

SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

New York Tribune

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; probably local rains; to-morrow fair, little change in temperature.
Full Report on Last Page

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Leonard Wins Over Tender While 60,000 Fans Look On

Challenger Gives Champion Hard Fight All the Way and Has Benny in Distress in 8th Round

Showing of Quaker Boxer a Surprise

Tender Opens Gash Over New Yorker's Eye Early in Bout; Southpaw's Style Baffles Title Holder

By Jack Lawrence

Benny Leonard successfully defended his title last night at Boyle's Thirty Acres, in Jersey City, when he decisively outpointed Lew Tendler, of Philadelphia, in a terrific twelve-round battle. Leonard had a slight margin in all but four of the rounds, and he was in serious trouble only once. That was in the eighth, when a series of force left and right drives to the jaw made him groggy and caused him to clinch in order to save himself.

It was the clearest call that the champion has had since Ritchie Mitchell knocked him down for the count of six in Madison Square Garden. In that eighth round it looked for a moment as though the lightweight title was at last to change hands, but the champion rallied wonderfully and was going strong when the bell rang. It can be said that Lew Tendler was in a real predicament. He had the advantage in that eighth round, and it was Leonard's perfect generalship and his knowledge of fistic warfare that saved him.

The only other rounds in which Tendler could be said to have had a margin were the first and the third, when his punishing body blows, interspersed with short, choppy swings to the jaw, gave him the advantage. The second round was even, but in all the others Leonard had the advantage by a safe margin. Leonard seemed to start in low gear and really did not get going until the fourth round. When the fight ended he was shooting a rapid assortment of punches into Tendler's face and he was in a most comfortable angle. The weights were announced as Leonard 134 pounds 15 ounces and Tendler 134 1/2 pounds.

Great Thrill Look On

The fight took place before the second largest crowd in the history of boxing—close to 60,000 being around the ring. Only once before has a greater throng gathered, and that was in this same arena when Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier met for the heavyweight championship of the world.

Last night's battle was unquestionably the hardest Benny Leonard has ever had. Many of those who saw the fight, particularly Philadelphia, left the arena asserting that Tendler had the better of the fight. From the reaction he received when he was introduced just before the fight, seemed to be the favorite with the crowd. His popularity held until his much advertised left hook to the body struck him several times, and this loss of momentum was the cause of his defeat. Several of these blows were so low that the crowd decided to referee Harry Ertle to disqualify the challenger, but Harry contented himself with giving Lew a warning. These warnings came at frequent intervals during the twelve-round struggle.

That Tendler and Leonard bear each other no love was indicated throughout the fight as they tossed caustic remarks back and forth. Rumors that the fight was to be "one of those things" proved to be absolutely without foundation. The two lightweights fought into each other with but a single knock-out, and that was for a knockout. The struggle was for blood and glory from the first round to the last, and the men left the ring with hard feelings toward each other than when they entered it.

Tendler's vaunted southpaw attack did not have the confounding effect on the champion that had been looked for by many ring followers. Leonard, while his shooting was wild in the early rounds, was landing big drives true to mark and at will from the fifth round on. He was in a most comfortable angle to "take it." Many times the champion shot his right with all his power behind it and many times it

(Continued on page thirteen)

Leonard Won the Fight, Is the Tribune Decision

The Tribune's decision on the world's championship bout between Benny Leonard and Lew Tendler at Boyle's Thirty Acres last night is that Leonard won.

The three Tribune experts, Grantland Rice, Jack Lawrence and W. J. Macbeth, who sat at the ringside, failed to agree on the verdict.

Mr. Rice called the fight a draw, matching Leonard's superior skill with Tendler's greater aggressiveness and harder hitting. Mr. Lawrence gave the decision to Leonard because, in his opinion, Leonard won all except four rounds. Mr. Macbeth also awarded the verdict to Leonard because the champion outboxed the challenger in eight of the twelve rounds.

Thus, the vote was two to one for Leonard.

