.

The discovery of the disappearance of vital parts of the books and papers of various building material organizations, for which the committee had been battling in the courts more than a week, proved a keen disappointment to Samuel Untermyer, the committee's chief counsel.

Sidney J. Treat, secretary of the Association of Dealers in Masons' Building Materials, admitted on the stand he destroyed five bundles of correspondence, containing thousands of letters, in July, 1919.

Ernest Braun, secretary of the Masons' Supply Bureau of Brooklyn, an organization similar to the Builders' Supply Bureau of New York, declared he destroyed the so-called option cards of that organization "many months after they had gone into disuse." These cards had been long sought by the committee as important evidence of the bureau's alleged system of boosting prices and collusive bidding.

Two assistants in the office of Arthur D. Hammond, an accountant, who is said to have made monthly audits and reports for the Builders' Supply Bureau, testified that the files of the bureau in Hammond's office had disappeared and that Hammond "may have gone West with them."

In every case where evidence had been destroyed witnesses always asserted that the act took place months ago or after the system had gone into disuse.

Card System Described

In connection with the Masons' Supply Bureau, of Brooklyn, however, the committee made some progress with the testimony of Miss Emma Schmitt, a former secretary of the bureau, who told a detailed story of the bureau's system of operation and the employment of the card system of matching bids. She was unable to give any information as to the alleged price-fixing or boosting activities of the bureau.

She declared, however, that she had

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Mills in Many States Cut Price of Cement

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Price reductions from $2.50 to $3 f. o. b. mill to $1.98 to $2.25 f. o. b. mill were announced to-day by three cement companies having mills in Illinois, Michigan, Tennessee and other states.

At present there is cement available in any quantity for building, according to officials of cement companies in this city, with almost immediate delivery.

Two Coal Men Indicted Here As Profiteers

Charles A. Gillham and George B. Johnson Are Accused of Conspiracy and Lever Act Violation

Paid $6; Sold at $10.25

Made Use of Public Utility Priority Permits, Is One of the Allegations

Charles A. Gillham, general manager of the New York Steam Company, and George B. Johnson, head of the firm of Johnson & Co., coal dealers, of 90 West Street, were indicted by the Federal grand jury yesterday on a charge of profiteering in coal. The indictment accuses them of having obtained coal under the priority permits issued in favor of the New York Steam Company for public utility purposes and then selling it to outside concerns. It is alleged that they obtained this coal for $6 a ton at the mines and resold it for $10.25 a ton, when a profit of $1 a ton would have been a fair rate to charge.

The indictments come as a result of the investigations that have been made by William McMurtrie Speer, special assistant to the Attorney General and Assistant United States District Attorney Maxwell S. Mattuck. They are similar in nature to the series of indictments that were obtained against the Brooklyn Edison Company and the B. J. Lynch Company. The indictments against the Edison Company were quashed by Federal Judge Mayer. The Lynch indictments have not yet been passed upon.

Conspiracy Charged

In one of the indictments handed down yesterday both defendants are charged with conspiracy and violation of the Lever act through the misuse of priority permits obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission in the name of the New York Steam Company, for the preferential transportation of coal from the mines to tidewater in New York. The second indictment charges Johnson with profiteering in the sale of the coal so obtained by selling it at unreasonable and unfair rates. The indictment charges him with having continued this practice since July 13 up to the present time.

The New York Steam Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of steam at plants in Greenwich Street, and East Fifty-ninth Street. It is at present being operated under the direction of a receiver.

A large number of alleged overt acts are recited in the indictments which tell of the alleged secret movement of coal-laden barges from the docks of the New York Steam Company for the benefit of Johnson & Co. The indictments describe how these secretly moved barges were towed to the piers of the International Mercantile Marine, Ebling's Brewery, G. M. Roden &

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Dad Had 300 Wives, but New King Gets Only One

Siamese Ruler Said to Have Broken Up Harem and Selected Boston Student's Sister

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The King of Siam, first of his line to renounce the right to a harem, has chosen his queen, according to a cablegram received by Sidhyakorn, a youthful member of the Siamese nobility who is attending a private school here. His choice is Wanvinal, sister of Sidhyakorn and first cousin of the King, the message said. Young Sidhyakorn said his sister is twenty-seven years old. King Rama VI is in his fortieth year. Sidhyakorn thinks the romance is a recent one, as he had heard no suggestion of the engagement when he left his home, thirteen months ago, to come here to complete his education.

