

Major Upheld By Father in Bergdoll Case

Campbell's Story of Obtaining Money From Investments by Friend Corroborated at Investigation

Congress Ends Hearings

Peters Writing Report on Escape of Slacker To Be Presented to Committee

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, July 25.—With the appearance today before the Peters special committee, investigating the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, of William R. Campbell, of Lexington, Ky., father of Major Bruce Campbell, charged by Mrs. Bergdoll with accepting \$5,000 to help obtain the release of her son, hearings were brought to an end. The father of the army officer corroborated the story his son told the committee several days ago of how he got the money. Major Campbell had acted as military counsel at the court martial of Bergdoll.

After an executive session which followed the opening of today, Chairman Peters announced there would be no more hearings. A tentative draft of the report which will be submitted to the full committee is being prepared by Mr. Peters. Its consideration cannot begin for at least ten days because of the absence of Representative Flood, of Virginia, one of the minority members. It is possible, Mr. Peters admitted, that some members of the committee may disagree on some of the points to be taken up.

The report of the committee and all the evidence taken will be turned over to the inspector general of the army for such use as the War Department may desire to make.

Representative Lubling, Republican, of Indiana, proposed that Congress order the Alien Property Custodian to find and retrieve the Bergdoll pot of gold. All that the committee has been told is that the gold is in the hands of the Bergdolls and probably hidden in the United States Treasury and probably hidden in it. As it was to have been used for bribery, the Representative pointed out, it should be recovered and put back in the Treasury. The committee took no action on the suggestion.

Investigation Is Delayed Resumption of the committee's investigation was unexpectedly delayed this morning by the large gallery of the curious who crowded into the hearing room of the committee at the department of the Capitol. To accommodate the crowd the hearing was moved to the large room of the Interstate and Commerce Commission in the House Office Building, and spectators, committee members, witnesses and reporters marched to the new quarters.

Representative Johnson, of Kentucky, who has furnished a good degree of drama to the proceedings, caused a small stir again this morning by announcing he had received an anonymous letter from Philadelphia, which had been forwarded to him by the committee. He refused to reveal its contents, but it was passed around among the committee members, who exhibited a marked interest in it.

In turning the letter over to Chairman Peters, Mr. Johnson said the letter is marked: "Received in bad condition. R. L. M. I asked the postmaster of the House about it and he said the letter ought to have been opened between Philadelphia and Washington. It would appear that somebody in addition to opening the letters of an enemy of this country, is also opening letters addressed to a member of Congress."

Major Campbell's father told the committee of the transaction with the late Colonel Hilton Young, Kentucky race horse man, which had brought his son \$5,000.

His story was identical with that told the committee several days ago by Major Campbell. The father said his son had given \$500 to Colonel Young and two years later he had received and delivered to his son \$5,000, which Colonel Young had given to him. He declared that he knew little of the details or nature of the deal.

General Sherburne, counsel for the committee, asked him if he believed it was got through investment in race horses. "No; I know it wasn't horse racing," was the reply.

No Receipt in Transaction The Kentucky Colonel was a man of large business interests and there was no memorandum or receipt exchanged to mark the transaction, said Mr. Campbell. The time of Major Campbell's visit home when he turned over the original \$500 was the latter part of October or early November, 1915, the father estimated.

"Did your son save this money out of his pay?" questioned General Sherburne. "I suppose so," replied Mr. Campbell. "Did you know your son speculated in stocks?"

"Oh, yes, he would speculate in almost anything," said the witness, while his son smiled broadly. While Mr. Campbell was on the stand his son received a telegram from the Seaboard National Bank of New York. It replied to a message he had sent asking if a deposit of over \$5,000 had been made to his and Mrs. Campbell's credit and the date of the deposit.

"Yes, December, 1917, \$5,037.37 deposited in Laura E. Campbell's account," read the reply. When General Sherburne dropped his cross-examination temporarily Major Campbell asked permission to question his father. The request was granted.

"Was this a formal business deal or a friendship gambling deal?" he asked. "A friendship gambling deal," replied the father. "Do you remember what I said to Colonel Young at the time?" he asked. "He replied 'he did not'."