Eight Police Hurt as Big Still Explodes

Raiders Surprise Gang of Five, but 100-Gallon Tank Blows Up Just as They Make Arrests

Woman Look-Out Made Prisoner

Rear of House Wrecked and Blazing Alcohol Covers the Invaders

A 100-gallon still exploded yesterday on the first floor of 192 Beaufort Avenue, Jamaica, Queens, while policemen were removing a smaller still from the cellar. Eight policemen were injured by the explosion, one so seriously that he may not recover, and five so severely that they are in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica.

Louis J. Laut, a detective of Chief Inspector Lahey's staff, is the most seriously injured. His head and legs were burned and he was cut by broken glass. Lieutenant Albert Duffy, leader of the raiders, and Patrick Hannon, a bicycle patrolman of the Jamaica police station, are suffering from severe burns. Detective Joseph O'Brien and Mounted Patrolman Herbert Wilson, of Jamaica police station, also are in the hospital. Detective William C. Seibert and Patrolman Leonard Smith and John Murphy were able to go home after receiving medical attention.

Carmine Piza, at whose home the raid was made; Alexander Bruno, of 213 Liberty Avenue, Jamaica, his father-in-law; Bruno's son, Anthony, of 3868 Beaufort Avenue, Woodhaven, Queens, and John DeRo, of 56 West Catherine Street, Jamaica, are under arrest, charged with violation of the prohibition laws. Piza is twenty-three years old, is under arrest on a charge of felonious assault, the police alleging that she had a revolver and threatened them with it.

Pursuit Squad on the Job

Reports of mysterious noises and odors emanating from the Piza home and being drifting from the neighborhood for several weeks, and Lieutenant Duffy set out with his force of raiders late yesterday afternoon to investigate. He included a mounted patrolman and a bicycle patrolman in his force, on the chance that Piza was still in one of the premises in which to make their escape.

Edward Nietzel, a detective of the chief inspector's staff and the only member of the expedition to escape the shock of the explosion and the shower of blazing alcohol, made a preliminary reconnaissance with Detective Laut.

Young Mrs. Piza was seated in a front window sewing. The detectives noticed that she was keeping a sharper watch on the street than on her sewing, and once when she lifted her sewing machine, they caught sight of a flaming object beneath it, which was too bulky to be shears and looked like a revolver to the experienced eyes of the detectives.

They reported to Lieutenant Duffy that Mrs. Piza was keeping such a vigilant watch that a frontal attack probably would result in bloodshed even if it proved successful.

Took House by Storm

Duffy and Laut took a look at the rear of the house and found it unguarded. Looking through a cellar window they saw a small still, tended by two or three men, standing next to a stove. The flimsy lock on the cellar door was easily forced, and the detectives made their way stealthily to the part of the cellar where they had seen the still.

They found Piza there, and seized him before he suspected their presence. Then Duffy blew his police whistle, and at the signal the half dozen men who had been waiting in front of the house rushed in by the rear door, taking it with them.

Mrs. Piza was no longer sewing at the window. At sound of the police whistle in the cellar she had darted toward the cellar stairs, reaching the front door to meet Duffy and Laut, each of them grasping her husband by the arm.

There no longer was any doubt as to what the object was of which Laut and Nietzel had caught a glimpse beneath Piza's sewing. It was a revolver and it was now firmly grasped in Mrs. Piza's right hand and steadily leveled at her husband's captors.

At sight of the men who thrust their hands before them as a shield, Mrs. Piza hesitated, and while she stood, apparently waiting for an opportunity to wing one of the policemen whom she had seen in the wreckage of the house, several of them seized her from behind and disarmed her.

Explosion Wrecks House

The others had gathered in her father and the other prisoners. Mrs. Piza's three children were screaming in terror and Duffy had Detective Nietzel take them to a neighbor's house. The others marshaled the prisoners outside and set about removing the still.

They first tackled the one in the cellar, a fifty-gallon affair. Hannon and Smith had it nearly at the top of the rear wall when the big still blew and scattered a fiery shower over a wide radius.

Hannon and Smith and the still they were toiling up the stairs were blown through the aperture that had been a cellar window until the blast enlarged it to an aperture which accommodated them and their burden with ease.

