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New York Tribune

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

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy, becoming unsettled; moderate south winds.
Full Report on Last Page

VOL. LXXX No. 27,144 (Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.) FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1921 * * * * TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

J. A. Stillman And Wife Sue Each Other For Divorce

Head of National City Bank and Former Anne Urquhart Potter File Actions in Supreme Court

Guardian Is Named For Youngest Child

Allegations Are Withheld; Banker Fights Plea for $10,000 Monthly Alimony and $25,000 Fees

James A. Stillman, president of the National City Bank, and his wife, the former Anne Urquhart Potter, better known as Fifi, have begun suits against each other for divorce.

This became known yesterday when Supreme Court Justice Morschauser, of the Second Judicial Department, when asked at White Plains about the matter, admitted that actions had been started.

The Stillman family is one of the foremost socially in America and is wealthy. Mrs. Stillman also comes of distinguished lineage. She is the daughter of James Brown and Cora Urquhart Potter. The latter was divorced by her husband when she went on the stage. Mr. Potter was a nephew of Bishop Henry Codman Potter.

Referee Is Appointed

Justice Morschauser said yesterday that he had appointed Daniel J. Gleason, of Poughkeepsie, as referee to hear testimony in Mr. Stillman's suit, and had appointed John E. Mack, of Poughkeepsie, guardian of the child, Guy Stillman, who is said to play an important rôle in the case. The boy was born in 1918. His name does not appear in the Social Register, where the children of Mr. and Mrs. Stillman are given as Anne and James.

Distinguished lawyers have been retained by both sides in the forthcoming legal battle. For the husband the firm of Nicoll, Anable, Fuller & Sullivan is acting. Mrs. Stillman is represented by Wickersham, Cadwalader & Taft, with whom John B. Stanchfield is said to be associated. None of the lawyers connected with the case would discuss it yesterday.

Justice Morschauser said that last Saturday counsel for Mrs. Stillman appeared before him and argued for permission to serve an amended complaint in his client's action. Alimony of $10,000 a month and $25,000 counsel fees were also asked. Counsel for Mr. Stillman protested, saying that his income last year had been cut from $800,000 to $220,000 by income taxes. The hearing was adjourned until next week.

Neither of the principals in the case could be found yesterday at the city home, at 270 Park Avenue, or at the country home at Pocantico Hills. There is also a third residence owned by Mr. Stillman—a camp at Three Rivers, Quebec. This is believed to figure in one of the suits, for it is understood that numerous French-Canadians have appeared at one of the hearings in Poughkeepsie.

Neither Mr. Gleason, the referee, nor Mr. Mack, the guardian of the boy, would discuss the matter when seen yesterday at Poughkeepsie.

Guy Stillman is understood to be with his mother, persons in Poughkeepsie said last night.

Married in 1901

Mr. and Mrs. Stillman were married June 3, 1901, at Grace Church. The wedding followed a long courtship and was an important social event, about 2,000 invitations having been issued. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter.

Mrs. Stillman's mother, Cora Urquhart Potter, once a New Orleans social beauty, gained fame on the stage, although she experienced numerous financial failures in her productions. She became a great favorite in London. Her début was made there at the Haymarket Theater in 1887 in Wilkie Collins's play, "Man and Wife." Kyrle Bellew was her leading man. One of her most notable achievements was her production of "Anthony and Cleopatra," in which she appeared as Cleopatra.

Mr. Potter obtained a divorce from his wife in 1900 at Newport and later married Miss May Handy, of Baltimore.

James A. Stillman, because of his reticence and retiring nature, has been known as "the silent man of Wall Street." He succeeded Frank A. Vanderlip as president of the National City Bank in June, 1919, giving up his position as chairman of the board of directors to become head of the institution.

He was born in New York City, the son of James and Elizabeth Stillman.

(Continued on next page)

Mrs. James A. Stillman

"Mysterious Circle" to Fight Crime in Roslyn

Members of Vigilance Committee Will Wage Constant Combat on All Lawlessness

Yeggs, second-story men, footpads and crooks of all kinds had better watch their step if they are thinking of turning a trick in Roslyn, L. I. If they don't the Mysterious Circle will get them.

