

Oldtime Beer On Tap All Day With No Buyers

Druggists Holding Off and Brewers Told to Await Permits Before Starting Wholesale Distribution

Chain Stores Won't Sell

Smaller Pharmacies Prepare to Stock Up and Dispense Medicinal Malt by Case

Real beer was on hand in all breweries in New York yesterday, but there was no call from druggists, who are permitted to dispense it in case lots under physicians' prescriptions. Brewers were reported to have been advised by attorneys yesterday morning not to attempt to dispense beer wholesale until copies of the Internal Revenue Department's ruling reached them and until permits for the manufacture of real beer were issued.

Waiting for Permits

United States Attorney Wallace E. J. Collins, in Brooklyn, where the biggest New York breweries are located, said: "What held up the stream of real beer was that the breweries could not sell any beverage or medicinal product with more than one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content by volume until special permits were issued by the proper authorities. Druggists are permitted to stock up with all the real beer they need just the moment the breweries are permitted to sell it. No special permit is needed by the druggist. His being registered as a pharmacist protects him."

Many small pharmacies will sell real beer in case lots on prescriptions of physicians just as soon as possible. All the large chain drug stores, how-

ever, are said to be pledged by their association not to sell the product.

Says Many Oppose Sale

"The retail druggists oppose being made the source of supply for beer," said Dr. William C. Anderson, president of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, yesterday. "There are men in the drug business who will dispense beer. Some men who have entered the drug business since prohibition are not registered druggists, although each employ at least one registered druggist. I believe the big established druggists look with disfavor on the sale of beer from drug stores."

At prohibition headquarters it was said that agents would be instructed to investigate applicants for permits to manufacture medicinal beer. Within an hour the corporation with which the application without giving any reasons for its action.

Blair Says Beer Permits Will Be Issued Promptly

Application to State Directors Action Required of Brewers to Obtain Authority

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Issuance of permits to brewers for the manufacture of medicinal beer under the new Treasury regulations will proceed with promptness and dispatch, Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair said today.

Operation of the regulations promulgated on Monday, Mr. Blair stated, would be devoid of red tape and without undue delay. Brewers have to apply only to their state directors, he explained, in order to obtain the necessary permits.

Brewers who have violated the prohibition law, Mr. Blair stated, would be unable to obtain these permits, but, in his opinion, he added, there would not be a great many of these.

Senator Wadsworth, of New York, today made a new move in the liquor situation by offering an amendment to the tax bill imposing taxes on beer, wine and spirits for medicinal purposes. The amendments would impose a tax of 60 cents a wine gallon on beer, \$1.20 a wine gallon on wine and \$6.40 a proof gallon on spirits.

Louisiana Legislature Asks U. S. Recognize Irish Republic

BATON ROUGE, La., Oct. 25.—The Louisiana Legislature today, by a vote of 38 to 51, passed a resolution asking President Harding to recognize the Irish republic.

Kills Wife, Son And Self After Many Quarrels

Eccentric Janitor Leaves a Note Asking To Be Buried With Boy, Whom He Calls "Dearest Thing I Had"

No One Heard 3 Shots

Aroused by Scream, Daughter Finds Mother Dying; Lays Crime to Jealousy

A series of quarrels, said by the police to have extended over more than six months, resulted early yesterday in Julius Planovsky, of 307 Lenox Avenue, shooting and killing his wife, Myrtle, his son, Julius Jr., and then ending his own life.

Before the tragedy Planovsky sat at a table in his apartment, which he occupied as janitor at the Lenox Avenue address, and penned a farewell message. In it he referred to the son he later killed as "the dearest thing I ever had."

Mrs. Sue Rogers, twenty years old, a daughter of Mrs. Planovsky by a former marriage, told the police of the trouble in the janitor's home. She said Planovsky and her mother quarreled frequently because of the latter's belief that the janitor was associating with other women, and that the argument was reopened yesterday morning just before the murder.

Wife Threatened to Leave

"I'm through with you. I won't live with you any longer," was the last sentence Mrs. Planovsky spoke, according to her daughter. Before this there had been a heated argument, but after this declaration by Mrs. Planovsky all became quiet.

Several minutes later Mrs. Rogers was awakened by her mother's cries and rushed to her aid. She found her mother lying in the hallway, seriously wounded in the side and unable to tell how she had been shot. Planovsky was lying dead on the bed in his room. He had committed suicide.

In another bedroom the little boy Julius was found with his back toward the wall. He had been shot in the right side, the bullet ricocheting after striking him and again entering his body, wounding him a second time. As

proof that the shot was fired at close range a powder mark was found on the boy's nightshirt.

Only three bullets were fired by Planovsky, but the police have been unable to find any one who heard them. Mrs. Rogers said she was awakened after her mother and stepfather had quarreled, and tiptoeing to the dining room saw him writing. She returned to bed.

Asks Burial With His Son

Planovsky apparently had been writing the note found after he had ended his own life. It read: "To whom it may concern: Please bury me and my dear child in Woodlawn. He is the dearest thing I ever had."

