

# Conference on \$100,000,000 Trade Aid Plan

## Nation's Bankers, Business Men and Producers to Discuss Formation of a Corporation in Chicago

### To Protect U.S. Commerce

Hoover, Barnes, Warburg, Goethals and Edge Among Those at the Meeting

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Bankers, business men and producers from all parts of the country are arriving to-night for a two-day conference, beginning to-morrow, on the proposed organization of a \$100,000,000 corporation to finance American export trade.

The corporation would be authorized under the Edge act for the protection of home industries and proper financing of American trade.

Under Reserve Board

The foreign trade financing plan, it is announced, is designed to meet credit needs of foreign buyers who cannot pay because they lack specific security. The corporation, it is planned, will be under the protecting wing of the Federal Reserve banks and will be semi-public in character.

According to the announcement, special assistance to any one country has not been considered, as the object of the plan is to encourage American foreign trade as a whole, and as contemplated it would operate wherever such trade extended.

John S. Drum, president of the American Bankers Association, will make the opening address at the conference. He will be followed by John McHugh, New York, who, as chairman of the Commerce and Marine Commission of the American Bankers Association, formulated the foreign trade financing plan. Among those who will attend the conference are Herbert Hoover, Julius Goethals, former Federal Reserve Board member, and Paul Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board; Senator Edge of New Jersey and General George W. Goethals.

### To Aid Foreign Trade

In describing the proposed plan, E. H. Youngman, of New York, said that the corporation would endeavor to place its debentures with the public. "It is expected that gradually these debentures will be issued to the extent of \$1,000,000," he added.

"Organization of this corporation," he continued, "will represent the first step in the development of a large financial and industrial interests of the country to aid in the extension and maintenance of our foreign trade."

### Fire Marshals Elect J.A. Macy

#### Flame Prevention Called Increasingly Important Problem

J. A. Macy, of Des Moines, yesterday was elected president of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America. The association is holding its annual convention at the Hotel Astor. Other officers elected were W. A. McSwain, of Columbia, S. C., vice-president; L. T. Hussy, of Topeka, Kan., secretary-treasurer; and W. N. Van Camp, of Pierre, S. D., and H. L. Reid, of Bismarck, N. D., members of the executive committee.

John G. Gamber, past president, in speaking yesterday before the convention, said that fire prevention is an increasingly important problem.

"The estimates of the cost of fire," he said, "return to pre-war conditions of living would call for the construction of 3,340,000 homes by 1926. Last year only 70,000 homes were built. Meanwhile, we are burning at a rate of 13,000 dwellings annually."

### The Stage Door

The League of American Pen Women will present a group of four plays at the Morosco Theatre this afternoon, acted by players chosen from current Broadway successes: "P's and Q's," by John G. Saxe; "The Door of Miracles," by Ruth Murray Underhill; "Euphemists," by Matthew Craig; and "White Tulips," by Faith Van Valkenburg Vilas.

A five-year-old David Shesgreen will make his metropolitan debut. David's father is James Shesgreen, general manager for Wegmans & Kemper, and his mother, Helen Shesgreen, is chairman of the playlet committee of the league.

Two plays by Rabindranath Tagore will be presented at a special matinee in the Garrick Theatre to-day. They are "The Post Office" and "Sacrifice."

"Samson and Delilah," starring Ben-Ami, will be removed from the Greenwich Village Theatre to the thirty-ninth Street Theatre next Monday evening. "The Young Visitors" will terminate its engagement at the thirty-ninth Street Theatre to-morrow night.

Zelda Sears appeared last night in a leading comedy role in "Cornered" in the Astor Theatre, taking the place of Nettie Bourne, who is ill.

Jack Cheviot has been cast for the role of Santa Claus for the Christmas features to be introduced into the holiday performances at the Hippodrome.

The Professional Children's School will give three matinees for children in the Longacre Theatre, December 27, 28 and 30. The plays will be "The Adventures of Lady Urrula," by Anthony Hope; "The Princess Winemore," a one-act play by Anne Fellows Johnston; and "Dancing Dolls," a pantomime by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman.

Brook Pemberton will present "Miss Lulu Bett" by Zona Gale, in the Belmont Theatre, Monday night, December 27.

Willie and Eugene Howard, members of the first "Passing Show" company in 1912, will be starred by the Shuberts in "The Passing Show of 1920," the forthcoming winter garden production.

The complete cast of "Woman to Woman," the new play by Michael Morton shortly to be produced by A. H. Woods, includes W. A. McSwain, A. E. Aron, Hilda Spang, Charles W. Aron, Graham Lucas, Harry Dornon, and Andrea Cordan and Julia Chippendale.

Eva Tanguay, Raymond Hitchcock, Eddie Foy, Kattie Doner, the four Mary Brothers, Pat Rooney, Saver and Branch, Trixie Friganza and Lew Dockstader are among the artists who will appear in the Hippodrome benefit aid of the Police Hospital Fund next Sunday night. At the Eltinge and Republic Theaters similar benefit programs will be given for the fund.

Boxholders at last night's performance of "Heartbreak House" in the Garrick Theatre included Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Keith and Mrs. William G. McAfee, with guests.