The Mysterious Circle is a vigilance committee formed by fifteen residents of Roslyn who think that they can deal with crooks such as have been terrorizing the community for weeks much more efficaciously than the Roslyn police have been dealing.

The Mysterious Circle started its vigil last night. A Mysterious Circler took his station at the office of the Neighborhood Association and hereafter one of them will be on watch there day and night. As soon as he hears that a crook is in town or that a crime has been committed he will notify as many Mysterious Circlers as he thinks necessary and they will proceed to make the miscreant circulate. Circulation as applied to a crook by Mysterious Circlers is said to be a most painful and humiliating process. The Mysterious Circlers are sworn not to tell what it is and swear that no one who suffers it ever will tell either.

Anti-Soviet Revolts Spread Through Russia

40,000 Red Troops Moving Toward Petrograd But Loyalty Is Doubted; Mutiny of Fleets Reported

Communists Lose Battles

Lenine Quoted as Saying Revolt Is Serious; Trotzky Calls Up Entire Army

LONDON, March 10—(By The Associated Press).—A London Times dispatch from Reval shows that the anti-Soviet revolts are spreading throughout Russia. The food situation is described as catastrophic, no food trains having reached the country from Siberia since February 11. The situation is made more serious through the congestion of the transport system.

On the main railway from Perm to Vologda, 300 trains are being held up.

It is announced, the dispatch continues, that 40,000 communist troops are approaching Petrograd, but that their loyalty is doubted. A Chinese regiment is reported to have been destroyed.

Heavy fighting continues in Petrograd. The Nikolavisk railway station has been bombed by airplanes from Cronstadt.

A Helsingfors message reports the anti-Soviet peasant leader Antonioff has badly defeated the Red troops in the Kursk region.

Reds Suffer Heavy Defeat

The Bolshevik General Tuchatschewski received reinforcements from Smolensk and commenced on Wednesday a vigorous offensive on the Petrograd front, but suffered heavy losses, says a dispatch to The Times from Riga.

War Minister Trotzky ordered from Petrograd the entire Bolshevist Southwest Army to the aid of Tuchatschewski, but the Moscow Commissary of that army replied that he could not trust his troops and demanded special instructions.

General Avroff, the dictator in Petrograd, the dispatch adds, is reported to have ordered the electric light and water power stations blown up. There are 40,000 sailors and soldiers at Cronstadt. They have a plentiful supply of ammunition and mines, and their morale is excellent. More than 24,000 laborers are striking.

It is reported from Shlisselburg, near Petrograd, that the sailors of the fleets on Lakes Ladoga and Donega have revolted and organized a revolutionary committee.

It is stated that the anti-Bolshevik risings in Moscow, which were more in the nature of trade unionist strikes than military operations, have been liquidated and that the Communists are continuing their rule. The belief is expressed, however, that settlement of the trouble was by force, rather than by an amelioration of the economic difficulties, and that strikes may be expected to occur at any time with increasing seriousness.

The first information concerning the exact nature of the Cronstadt revolt is reported to have been received in Ireland in a newspaper published by the Cronstadt revolutionists.

The greatest importance is being attached here to Wednesday's official Bolshivik wireless dispatch admitting that communication between Moscow and Siberia had been cut off for a fortnight and indicating that the smoldering opposition of the peasants was becoming active. The belief was expressed here to-day that peasant uprisings would be more dangerous to the Bolshevik régime than active military opposition from an isolated fortress, such a Cronstadt, where, if im-

(Continued on page six)

Rhine Seizure Is Criticized In Commons

Clynes, Labor Party Leader, Says That Allies Moved Hastily; Should Have Asked U. S. to Mediate

Fears New Debts, Taxes

Lloyd George, Defending Acts, Promises Bill To-day for 50 P. C. German Levy

LONDON, March 10 (By The Associated Press).—The decisions of the Supreme Coucil were lengthily discussed in the House of Commons today. Main interest centered in a verbal duel between John Robert Clynes, Labor member and former Food Controller, and Premier Lloyd George. Mr. Clynes, in behalf of the Labor party, challenged the Premier's change of attitude in having previously declared that reparations were only possible by restoring Germany's economic position, and now agreeing to military coercion, a policy which could only mean greater unemployment, greater debt and greater taxation.