King Rama, as the Crown Prince of Siam, visited this country in the course of a world tour some years ago. When he ascended to the throne in 1911 he denounced the polygamous custom in his country. His father was reputed to have had 300 wives. The new King had remained single.

The death recently of Prince Pisanulok, the heir apparent, made a Harvard student, Prince Mahidol of Songhla, a half brother of the King, first in succession. Mr. Songhla, as he is listed at Harvard, returned to Siam recently, but is to resume his studies shortly. Young Sidhyakorn, who carries the title of Mom in his own country, as ranking next in royalty to the Prince, has two brothers studying in this country also, Virakorn being at the University of Pennsylvania and Praimakorn at Albany.

Tom Velie, Polo Expert, Kills Self With Shot

Sister Finds His Body in Home at Great Neck, L. I., With Pistol Lying Near By

Tom Ainsworth Velie, well known polo player and a nephew of the automobile manufacturer, shot and killed himself Tuesday night in his home at Great Neck, L. I. His body was found at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the floor of his room. A revolver was beside it.

Velie spent Tuesday evening playing cards with his sisters, Mrs. Herman G. Phillips, of Kansas City, and Mrs. Allen O. Burnett, of Washington. He left them at 10 o'clock and went to his room. His body was discovered by Mrs. Phillips when she went to notify him that he was wanted on the telephone.

Velie served in France during the war as a captain of infantry. He was shell-shocked, and since his return to the United States has been in poor health.

He was a member of the Kansas City Polo Club and formerly lived in Kansas City. He won many trophies at polo. His body will be sent to Kansas City. He is survived by his wife, two sisters and an uncle.

Pinehurst, N. C.—Golf and all other sports; many championship events scheduled. Through Pullman, Penn., 2.05 p. m. daily.—Advt.

Xmas Cards, distinctive, in great variety; calendars by the world's best painters. Gorham, Inc. Macy & Co., 7 E. 44th st.—29 John st.—Advt.

Enright Puts Ousted Police Back in Jobs

Reinstatement Had Been Denied to Many by Ex-Commissioner Woods After Rehearing Cases

Laws Were Passed To Uphold Returns

One of Thirty-four Who Got Into Uniform Again Was Dismissed in 1908

Since January 1 in New York City:

There have been more than 350 hold-ups, robberies and thefts.

The property loss involved is more than $3,500,000.

The unsolved murders alone total more than 100.

A survey of the official police orders on the number of reinstatements of policemen dismissed by former administrations indicates that Commissioner Enright has overruled his predecessors in thirty-four cases.

All but three of the men were reinstated under Section 1543-A of the charter, which provides that a reinstatement applicant must make application within one year of his dismissal.

Many of these had been dismissed and had been denied reinstatement by Commissioner Arthur Woods after a rehearing of their cases. One man was dismissed in 1908.

The Citizens Union says, after an investigation, that many of the reinstatements are illegal.

Three patrolmen sought the aid of State Senators known to be spokesmen for the administration, and succeeded in getting laws passed applying only to their cases. These laws directed the Police Commissioner to reopen their cases if there were found any reasonable grounds for believing the penalty imposed upon the patrolmen was too severe. The Commissioner followed this procedure and the three men are back in uniform.

Action by Legislature

But the action of the Legislature was not taken, according to official police orders, until after the Citizens Union, on October 5, 1919, had threatened to institute a taxpayer's action to test the legality of Enright's action in overruling his predecessors' decisions ordering the dismissal of the offending policemen and the court decisions sustaining the commissioners.

The October 5, 1919, statement of the Citizens Union reads, in part:

"The Citizens Union makes the following statement of the result of the recent investigation of the Police Commissioner's action in reinstating policemen who had been dismissed from the force or reduced in rank as far back as 1908:

"In eighteen, or about 60 per cent, of the cases in which the Police Commissioner has reinstated policemen, the Commissioner's action was contrary to the findings of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that the dismissal of the policeman whom the Commissioner reinstated was justified.