### George Beach Gives Recital

#### Rose and Otilie Suro Also Appear in Aeolian Hall

Pianoforte music was the order of the day at Aeolian Hall yesterday. In the afternoon George Beach gave a recital. He resembles many other pianists who have been heard this season in that he has a pleasant touch, a fluent technique and good ideas of interpretation, but otherwise nothing remarkable to commend his playing. His program included one of Beethoven's most beautiful sonatas, Op. 26, and pieces by Bach, Busoni, Debussy and Liszt.

In the evening the Suro sisters, Rose and Otilie, gave a recital of music for two pianos. A feature of their program was a Norse suite in manuscript, written for and dedicated to the sisters by Max Bruch. Other numbers on the program were by Reinecke, Coperni, Mozart, Arensky, Duvvernoy and Wagner.

### Three Romanticists Furnish Scores for Historical Concert

#### Schubert, Weber and Mendelssohn Figure in Symphony Society Program; Matzenauer the Soloist

Schubert, Weber and Mendelssohn, the three arch-romanticists, were reached in the Symphony Society's historical series of symphonic concerts in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The program contained as its illustrative elements the overture to "Rosamunde" and the symphonic tone in B minor by Schubert, Weber's overture to "Oberon" and Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony.

Notably, but within the historical frame, Mme. Matzenauer contributed two songs by Schubert—"Death and the Maiden" and "The Erlking," with their pianoforte accompaniments—transcribed for them by an unorthodox and betwixt of her effect—and the great scene from Weber's fairy opera, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster!"

The wonderful setting of Claudius's little lyric was marked by an unorthodox and betwixt of her effect—and the great scene from Weber's fairy opera, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster!"

### Bach Conspicuous in Philharmonic Program

#### First Half of Concert Devoted to Three Selections From His Works

The name of Bach, which figures all too infrequently upon our symphonic programs, was conspicuous upon the program last night by the Philharmonic Society at its concert in Carnegie Hall. The first half of the evening was devoted to three selections from his works: "The Brandenburg Concerto in G major for violin, flute, oboe and trumpet, frequently covered and obscured by the opulent glory of the first works of Puccini's apostrophe to the sea. It was a good thing to have the air of the concert room purged of the sentimental version of the "Oberon" overture, with which it was burdened the night before by Mr. Gabrieliwitsch and the Detroit Orchestra.

Mr. Damrosch may have been somewhat overhasty in his fundamental tempo, but he put verily into the music without exaggeration of nuance, except in the first repetition of the opening horn call, which he too seemed to conceive as an echo. It is not that but a reiteration of the call, which invites and receives a second response from the strings and then proceeds with its discerning.

There is neither textual nor poetical justification for playing the call pianissimo the second time. The effect is wholly an captandium. H. E. K.

### \$33,000,000 Needed to Feed European Children

Thirty-three million dollars is needed to feed and care for the undernourished and sick children of central and eastern Europe, according to an appeal addressed by Herbert Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Administration, to The Tribune. Since the armistice, says the appeal, these 35,000,000 children have been dependent upon America for food, clothing and medical service. They have been cared for in 17,000 kitchens, asylums and clinics, but the doors of these institutions must close unless help is forthcoming.

"The great American associations which have carried this burden," says the appeal, "are exhausted of funds. We must raise about \$10 per child to carry them through until the next harvest. We are asking every American family to receive some number of them as invisible guests at their Christmas table, to give us the money that we may buy on their behalf food, clothing and medical help. The cartoonists of America could do more for us in driving this idea home than all the print we could invent."

### Wilbur E. Mallakin Honored

Wilbur Emerson Mallakin, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, was tendered a dinner last night at the Hotel Astor in celebration of twenty years' connection with the board. He entered the service of the board in 1900 as an electrical inspector. Judge O. B. Ryan, of Streetor, Ill., was toastmaster at the dinner.

### Member of Taft's Cabinet Testifies For Dr. Rumely

#### Nagle Says He Wrote to Mrs. Busch in Berlin Asking Her to Aid Purchase of Mail by Buying Stock in It

Charles Nagle, Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's administration, was a witness yesterday in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly editor and proprietor of The New York Evening Mail, who is being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court charged with withholding from the Alien Property Custodian the alleged German ownership of The Evening Mail.

Norvin Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann are co-defendants with Dr. Rumely. Mr. Nagle told of meeting Dr. Rumely in Chicago, where Dr. Rumely told him of his plan of acquiring a newspaper in New York to play up the high ideals embodied in the German industrial and agricultural policies. He said that he told Dr. Rumely that he could not help financially, but that he was impressed with his plan.

At Dr. Rumely's request Mr. Nagle wrote to Mrs. A. Busch, in Berlin, telling her of the possibility of acquiring a newspaper here for the purpose of publishing the truth about the war and asking her to subscribe to the stock. The letter never reached her.

Mr. Nagle told of a meeting with Dr. Heinrich Albert, German fiscal agent here. The meeting was arranged by Dr. Rumely and was in St. Louis in 1916. Big figures were mentioned as possible investments by Mrs. Busch. Mr. Nagle said he learned that Herman Seldken, the American police king, living in Germany, who is said to have financed The Evening Mail, had put money into the venture.

