Dr. Steinmetz Named on Slate Of Socialists

General Electric's Expert, Chosen for State Engineer, Will Accept on Condition He Makes No Campaign

Hillquit Loses Fight

La Follette Indorsed by Convention After Contest; Cassidy for Governor

Dr. Chrles P. Steinmetz, the electrical expert of the General Electric Co., was named as Socialist candidate for State Engineer yesterday in a tentative sclate adopted at the party convention at 3 West Sixteenth Street.

Dr. Steinmetz said he would accept the honor if it was understood that he was to take no part in the campaign. He would not let politics interfere with his profession, he said.

Beore coming to this country, Dr. Steinmetz was editor of a Socialist publication in Breslau, Germany. He is the author of a recent article in the "Survey Graphic" pointing out the necessity of prompt steps for the conservation of the country's national resources. Last April he offered his services to Lenine in devolping the resources of Russia.

State Ticket as Drafted

The tentative slate named follows: Governor, Edward F. Cassidy, of New York; Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Theresa B. Wiley, of Schenectady; Secretary of State, A. P. Randolph, of New York; Comptroller, Thomas Sheehan, of Albany; State Treasurer, Morris Berman, of Cedarhurst Park, L. I.; Attorney General, Hezekiah D. Wilcox, of Elmira; State Engineer and Surveyor, Charles P. Steinmetz, of Schenectady, and United States Senator, John W. Dennis, of Rochester.

The slate will be taken under consideration by the State Committee of the Socialist party, which meets today. Some of the nominations were purely complimentary, as places will have to be made for the Farmer-Labor party, which is demanding that the place for United States Senator go to the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church. If the Rev. Mr. Holmes is not acceptable to the Socialists, the Farmer-Laborites will submit the names of James Boyle, of Schenectady, former president of the Brooklyn Central Federated Union, and Miss Rose Schneidermann, of the Women's Trade Union, who was the candidate for United States Senator on the Farmer-Labor ticket two years ago.

The convention also adopted a platform, which was drafted after consultation with leaders of the Farmer-Labor party, and which differs in practically no essential from that adopted by the New York City Socialists at their recent convention.

Hillquit Protest Futile

Morris Hillquit and his followers spent almost the entire session attempting to win official censure from the convention for the Wisconsin Socialists who supported Senator Robert M. La Follette, but La Follette finally was indorsed by the convention, many of the delegates referring to the Senator from Wisconsin affectionately as "Senator Bob."

Mr. Hillquit left the convention before the vote was taken, which showed only half a dozen ballots in opposition to La Follette's cause.

The resolution of censure, which was voted down, scored the Wisconsin Socialists for not naming a candidate in opposition to Senator La Follette, who was labeled as a nominee of the capitalists. James Oneal, editor of "The Call," in the absence of Mr. Hillquit led in the fight for the adoption of the resolution, saying that if Wisconsin was not rebuked the action of the Socialist party in that state might set a precedent which might become general and lead to the disintegration of the Socialist party.

La Follettism Chief Issue

Patrick Quinlan, the Buffalo editor, was the leader of the La Follette faction, and in a spirited speech attacked the Wisconsin Senator's traducers.

"Those who want this resolution adopted," said Mr. Quinlan, "are hypocrites or else ignorant of conditions in Wisconsin. In the first place, you say that Senator La Follette is a Republican. You're wrong. He is not a member of the Republican party. I know him well. I have had him speak at meetings I've arranged. Senator La Follette told me himself that he was treated as an outsider by the Republicans.

"Our Wisconsin comrades did not put up an opposition candidate because all the labor unions of the state indorsed La Follette and they are fighting for their very life out there. The labor men have been trying to form a labor party for years in Wisconsin and our comrades there have so far successfully blocked the movement. They did what they did because they had to do it. If you adopt this resolution it will be printed by the opposition to La Follette and used as an argument against him. It will do La Follette harm, and it will do you no damned good."