"The city charter provides that a dismissed or reduced policeman, upon written application to the Mayor within a year after the enactment of the provision in 1915, or within a year after his dismissal, may in the Police Commissioner's discretion have a rehearing of the charges upon which he was dismissed or reduced, and that if the Police Commissioner determines that the policeman was illegally or unjustly dismissed or reduced the Commissioner may reinstate him.

Reinstatement of Men

"Investigation discloses that men who were dismissed or reduced as far back as 1908, and whose applications for rehearing had been denied by Mayor Mitchel or whose dismissal had been confirmed on rehearing by Commissioner Woods, have, nevertheless, been reinstated by the present administration."

Some of the outstanding cases of reinstatement follow:

Lieutenant William Maher. He was tried and convicted by Commissioner Woods of borrowing a sum of money from a patrolman in his precinct on the plea that he needed the money for a rerating in a Civil Service Commission examination for promotion to captain. The testimony at the trial was that Maher had pledged as security for the loan a house he said he owned, but which later proved to be the property of his wife. Maher tried the courts for reinstatement, but was unsuccessful. He returned to the department after a rehearing by Enright

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Inventor Charges Wife Put Tacks in Pudding

Raritan Couple File Cross Bills for Divorce, Alleging Attacks With Pies

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 2.—Cross suits for divorce were filed here today by Alton Jensen and Dora N. Jensen, who live in Raritan Township.

Mrs. Jensen said that her husband was an inventor and thought up new ways of tormenting her every day. One day, she said, he'd throw pie in her face and the next he'd wash her face in butter.

Mr. Jensen alleged that a milder mannered genius never was married to a termagant. If there was any cruelty practiced, Mrs. Jensen was the author of it, he said. Instead of raisins, he complained, she put tacks in his rice pudding.

There were times, he admitted, when the air in the Jensen house was reasonably full of dishes, chairs and pies, but these missiles, Mr. Jensen insisted, were flung by his wife with the sole intention of creating a sympathetic atmosphere by making the neighbors believe he was ill-treating her.

Kew Gardens Inn, Kew Gardens, L. I. Residential suburban hotel (American plan). Sixteen minutes from Penn. Station.—Advt.

Anti-Alien Measure Tentatively Approved

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Tentative approval was given to-day by members of the House Immigration Committee to the bill framed by Representative Johnson, of Washington, chairman of the committee, which practically would suspend immigration for a two-year period. Mr. Johnson said he would introduce the measure Monday when Congress convenes.

Committee members said they were hopeful that both the House and Senate would dispose of immigration legislation early in the session.

25,000,000 Aliens Ready To Come Here

Westward Rush Expected to Increase Throughout Europe as Result of Idleness and Bad Winter

Situation Called Serious

Caminetti Says Only Check Is Inability to Get Passports and Transportation

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Dec. 2.—Approximately 25,000,000 Europeans desire to emigrate and the majority hope to enter the United States, the American authorities here estimate. The situation presents a difficult and serious problem. Unemployment and a bad winter undoubtedly will increase the flood flowing westward.

Anthony Caminetti, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, who has come to London to study conditions, said to-day he believed the rush would continue. He plans to visit the countries of western Europe, where the emigration situation is gravest.

"Apparently the only check to emigration at present is the inability to obtain passports and transportation to us," he said. "In the fiscal year ended July 1, 1920, we received 437,000 immigrants in the United States. Since then they have arrived at the rate of 95,000 a month, an annual average of more than 1,140,000. These immigrants are of all classes. Some are prosperous, while many arrive in America without enough money to carry them to their destination. Many ex-soldiers, some of them crippled, but still able to earn their living, are among them. This flood of immigration doubtless will be increased if disturbed economic conditions continue here. We have in England a staff to meet the new conditions, but the problem of absorbing these immigrants into our economic scheme is a serious one."

According to United States Consul General Skinner the same conditions exist over the entire United Kingdom.