Dr. Albert is said to have told Mr. Nagle that S. Walter Kaufmann had been in Germany and had interviewed Seldken. Mr. Nagle said that Dr. Albert told him he had no control over The Evening Mail and spoke of the controversy existing between Kaufmann and Rumely about Rumely's plan to raise the price of the newspaper to two cents. The rest of Mr. Nagle's testimony, verified that given by Dr. Rumely. The trial will be continued to-day.

### Liner Makes Port With First Wintry Ice Crust

#### Columbia, From Glasgow, Fights Blizzard for Two Days; Stokers Parade at Dock

The first transatlantic liner to make port with tangible evidence of a real winter passage was the Anchor Line Columbia, which arrived here yesterday from Glasgow, crusted with snow and ice from stem to stern.

She went north from Glasgow and called at Londonderry on the north coast of Ireland. When off the Grand Banks on Monday, she ran into a blizzard and for two days the thermometer registered 24 degrees above zero. When she made fast to her pier her stokers paraded the deck with an improvised band as a celebration of the end of a hard voyage.

Among the Columbia's passengers was Miss Marion J. Fleming, a grand opera soprano, who had been singing at Covent Garden. She was met at the pier by Clarence J. Kline, of this city, to whom she became engaged last summer. They will be married Saturday night at St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Bridgeport, Conn., and will spend their honeymoon in Atlantic City.

Another traveler on the vessel was Miss J. E. Morgan, of Montclair, N. J., who had been a nurse for the Near East Relief at a hospital in Turkestan. Fearing persecution, she escaped in a motor truck.

### Sam H. Harris Says Higher Theater Tax Means a Boomerang

#### Secretary Houston's Proposal Would Cut Government Revenue Rather Than Increase It, Producer Asserts

Secretary Houston's recommendation to Congress embodying an increase of 10 per cent on theater admissions would decrease rather than augment the government's revenue from this source, according to Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers' Association.

"The fundamental fallacy of Secretary Houston's recommendation," said Mr. Harris yesterday, "is found in his statement that the present tax laws are unproductive. In a misdirected effort to remedy this condition he proposes, in so far as theaters are concerned, to double the existing tax on admissions.

"This proposal implies that the public, already paying 10 per cent on tickets, will welcome the opportunity to double this expenditure and thus add about \$70,000,000 to the present revenue from this source. As a matter of fact, the present tax has acted as a deterrent influence on theatergoing, and it is my conviction that doubling the current impost will reduce the theatergoing public one-half; that is, the public that patronizes high class attractions. Thus, the government not only will fail to derive additional revenue on admissions, but automatically will reduce its present income from the tax on the producer's profits.

"Of course, do not claim that a doubling tax actually would reduce the theatergoing one-half but it would force the theatergoer to seek a less expensive form of entertainment, and this in turn would mean the inevitable reduction of revenue to the government. And it is further true that a percentage of those theatergoers who can afford only the cheaper forms of theatrical entertainment would be forced to curtail their attendance at the theater.

"Feared that the thought back of the proposed increase is based on the erroneous opinion that theatergoing is a luxury. This opinion comes far from squaring with the lesson learned by the government during the war, when it was found necessary to build theaters in all cantonments in order to maintain the morale of our troops.

"Entertainment is a prime necessity, and to tax it out of existence or materially curtail it is to widen the path that leads to social unrest."

### Secretary Houston's Proposal Would Cut Government Revenue Rather Than Increase It, Producer Asserts

Secretary Houston's recommendation to Congress embodying an increase of 10 per cent on theater admissions would decrease rather than augment the government's revenue from this source, according to Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers' Association.

"The fundamental fallacy of Secretary Houston's recommendation," said Mr. Harris yesterday, "is found in his statement that the present tax laws are unproductive. In a misdirected effort to remedy this condition he proposes, in so far as theaters are concerned, to double the existing tax on admissions.

"This proposal implies that the public, already paying 10 per cent on tickets, will welcome the opportunity to double this expenditure and thus add about \$70,000,000 to the present revenue from this source. As a matter of fact, the present tax has acted as a deterrent influence on theatergoing, and it is my conviction that doubling the current impost will reduce the theatergoing public one-half; that is, the public that patronizes high class attractions. Thus, the government not only will fail to derive additional revenue on admissions, but automatically will reduce its present income from the tax on the producer's profits.

"Of course, do not claim that a doubling tax actually would reduce the theatergoing one-half but it would force the theatergoer to seek a less expensive form of entertainment, and this in turn would mean the inevitable reduction of revenue to the government. And it is further true that a percentage of those theatergoers who can afford only the cheaper forms of theatrical entertainment would be forced to curtail their attendance at the theater.

"Feared that the thought back of the proposed increase is based on the erroneous opinion that theatergoing is a luxury. This opinion comes far from squaring with the lesson learned by the government during the war, when it was found necessary to build theaters in all cantonments in order to maintain the morale of our troops.

"Entertainment is a prime necessity, and to tax it out of existence or materially curtail it is to widen the path that leads to social unrest."