Mr. Clynes contended that the Allies acted precipitately in refusing to grant Germany delay to make fresh proposals. He thought they might have invoked the aid of the United States as arbiter in a matter of this kind.

Mr. Lloyd George defended his policy. He argued that Germany's exports to the Allies represented more than half her total exports, and could not believe that she would risk the loss of that trade by refusing to pay a 50 per cent levy, especially since she had lost the whole of her Eastern trade. Moreover, no German goods were essential to England, except aniline dyes, and of these Great Britain already had a stock sufficient for a year or fifteen months. Three-quarters of the German dye factories, said the Premier, were situated in the occupied territory, and Germany was bound under the treaty to supply one-quarter of her output of dyes to the Allies.

The Premier repeated that he would have greatly preferred an agreed settlement and would have been willing to discuss reasonable proposals, but it was clear that Dr. Simons, head of the German delegation, was not empowered to present such proposals. Referring to the bill to impose a 50 per cent levy, which will be introduced in Parliament to-morrow, he admitted that it would work more smoothly with than without an agreement, but he added: "It will work a cash agreement or none."

Both the Board of Trade and Customs Department, said Mr. Lloyd George, were satisfied that there would be no difficulty in tracing the origin of goods, and no special machinery to carry out the plan would be needed.

"I believe that when Germany realizes the meaning of her present attitude," continued the Premier, "there will be an agreement. She has everything to lose and nothing to gain by resistance. She may talk about stopping all her exports to the Allied countries, but if she does she will have such unemployment in Germany as no great industrial country in the world ever witnessed."

M. Briand and the French delegation were interested listeners to the debate in the diplomatic gallery.

Wild Rumors Agitate Duisburg Street Crowds

DUISBURG, March 10 (By The Associated Press).—Excitement rising out of the confusing rumors that the Allies intended a further advance into the Ruhr, coming after the occupation of Hamborn, and to establish a new inland customs frontier, seize Essen and levy

(Continued on page six)

France Asks U. S. Support Modified Pact

Foreign Office Announces Inquiry Whether This Government Would Accept League if Revised

Harding Officials Refuse Comment

President Known To Be Accumulating Information Bearing on Policy

PARIS, March 10 (By The Associated Press).—It was stated at the Foreign Office to-day that negotiations were under way between the French Embassy in Washington and the State Department in an effort to induce President Harding to favor acceptance of a modified League of Nations.

The French position is conciliatory and is believed to relate to expressions by officials connected with the present Washington Administration, made during the peace conference.

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, March 10.—Premier Briand to-day received a message from President Harding, replying to a note from the French Premier suggesting that the Paris government hoped to send Rene Viviani to Washington on a special mission this spring. Not only did the President of the United States express his willingness to meet the Viviani mission, but said that he was anxious to discuss European affairs with the former French Premier.

It has been understood that Viviani would go to America alone to discuss with the Washington administration the French indebtedness to the United States.

Briand is exceedingly pleased with the success attending this first exchange of notes with Washington. He leaves London to-morrow for home.

WASHINGTON, March 10 (By The Associated Press). — Administration officials withheld comment to-day on the statement made at the French Foreign Office that negotiations were under way between the French Embassy here and the State Department, with regard to the acceptance by the United States of a modified League of Nations. The impression was given, however, that the initiative in any such development rested entirely with the French government and that in any event the matter had not yet reached the stage of negotiations.

Secretary Hughes refused to discuss the question. It became known, however, that on last Tuesday he had a half hour talk with Ambassador Jusserand just before the presentation of the diplomatic corps. M. Jusserand is the dean of that corps, and at the time it was understood that the visit had to do largely with the reception of the envoys. Whether the subject of the League of Nations was broached has not been made known.

Domestic Program First

President Harding has indicated all along that his first steps in foreign affairs would come after the formulation of a definite domestic reconstruction program and that nothing formal would be done until the attitude of foreign governments had been felt out through unofficial channels.