Steinmetz Will Accept

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 2.—Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz said to-night that he would accept the nomination for State Engineer and would be glad to be elected to that office, but he will make no personal campaign on the Socialist ticket, and would not let the job interfere in any way with his work for the General Electric Company.

Call Reserve Officers To Form National Body

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A formal call was issued yesterday for a convention here in September of reserve officers of the army to organize the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States. It was signed by a group of reserve officers headed by Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department, who is a colonel of infantry in the Reserve Corps.

The general purpose is to create a nation-wide association which is expected to play a definite part in future military legislation, particularly legislation and appropriations dealing with the amount of training to be provided annually for such officers. All present organizations of reservists or organizations in which reserve officers are prominent were invited to select delegates whose names, the call advises, should be sent to the chief of staff of the Reserve Invantary Division within the area to which the reservists are assigned.

All reserve officers, regardless of the branch of the service to which they are assigned, will be eligible for appointment as delegates.

U. S. Big Petroleum Producer

The United States produces more than one-half of the world's total output of petroleum.

Presidential Party Watching Marines Stage Pickett's Charge

Left to right—Major General John Lejeune, commandant of the corps; General John J. Pershing (next two figures unidentified), Mrs. Harding, President Harding and Governor E. L. Trinkle and wife, of Virginia. Below—The charge of troops in the re-enactment of this stage of the Battle of Gettysburg

Marines to Apply 1922 Tactics To Pickett's Gettysburg Charge

Artillery, Planes and Bombers to Pave Way for Advance Up Slope That Veterans of 59 Years Ago Stormed in Massed Ranks With Huge Losses

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

GETTYSBURG, July 2.—The marine expeditionary force rests upon its arms to-night awaiting the dawn when again it will re-enact the charge across the rolling swale and up the slopes of Cemetery Ridge as Pickett charged. In illustration of the changes in the tactician's craft and the advance in the science of war, on Tuesday it will demonstrate the methods of a modern force equipped and accoutered to date.

In Pickett's days men charged in massed lines, shoulder to shoulder and several deep. Breech-loading weapons ended that kind of warfare. Even during the Civil War the massed charge was disappearing as the large groups of infantry offered to simple a target even for the muzzle-loading rifle and smooth bore pieces of that period.

To-day it is necessary to deploy advancing troops at such wide intervals that one lucky shot by the enemy may not destroy many lives. In the Civil War, on the other hand, advances were made and victories won by the weight and shock of massed troops. Now the advance is effected by dispersion and concealment of the attacking elements, who must be enabled to concentrate on the point attacked a burst of fire greater in volume and accuracy than that of the defending force.

True to the school of tactics of his day, Pickett and his two flanking contemporaries attacked in column of brigades, that is, the men of each were aligned shoulder to shoulder in lines. This mass formed a target impossible for the Union gunners to miss. The range was less than a mile and shells of various calibers ploughed great rifts in the advancing line. Armed only with muzzle-loading rifles, the Confederates were unable to cover their advance with their own fire as a man cannot load such a rifle when charging.

How They Would Do It Now

A modern force of 15,000 men, the strength of the three columns of the historic Gettysburg charge, if ordered to attack the position which Pickett's men charged, would proceed along entirely dissimilar lines. Preceding such an attack airplanes would be active over the enemy lines, searching out strong positions and bombing troop concentrations, ammunition dumps and other vulnerable points.

As the hour for attack approached the artillery would direct a tremendous volume of fire, the light guns firing on infantry positions and the heavier calibers dropping high explosives on the back areas to prevent re-enforcements and impede supporting troops.

When the time for the attack arrived—the zero hour, "jumping off"—the infantry would emerge from their position, not as Pickett's men did, but by groups of two and three. Thence they would wriggle their way forward, taking advantage of all cover. The first groups of the attack would consist of pairs of scouts fifty yards or more apart, who would advance cautiously in their endeavor to establish the enemy position with a sufficient degree of exactitude to permit the legions following to "clean-up."