### Miss Farrar Ill, 'Carmen' Role Falls To Capable Singer

#### Miss Florence Easton, Another American Soprano, Displays Beautiful Voice and Sound Knowledge

The indisposition of Miss Geraldine Farrar, who was suffering from an attack of hoarseness, gave the title role in last night's performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House into the capable hands of another American soprano, Miss Florence Easton, who brought to the part a beautiful voice and sound knowledge of operatic traditions. The music lay well within her voice and she sang it as it was written, with the further enhancing charms of consummate intelligence and admirable diction.

Historically she was at ease, wholly familiar both with the business of her own part and the details in the roles of those who sang with her.

Miss Easton wore appropriate and becoming costumes, and in the second act, with Don Jose at Lillas Pastia's inn, she was not reduced to vulgar posturing, but danced the seductive dance of tradition. Altogether an interesting performance. The music lay well within her voice and she sang it as it was written, with the further enhancing charms of consummate intelligence and admirable diction.

Mr. Rothier's Escamillo was another feature of the performance. He was a personable tenor, and sang with spirit and his accustomed excellence of diction. This time, too, there was an attractive Frascuitta in the person of Miss Mary Mellich, and an equally engaging Mercedes, Miss Frances Ingram. Mr. Martinelli and Mme. Jary Sundelius were in their familiar roles of Don Jose and Micaela.

Another change in cast has been made necessary because of illness. Miss Martinelli and Mme. Jary Sundelius, the title role in this afternoon's performance of "Parsifal" will be sung by Orville Harold.

### Member of Taft's Cabinet Testifies For Dr. Rumely

#### Nagle Says He Wrote to Mrs. Busch in Berlin Asking Her to Aid Purchase of Mail by Buying Stock in It

Charles Nagle, Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's administration, was a witness yesterday in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly editor and proprietor of The New York Evening Mail, who is being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court charged with withholding from the Alien Property Custodian the alleged German ownership of The Evening Mail.

Norvin Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann are co-defendants with Dr. Rumely. Mr. Nagle told of meeting Dr. Rumely in Chicago, where Dr. Rumely told him of his plan of acquiring a newspaper in New York to play up the high ideals embodied in the German industrial and agricultural policies. He said that he told Dr. Rumely that he could not help financially, but that he was impressed with his plan.

At Dr. Rumely's request Mr. Nagle wrote to Mrs. A. Busch, in Berlin, telling her of the possibility of acquiring a newspaper here for the purpose of publishing the truth about the war and asking her to subscribe to the stock. The letter never reached her.

Mr. Nagle told of a meeting with Dr. Heinrich Albert, German fiscal agent here. The meeting was arranged by Dr. Rumely and was in St. Louis in 1916. Big figures were mentioned as possible investments by Mrs. Busch. Mr. Nagle said he learned that Herman Seldken, the American police king, living in Germany, who is said to have financed The Evening Mail, had put money into the venture.

Dr. Albert is said to have told Mr. Nagle that S. Walter Kaufmann had been in Germany and had interviewed Seldken. Mr. Nagle said that Dr. Albert told him he had no control over The Evening Mail and spoke of the controversy existing between Kaufmann and Rumely about Rumely's plan to raise the price of the newspaper to two cents. The rest of Mr. Nagle's testimony, verified that given by Dr. Rumely. The trial will be continued to-day.

### Member of Taft's Cabinet Testifies For Dr. Rumely

#### Nagle Says He Wrote to Mrs. Busch in Berlin Asking Her to Aid Purchase of Mail by Buying Stock in It

Charles Nagle, Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's administration, was a witness yesterday in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly editor and proprietor of The New York Evening Mail, who is being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court charged with withholding from the Alien Property Custodian the alleged German ownership of The Evening Mail.

Norvin Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann are co-defendants with Dr. Rumely. Mr. Nagle told of meeting Dr. Rumely in Chicago, where Dr. Rumely told him of his plan of acquiring a newspaper in New York to play up the high ideals embodied in the German industrial and agricultural policies. He said that he told Dr. Rumely that he could not help financially, but that he was impressed with his plan.

At Dr. Rumely's request Mr. Nagle wrote to Mrs. A. Busch, in Berlin, telling her of the possibility of acquiring a newspaper here for the purpose of publishing the truth about the war and asking her to subscribe to the stock. The letter never reached her.

Mr. Nagle told of a meeting with Dr. Heinrich Albert, German fiscal agent here. The meeting was arranged by Dr. Rumely and was in St. Louis in 1916. Big figures were mentioned as possible investments by Mrs. Busch. Mr. Nagle said he learned that Herman Seldken, the American police king, living in Germany, who is said to have financed The Evening Mail, had put money into the venture.

Dr. Albert is said to have told Mr. Nagle that S. Walter Kaufmann had been in Germany and had interviewed Seldken. Mr. Nagle said that Dr. Albert told him he had no control over The Evening Mail and spoke of the controversy existing between Kaufmann and Rumely about Rumely's plan to raise the price of the newspaper to two cents. The rest of Mr. Nagle's testimony, verified that given by Dr. Rumely. The trial will be continued to-day.