Mr. Harding already has received considerable information through his unofficial sources regarding the feeling of European statesmen, and it is expected that he will make a still more exhaustive investigation before he launches his foreign program. Whatever steps France and other nations take to inform him voluntarily are expected to fit in with his general plan of procedure.

The forthcoming visit of former Premier Viviani on special mission and the return of Ambassador Davis from London are regarded as opening two important avenues of information aside from those which the President is preparing on his own initiative.

Whether the President intends to send representatives to Europe, accredited officially or unofficially to make inquiries for him, has never been revealed. Speculation about the Capitol has turned toward the presumption that he will do so, and even has busied itself with guesses about the men most likely to be selected for such a mission. In this gossip the name of Elihu Root frequently has been mentioned, but if any sort of mission actually has been intrusted to Mr. Root or any one else, some of the President's closest official aids do not know it.

Listening Post at Geneva

One plan which is said to have been urged upon Mr. Harding would provide for the dispatch of an emissary to establish a listening post at the next

(Continued on page three)

Move for Irish Peace Reported Far Advanced

Dail Eiraenn Ready to Cease Attacks if Troops Also Are Kept in Leash

DUBLIN, March 10.—In connection with Premier Lloyd George's announcement in Parliament that "the government is willing to consider any suggestion for the future of Ireland apart from a demand for an Irish republic," it can be stated on excellent authority that the renewed discussions looking to peace, which began with the conferences of Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson before the reassembly of Parliament, are now well advanced.

The government, according to this informant, insists that the first step in any consideration of a settlement with South Ireland must be the cessation of attacks by the Irish Republican army on crown forces. The government's position in this respect, so far as can be ascertained from those authorized to speak for the Dail Eiraenn, offers no barrier to a peace conference provided the government likewise agrees to restrain the activities of its forces.

A Word of Welcome
is always expressed by employers to employees through a Tribune Help Wanted ad. If you need the services of a wide-awake worker or seek employment, you will find The Tribune Help Wanted columns your meeting place.—Advt.

Police Cases Are Taken to State Court

Whitman Acts Suddenly to Avert Opening of Grand Jury's Books; Lahey and 10 Affected

Enright Forced to Surrender Records

Judge Reverses Order of Commissioner to Hold Out "Reward" Books

A sensation was caused in legal circles in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday when former Governor Charles S. Whitman unexpectedly appeared before Supreme Court Justice Vernon M. Davis and within a few minutes had the case of Chief Inspector William J. Lahey and ten other members of the Police Department, now under indictment, transferred out of the Court of General Sessions into the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

All but two of the cases affected are those in which indictments have been found against members of the Police Department for accepting unlawful gratuities. The other two involve Patrolmen Robert A. O'Brien and Cornelius J. Flood, charged with the murder of a sixteen-year-old boy in July, 1918. All the indictments were voted by the extraordinary grand jury investigating the Hylan administration in general and the Police Department in particular.

Neither Mr. Whitman nor any of his assistants would discuss the sudden transfer of the cases yesterday, but at the District Attorney's office it was regarded as the former Governor's answer to Judge Thomas C. T. Crain's stipulation, made on Monday, that unless the indicted policemen were brought to trial by the first week in April he would throw open to their attorneys the minutes of the grand jury that had idicted them.

Long Legal Battle Is Seen

Mr. Whitman's unlooked for action immediately precipitated what promises to be a prolonged and bitter legal battle on the part of counsel for the accused officers to prevent the transfer of the cases to the Supreme Court.

As the situation stood last night the cases will be tried before Justice Davis beginning March 21. In addition to the trials of Inspector Lahey and those of Flood and O'Brien, the cases affected by the transfer are those of Police Captains Percy M. DuBois and William A. Bailey, Detectives Martin S. Owens, Thomas J. Horan, George J. Scott, George J. Andrews, William J. Hussey, William B. O'Connor and William T. Hemmerick.

The murder cases were scheduled to be tried to-day before Judge Thomas C. T. Crain, in General Sessions, who has been presiding over the additional grand jury, but unless unforeseen legal action is taken they probably will come up before Judge Davis in the Supreme Court some time subsequent to March 21.