No Limit Put on Deal "Did I say, 'shoot the moon' or 'go as far as you like' or 'do what you want with it' in giving Colonel Young the money?" "Something like that," returned Mr. Campbell.

Representative Lubling, of Indiana, then interrupted to ask: "Did Bruce have any money left to him by relatives or any one else that you know of?" "No, sir, not that I know of."

"Did he have any other money in 1915 besides this \$500?" "I don't know, I suppose so."

"If he had had \$17,500 in various banks in 1915 or 1917 or at any other time, would you have known it?" "I don't suppose so. I didn't know it if he had."

"Did your son ever own any property?" "Not that I know of."

Questions by members of the committee designed to bring out additional facts as to the identity of Colonel Young and the nature of the investment arrangement that he should have been "loose" in business transactions brought a heated defense of the Kentuckian by Representative Ben Johnson.

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Experts Disagree On New Tariff Idea In Senate Hearing

Commission Members' Opinions Clash on Valuation Provisions Included in Bill That Fordney Fathers

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Disagreement of experts as to the practicality of American valuation provisions proposed in the Fordney tariff bill marked the first consideration given the measure today by the Senate Finance Committee. The committee heard statements by Thomas Walker Page, chairman, and William Burgess, a member, of the Tariff Commission, but their views differed widely as to what effect the suggested basis of levying import duties would have on the consumer on the one hand and on the manufacturer and merchant on the other.

Mr. Page contended the new plan meant higher prices on American commodities which compete with imports subjected to the import tax, while his colleague on the commission held that pyramiding of prices was no more likely to result under the home value basis than under the present system of assessing duties on the foreign value.

Designated, the American valuation plan is to defeat undervaluation of imports and therefore gather more revenue, but the object, Mr. Page said, was phantom revenue in a crisis, the reason that little fraudulent valuation had taken place.

Mr. Burgess submitted figures which he declared showed undervaluation of imports in 1920 to the extent of \$1,000,000,000 in 25 per cent of all shipments subject to ad valorem rates.

Mr. Burgess told the committee there was no other method by which the government justly could levy assessments on imports in view of the fluctuating exchange rates.

Objection to the proposed change was voiced by Mr. Page on the ground that it meant disturbing the already chaotic commerce. He felt that the element of doubt and uncertainty which would enter into business transactions for the next few years warranted that the change be deferred until conditions are more favorable.

The international economy situation, Mr. Page explained, had been opened up to opportunity to right itself before the government should attempt what he called a radical departure from proven methods at the custom house.

Mr. Page said, however, that he believed that if given time it could be made practicable. He mentioned as one danger the extension of "so much responsibility and power" to customs appraisers.

The power opposed by Mr. Page would be turned to the account of the revenue itself, according to Mr. Burgess, who declared that under an American valuation, control of the imports for the first time rested fully with the American government.

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Engineer Seeks Man He Says Is Spirit of His Dead Brother

Believes That Child Was Reborn in Period of July 22-25, 1895, and Is Sure He Saw Him on the Subway 2 Years Ago

An attempt to penetrate the veil of death and find in the living body of another person the spirit of a brother, dead twenty years, is the task set for himself by a young electrical engineer, Reid Davies, who has essayed this task with the utmost confidence that his theory of current human existence contains the key to "the raising of the dead."

The first news of Mr. Davies' remarkable feat became known through an advertisement inserted in New York papers last week, seeking correspondence with persons born within the period of July 22 to 25, 1895. In this advertisement the young engineer frankly stated his object was to find his dead brother.

"On October 27, 1894, a little child died," the advertisement stated. "There is scientific basis for the theory that this child's spirit pursued a continuous existence on earth and experienced another physical birth about July 22 to 25, 1895."

Like First Half of a Novel The detailed explanation of this apparently psychological and mysterious search reveals a theory that seems weird in the telling, but which in the end leaves one, like the first half of a novel, eagerly awaiting the next installment, which has not as yet been written in human experience.