Detective Laut was within a few feet of the big still when it exploded, and he received the most serious injuries. His body was half buried in the wreckage and was in danger of being enveloped when he was rescued by his comrades, who had by their own efforts recovered from the shock, rushed to his rescue.

A fire alarm was turned in, but the firemen were unable to extinguish the flames and the house was destroyed. Several ambulances were sent to the scene and the injured policemen were treated on the veranda of neighboring houses, while reserves held back at the rear of the house had to be ordered to the scene.

Hope for Northcliffe's Recovery Abandoned

From The Tribune's European Bureau. Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, July 27.—Lord Northcliffe's condition has become so critical that he has not one chance in ten for recovery, the Tribune correspondent learned today upon the most excellent authority.

The publisher suffered a severe relapse on Monday, and although he rallied slightly during the last few days, it has not been sufficient to justify any hope of his ultimate recovery.

Paris to Give Berlin Time On War Debt

Cabinet Agrees to Accept 40 Billions in Gold Marks, Instead of 132 Billions Germany Owes

Long-Term Bonds To Cover Balance

Early Agreement by British Asked; Plan Includes Moratorium and Loan

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As an incentive to Germany to pay and to lighten the burden on the Berlin government, France is willing, with the consent of the other Allies, to make Germany's immediate obligation 40,000,000,000 gold marks, instead of 132,000,000,000, as originally fixed by the Allied premiers. The remainder, 92,000,000,000 marks, now funded in bonds would be paid over for long term, and the French propose, should be applied to the discharge of inter-Allied obligations.

France feels that the 40,000,000,000 gold marks is a reasonable charge for the restoration of devastated regions and is within Germany's capacity to pay.

France will be satisfied with the 40,000,000,000 provided the reduction in the total amount of reparations to be paid, and that the other Allies recognize France's special right to priority payment for the work in the devastated regions.

Ready to Grant Moratorium

In line with the foregoing plan France stands ready to grant a moratorium to Germany, even on the payment of 50,000,000 gold marks due on August 15. If Germany is not willing to submit new securities and guarantees, not only for the moratorium, but also for the plan of financial control of Germany, but others named by France, in the shape of temporary Allied control of all German customs and all state properties as a first mortgage, and that France has other plans for the forthcoming conference in London Premier Poincaré will propose the new French program and offer to discuss it with the British.

If the question of Allied debts can be maintained, then France will propose the application to such debts, not only the "C" bonds, totaling 8,000,000,000 gold marks, but the 10,000,000,000 "B" bonds also, which would be 40,000,000,000 as Germany's reparation obligation, to be wholly allocated to repair the war's devastated areas.

If the Allies, especially England and Belgium, agree to the French plan, France feels that there will be no necessity for the occupation of further German territory as a guaranty of payment. But if there can be no agreement with the Allies on this basis, France stands ready to go on her way and occupy territory along the line explained in dispatches to The Tribune last Tuesday.

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At to-day's Cabinet meeting, which lasted five hours and at which every minister was given full opportunity to express his views, it was decided that the new French policy must be explained to other Allies as soon as possible, and to this end a general London conference of the Allies will be urged on Premier Lloyd George during the first few days of August.

It is demanded that the whole reparations problem must be settled in principle before August 15, when the next German payment falls due. The Tribune correspondent is informed that if for any reason beyond August 15 France is determined to explain her new policy by means of notes to all the Allied powers within the shortest time possible.

One such note the French plan means Germany's obligation to pay 132,000,000,000 gold marks will be reduced to an obligation to pay 40,000,000,000 for the devastated areas as a political debt and the remainder as a political debt to the Allies.

France and eventually the United States if Washington is willing to accept German bonds as payment of the French debt.

France would receive perhaps no more than she has already spent repairing her own devastated regions, but the policy of the Cabinet leans toward a sacrifice of long-term German obligations in favor of quicker payments.