Such scouts are equipped with a supply of tracer bullets, leaving a trail of thick black smoke, which they fire at enemy strong points. The strong points thus are indicated to the troops following, machine gunners, riflemen and grenadiers. Every eighth man in the attacking line proper, the line behind the fringe of scouts, is armed with an automatic rifle, and there is also one rifle grenadier to each eight. These troops advance with caution, crawling from shelter and covering their advances as much as possible by their own fire, relying also, of course, upon that of the supporting machine gunners and the artillery.

The first attacking line infiltrates past the enemy strong points. Larger groups, supplemented by tanks, follow and destroy the machine gun emplacements encircled and passed by the first line. Machine guns then are rushed to strategic points and small calibred cannon, hand borne, are hastily brought into action. The duel for fire superiority ends only when either side attains it.

Follows then a swift advance, literally by bounds, and the day is won.

Major General Lejeune announced today that the re-enactment of an important phase of the Gettysburg battle to-morrow and a modern exemplification of a similar attack on Tuesday would be followed annually on others of the great Civil War battlefields. Next year the scene of the reproduction and the modernized version of arms clash is likely to be Manassas.

Japanese Learned to Eat Roast Beef by Stealth

Succulent Dish Partaken in Secret Until Emperor Scented Cookery

LONDON, June 10 (By Mail).—Charles Lamb's story of the origin of roast pork is rivalled by the story of roast beef in modern Japan, according to Professor W. P. C. De Trafford. It is, he writes from Osaka to "The Daily Mail," equally entertaining and probably as true.

Beef-eating was introduced into Japan by the foreigner and soon became popular among certain of the more enterprising of the natives.

But since beef was in those early days regarded as unclean, they were rather chary of letting their evil propensities become known.

The beef eaters were looked on with contempt by the conservatives, who despised the ways of the West, even as to-day certain old-fashioned Japanese say of a compatriot addicted to foreign ways that he "smells of butter." Butter was, of course, unknown to the old Japanese and even to-day is used only in foreign cooking.

Thus, as the story goes, the beef eaters had to carry on their nefarious work in secret, but they found it worth the risk and even made converts.

The court of the late Emperor was also contaminated, since one of the courtiers had introduced the secret dish to his colleagues.

One day these modernists were quietly at their cooking when the Emperor Meiji suddenly appeared—probably attracted by the heavenly smell.

There was consternation and attempts to hide the tell-tale, smoking mess. But the smell of the hidden beef was not to be denied and forced them to confess.

Much to their astonishment, however, the Emperor desired to taste the forbidden meat—and fell.

As a result the new dish was frequently commanded at Court and the retainers became bold.

Japanese Plan Submarine Tunnel To Be Finished 1929

TOKIO, May 19 (By Mail).—With the appointment of Dr. Oikami, of the Kobe Railway Bureau, as chief of the Railway Reconstruction Office newly established at Shimonoseki, the proposed submarine tunneling scheme of the Moji-Shimonoseki channel has assumed a tangible shape. The construction work will be taken in hand this summer and will be completed by 1929 at the estimated expenditure of 18,000,000 yen. More or less difficulty is anticipated in the excavation work, but the experts in charge are quite confident of success.

The tunnel will be four miles in length.

5,000 in Panic As 4 Gunmen Fight in Subway

Five as One Falls Mortally Injured and Assailants Dash Away at Myrtle Ave. Station in Brooklyn

Bullets Whiz About Scores

Suspected Feudist, Believed Dying in Hospital, Refuses to Answer Police Queries

More than 5,000 persons fought madly for shelter from flying bullets when four men engaged in a revolver battle shortly before midnight in the entrance to the Fourth Avenue subway at Myrtle Avenue and Flatbush Extension, Brooklyn. One man was shot and mortally injured.

The neighborhood of the subway station was packed with men, women and children returning from out of town resorts when the shooting began. Women screamed and fainted. Men struggled for positions in store doorways and patrolmen strove vainly to subdue the excitement.