"More than 25,000 immigrants passed through this office in the three months ended September 30," he said. "I find one recurring story. Ex-service men return home demobilized. Perhaps they have lost their skill in trade during the war or business conditions are bad or their health demands outdoor work. At any rate they decide to emigrate, and they generally select the United States as their future home.

"All races and all nationalities apply to this office. Yesterday, in addition to sixty-four persons from the United Kingdom we vised the passports of Indians, Ceylonese, Japanese, French, Rumanian, Polish, Russian and Lithuanian applicants.

"I understand that at Prague, Warsaw, Naples and Palermo the demand for passports and visés is so great that the consular office staffs are swamped.

"The war, which ruined many fortunes and estates, left many domestic servants without positions and a large number of these English, Scottish and Irish servants are going to the United States."

Bill to Halt Smuggling Of Aliens Into the U. S.

Smuggling aliens into the United States without passports or inspection and desertions by members of crews of ships entering American ports under foreign flags are two of the evils which Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration, says Congress will be asked to remedy. A measure suspending all immigration for the next two

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Both Sides Lean Toward Irish Truce

Peace by Christmas Plan Favored by Sinn Fein and British Leaders: Lloyd-George Eager

London Is Placed Under Closer Guard

May Shut Westminster Abbey to Public; Three Women Held in Glasgow

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Dec. 2.—A truce with Ireland before Christmas is the object of a number of movements in various quarters, with both sides giving indications that such a consummation would be acceptable.

While it is declared that there is slight ground for the hope of such an early truce, and that odds are all against a cessation of hostilities now, still there is a possibility that negotiations may be opened and peace established.

Lloyd George's spokesman has suggested that the Premier would entertain any scheme which might bring about a truce, and similar intimations are coming from the Crown's enemies in Ireland. Sir Hamar Greenwood has returned to Ireland and it is understood he will meet the British labor delegation there.

The government's heavy reverse in the House of Lords, where the peers made two vital changes in the Irish bill, has had the effect of stimulating the peace movement. Although the government had confidently expected to pass the bill through its final stages before Christmas, there now is some doubt if this can be done. To date there has been no justification of optimism in this regard.

Premier Anxious for Truce

Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question raised by Lord Hugh Bentinck, who has been working for peace in Ireland, Premier Lloyd George said that he was as anxious as the peer to see the end of murder and that he would not wait until the approach of Christmas to take any step to obtain that end.

Later the Premier told the House that some documents captured when Eamon de Valera, "President of the Irish Republic," was arrested last year, would be made public soon. These documents, some of which were found on De Valera and others in his house, provided additional evidence of an Irish-German conspiracy.

Six Irish, three men and three women, were arrested in Glasgow to-day charged with treasonable conspiracy and having a large quantity of bombs and explosives in their possession.

Important Arrests Soon

Police activity continues and many documents are being confiscated. Plans for the destruction of property in several cities are said to have been seized and it is intimated that important arrests soon will be made.

The authorities are considering the question of closing Westminster Abbey to the public. The courtyard of the Foreign Office Building was closed today and is being guarded by the police.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The keen search by Scotland Yard operatives to uncover Sinn Fein machinations is said to be having important results. It is declared that many documents have been discovered which disclose the complete list of the members of the Irish Self-Determination League and also clews as to the whereabouts of men and women desired by the authorities. The clews in the hands of the Scotland Yard authorities are being followed closely.

Meanwhile measures for the safety of public buildings are being redoubled.

Among the documents seized are said to be a number of letters coming from abroad and also letters containing evidence of plots against buildings and various undertakings in London and throughout the country.

American Gunmen Scarce

American gunmen have not been imported into Ireland to any great extent, was the opinion expressed in the House of Commons to-night by Denis Henry, Attorney General for Ireland.

Archbishop Mannix, of Melbourne, Australia, has been forbidden to keep a speaking engagement at Bootle, a suburb of Liverpool, next Saturday, and

(Continued on page three)

Harding to Send Peace Commission to Europe; Wilson Seeks Interview

League Holds Art. X Binds No Member

Sub-Committee Decides No Guaranty of Territorial Integrity Is Exacted; Applies to Violation

By Ralph Courtney

Special Cable to The Tribune
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GENEVA, Dec. 2.—Two blows were struck to-day at Article X of the League of Nations covenant which tend to sweep away the foundation of American objections to the covenant. Regarding the proposed league army, Denmark declared that she would be unable to send a contingent without first obtaining the sanction of her Parliament. The sub-committee of the Commission of Five later definitely laid down the ruling that Article X in a wise implies the guaranty of a state's territorial integrity.