Rail Peace Now in Sight; Harding to Submit Plan To Road Heads To-day

Miners Back Within Month Says Lewis

Strike Won, Union Leader Asserts, in Announcing Call for Joint Parley Will Be Issued Soon

Holds Key to Rail Peace

Executive Presses Demand for Quick Settlement on Both Sides in Day Devoted to Conferences

Heads of 148 Lines Meet Here Tuesday

President Expects Coal Strike to End When Shopmen Resume Jobs

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Hopes for settling the railroad shopmen's strike are high here to-night as a result of an all-day pounding by President Harding on both sides to force an agreement on the one big question in dispute—seniority rights.

The keenest anxiety is manifest in Administration circles to have nothing said or done which would throw a monkey wrench in the machinery, as there is the greatest confidence that the rail strike will be adjusted, if there is no jarring development, within the next few days.

For an hour and a half this morning the President talked with T. De Witt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives. For the next hour and a half the President talked with B. M. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen; William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists; Timothy Healy, president of the firemen's organization; J. W. Kline, president of the blacksmiths; J. A. Franklin, president of the boiler-makers; M. F. Ryan, president of the carmen; James Burns, vice-president of the sheet metal workers, and Edward Evans, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Sessions Last All Day

The union chiefs returned after lunch and remained with the President from 2:30 until 6 o'clock. When they walked out all made it clear they had pledged to secrecy as to what had taken place. "This conference," said Mr. Jewell, "was a continuation of the conference this morning, in which we continued our statement of our views of the situation. Nothing more than that we said."

The President hammered all day long on both sides, insisting that neither should hold out on the seniority question. He urged Mr. Cuyler to yield if and he asked the union chiefs to stand firm. He said that the men who had taken place before the Railroad Labor Board would result in a decision that the men had not lost their seniority by going on strike.

A tentative plan for settlement was prepared after the conference at the White House. It will be laid before the railroad executives by the President to-morrow.

The situation was described by a high Administration official as improved and showing a tendency to "soften down." He said, however, that some of the rail executives still were very insistent that the new men they had taken on to replace the striking shopmen be given the same seniority rights as those of the officials who are amenable to making terms assert they have work for both the strikers and all the new men who are competent.

Further conferences will be held by the President to-morrow, and while the details have not been disclosed it is understood he will confer with both sides.

Effects of the President's active intervention with Mr. Cuyler were seen in the latter's announcement to-night that a meeting of the executives of the 148 major roads in the United States will be called in New York next Tuesday to consider settling the shopmen's strike. Mr. Cuyler said no definite plan for settling the strike had been drawn up for submission at the meeting. However, it is understood that the President has a tentative formula for a settlement. It is believed in some quarters that he seeks to have the men return to work and leave the seniority issue to be settled by the Labor Board.

Meanwhile, Mr. Johnston, who, his lieutenants say, has only had one hour's sleep since dawn yesterday, is working with might and main to perfect his organization for the control of coal distribution and coal movements.

Suffering To Be Averted

This coal distribution system, which may easily amount to a drastic rationing of fuel, will, the Administration hopes, prove enough to prevent suffering this winter if the railroad strike is settled promptly, so that the mines which are under production will be able to get their coal to the cities without delay in waiting for more coal cars, and so the coal may be moved promptly once it has been loaded on the cars.

This does not mean that the Administration believes it can prevent hardships this winter so far as closing down of many industrial plants is concerned. Unless the industrial sector is protected, it is recognized as inevitable. But if the railroad strike is settled, even if the coal strike should continue, the Administration believes all suffering from lack of coal and food can be avoided.

Meanwhile, too, if the coal strike is not settled, the Administration will move as swiftly as possible to have more coal mines re-opened and operated, insuring all the protection that may be necessary. This prospect, according to some of the President's advisers, will in itself, prove very effective in including the United States in the coal strike.



Mr. Jewell, leader of the striking shopmen, who conferred yesterday with President Harding.

News Summary

WASHINGTON

Peace in rail strike nears as Harding confers with leaders of both sides to force agreement without regard to seniority issue; settlement proposals drawn up by union will be submitted to roads to-day in continuation of the conferences.