Victims Fights Three

James Collins, eighteen years old, of 6014 Fouth Avenue, Brooklyn, is the man shot. He was entering the subway in Myrtle Avenue when three men rushed at him displaying revolvers. All fired at Collins, who collapsed with two bullets in his body. As he struck the pavement Collins drew a revolver and returned the fire. Three bullets from his weapon ricketted off the roof of a Bridge local surface car, penetrating store windows.

The assailants of Collins fled after witnessing his collapse. One of them fired a shot at the prostrate man which chipped tiling in the stairway and missed scores of persons who were ascending and descending. An ambulance was summoned from Cumberland Hospital and Collins was removed there. It was said early this morning his chance for recovery was slight.

Reserves Called Out

Police reserves from two stations arrived ten minutes after the affray. They formed the crowds into lines and after thirty minutes succeeded in dispersing it. Detectives questioned Collins at the hospital, but were unable to obtain from him any inormation with regard to the men who attacked him. He was conscious when first admitted, but later lapsed into insensibility.

Witnesses of the shooting told the police Collins was fired on by men who rushed at him from front and rear. The shooting is believed to have been the result of a feud. Collins is said to have admitted knowing his assailants but to have refused to give their names.

Community Chorus Sings at Evening Concert on the Mall

The first of a series of Sunday evening song and band concerts, under the auspices of the New York Community Chorus, was held last night on the Mall in Central Park. The program consisted of community singing and selections by the band from Shubert's "Unfinished Symphony," "Pyramid Polka" by Clark, and the "Overture, 1812" by Tschaikowsky. An audience of approximately 1,500 attended. The singing of folk songs was led by Harry Barnhart, the musical conductor.

French Battalion Is Reported Massacred in Morocco

PARIS, July 2.—Reports that a French battalion was massacred in Morocco last May were given prominence by "L'Humanite," the Communist organ, to-day. The story was printed in the form of a series of questions, the newspaper asking if it was true that a French detachment was surprised, and thirty or forty officers and 300 men killed, some wounded and some carried away as prisoners.

Ours Is Safest, Cleanest City, Banton Asserts

"Pinch-Hitting" in Central Christian Pulpit, District Attorney Says Visitors Are Assured of Full Protection

Boosts His Own Work

4,000 Cases Disposed Of in Six Months, He Reports; Cites Bucketshop Drive

"New York is the cleanest city in the United States and I have the figures to prove it," said Joab H. Benton, after being introduced as New York's fighting District Attorney to the congregation of the Central Christian Church yesterday.

The District Attorney explained that he was taking the place of the regular pastor, the Rev. Finis Idleman, to "pinch-hit" for him while he was on his vacation.

"New York is clean because it is law-abiding, and that is the foundation of real patriotic citizenship as well as Christian citizenship," said Mr. Banton. "My daily experience and observation show me that he law is enforced in New York and it is the safest city in the country for strangers as well as citizens. I emphasize the fact of its safety for the benefit of the various visitors here to-day from all parts of the United States. No city in the world, considering New York's cosmopolitan character, is any safer.

Criticizes Mrs. Asquith

Speaking of the Fourth of July, Mr. Banton said that some "highbrow British subjects," like Mrs. Margot Asquith, liked to poke fun at the United States, but that Americans had shown in the Revolution and the late war what they could do to put a finishing touch to anything they engaged in earnestly.

Supplementing Mr. Banton's remarks on the safety of New York was a report issued yesterday from his office, dealing with his record for the first six months of his term as District Attorney. More than 4,000 cases have been disposed of in that period, the report states. Included in their number are the prosecutions of brokers for bucketing and other irregularities in connection with the sale and purchase of stocks. The District Attorney began a drive against this group on April 17 and since then has disposed of 1,995 cases of all classes.

In January, 1922, the calendar showed 281 prisoners in the Tombs, 191 awaiting trial, 90 awaiting grand jury action and 2,087 with indictments pending. The calendar to-day shows 187 prisoners in the Tombs, 145 awaiting trial, 42 awaiting grand jury action and 1,152 with indictments pending. These figures show that Mr. Banton has reduced the standing calendar by 900 indictments. This is in addition to the disposition of the current cases disposed of in the last six months. Current indictments alone amounted to more than 3,000.