### Member of Taft's Cabinet Testifies For Dr. Rumely

#### Nagle Says He Wrote to Mrs. Busch in Berlin Asking Her to Aid Purchase of Mail by Buying Stock in It

Charles Nagle, Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's administration, was a witness yesterday in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly editor and proprietor of The New York Evening Mail, who is being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court charged with withholding from the Alien Property Custodian the alleged German ownership of The Evening Mail.

Norvin Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann are co-defendants with Dr. Rumely. Mr. Nagle told of meeting Dr. Rumely in Chicago, where Dr. Rumely told him of his plan of acquiring a newspaper in New York to play up the high ideals embodied in the German industrial and agricultural policies. He said that he told Dr. Rumely that he could not help financially, but that he was impressed with his plan.

At Dr. Rumely's request Mr. Nagle wrote to Mrs. A. Busch, in Berlin, telling her of the possibility of acquiring a newspaper here for the purpose of publishing the truth about the war and asking her to subscribe to the stock. The letter never reached her.

Mr. Nagle told of a meeting with Dr. Heinrich Albert, German fiscal agent here. The meeting was arranged by Dr. Rumely and was in St. Louis in 1916. Big figures were mentioned as possible investments by Mrs. Busch. Mr. Nagle said he learned that Herman Seldken, the American police king, living in Germany, who is said to have financed The Evening Mail, had put money into the venture.

Dr. Albert is said to have told Mr. Nagle that S. Walter Kaufmann had been in Germany and had interviewed Seldken. Mr. Nagle said that Dr. Albert told him he had no control over The Evening Mail and spoke of the controversy existing between Kaufmann and Rumely about Rumely's plan to raise the price of the newspaper to two cents. The rest of Mr. Nagle's testimony, verified that given by Dr. Rumely. The trial will be continued to-day.

### Member of Taft's Cabinet Testifies For Dr. Rumely

#### Nagle Says He Wrote to Mrs. Busch in Berlin Asking Her to Aid Purchase of Mail by Buying Stock in It

Charles Nagle, Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's administration, was a witness yesterday in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly editor and proprietor of The New York Evening Mail, who is being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court charged with withholding from the Alien Property Custodian the alleged German ownership of The Evening Mail.

Norvin Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann are co-defendants with Dr. Rumely. Mr. Nagle told of meeting Dr. Rumely in Chicago, where Dr. Rumely told him of his plan of acquiring a newspaper in New York to play up the high ideals embodied in the German industrial and agricultural policies. He said that he told Dr. Rumely that he could not help financially, but that he was impressed with his plan.

At Dr. Rumely's request Mr. Nagle wrote to Mrs. A. Busch, in Berlin, telling her of the possibility of acquiring a newspaper here for the purpose of publishing the truth about the war and asking her to subscribe to the stock. The letter never reached her.

Mr. Nagle told of a meeting with Dr. Heinrich Albert, German fiscal agent here. The meeting was arranged by Dr. Rumely and was in St. Louis in 1916. Big figures were mentioned as possible investments by Mrs. Busch. Mr. Nagle said he learned that Herman Seldken, the American police king, living in Germany, who is said to have financed The Evening Mail, had put money into the venture.

Dr. Albert is said to have told Mr. Nagle that S. Walter Kaufmann had been in Germany and had interviewed Seldken. Mr. Nagle said that Dr. Albert told him he had no control over The Evening Mail and spoke of the controversy existing between Kaufmann and Rumely about Rumely's plan to raise the price of the newspaper to two cents. The rest of Mr. Nagle's testimony, verified that given by Dr. Rumely. The trial will be continued to-day.

### Member of Taft's Cabinet Testifies For Dr. Rumely

#### Nagle Says He Wrote to Mrs. Busch in Berlin Asking Her to Aid Purchase of Mail by Buying Stock in It

Charles Nagle, Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's administration, was a witness yesterday in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly editor and proprietor of The New York Evening Mail, who is being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court charged with withholding from the Alien Property Custodian the alleged German ownership of The Evening Mail.

Norvin Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann are co-defendants with Dr. Rumely. Mr. Nagle told of meeting Dr. Rumely in Chicago, where Dr. Rumely told him of his plan of acquiring a newspaper in New York to play up the high ideals embodied in the German industrial and agricultural policies. He said that he told Dr. Rumely that he could not help financially, but that he was impressed with his plan.

At Dr. Rumely's request Mr. Nagle wrote to Mrs. A. Busch, in Berlin, telling her of the possibility of acquiring a newspaper here for the purpose of publishing the truth about the war and asking her to subscribe to the stock. The letter never reached her.

Mr. Nagle told of a meeting with Dr. Heinrich Albert, German fiscal agent here. The meeting was arranged by Dr. Rumely and was in St. Louis in 1916. Big figures were mentioned as possible investments by Mrs. Busch. Mr. Nagle said he learned that Herman Seldken, the American police king, living in Germany, who is said to have financed The Evening Mail, had put money into the venture.

Dr. Albert is said to have told Mr. Nagle that S. Walter Kaufmann had been in Germany and had interviewed Seldken. Mr. Nagle said that Dr. Albert told him he had no control over The Evening Mail and spoke of the controversy existing between Kaufmann and Rumely about Rumely's plan to raise the price of the newspaper to two cents. The rest of Mr. Nagle's testimony, verified that given by Dr. Rumely. The trial will be continued to-day.