The territorial guaranty question arose in the Commission of Five over the admission of Austria, when delegates inquired if Austria's entry into the league assured her perpetual possession of Vorarlberg. It was decided by the Assembly that such a reading could not be upheld. Article X, it was declared, was merely applied in the case of a violation of territory and the matter should be taken before the Council, which would advise upon the question.

Condemns Only External Aggression

The decision of the sub-committee of the Commission of Five reads as follows:

"We cannot recommend the adoption of the proposal put forth by Dr. Giuseppi Motta, of Switzerland. We are, indeed, of the opinion that the entry of Austria into the league will in no way affect the question so raised. We cannot help adding that the suggestion that admission to the league should have any such effect arises from a misconstruction of Article X. It cannot be too emphatically stated that Article X does not guarantee the territorial integrity of any member of the league. All it does is to condemn external aggression of the territorial integrity and political independence of any member of the league and calls upon the Council to consider what can be done to resist such aggression."

League's Decisions Not Binding

Denmark's action also clearly establishes a precedent for the members of the Assembly that league decisions are not binding on an individual member unless ratified by the home government. Denmark's action not only strikes a blow at the principles underlying Article X, but dispels all idea that the league can compel any action without the specific agreement of the state involved. Canada takes a similar view on the league's disability to enforce decisions.

Representatives of Switzerland and other countries that were neutral during the war are raising more and more opposition to the idea that dominates the sessions of the League of Nations Assembly, viz., that the league's first duty is to carry out the Treaty of Versailles.

President Motta of the Swiss Confederation and honorary president of the league, and several delegates from Latin-American countries to-day criticized the fact that the covenant and the treaty are so inextricably

(Continued on next page)

Argentina May Quit The League of Nations

Inability of Republic to Get Approval for Its Proposals at Geneva Is Given as Cause

BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Withdrawal of Argentina from the League of Nations is understood to-night to be a strong probability. It is learned the government is hourly expecting a cablegram from Honorio Pueyrredon, Foreign Minister, and Argentina's representative at the Assembly of the league, reporting his decision on the question.

It is believed the basis of this country's withdrawal would be the inability of the Argentine delegation to obtain the Assembly's approval of its proposals at Geneva.

League Amendments Postponed

GENEVA, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—A resolution rejecting the consideration of amendments to the league covenant at this session and providing for a committee to study changes before the meeting of the next Assembly was passed by the Assembly of the league at to-day's session, with only one dissenting vote.

This was cast by Delegate Pueyrredon, of Argentina. He had not taken the floor during the debate on the resolution, which was an animated one, and his negative vote, which was entirely unexpected, caused consternation in the Assembly, as it was considered it would prevent the passage of the resolution under the provision that virtually all acts of the Assembly must be by unanimous vote of the member nations represented.

President Hymans, however, ruled that the question was one of procedure, not requiring unanimity, and notwithstanding the Argentinian's negative vote declared the resolution adopted.

Señor Pueyrredon's chief amendments include compulsory arbitration by the international court of justice, the election of members of the Council and the admission of all states.

Wilson Holds Mediation Official, Not Own Act

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The representative to be chosen by President Wilson to mediate between the Armenians and the Turkish Nationals will act for the President of the United States and not Woodrow Wilson personally, it was said to-day at the State Department. This statement was made in response to inquiries as to the exact meaning of the President's declaration in his letter to the League of Nations that he would be glad to proffer his "personal mediation."

State Department officers declared that the American mediator, who is yet to be chosen, would have all of the influence and prestige of the United States government behind him in his negotiations. It has been made clear by the President, however, that moral influence is the only kind which the United States can use in the situation.