Thousands Are Mulcted

Never in the history of the District Attorney's office has there been such an avalanche of complaints as preceded and kept pace with the unprecedented number of failures in the Wall Street district, according to the report. These complaints came from every state in the union and represented in part thousands of persons who had been mulcted by dishonest brokers and promoters. It is estimated that $750,000,000 has been taken from the public by this class since the close of the war.

The District Attorney has brought about the conviction of eight brokers and has convicted the American Cotton Exchange for bucketing. It is the first time that an exchange has been convicted.

Another campaign conducted by Mr. Banton aims to put an end to the scheme of obtaining goods on false credit statements. As a result of a conference with representatives of the Merchants' Association and banking institutions, he has evolved a plan whereby merchants, who have been mulcted on false credit statements, may submit evidence of fraud to him. When a sufficient number of cases of this kind have accumulated Mr. Banton will ask that a magistrate be especially assigned to hear these cases. If the magistrate holds the accused he is tried in Special Sessions before three judges. The penalty may be as much as three years' imprisonment.

Disposed of 48 Homicide Cases

Another successful prosecution on the part of the District Attorney was that instituted against chiropractic schools and colleges, so-called, which were operating without the required certificate from the State Education Department.

During this same six months' period the District Attorney's office has disposed of forty-eight cases of homicide, including the Varotta case. On April 17 Mr. Banton announced that he would start to clear his calendars in all the courts in order that cases involving crimes of violence might first be tried and disposed of. Burglars, bandits and highwaymen were rounded up for speedy trials, and as a result there has been almost a continuous procession since that time leading from the Tombs to Sing Sing and other prisons, according to the report. Only thirty-eight persons now await trial for crimes of violence. Of this number twenty-one are on bail and seventeen are in the city prison.

City-Owned Farm Turns Out Failure for Berlin

Collapse of Municipal Management Cited as Lesson to Soviet

LONDON, June 10 (By Mail).—A moral for the Soviet's friends in Germany, who wish to establish a new world order in which everything would be state-owned, is drawn by the Berlin correspondent of "The Morning Post" in the news that the City of Berlin, which has owned and managed municipal farms covering about 80,000 acres for supplying the town population with vegetables, fruit, etc., is about to conclude an agreement with a consortium, which agrees to take over these farms as a commercial proposition, paying for the privileges conceded about sixty million marks yearly, and to supply the town annually at current prices with a minimum of 25,000 tons of potatoes and twice the quantity of cabbage hitherto obtained from the same area.

Not only is the sum offered by the consortium sufficient to enable the council to pay all existing debts on such farms, but it will bring in substantial sums urgently needed for applying social legislation. Apart from the fact that the farms will be far more efficiently utilized than under municipal management, thousands of laborers will obtain congenial and healthy employment, and the Town Council will have its own task of city government much simplified.

After such extensive experience in Germany of state ownership of public utilities this open confession of the superiority of the methods of private ownership constitutes a specially damning criticism of Communist principles.

Man Killed, Wife Injured, As Auto Upsets

Stepson Escapes with Minor Hurts When Auto Overturns After striking Curve on Surface Car Tracks

Woman Is Near Death

Taxi Taking Girl to Hospital After Accident Is Smashed by Another

With a crash that was heard several blocks, an automobile driven by John Carr, fifty-five years old, of 2876 Eighth Avenue, in which his wife, Elizabeth, and his stepson, John Trainor, were riding, overturned last night at Tremont and Appleton avenues, the Bronx, pinning the three beneath it.

Carr was instantly killed. His wife suffered a fracture of the skull and was taken to Fordham Hospital, where surgeon said her condition was serious. Trainor received minor injuries, and after being attended by a physician went home.