Hoover speeds up coal distribution plans as production of fuel increases.

Lewis predicts that miners will be back at work within thirty days after conference with operators; declares strike has been won by miners. Some operators refuse to meet Lewis, but Indiana Governor assures him of support in Middle West.

Senator Nelson attacks high wool rates in renewal of tariff debate.

Negotiations of treaty between United States and Germany under way for settlement of American claims growing out of war. Miller and Garvan charge that German propaganda is being carried on here as before.

LOCAL

Eight policemen hurt, five seriously, in blow-up of 100-gallon still; fire destroys house that hid it.

Mile. Porquet at sea in pursuit of Baron de Rothschild as customs officials there question her declaration of \$25,000 wardrobe.

Friends say Murphy is opposed to Hearst and favors Hylan.

Big army dirigible, here on night flight from Washington, remains eleven minutes over city and heads for home.

Fourth Avenue flooded, subway delayed, as 36-inch water main bursts.

"Man of straw" fooled Harding with strike war telegram, Gompers says.

Receiver's counsel seeks further delay as banks announce auction of 14,000 more shares of Stutz stock.

Buchler charges lies in markets over latter judgments during the strike.

Sisters of "John the Barber" spit at spectators of Bertha Katz's funeral.

Roads firm in determination not to restore seniority to strikers.

FOREIGN

British Cabinet, worried over industrial situation, appoints special committee to head off strikes that threaten.

Conference of Allied premiers set for early in August likely to be postponed because of Italian Cabinet crisis.

France decides to take less cash on German war bill if other Allies will accept Berlin bonds to wipe out inter-Allied obligations.

SPORTS

Benny Leonard successfully defends his lightweight title against Lew Tendler.

Tall Timber wins Wakefield Purse at Empire City.

Giants defeat Cardinals at Polo Grounds, 12 to 7.

Wally Schang's home run in the eleventh won for Yankees at St. Louis over Browns, 6 to 5.

John Farrell overcomes big lead and wins open golf tournament at Shawnee-on-the-Deleware.

In a close match Vincent Richards wins from Zenzo Shimizu in advancing to semi-final round in Metropolitan turf court tennis championship.

Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory defeats Miss Martha Bayard, and Miss Marie Wagner defeats Miss Margaret Grove, advancing to the semi-finals in the New York State women's tennis championship.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

Rails strong as stock prices turn upward.

Argentina asks bids here on \$165,000,000 loan.

Bethlehem Steel's business improving, says Schwab.

Reserve Banks' ratio up 1.4 per cent.

Murphy Against Hearst, Is Word From Tammany

No Pressure Will Bring the Leader to the Support of Editor for Governorship, Say "Hall" Chieftains

Hylan Talk Is Revived

Objections to Nomination of the Mayor Disappear; Poor Year for Party Seen

Tammany leaders who conferred with Charles F. Murphy yesterday before he left for his country place at Good Ground said they did not believe any pressure that either William Randolph Hearst or Mayor Hylan might bring to bear would make him consent to the nomination of the editor-politician for Governor or any other office.

Mr. Hearst's irregularity as a Democrat and the outspoken opposition of up-state leaders, together with the quiet opposition of local Tammany leaders who dare not talk aloud lest they lose their city jobs, is responsible for the opposition of the Tammany chief.

From the same sources it was learned that the opposition of Tammany to Mayor Hylan as a compromise candidate because of the fear of loss of the Mayorship in a by-election no longer prevails.

Mayor Could Hold Job and Run

One who spoke with Mr. Murphy on this phase of the political situation said yesterday that the Mayor, if nominated for Governor, would not have to resign. The Tribune's informant added that if the Mayor was defeated he could return to his office in the west corridor of City Hall. Tammany does not regard as likely the election of a Democrat for Governor this year, and so would be willing to stand for Mayor Hylan as a compromise.

Some months ago, when the Hearst boom first began to be heard up state and there was talk of a compromise candidate and Mayor Hylan's name was mentioned, this was frowned upon by the Hall, because then the Tammany men regarded Governor Miller as a weak candidate and did not want to be faced with two city-wide elections in 1923 and 1924, as they would be if the Mayor were nominated and elected.