Allies Protest Return of King To Rule Greece

Note Says Restoration to the Throne Would Be Regarded as the Ratification of Constantine's Hostile Acts

New Unfavorable Turn

Britain, France and Italy Reserve Complete Liberty of Action in the Situation

LONDON, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Allied Premiers in conference to-day agreed to send a note to the Greek government declaring that restoration of Constantine to the throne would be regarded as ratification of Constantine's hostile acts and would create a new and unfavorable situation in the relations between Greece and the Allies.

The text of the note follows:

"The British, French and Italian governments have constantly in the past given proof of their good will toward the Greek people and have favored the attainment of their secular aspirations. They, therefore, have been all the more painfully surprised by the events which have just occurred in Greece. They have no wish to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece, but feel bound to declare publicly that restoration of the throne of Greece to a king whose disloyal attitude and conduct toward the Allies during the war caused them great embarrassment and loss could only be regarded by them as ratification by Greece of his hostile acts.

"This step would create a new and unfavorable situation in the relations between Greece and the Allies, and in that case the three governments reserve to themselves complete liberty in dealing with the situation thus created."

After reading the text of the Allied note to Greece Andrew Bonar Law, the government leader, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-night, said the declaration obviously meant that if the Greek people chose to take a step which this country would deplore Great Britain and her allies would have no intention whatever of resorting to a hostile action in the sense of force to prevent them giving effect to it.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 2.—Former King Constantine still is in the dark concerning the Greek government's arrangements for his return to Athens. The return may be delayed until December 10 or 11 in order to obtain a suitable vessel, former Queen Sophie and her daughter being unwilling to use a warship, owing to their liability to seasickness.

Three cipher telegrams sent to Athens within the past two days have not been answered. Professor George Streit, former Foreign Minister under Constantine, in admitting this to-day attributed it to delay caused by the "Oriental methods of the Greeks" and also to the preoccupation of the officials in Athens who are arranging the plebiscite on Constantine's return. Professor Streit said Constantine's emissary to Athens, M. Theotoky, former Greek Minister to Germany, should arrive there to-day to inform the government of Constantine's wishes regarding his return.

Because of the proneness to seasickness of Sophie and Princess Helen Irene Catherine, the latter being seventeen years old, Constantine wishes to obtain a large merchant steamer, in which case the return to Athens will be by way of Venice instead of Brindisi.

Mob Storms Jail; One Killed

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Dec. 2.—One man, H. Futrell, former deputy sheriff of Wayne County, was killed to-night on a special guard of twelve citizens barricaded in the Wayne County Courthouse, when a mob of citizens fired upon the jail in the attempt to seize and lynch five negroes, held for trial charged with the murder of a white man.

The firing lasted only a few minutes. Barricaded behind felt mattresses the small force in the courthouse returned the fire and Futrell was shot. The rioters scattered, but further trouble was expected and a company of state troops is on the way here from Durham.

Hotel Lorraine, Dinner Dance, in Grill Room, 7 to 9 p. m., 6th ave. at 46th st.—Advt.

Root Mentioned as One of Seven Expected To Be Named; Would Have Confidence of President

State Secretary To Head Members

Lodge Asks New to Stay in the Senate and Not Accept Cabinet Post

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A peace commission will be appointed by President Harding, and is expected to be sent to Europe very shortly after the inauguration, according to information obtained here to-day. There will be seven members and the chairman probably will be the Secretary of State in the Harding Cabinet. Certain members of the Senate, including the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Lodge and distinguished men who are not members of Congress, probably will complete the personnel. Elihu Root, it is believed, will be a member, whether he is Secretary of State or not.

The commission will be furnished with every scrap of available information bearing on the peace situation which President Harding can obtain.

In this connection the announcement to-day that President Wilson "would be very glad to see Senator Harding," takes on an added significance. This came in the form of a remark made by Secretary Tumulty during the course of a conversation with some newspaper men.

"Oh, by the way, the President would be very glad to see Senator Harding," was Mr. Tumulty's expression.

When he was asked later in the day whether the President had invited Mr. Harding to come to the White House, Mr. Tumulty said he "would not go back on my morning statement."

President to Write Harding

The best opinion here to-night was whether Mr. Tumulty was putting out a feeler or not that the President would invite Mr. Harding to come to the White House for a talk, and information from the Harding camp is to the effect that Mr. Harding will be glad to accept the invitation if tendered.