Carr, his wife and stepson, had spent the day with Thomas Trainor, another son, at Throggs Neck, the Bronx. They were returning to their home. Carr was driving on the tracks of the Tremont Avenue surface line at a moderate rate of speed, according to Patrolman Frank Taylor, who was on his way to the Alexander Avenue police station.

The surface car tracks made a sharp turn after crossing the bridge across Westchester Creek. As the automobile made the turn the radius rod of the automobile snapped, causing the front wheels to collapse, and the automobile turned over.

Blowing his police whistle for assistance, Taylor ran to the overturned car and managed to extricate Trainor from the wreckage. Other automobilists, hearing the police whistle, drove to the scene. After several minutes' effort Carr and and his wife were taken from beneath the machine.

Nine-year-old Rose Gravito was knocked down by an automobile last night in Third Avenue at 127th Street. Barnett Weiner, of 477 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, owner and driver of the car, wrecked the vehicle against a pillar of the elevated structure in an endeavor to avoid hitting her.

Patrolman Sullivan, of the East 126th Street police station, hailed a taxicab which was passing with three men in it, climbed in with the girl in his arms and ordered the driver to speed for Harlem Hospital. The girl's head was cut.

Ten minutes later, as they went through 127th Street to Lexington Avenue, a northbound taxicab, driven by Louis Deutsch, of 45 East 112th Street, crashed into their taxi and upset it. The girl, firmly clapsed in the patrolman's arms, escaped further injury, but Sullivan and the three other passengers were cut and bruised.

Sullivan gave up trying to reach the hospital in a taxicab, crowded all his charges into Deutsch's taxi and ordered him to drive to the police station. There he placed Deutsch under arrest and called an ambulance. Dr. Tanzer attended Sullivan and the three injured passengers. Vincent Walsh, of 381 West 141st Street; Thomas Muldoon, of 315 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, and William Murphy, of 343 East 142d Street, the Bronx. Rose Gravito was taken to Harlem Hospital and will recover.

Andrew Kania, of 68 Van Cott Street, Maspeth, Queens, suffered a fracture of the right ankle and internal injuries and John Sharkey, of 192 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, a fracture of the skull yesterday, when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by another on Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn. They were taken to Bushwick Hospital. Six other men suffered less serious injuries.

Charles Smith, of 1265 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, driver of the car which crashed into that in which Kania and Sharkey were riding, was held for examination in Gates Avenue police court on a charge of assault. Four men who were in his car were held on charges of disorderly conduct.

Dollar To Be 400 Rubles; Worth 4,000,000 Now

Russia's Millionaires Will Be Cut to Mere Thousands by New Currency

MOSCOW, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—Russia will cease to be a nation of multi-millionaires when the project of the Council of Commissars to withdraw from circulation all paper money issued prior to the present 1922 type is carried out. By the new type of paper money one ruble equals 10,000 of the old rubles.

As announced by "the Pravda," the project will tend to curb the rate of the ruble, which now is in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 to a dollar. The new ruble will be 400 to the dollar, only a little less valuable than the German mark.

Based on the old issues, probably somewhere in the neighborhood of 75,000,000,000,000 rubles in circulation will be reduced on the new basis to 7,500,000,000 by the simple process of chopping off four ciphers.

Recalling the old notes will eliminate from circulation the Soviet money bearing the slogan in many languages "Proletarians of the world unit," which was barred by many countries on the ground that it was propaganda. The old notes will be redeemed up to October 1, 1923. They are now gradually disappearing before the new type, which is already in circulation in maximum denominations of 10,000 rubles, or the equivalent of 100,000,000 rubles under the old system.

Jersey Priest Who Won Honors In War Missing Since June 23

Parishioners of St. Joseph's Church of the Palisades in West New York, N. J., and members of Cusick Post of the American Legion of that community are conducting a quiet search, it was learned yesterday, for the Rev. Father W. A. Hayes, who has not been seen by his friends since June 23.