William J. Fallon, attorney for Captain Bailey and Patrolmen Flood and O'Brien, moved last Tuesday to have the Bailey trial precede that of the two policemen. This motion is now being considered by Judge Nott, and his decision is expected to complicate matters still further. It was understood yesterday that both Mr. Fallon and his partner, Eugene F. McGee, would do everything in their power to prevent the trials of their clients from being transferred to the Supreme Court.

Louis Fridiger, counsel for Thomas J. Horan and Martin S. Owens, declared most emphatically last night that the transfer of the cases was illegal.

Attorneys Divided on Law

Lawyers in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday were divided as to the legal aspects of Mr. Whitman's move. Some were of the opinion that it automatically gave the defendants the right to inspect the grand jury minutes on which they were indicted, while others believed that it would effectually prevent this.

The opinion was unanimous that Mr. Whitman made the move with the idea of preventing an inspection of the minutes.

When the opinion of Judge Crain was sought last night he said:

"I granted the inspection of the grand jury minutes to the defendants conditional upon the failure of the District Attorney to sign the stipulation. There is a grave question of law as to whether the transfer of the cases prevents the inspection of the grand jury minutes."

After Justice Davis had signed the order transferring the cases Emil Kling, attached to Mr. Whitman's staff, took the order from the Supreme Court, where Judge Davis was sitting yesterday, to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, in the Criminal Courts Building, and Clerk William Penny, of that court, entered the names of the defendants upon the docket.

Defendants' Fight Begins To-day

The fight to be made by the attorneys for the accused policemen to prevent the transfer of their cases and to secure inspection of the grand jury minutes will begin this morning, al-

(Continued on page five)

Flip of Coin Decides Priority in Divorce Suit

Race of Attorneys to Court Results in a Dead Heat and Judge Tosses Nickel

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—The flip of a coin in the Civil District Court today decided that Ernest A. Allegeyer, son of a prominent Louisiana cotton man, should be allowed to file his petition for divorce before that of his wife.

Lawyers representing Mr. Allegeyer and Mrs. Allegeyer staged a race for the office of the clerk of the court that resulted in an even break. Clerk John O'Neil was puzzled, so was Judge Fred B. King. Both attorneys claimed to be first. Witnesses declared it a draw.

Selecting a five-cent piece, the judge flipped it into the air, covered it with his hand and asked the attorneys to choose heads or tails. The husband's attorney won, and his suit was filed first.

New Haven, N. Y. Central And All Western Roads Reduce Employees' Pay

Congress Plans Inquiry Into All Phases of Rail Situation

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Decision of the Pennsylvania and other railroads to reduce wages of employees is certain to give rise to consideration in Congress of the question of whether additional railroad legislation is needed.

Not only will there be an inquiry into railroad affairs of a sweeping nature by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, but the House Interstate Commerce Committee may also make an inquiry of its own. Members of the House committee said to-day there had been no decision to do this, but the subject had been discussed informally.

The feeling that the reduction of wages will precipitate discussion of the general question of revision of the transportation act is pronounced in the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committee circles. The methods which the roads are taking to reduce wages without any reference to the Railway Labor Board or attempts to reach an understanding with the employees so far as known here is commented on as ill-advised.

Senator Cummins, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said this afternoon he was more than ever convinced of the need of a careful and comprehensive investigation of the railroad question, with special reference to operating expenses and how these could be reduced. He does not believe labor should be made to bear the load of the reductions in operating expenses which are considered necessary.

"If the Pennsylvania or any other railroad proposes to reduce wages," said Senator Cummins, "without first carrying the matter to the Railway Labor Board, it will act unlawfully and very inadvisedly."

The investigation which Senator Cummins proposes will be provided for in a resolution which he will introduce at the opening of the extra session.

It is not expected there will be opposition to it. Senator Cummins announced some days ago that he proposed to make the inquiry and direct it primarily to the question of how the operating expenses of the roads could be reduced. This will involve the question of how far wages can be reduced and whether, as a matter of fact, the operating expenses cannot be lowered more effectively and satisfactorily by different methods of buy-

(Continued on next page)

Cut Applies to 66,000 on Two New York Lines; Thousands More in Other Sections Are Affected

All Companies to Confer With Men

Long Island Case Sent to Labor Board After Men Meet With the Officials

Eastern and Western railroads announced their intention yesterday of reducing wages. In this city the New York Central, New York, New Haven & Hartford and Long Island railroads made their plans public. Almost every road in the West with headquarters in Chicago has joined the movement, according to dispatches from that city. Among them are the Santa Fé, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Great Western, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern.