### Member of Taft's Cabinet Testifies For Dr. Rumely

#### Nagle Says He Wrote to Mrs. Busch in Berlin Asking Her to Aid Purchase of Mail by Buying Stock in It

Charles Nagle, Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's administration, was a witness yesterday in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly editor and proprietor of The New York Evening Mail, who is being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court charged with withholding from the Alien Property Custodian the alleged German ownership of The Evening Mail.

Norvin Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann are co-defendants with Dr. Rumely. Mr. Nagle told of meeting Dr. Rumely in Chicago, where Dr. Rumely told him of his plan of acquiring a newspaper in New York to play up the high ideals embodied in the German industrial and agricultural policies. He said that he told Dr. Rumely that he could not help financially, but that he was impressed with his plan.

At Dr. Rumely's request Mr. Nagle wrote to Mrs. A. Busch, in Berlin, telling her of the possibility of acquiring a newspaper here for the purpose of publishing the truth about the war and asking her to subscribe to the stock. The letter never reached her.

Mr. Nagle told of a meeting with Dr. Heinrich Albert, German fiscal agent here. The meeting was arranged by Dr. Rumely and was in St. Louis in 1916. Big figures were mentioned as possible investments by Mrs. Busch. Mr. Nagle said he learned that Herman Seldken, the American police king, living in Germany, who is said to have financed The Evening Mail, had put money into the venture.

Dr. Albert is said to have told Mr. Nagle that S. Walter Kaufmann had been in Germany and had interviewed Seldken. Mr. Nagle said that Dr. Albert told him he had no control over The Evening Mail and spoke of the controversy existing between Kaufmann and Rumely about Rumely's plan to raise the price of the newspaper to two cents. The rest of Mr. Nagle's testimony, verified that given by Dr. Rumely. The trial will be continued to-day.

### Member of Taft's Cabinet Testifies For Dr. Rumely

#### Nagle Says He Wrote to Mrs. Busch in Berlin Asking Her to Aid Purchase of Mail by Buying Stock in It

Charles Nagle, Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's administration, was a witness yesterday in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly editor and proprietor of The New York Evening Mail, who is being tried before Judge Grubb in the United States District Court charged with withholding from the Alien Property Custodian the alleged German ownership of The Evening Mail.

Norvin Lindheim and S. Walter Kaufmann are co-defendants with Dr. Rumely. Mr. Nagle told of meeting Dr. Rumely in Chicago, where Dr. Rumely told him of his plan of acquiring a newspaper in New York to play up the high ideals embodied in the German industrial and agricultural policies. He said that he told Dr. Rumely that he could not help financially, but that he was impressed with his plan.

At Dr. Rumely's request Mr. Nagle wrote to Mrs. A. Busch, in Berlin, telling her of the possibility of acquiring a newspaper here for the purpose of publishing the truth about the war and asking her to subscribe to the stock. The letter never reached her.

Mr. Nagle told of a meeting with Dr. Heinrich Albert, German fiscal agent here. The meeting was arranged by Dr. Rumely and was in St. Louis in 1916. Big figures were mentioned as possible investments by Mrs. Busch. Mr. Nagle said he learned that Herman Seldken, the American police king, living in Germany, who is said to have financed The Evening Mail, had put money into the venture.

Dr. Albert is said to have told Mr. Nagle that S. Walter Kaufmann had been in Germany and had interviewed Seldken. Mr. Nagle said that Dr. Albert told him he had no control over The Evening Mail and spoke of the controversy existing between Kaufmann and Rumely about Rumely's plan to raise the price of the newspaper to two cents. The rest of Mr. Nagle's testimony, verified that given by Dr. Rumely. The trial will be continued to-day.

### Sam H. Harris Says Higher Theater Tax Means a Boomerang

#### Secretary Houston's Proposal Would Cut Government Revenue Rather Than Increase It, Producer Asserts

Secretary Houston's recommendation to Congress embodying an increase of 10 per cent on theater admissions would decrease rather than augment the government's revenue from this source, according to Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers' Association.

"The fundamental fallacy of Secretary Houston's recommendation," said Mr. Harris yesterday, "is found in his statement that the present tax laws are unproductive. In a misdirected effort to remedy this condition he proposes, in so far as theaters are concerned, to double the existing tax on admissions.

"This proposal implies that the public, already paying 10 per cent on tickets, will welcome the opportunity to double this expenditure and thus add about \$70,000,000 to the present revenue from this source. As a matter of fact, the present tax has acted as a deterrent influence on theatergoing, and it is my conviction that doubling the current impost will reduce the theatergoing public one-half; that is, the public that patronizes high class attractions. Thus, the government not only will fail to derive additional revenue on admissions, but automatically will reduce its present income from the tax on the producer's profits.

"Of course, do not claim that a doubling tax actually would reduce the theatergoing one-half but it would force the theatergoer to seek a less expensive form of entertainment, and this in turn would mean the inevitable reduction of revenue to the government. And it is further true that a percentage of those theatergoers who can afford only the cheaper forms of theatrical entertainment would be forced to curtail their attendance at the theater.