Father Hayes is assistant rector of the church and chaplain of Cusick Post. He served in France with the 4th Division and was cited three times for gallantry, distinguishing himself particularly during the fighting in the Argonne.

Girl Leaps From Ferryboat, But Is Saved by Tug Worker

A young woman, who said later she was Cora Meredith, of 207 West Fifty-sixth Street, jumped from the stern of the West Shore ferryboat Syracuse at 6 p. m. yesterday when it was in midstream on its way from West Forty-second Street to Weehawken.

The ferryboat was stopped at the cries raised by passengers, but before the boats could be lowered a deckhand on New York Central Tug No. 22 had hauled Miss Meredith aboard that craft. She was taken to Weehawken and to North Hudson Hospital. She refused to give any information beyond her name and address.

Bolt Starts $4,000,000 Baltimore Terminal Fire

Grain Elevators, Pier and 60 Carloads of Tobacco in B. & O. Yards Destroyed

BALTIMORE, July 2.—Lightning tonight struck the roof of one of the several great grain elevators at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's terminals at Locust Point and in a few minutes the immense structure was in flames. Although deluged by rain in the terrific storm prevailing the flames spread rapidly.

Nearly the entire city Fire Department, including fire boats, was quickly at work, but the fire soon enveloped elevators B and C and Pier 5, all of which were wrecked. The elevators contained more than 500,000 bushels of grain, which, with sixty carloads of export tobacco on the pier, was destroyed. The railroad company's loss is estimated at between $3,200,000 and $4,000,000. Several firemen were injured or overcome by heat and smoke.

The American Sugar Refining Company's big plant and other valuable property on the south waterfront were untouched. Some freight cars were burned. Several vessels were scorched before they could be towed out into the harbor.

Woman Who Killed Self in Paris Was Wed Here in 1913

Identified as Mrs. E. A. L. Kohn, of Baltimore, She Is Said to Have Died Declaring 'Paris Got Me'

PARIS, July 2 (By The Associated Press).—The American woman who died a few days ago in the Neuilly Hospital, where she was taken friendless and penniless, was Mrs. Elizabeth Almoney Lee Kohn, of Batimore, it has been definitely established by the authorities. According to the coroner's statement, Mrs. Kohn committed suicide by taking poison.

A search of the trunk left by Mrs. Kohn at the Hotel where she stopped before being taken to the hospital revealed a marirage certificate obtained in New York in 1913 and also steamer receipts showing that since the war she had sailed from Baltimore to Australia and then to France. She left a number of unpaid bills at the hotel and is reported to have died saying "Paris got me."

Immediately after the death of the American woman reports were circulated that she was Mrs. Elizabeth Kahn, wife of Joseph Kahn, a ew York broker, but these proved to be incorrect when Mr. Kahn, at New York declared the identification was erroneous, as he had received word that his wife was seen alive after the death of Mrs. Kohn.

Mrs. Florence Semmes, of Baltimore, when the announcement of the death was received, expressed belief that the woman was her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Kohn, whose husband, a stock broker, died in New York two years ago. She gave out a cable message she had received from her sister a few days previously reading: "Just received doctor's leter. Worried. Cable me care of American Consul, Paris, as much money as possible. Will sail at once, or must wait income."

Mrs. Semmes could not understand why her sister needed money, as she always was well provided with funds on her travels. She could add nothing further that might help in solving the mystery.

Japanese Look to South America in Population Crisis

Paper Urges National Aid for Immigration to Lands Where Gates Still Are Open to Nippon Settlers

OSAKA, Japan, May 22 (By Mail.—The English edition of the "Osaka Mainichi," the only foreign newspaper in Japan, conducted exclusively by Japanese claiming that the latest statistics show that there are 429 Japanese to every square mile of Japan proper, and that the population is increasing at the rate of 14.6 per thousand, says it is a grave problem for Japan to find an outlet for her people. Japan lacks natural resources and is already overpopulated, so the Mainichi says emigration is the only solution and suggests South America as the place to send the overflow.