The Western roads intend to consult their employees and endeavor to reach an agreement before cutting the men's pay. If these efforts fail, the question will be taken before the Railroad Labor Board. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago & Northwestern notified their employees to meet with officials of the roads in Chicago on March 18 and March 21, respectively.

Must Be Cut, Says Wells

"Wages must come down," said A. G. Wells, vice-president of the Santa Fe. "Everybody knows that. We will, in a few days, as a start in a general readjustment, ask representatives of the maintenance of way and shop workers, especially the unskilled workers, to come to Chicago and agree on a more seemly wage scale."

The New York Central announced wage cuts affecting 43,000 employees in eighty-five classes of labor. The reductions to be put in effect by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company will apply to 6,000 unskilled and 17,000 skilled employees. Both companies have called for conferences with representatives of their employees for the purpose of reaching an agreement as to the revision in rates of pay. The New York Central reduction will become effective April 16, and the New York, New Haven & Hartford's will go into effect on April 15, according to the announcements given out yesterday.

Long Island Calls Conference

The Long Island Railroad also has called for a conference with employees to discuss a reduction in wages, to go into effect April 1. A conference with representatives of unskilled labor was held yesterday at Jamaica, and the company proposed a reduction in the present hourly rate of such labor from 48½ cents an hour to 40 cents. No decision was reached and the matter will go to the Labor Board for review and decision, according to a statement given out by J. R. Savage, superintendent, last night. The publicity department of the road said the Long Island probably would be guided by the recent action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in reducing salaries in all departments.

From other lines in New York yesterday came intimations that similar announcements might be expected.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford notice is addressed to the classes of employees whose rates of pay were increased in accordance with the decision of the Federal Labor Board last July. The hearing in the matter of reducing the wages of the skilled labor has not been fixed, but the hearing with regard to unskilled labor will be held in Boston to-day, the announcement said, and will propose a wage reduction of 40 per cent. The classes affected include supervisory forces, maintenance of way, shops, offices, station forces and dining car and restaurant employees. The attention of the men is called to changes in conditions since present rates of pay were made effective. "These changed conditions justify and require reductions in the existing rates," the notice says.

The New York Central's subsidiary lines, it was said yesterday, would probably follow the lead of the parent organization and arrange for wage reductions. The subsidiary lines are the Boston & Albany, the Michigan Central, the Big Four, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Lake Erie & Western, Ohio Central, Zanesville & Western, Kanawaha & Michigan, Kanawha & West Virginia and the Indiana Harbor Belt railroads. The Boston & Albany, it was explained, generally acts with New England roads, and thus far no general wage reduction in that district has developed.

Conferences To Be Held

New York Central officials will meet with representatives of the eighty-five classifications affected by the new order, at a date and place yet to be decided, to arrive at an agreement upon the new scales. The notification given out yesterday follows closely upon a similar notice addressed to all the company's unskilled labor, numbering practically 20,000 workers, which was the subject of a conference between the railroad officials and employees' representatives at the Grand Central Terminal last Tuesday, at which the company proposed a reduction of the pay for unskilled labor from a range of 48½ to 57 cents an hour to a maximum of 40 to 45 cents.

Yesterday's notification affects employees of the New York Central in practically every department between

Col. Harvey to Go to London As Ambassador

Appointment Expected To Be Announced Officially Soon and Confirmation Is Regarded as Assured

Aided in Harding Victory

Crissinger's Case a Precedent for Selection of Democrat for Position

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Colonel George Harvey has been selected by President Harding as Ambassador to Great Britain and has accepted the position, according to unofficial information which has been disclosed here. It is expected that an official announcement will soon be made.

Colonel Harvey has been mentioned repeatedly in connection with the ambassadorship to London. It has been well understood ever since the election that he was one of the men whom President Harding had under consideration for high diplomatic honors.