"I could not stand this any longer. My insurance is behind the icebox, upstairs."

"There is a check in my shirt pocket." Detectives said after the shooting they had found a check for \$20 in Planovsky's shirt pocket.

Julius Jr. was the only child of Mrs. Planovsky by her second marriage. Other children by a former marriage lived in the apartment in Lenox Avenue. They are Mabel, thirteen years old, a sister of Mrs. Rogers; Frank, nineteen, and Merritt, twenty-one, her brothers. Merritt is a clerk in the Corn Exchange Bank, located in the same building.

According to detectives, they have evidence that Mrs. Planovsky was first attacked with a hammer and when she screamed and struggled was shot and killed.

Planovsky had been superintendent of the house for three years and was known to be eccentric. He was an expert mechanic and frequently purchased old motorcycles, rebuilding them and selling them or giving them to friends.

Mrs. Myrtle Slawson, Planovsky's daughter by a former marriage, who lives in the neighborhood, arrived soon after the shooting and assumed charge of his affairs. She insisted she could not account for the tragedy.

Doctor Ends Life in Leap

W. F. Smiley, of Albany, Kills Himself at Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—Ill for several months, Dr. William F. Smiley, fifty-nine years old, an osteopath, of Albany, N. Y., committed suicide early today by leaping from a third-story window of a sanatorium conducted by Dr. Leonard S. English at 130 South Maryland Avenue.

Dr. Smiley, who had been suffering from neurasthenia, came to the English Sanatorium some time ago. Although depressed at times, according to Dr. English, there was no indication that he had suicidal tendencies or was melancholy to any degree.

This morning he made his way from the room he occupied to another room in the third floor, raised the window and leaped out.

Defense Motion For Dismissal Of Gale Denied

Court-Martial Overrules Contention of Counsel That Alleged Offenses Were Committed in Mexico

Rejected as Insurance Risk

Draft Physician Describes Condition of Accused Deserter as Pre-Tubercular

Counsel for Linn A. E. Gale, alleged army deserter and radical, opened the defense at the court martial proceedings at Governor's Island yesterday with a series of motions for dismissal, chiefly on the grounds that all of Gale's alleged offenses were committed in Mexico after the armistice had been signed.

The motions were denied by the court after the prosecution, which previously had rested its case, countered with the provision in military law that military offenses committed in any country are subject to military law and that war-time legislation, including the espionage act, was in full force until March 3, 1921, and might be invoked for the prosecution of offenses prior to that date.

Criticism of War Policy Defended

In support of the motions for dismissal, Peter A. McElligott, civilian attorney for Gale, had said that if his client was found guilty of seditious publication in connection with his editorial assailing President Wilson and sums of the war policies of the Administration then "Theodore Roosevelt and Colonel Harvey might well have been charged with the same crime." The precise ground upon which Gale found fault with Wilson, Mr. McElligott declared, was the same upon which the

Republican party conducted its victorious 1920 campaign.

"People everywhere," he said, "talked bitterly and in that strain, and it was decided that Mr. Wilson was not available as a candidate for reelection."

McElligott also had asked for a dismissal of the case because of a confusion of medical testimony and that the draft records were incomplete, but this, too, was denied.

He called George E. Beilby, an Albany surgeon and medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who said that in April, 1917, he rejected Gale as an applicant for life insurance with his company.

Dr. John Gudimov, medical member of Local Board 123, identified the report of an examination of Gale, in which the latter was described as "pre-tubercular." Gale was certified for special or limited service as clerk in the report, which, Dr. Gudimov declared, was made following the return of the Cornell Medical Advisory Board's report on Gale's case.

Dr. Horatio M. Follock, of Albany, state statistician and editor of publications of the State Hospital Commission, called as a witness for Gale, testified to the good character of the defendant and said that the latter always had been "fair and honorable" as a citizen and as a member of the Sellsaker Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade of Amsterdam and the Civic League of Albany.

An adjournment was taken until 1 o'clock Friday morning.

Sophomores Repudiate Dance

The dance held last Saturday night at the Automobile Club of America, and attended by students of Fordham and Lafayette universities, who were forced to wait in the lobby two hours before a police ban could be raised, was not a sophomore class affair, as stated at the time, but was a privately organized enterprise. An anonymous letter received by the police of the West Forty-seventh Street station said that the dance was being given by the sophomore class of Fordham, and that the freshmen of the university would raid it if it were allowed to take place.

Bill Asks 3 More N. Y. Judges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Appointment by the President of three additional district judges in New York, one for the Eastern District and two for the Southern, is authorized in a bill introduced today in the House by Representative Joseph Walsh, Republican of Massachusetts, a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Some Studies in the Science of Investment—No. 5

You Can Buy a Mortgage in Five Minutes

A Mortgage Certificate is a share in a mortgage. If you cannot afford a \$10,000 mortgage, buy a \$200 part of one, or any other part.

The quality is the same—the guarantee of the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company the same—the rate is the same—5 1/2% guaranteed.

You do not have to look at property—have appraisals made—titles searched or papers drawn—we have done all that for you.