"Both the United States and Canada keep their doors shut against the Japanese people, and it would be impossible for the Japanese to emigrate into those countries," says the Mainichi. "It is true that there are Manchuria and Siberia left for Japanese emigrants, but these are rather places for capitalists to exploit than for laborers.

Under present circumstances, it seems that South America offers the most promising future for the Japanese people, both politically and economically.

"As a matter of fact, emigration to South America has long been going on, as is seen in the presence of many Japanese in Brazil and in neighboring countries, but it has hitherto been carried on in a very half-hearted manner. It will therefore be seen that the present method of emigration to South America should be radically improved so as to make it a success."

$2,596 Reward Goes to O'Hara, Mayor's Guard

$8,257 Given Hylan's Brother-in-Law, Detectives and Police Fund for Jewel Robbers' Capture

Trailed Clerk for Year

Merchants Also Aided in Arrest of Man Taking Woman's $365,000 Valuables

Edwards, Murphy & Minton, of 26 Liberty Street, attorneys for Mrs. Regina R. V. Millhiser, from whom $365,000 worth of jewelry was stolen in 1919, have paid a reward of $8,257.25, it was learned yesterday, to detectives instrumental in recovering $275,000 worth of the jewelry. In accordance with police regulations, part of the reward goes to the pension fund and part to the relief fund of the department.

Irving A. O'Hara, brother-in-law and bodyguard of Mayor Hylan, received $2,596.47. A similar sum went to Detective Sergeant James F. McCoy. The police pension fund received $825.72 and the police relief fund $1,238.58. O'Hara and Detective James F. Moody were commended publicly by Judge Malone, of General Sessions, for their efforts in recovering the jewelry when a sentence of fifteen years was imposed on the thief, James E. Foye, in June, 1920.

Foye was a clerk at the Hotel Biltmore in May, 1919, when Mrs. Millhiser, whose home is in Richmond, Va., deposited her jewels there. A month later, when Mrs. Millhiser called for her jewelry, it was gone.

Detective Sergeants James F. Gegan, McCoy, O'Hara and Herman worked on the case. There were no developments for almost a year, and in the meantime Mrs. Millhiser offered a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the jewelry.

In April, 1920, however, Edward R. Kearn, a jeweler, of 11 West Thirty-second Street, who had received the circular describing Mrs. Millhiser's jewels, which the police had sent out broadcast, notified Gegan that a man was trying to sell him some unusually fine pearls for $25,000. Gegan told him to offer $20,000 and make an appointment.

When the time of the appointment came Gegan and McCoy were in the jewelry shops and arrested Foye as he accepted the check for $20,000.

Working with members of the American Jewelers' Association in New York the detectives managed to recover $275,000 worth of the stolen jewelry by the time Foye was placed on trial in June, 1920. He denied stealing it at first but pleaded guilty after his trial was under way.

The jewelers who assisted in the recovery of the gems, besides Mr. Kearns, are Edward N. Hodges, of Greves & Hodges, 590 Fifth Avenue, and Edward F. Sanford, of 49 West Twelfth Street.

Schools Must Rebuild World, National Educators Are Told

BOSTON, July 2.—The part which education must play in building a new world was outlined by W. G. Cove, president of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales, in an address at the opening session to-night of the annual meeting of the National Education Association. The association, with its numerous affiliated groups, will hold day and evening sessions throughout the week and many thousand educators from all parts of the country are here for the gathering.

"We must realize ourselves as world citizens whose task it is to integrate its moral and spiritual forces," said Mr. Cove. "We must banish from the schools a nationalism that does not find its highest expression in service to humanity."

Harding Expresses Sympathy

President Harding has written to Judge Gustave Hartman at the emergency relief headquarters of the Israel Orphan Asylum, 1540 Broadway, expressing his sympathy for the 200 orphans made homeless when the Arverne fire destroyed the Israel Orphan Asylum. This evening Judge Hartman will send a radio appeal through the WJZ broadcasting station at Newark for funds to build the children a new home.

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