Mr. Davies' brother died when he was five years old, and at the moment of his death the first line of this story began. Mr. Davies, then only seven years old, lay ill of the same disease in an adjoining room and, at the moment that the younger brother passed away, he heard a voice, which he described as an echo of "the voice of Christ on the Cross" say: "Go to Reid, mamma. He wants you."

Both the voice and his love for the dead brother remained steadfastly in the boy's mind. These were vividly refreshed for him six years later when another brother passed through a crisis in an illness. And all through the years that followed there existed a feeling of inexplicable nearness between himself and the spirit of the departed brother. So strong was this feeling that he has exerted a marked influence on his life.

Noted Change Two Years Ago Year before last, Mr. Davies declares, a change occurred in his life. The very things which he had been doing in greater things and the lines of his life to converge to the start of a new life. Then, as if in fulfillment of this promise, he recognized in a fellow

waiver. I was ready to sign anything that he wanted. The four robbed the stunned man of \$55 and fled. Patrolman Carter, of Traffic Squad C, who saw four negroes run from the hallway, followed them to 65 West 134th Street. There another patrolman arrested Frank Wolcott, Elbert White, Herbert Haynes and Samuel Williams. They were locked up in the West 135th Street police station as Vogdman's assailants.

Vogdman was taken to Harlem Hospital. It is thought that he has a fracture of the skull. His home is at 109 West 115th Street.

Two Found Not Slackers One Served in Naval Reserves, Other in the Army Coincident with the release for publication yesterday of thirty-two additional names of "slackers" from this vicinity, the War Department announced through headquarters of the 2d Corps Area, Governor's Island, the removal of two more names from previously published lists. The two men cleared are Angelo Hepas, or Hapas, order No. 2,297, a registrant of Local Board 107, this city, and John L. Baker, order No. 743, a registrant of Local Board 147, also of this city.

Investigation by the adjutant general's office revealed that Hepas was on active duty with the Naval Reserves during the war and that publication of his name was due to the fact that the draft board officials had no knowledge of such service.

Baker enlisted in the army on July 20, 1917, and died on February 13, 1919, in his military service. He was discovered in the checking of the lists of alleged draft deserters against the records of the army.

Four negroes followed Jacob Vogdman, a collector for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as he made his rounds in Harlem last night. As he entered a hallway at 67 West 134th Street, one of his trailers felled him

with a blow from a length of iron pipe wrapped in a newspaper. The four robbed the stunned man of \$55 and fled. Patrolman Carter, of Traffic Squad C, who saw four negroes run from the hallway, followed them to 65 West 134th Street. There another patrolman arrested Frank Wolcott, Elbert White, Herbert Haynes and Samuel Williams. They were locked up in the West 135th Street police station as Vogdman's assailants.

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Boies Queries Lasker Call to Aid Ship Board

Testimony Given by Tweedale Don't Fit With Application for \$300,000, 000, Says Representative

Congress Inquiry Urged Comptroller Declared Fleet Was Operated on May 9 at Profit, House Informed

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, July 25.—Charging that statements made before the House Committee on Appropriations in May by Alonzo Tweedale, comptroller of the United States Shipping Board, as to the board's finances do not square with the announcement made recently by Chairman A. D. Lasker that the board will need \$300,000,000 from Congress, Representative Boies, of Iowa, today declared that "Congress will undoubtedly ask for more light before it complies with Chairman Lasker's application for an appropriation."

In a lengthy statement containing portions of the testimony given by Comptroller Tweedale before the House Appropriations Committee on May 9, Representative Boies charges that the Shipping Board's chief auditor then declared that operation of the fleet has not lost money to the Shipping Board or to the United States government. Tweedale is further reported by Mr. Boies as declaring that during the period from May 1, 1919, to March 1, 1921, "the fleet operated at a profit of \$17,000,000."

Report of Tweedale Hearing Citing the testimony, which was given before the House Committee on Appropriations on May 9, 1921, when the second deficiency appropriations bill was under consideration, Representative Boies points out that Mr. Tweedale then said that the Shipping Board hoped to be abreast of expenses by the end of the fiscal year. The stenographic record of that hearing, Mr. Boies said, follows:

Mr. Tweedale—We had a deficiency from the operation of ships during the last three months of about \$18,000,000. Mr. Good, chairman—Is that continuing?