Under the charter the President of the Board of Aldermen, Murray Hulbert, would be the acting Mayor if he were to resign, and the resignation of the Mayor would serve as such until a new Mayor was chosen at the general election in 1923. President Hulbert, of course, would be the nominee. The election of President Hulbert to the Mayorship would mean his resignation from the presidency of the Board of Aldermen and the election of a new president of the board in 1924.

Would Draft Smith for Senate

If Mayor Hylan should be nominated for the Governorship Tammany would insist that ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith be nominated for the United States Senate, the only job that appeals to the former Governor, despite the clamoring of up state that he run again for Governor.

The local opposition to Mr. Hearst is becoming more open than it has been even. Yesterday Elections Commissioner James Kane, Democratic state committee man from the 3d Assembly District of Brooklyn, said:

"I think the Democratic party has more sense for anybody but Hearst."

And Thomas F. Foley, leader of the 1st Assembly District of Manhattan and next to Charles F. Murphy the most important man in Tammany Hall, said:

"Hearst will not be nominated."

A short time ago Mr. Foley declared he would resign from Tammany if Mr. Hearst were nominated.

Mr. Foley is the man who brought ex-Governor Smith, who still lives in his district, a stone's throw from Chatham Square.

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France feels that the 40,000,000,000 gold marks is a reasonable charge for the restoration of devastated regions and is within Germany's capacity to pay.

France will be satisfied with the 40,000,000,000 provided the reduction in the total amount of reparations to be paid, and that the other Allies recognize France's special right to priority payment for the work in the devastated regions.

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Ready to Grant Moratorium

In line with the foregoing plan France stands ready to grant a moratorium to Germany, even on the payment of 50,000,000 gold marks due on August 15. If Germany is not willing to submit new securities and guarantees, not only for the moratorium, but also for the plan of financial control of Germany, but others named by France, in the shape of temporary Allied control of all German customs and all state properties as a first mortgage, and that France has other plans for the forthcoming conference in London Premier Poincaré will propose the new French program and offer to discuss it with the British.

If the question of Allied debts can be maintained, then France will propose the application to such debts, not only the "C" bonds, totaling 8,000,000,000 gold marks, but the 10,000,000,000 "B" bonds also, which would be 40,000,000,000 as Germany's reparation obligation, to be wholly allocated to repair the war's devastated areas.

If the Allies, especially England and Belgium, agree to the French plan, France feels that there will be no necessity for the occupation of further German territory as a guaranty of payment. But if there can be no agreement with the Allies on this basis, France stands ready to go on her way and occupy territory along the line explained in dispatches to The Tribune last Tuesday.

Early Conference Advised

At to-day's Cabinet meeting, which lasted five hours and at which every minister was given full opportunity to express his views, it was decided that the new French policy must be explained to other Allies as soon as possible, and to this end a general London conference of the Allies will be urged on Premier Lloyd George during the first few days of August.

It is demanded that the whole reparations problem must be settled in principle before August 15, when the next German payment falls due. The Tribune correspondent is informed that if for any reason beyond August 15 France is determined to explain her new policy by means of notes to all the Allied powers within the shortest time possible.

One such note the French plan means Germany's obligation to pay 132,000,000,000 gold marks will be reduced to an obligation to pay 40,000,000,000 for the devastated areas as a political debt and the remainder as a political debt to the Allies.

France and eventually the United States if Washington is willing to accept German bonds as payment of the French debt.

France would receive perhaps no more than she has already spent repairing her own devastated regions, but the policy of the Cabinet leans toward a sacrifice of long-term German obligations in favor of quicker payments.

Mile. Porquet Off for Paris On Baron's Trail

Plaintiff in \$500,000 Suit Against Rothschild Heir Slips Away Aboard France as Papers Are Given Out

Customs Men in Pursuit

Curious as to \$25,000 Wardrobe She Brought In Free; Order Her Intercepted

Mile. Marie Porquet, beautiful young Parisienne, is speeding across the Atlantic to-day on the liner France, in the wake of Baron James Henri de Rothschild, who made a hurried departure after being served with a summons and complaint making him defendant in a \$500,000 breach of promise suit.