"Feared that the thought back of the proposed increase is based on the erroneous opinion that theatergoing is a luxury. This opinion comes far from squaring with the lesson learned by the government during the war, when it was found necessary to build theaters in all cantonments in order to maintain the morale of our troops.

"Entertainment is a prime necessity, and to tax it out of existence or materially curtail it is to widen the path that leads to social unrest."

### Secretary Houston's Proposal Would Cut Government Revenue Rather Than Increase It, Producer Asserts

Secretary Houston's recommendation to Congress embodying an increase of 10 per cent on theater admissions would decrease rather than augment the government's revenue from this source, according to Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers' Association.

"The fundamental fallacy of Secretary Houston's recommendation," said Mr. Harris yesterday, "is found in his statement that the present tax laws are unproductive. In a misdirected effort to remedy this condition he proposes, in so far as theaters are concerned, to double the existing tax on admissions.

"This proposal implies that the public, already paying 10 per cent on tickets, will welcome the opportunity to double this expenditure and thus add about \$70,000,000 to the present revenue from this source. As a matter of fact, the present tax has acted as a deterrent influence on theatergoing, and it is my conviction that doubling the current impost will reduce the theatergoing public one-half; that is, the public that patronizes high class attractions. Thus, the government not only will fail to derive additional revenue on admissions, but automatically will reduce its present income from the tax on the producer's profits.

"Of course, do not claim that a doubling tax actually would reduce the theatergoing one-half but it would force the theatergoer to seek a less expensive form of entertainment, and this in turn would mean the inevitable reduction of revenue to the government. And it is further true that a percentage of those theatergoers who can afford only the cheaper forms of theatrical entertainment would be forced to curtail their attendance at the theater.

"Feared that the thought back of the proposed increase is based on the erroneous opinion that theatergoing is a luxury. This opinion comes far from squaring with the lesson learned by the government during the war, when it was found necessary to build theaters in all cantonments in order to maintain the morale of our troops.

"Entertainment is a prime necessity, and to tax it out of existence or materially curtail it is to widen the path that leads to social unrest."

### Secretary Houston's Proposal Would Cut Government Revenue Rather Than Increase It, Producer Asserts

Secretary Houston's recommendation to Congress embodying an increase of 10 per cent on theater admissions would decrease rather than augment the government's revenue from this source, according to Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers' Association.

"The fundamental fallacy of Secretary Houston's recommendation," said Mr. Harris yesterday, "is found in his statement that the present tax laws are unproductive. In a misdirected effort to remedy this condition he proposes, in so far as theaters are concerned, to double the existing tax on admissions.

"This proposal implies that the public, already paying 10 per cent on tickets, will welcome the opportunity to double this expenditure and thus add about \$70,000,000 to the present revenue from this source. As a matter of fact, the present tax has acted as a deterrent influence on theatergoing, and it is my conviction that doubling the current impost will reduce the theatergoing public one-half; that is, the public that patronizes high class attractions. Thus, the government not only will fail to derive additional revenue on admissions, but automatically will reduce its present income from the tax on the producer's profits.

"Of course, do not claim that a doubling tax actually would reduce the theatergoing one-half but it would force the theatergoer to seek a less expensive form of entertainment, and this in turn would mean the inevitable reduction of revenue to the government. And it is further true that a percentage of those theatergoers who can afford only the cheaper forms of theatrical entertainment would be forced to curtail their attendance at the theater.

"Feared that the thought back of the proposed increase is based on the erroneous opinion that theatergoing is a luxury. This opinion comes far from squaring with the lesson learned by the government during the war, when it was found necessary to build theaters in all cantonments in order to maintain the morale of our troops.

"Entertainment is a prime necessity, and to tax it out of existence or materially curtail it is to widen the path that leads to social unrest."

### Secretary Houston's Proposal Would Cut Government Revenue Rather Than Increase It, Producer Asserts

Secretary Houston's recommendation to Congress embodying an increase of 10 per cent on theater admissions would decrease rather than augment the government's revenue from this source, according to Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers' Association.

"The fundamental fallacy of Secretary Houston's recommendation," said Mr. Harris yesterday, "is found in his statement that the present tax laws are unproductive. In a misdirected effort to remedy this condition he proposes, in so far as theaters are concerned, to double the existing tax on admissions.

"This proposal implies that the public, already paying 10 per cent on tickets, will welcome the opportunity to double this expenditure and thus add about \$70,000,000 to the present revenue from this source. As a matter of fact, the present tax has acted as a deterrent influence on theatergoing, and it is my conviction that doubling the current impost will reduce the theatergoing public one-half; that is, the public that patronizes high class attractions. Thus, the government not only will fail to derive additional revenue on admissions, but automatically will reduce its present income from the tax on the producer's profits.

"Of course, do not claim that a doubling tax actually would reduce the theatergoing one-half but it would force the theatergoer to seek a less expensive form of entertainment, and this in turn would mean the inevitable reduction of revenue to the government. And it is further true that a percentage of those theatergoers who can afford only the cheaper forms of theatrical entertainment would be forced to curtail their attendance at the theater.