Mr. Tweedale—It is getting less, right straight along, and we anticipate that when we get further down toward the end of the fiscal year we will be able to catch up. On the same day Representative Boies declares the following testimony was taken:

The chairman—You should have some loss, but there should be a time coming when this property which has cost us \$3,000,000,000—I suppose the ships alone cost us \$2,500,000,000—Mr. Tweedale—Over that, that continuing.

Mr. Tweedale—I should like to just give you a little reflection on that one point, Mr. Chairman. From the beginning of the operation of this fleet to May 1, 1919, we paid all the expenses of the fleet, the operations of the fleet, and, in addition to that, cleared a profit of \$48,225,000, and also laid up \$33,000,000 for depreciation, making a total of \$1,325,000. From that point—May 1, 1919, down to March 1, 1921—the fleet was operated at a profit of \$17,000,000, but it did not provide in any way for depreciation. It took care of the carrying charges. What actually happened was this, that they turned over out of the operation these ships \$185,000,000 to the construction department. That has been used in construction, instead of having Congress make an appropriation. If we had that money today, we would be able to take care of our losses, all of them. I just want to give you the general idea here that the operation of the fleet, as a whole, has not lost money to the Shipping Board or to the United States government."

Self-Support Promised Mr. Buchanan—Have you any idea that the time will ever come when the ships can maintain themselves? Mr. Tweedale—We certainly do; I don't think there is any question about it. Calling attention to the published

statement from Chairman Lasker, in which he said that "approximately \$200,000,000 represents the absolute sensitive Boies continued: "The public is certainly entitled to more light turned on to the facts in order to clear up the disagreement between Mr. Tweedale's statement and the published utterance of Chairman Lasker, and Congress will undoubtedly ask for more light before it complies with Chairman Lasker's application for an appropriation for this shipping corporation of \$300,000,000."

Legion Views on Bonus Given to Administration Head of Soldier Organization's Legislative Committee Sees Mellon, Hoover and Fordney

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, July 25.—Administration officials heard from the American Legion today in no uncertain terms in regard to the treatment accorded the soldier bonus bill following the President's recommendation to the Senate that it be recommitted.

Gilbert Bettsman, of Ohio, chairman of the national legislative committee of the Legion, called at the President's White House, and Secretary of the Treasury, Mellon, and Secretary of Commerce, Hoover.

While at the White House Mr. Bettsman met Representative Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, who intimated strongly that steps will be taken to reintroduce the soldier bonus bill to the House when legislation providing methods of raising money to meet the cost of the bonus will be included in the measure. What measures will be taken to provide funds, but believes a form of sales tax will be employed.

Representative Fordney intimated that the President has an open mind in regard to the bonus and is seeking a way whereby the issue can be presented to the people. Representative Fordney gave Mr. Bettsman the impression that new soldier bonus legislation will be introduced as soon as revenue legislation is disposed of.

Dry Senators Block Effort to Reveal New Beer Regulations From The Tribune's Washington Bureau WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, introduced in the Senate this afternoon a resolution calling on the Treasury Department for the new beer and wine regulations which have been drawn up under the direction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue but which have not been promulgated.

Senator Moses said he wanted to learn what was contained in the regulations in order to give him full reference to the beer bill pending before the Senate.

"It may be that no legislation will be necessary," said Senator Moses. "We might be able to drop proposed additional legislation, especially of the kind that reflects discredit on our physicians and pharmacists."

When he attempted to obtain adoption of the resolution a chorus of objections came from dry Senators, and it went over for the day.

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Cross Smokers' Set. Complete set. Formerly \$10.00.

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Johnson Says Rothstein Got Lost Records. Three Players Testify. Ciocotte, Jackson and Williams testified with the jury absent.

Cited as Draft Deserters. The Tribune prints herewith the names of thirty-two more New York City men certified by local board for Division 85 as alleged draft evaders.

4 Fell and Rob Collector. Four negroes followed Jacob Vogdman, a collector for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as he made his rounds in Harlem last night.

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