The business of buying a mortgage from us takes five minutes or less, and your money is earning interest, and you have a guarantee that it will come back when due.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

Capital \$6,000,000. Surplus \$11,000,000.

176 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

137 West 125th St., New York. 450 Fulton St., Jamaica.

370 East 149th St., New York. Bridge Plaza North, L. I. City.

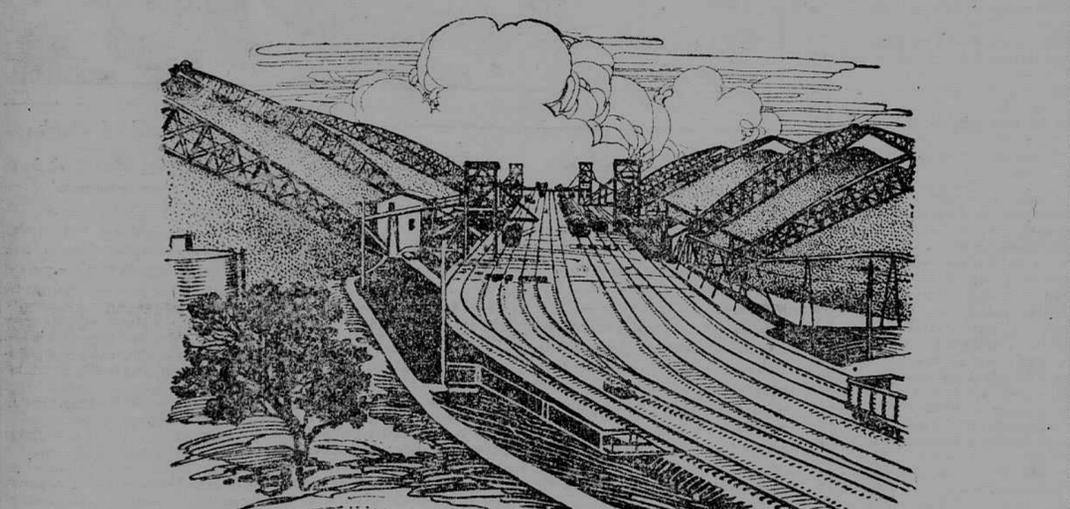
90 Bay St., St. George, S. I. Mineola, Long Island.

WITHOUT a question, Louis Berg clothes are as fine as tailoring art and skill is able to produce today.

We are compelled to emphasize this because some men still judge quality by the price instead of by the fineness of the clothes.

LOUIS BERG
Tailor to the Four Thousand
745 FIFTH AVENUE

Master Tailored Business Suits Eighty Dollars



Storage of Anthracite Adds to Production Cost

ANTHRACITE coal comes from a comparatively small section of Pennsylvania. In order to produce enough anthracite to supply the country's requirements, the Pennsylvania mines must be kept in continuous operation.

In summer production exceeds demand and it becomes necessary to place the surplus in storage. In winter the demand exceeds the productive ability of the mines.

For these reasons on September 1 the larger anthracite companies had about 4,500,000 tons of all sizes stored in plants belonging to them between the mines and eastern markets.

In addition to this about 2,000,000 tons of domestic sizes are carried on western lake docks.

This coal had to be loaded on cars at the mines, freight paid to the storage yards, unloaded and placed in storage. When it is sold, the operation is reversed, the coal is picked up, screened, reloaded on cars and shipped to destination.

The storing of sizes of anthracite used for ranges and furnaces is a costly operation. The biggest item arises from the breaking up of the coal into smaller

and less marketable sizes, that sell for only \$2 or \$3 a ton.

The necessity of storing anthracite adds from 60 cents to \$1 a ton to the cost of the coal, depending on circumstances. This figure does not include interest on money tied up in the coal, nor interest on the investment in the storage yards.

If consumers would take half of their supply during spring and summer months the cost of storage would be eliminated.

In the long run, the available supply of coal is not only what the mines are able to produce, but what the railroads can transport and your coal dealer distribute.

The best place to store coal is in the consumer's coal bin

The information contained in this series of advertisements of which this is No. 7, has to do only with the MINE producers' part in the transaction. Control passes out of the producers' hands as soon as the coal is loaded on cars for shipment to market.

These desiring further information can obtain it by addressing:

ANTHRACITE General Policies Committee
437 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

"Black Diamond" Oct. 15 quotes the following range of anthracite prices per gross ton F. O. B. mine:	
Egg	7.60 8.42
Stove	7.90 8.75
Chestnut	7.90 8.75

W. W. Warriner, President, Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.
W. W. Inglis, President, Ohio Adams Coal Co.
John M. Humphrey, President, Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
W. J. Richards, President, Philadelphia Reading Coal & Iron Co.
C. F. Huber, President, Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
W. A. May, President, Pennsylvania Coal Company
W. L. Allen, President, Susquehanna Coal Company
John Markle, President, Jeddo-Highland Coal Company
William Collins, President, Susquehanna Collieries Co.
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W. L. Connel, President, Green Ridge Coal Co.
S. J. Thorne, President, Thorne, Neale & Co.

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