"Feared that the thought back of the proposed increase is based on the erroneous opinion that theatergoing is a luxury. This opinion comes far from squaring with the lesson learned by the government during the war, when it was found necessary to build theaters in all cantonments in order to maintain the morale of our troops.

"Entertainment is a prime necessity, and to tax it out of existence or materially curtail it is to widen the path that leads to social unrest."

### Secretary Houston's Proposal Would Cut Government Revenue Rather Than Increase It, Producer Asserts

Secretary Houston's recommendation to Congress embodying an increase of 10 per cent on theater admissions would decrease rather than augment the government's revenue from this source, according to Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers' Association.

"The fundamental fallacy of Secretary Houston's recommendation," said Mr. Harris yesterday, "is found in his statement that the present tax laws are unproductive. In a misdirected effort to remedy this condition he proposes, in so far as theaters are concerned, to double the existing tax on admissions.

"This proposal implies that the public, already paying 10 per cent on tickets, will welcome the opportunity to double this expenditure and thus add about \$70,000,000 to the present revenue from this source. As a matter of fact, the present tax has acted as a deterrent influence on theatergoing, and it is my conviction that doubling the current impost will reduce the theatergoing public one-half; that is, the public that patronizes high class attractions. Thus, the government not only will fail to derive additional revenue on admissions, but automatically will reduce its present income from the tax on the producer's profits.

"Of course, do not claim that a doubling tax actually would reduce the theatergoing one-half but it would force the theatergoer to seek a less expensive form of entertainment, and this in turn would mean the inevitable reduction of revenue to the government. And it is further true that a percentage of those theatergoers who can afford only the cheaper forms of theatrical entertainment would be forced to curtail their attendance at the theater.

"Feared that the thought back of the proposed increase is based on the erroneous opinion that theatergoing is a luxury. This opinion comes far from squaring with the lesson learned by the government during the war, when it was found necessary to build theaters in all cantonments in order to maintain the morale of our troops.

"Entertainment is a prime necessity, and to tax it out of existence or materially curtail it is to widen the path that leads to social unrest."

### Secretary Houston's Proposal Would Cut Government Revenue Rather Than Increase It, Producer Asserts

Secretary Houston's recommendation to Congress embodying an increase of 10 per cent on theater admissions would decrease rather than augment the government's revenue from this source, according to Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers' Association.

"The fundamental fallacy of Secretary Houston's recommendation," said Mr. Harris yesterday, "is found in his statement that the present tax laws are unproductive. In a misdirected effort to remedy this condition he proposes, in so far as theaters are concerned, to double the existing tax on admissions.

"This proposal implies that the public, already paying 10 per cent on tickets, will welcome the opportunity to double this expenditure and thus add about \$70,000,000 to the present revenue from this source. As a matter of fact, the present tax has acted as a deterrent influence on theatergoing, and it is my conviction that doubling the current impost will reduce the theatergoing public one-half; that is, the public that patronizes high class attractions. Thus, the government not only will fail to derive additional revenue on admissions, but automatically will reduce its present income from the tax on the producer's profits.

"Of course, do not claim that a doubling tax actually would reduce the theatergoing one-half but it would force the theatergoer to seek a less expensive form of entertainment, and this in turn would mean the inevitable reduction of revenue to the government. And it is further true that a percentage of those theatergoers who can afford only the cheaper forms of theatrical entertainment would be forced to curtail their attendance at the theater.

"Feared that the thought back of the proposed increase is based on the erroneous opinion that theatergoing is a luxury. This opinion comes far from squaring with the lesson learned by the government during the war, when it was found necessary to build theaters in all cantonments in order to maintain the morale of our troops.

"Entertainment is a prime necessity, and to tax it out of existence or materially curtail it is to widen the path that leads to social unrest."

### Secretary Houston's Proposal Would Cut Government Revenue Rather Than Increase It, Producer Asserts

Secretary Houston's recommendation to Congress embodying an increase of 10 per cent on theater admissions would decrease rather than augment the government's revenue from this source, according to Sam H. Harris, president of the Producing Managers' Association.

"The fundamental fallacy of Secretary Houston's recommendation," said Mr. Harris yesterday, "is found in his statement that the present tax laws are unproductive. In a misdirected effort to remedy this condition he proposes, in so far as theaters are concerned, to double the existing tax on admissions.

"This proposal implies that the public, already paying 10 per cent on tickets, will welcome the opportunity to double this expenditure and thus add about \$70,000,000 to the present revenue from this source. As a matter of fact, the present tax has acted as a deterrent influence on theatergoing, and it is my conviction that doubling the current impost will reduce the theatergoing public one-half; that is, the public that patronizes high class attractions. Thus, the government not only will fail to derive additional revenue on admissions, but automatically will reduce its present income from the tax on the producer's profits.

"Of course, do not claim that a doubling tax actually would reduce the theatergoing one-half but it would force the theatergoer to seek a less expensive form of entertainment, and this in turn would mean the inevitable reduction of revenue to the government. And it is further true that a percentage of those theatergoers who can afford only the cheaper forms of theatrical entertainment would be forced to curtail their attendance at the theater.

"Feared that the thought back of the proposed increase is based on the erroneous opinion that theatergoing is a luxury. This opinion comes far from