As the editor of Harvey's Weekly Colonel Harvey was one of the most effective opponents of the Democratic Administration. He did much through his editorials, in the opinion of Republican managers, toward the success of the Republican campaign. His scathing denunciations of the Wilson policies have commanded national attention.

Colonel Harvey was born in Vermont in 1864. He holds the degree of LL. D. from the University of Vermont and several other educational institutions. He began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Springfield Republican, was managing editor of the New York World in 1891-'93 and for some years after that was constructor and president of various electric railways. In 1899 he purchased the North American Review and became widely known as its editor. He calls himself an independent Democrat. He was one of the original Wilson men, but soon broke with Mr. Wilson and became one of his most caustic critics and unrelenting political antagonists.

Colonel Harvey's home is in Deal, N. J., and the appointment will be credited to that state, though he has an office in New York and spends his time chiefly between New York and Washington.

The selection of Colonel Harvey is vouched for in authoritative quarters. The fact that he is a Democrat is not likely to interfere with his confirmation. The fact that the President has selected a Democrat for the London post and that he has also chosen a Democrat, D. R. Crissinger, of Marion, for the position of Comptroller of the Currency, indicates a purpose on the part of Mr. Harding to give due recognition to members of the opposite party who joined with Republicans in contributing to his great majority over Cox.

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Stokes's Maid Says Wife Had 3 A. M. Visitor

Former Servant Swears She Saw Dark Man in Bedroom of Her Mistress Early in the Morning

Pink Ribbons in Nightie

Defense Proves Servant Witnesses in Pay of Husband Seeking Divorce

Long before Justice Finch ascended the bench in the Supreme Court yesterday to hear further testimony in the divorce suit of W. E. D. Stokes against Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes the S R O sign was in use against the great army of the curious who have been trying to crowd their way into the courtroom. Not caring about the polite assurance of court attendants that the room already held its full quota, the men and women remained obdurate about their right as citizens to enter the courtroom, which made necessary a signal of distress that brought more attendants.

More back stairs testimony was introduced yesterday in support of the charges by the millionaire plaintiff that his much younger wife had been indiscreet, if not too intimate, with Dr. Hal C. Billig, a dentist and cousin of Mrs. Stokes's mother. This testimony was given by Miss Anna Brennan, formerly personal maid in the Stokes home, and Mrs. Julia Strube, who was waitress and housemaid in the employ of the couple now engaged in legal warfare.

Ribbons in Nightie

During her stay on the stand Mrs. Strube said that many times after Mr. Stokes left his home Dr. Billig had stayed there overnight. Sometimes the corespondent would sleep in the library and other times he occupied Mr. Stokes's room. The witness quoted Dr. Billig on his trip to the West with Mrs. Stokes:

"He said that he had gotten ahead of the 'old boy,'" said Mrs. Strube, "and got the registers of the different hotels; that he had a fine time and that it had cost him a good bit of money in Colorado."

Miss Brennan was the first witness. She told of entering the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Stokes in June, 1918. She also accompanied them to Narragansett Pier during that summer. One of her duties, said Miss Brennan, was to mend Mrs. Stokes's underwear.

Getting down to the night of December 31, 1918, the maid said Mrs. Stokes told her to have two extra beds made up, one in the library and one downstairs. "Mrs. Stokes told me that

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Boston Hears Lenine and Trotzky—on Phonograph

British Ex-Secret Service Man Shows One Method of Red Propaganda

BOSTON, March 10.—The voices of Lenine and Trotzky were heard in Boston to-day, by way of the phonograph.

Following his address at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon, Sir Paul Dukes, British newspaper correspondent and former member of Great Britain's Secret Service in Russia, put two records on a talking machine, one of the Soviet Premier and the other of his Minister of War, both speaking "to the Russian people."

The unique experience for Boston business men, listening to Lenine and Trotzky, brought out that the "voice of Lenine is that of a man who fairly bellows what he has to say in cavernous tones," and that of Trotzky is of a "trained orator, finely modulated, and rising and falling in a sort of musical rhythm."

Lenine's speech asserted that the Soviet government had made a great impression on the world. Trotzky's voiced the sentiments of the Third Internationale.