While it is assumed that the conversation between Mr. Harding and President Wilson would be confidential, there is keen speculation here about what information would be divulged to Mr. Harding, now that he is to succeed Mr. Wilson in the White House, which Mr. Wilson denied to him when, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, he and others questioned Mr. Wilson as to the promises and commitments he had made in Paris. Some of the President's advisers think that he will be perfectly frank in his talk with Senator Harding, and that Mr. Harding will thus be the first American ever to have a really complete picture of what transpired at Paris. This presents another problem, for if Mr. Harding carries out his announced intentions of consulting the best minds of the country on the problems he is to face, and if he confers with the Congressional leaders, and particularly with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, as has been understood that he will do, it will be practically impossible for him to accept with a pledge of secrecy this kind of information from the President.

To Take Board Into Confidence

Indeed, it will be imperative that the peace commission of seven, which it is understood Mr. Harding will appoint, and which is to include at least Senator Lodge and probably other Senators from the Foreign Relations Committee, be furnished with every scrap of information bearing on the whole peace situation which President Harding can give it. It would be an action unthinkable in connection with the Harding who has served six years in the Senate and with the Harding who went through the campaign, as his friends here see it, to send a commission to Europe without taking its members entirely into his confidence.

There will be no possibility, Harding's friends here declare, of a repetition of what happened to Lansing, Bliss and White at Paris on the Wilson peace commission.

It is interesting to recall, in connection with the invitation to Senator Harding, that President Taft, after the election of 1912, invited President Wilson to come to the White House so that the retiring and the incoming President could go over the then pending problems, which included Mexico and several others of grave importance. Mr. Wilson declined the invitation on the ground of pressingly important business on closing up his affairs as Governor of New Jersey. At the same time President Taft informed Mr. Wilson that he would be very glad to have his Cabinet members go over with their successors, who would be named by Mr. Wilson, the various problems in their departments. This invitation was ignored by Mr. Wilson.

New Asked to Stay in Senate

Another important development of to-day was a formal statement from Senator Lodge, expressing the hope that Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, would not accept a Cabinet post, but would remain in the Senate, where he could be of more service to the coun-

Mr. and Mrs. Juror Vote as One, Deciding Bills Must Be Paid

E. L. Stone jr. and his wife, Mabel M. Stone, of Montclair, N. J., sat side by side as members of a jury in the District Court there yesterday. Mrs. Stone was one of five women selected as jurors to hear the case of the Grant Pulley and Hardware Company, of New York, against Austin U. Waldron, a Belleville contractor from whom the hardware company was trying to collect a bill of $378.

William P. Hurley, counsel for Mr. Waldron, addressed the court and "gentlemen of the jury" in summing up while his opponent used the salutation, "Ladies and gentlemen of the jury." The jury found for the plaintiff in the full amount sought, but the phraseology of counsel in the case had nothing to do with the verdict, according to Vincent S. Mulford, the foreman.

Mr. Mulford wouldn't go so far as to say that one of the feminine jurors was obstinate, but there was one of them, he said, who seemed to be pretty sympathetic and altogether inarticulate. She just remarked, he said, that she thought the verdict ought to be in favor of Mr. Waldron, without advancing any reason whatever. She was so silent, he continued, that once the jury started for the courtroom believing that everybody was agreed upon a verdict for the hardware company, and then, looking back, he saw her still seated and shaking her head negatively.

"Sentiment is still a factor with women in court procedure," said Mr. Mulford. "Some seemed to be influenced more by sympathy than by the cold, legal aspect of the case.

"One was particularly puzzling. No one could understand what her reasons were. She just sat there and said she thought the verdict ought to go to the other side and wouldn't say why she thought so."

Each of the jurors received 75 cents for his day's work. Mrs. Florence H. McNeilly said that she had enjoyed the experience and wouldn't object to serving again. Mr. Stone and his wife said they didn't mind it either and had been in complete agreement from the start.

A professional singer and his wife were excused from jury duty for the day because they had an engagement to sing into a phonograph. A nurse who is caring for an aged couple also was excused and several others were allowed to go because they were needed at home.

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