While Mile. Porquet is following the Baron, the United States customs officials are after her. They have cabled Havre to have her intercepted on her arrival there and questioned as to the declarations she made on her wardrobe when she arrived here on the Lafayette last May.

Baron de Rothschild, who is twenty-seven years old and the eldest son of Baron Henri de Rothschild, took a slow boat from Montreal after being served with papers in the suit brought by the twenty-four-year-old French girl. Mile. Porquet, learning of his departure, determined to be on the same side of the ocean as the wealthy young scion of the Rothschild family who she says lured her over to this country with a promise of marriage. She boarded the France, bound for Havre, shortly after 11 a. m. on Wednesday morning and was safely under way at the moment the papers in her suit were being filed in the County Clerk's office and reporters were hearing her story from W. M. K. Olcott, one of her attorneys. The "accusation" referred to by Mr. Olcott was the inaccessibility of a giant liner speeding for France.

Sailed in Cabin de Luxe

Accompanied by Mile. Fernande Le Roy, a close friend, and Mme. Preley, her maid, Mile. Porquet boarded the vessel and went immediately to cabin de luxe 191D, which had been reserved for her. She was not on the passenger list, although they called under their own names. At first official of the French Line denied that Mile. Porquet was a passenger on the France. Finally, it was admitted that the omission of her name was due to the fact that she had engaged passage at the last minute. It was late on Tuesday afternoon when she visited the offices of the French Line at 17 State Street to get her tickets and the passenger list had already gone to print. Mile. Porquet had been staying at the Ritz-Carillon. Her baggage was sent from there to the French Line pier early Wednesday morning.

According to customs officials, when Mile. Porquet arrived in this country she had thirteen pieces of luggage and her wardrobe included twenty evening gowns, twenty-two afternoon frocks, nine tea gowns, six tailored suits, thirty-seven pairs of shoes and nine coats, valued at \$25,000. She had insisted it was all for her personal use, although customs inspectors declared that some of the most luxurious wardrobes they had ever seen brought into port by one person.

Escaped Paying Duty

In addition to her gowns and suits, a search of her trunks revealed seven neckties, a fur coat and a collection of jewelry which she had neglected to declare. This lot was valued at \$2,500. Mile. Porquet took an oath that she was a foreign resident and was only in the United States on a visit. In this way she escaped the payment of duty.

The suspicions of the customs officials were fortified when they discovered that the various garments did not appear to be of the same size. Moreover, Mile. Porquet is said to have volunteered the information that she intended to stay with friends on West Fifth Street. Special agents of the Treasury Department were assigned to visit some of the houses in this locality to make sure that none of the garments brought over by Mile. Porquet had been imported.

As a vacation companion—The Tribune!

Just tell your newsdealer you want to see The Tribune every day when you're away this summer—or phone Beckman 3090 and give your vacation address to The Tribune's circulation department.

Army Blimp, in Midnight Visit From Capital, Sails Over City

The army dirigible C-2, on the first extensive night flight made in this country, reached this city from Washington about 12:45 a. m. to-day and eleven minutes later was on its way back to Washington. It left that city at 5 p. m., standard time, and was expected here about 10:30 daylight saving time.

Low-flying clouds, barely 2,500 feet above the earth, are believed to have delayed the airship. When it had not appeared at midnight the 600,000 candlepower searchlight, which had been fixed to the Battery at an angle of 10 degrees for three hours as a guide, was shut off.

Within a few minutes it was turned on again, however, and at 12:45 the silvery shape of the dirigible loomed up in its beam just off the Statue of Liberty. The airship was flying so low that the inscription "C-2 U. S. Army" on its stern could be read with ease by watchers.

The airship sailed up the Hudson River on the New Jersey side for three or four blocks, and for a few minutes was lost to the view of those at the Battery. Then it came swinging

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