

FORD SUIT LAWYERS CLASH ON 'ANARCHY'

Word's Definition as Applied by Chicago 'Tribune' Subject of Long Wrangling.

COURT DECISIONS CITED Judge Reserves Decision on Shutting Out Evidence as to Preparedness.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., May 13.—Henry Ford's attorneys are determined that no man who cherishes kindly feeling for anarchism shall serve on the "million dollar" jury that will decide his suit against the Chicago Tribune for what he asserts to be a libelous editorial published nearly three years ago.

They are equally firm in their intentions to prevent the acceptance of any person who took an active part in the Newberry-Ford Senatorial contest last autumn.

At the close of four and one-half hours work to-day the selection of a jury was far from being completed; in fact but little headway was made during the day. Much wrangling was indulged in by the attorneys, but there was no rare occasion to see three or four of them on their feet, and the sound of Judge Tucker's gavel was frequently heard.

One big legal argument that looms in the contention over the limit of the testimony. The Ford attorneys have secured a "trial brief" on the issue which sets forth the claim that the trial should be restricted to the simple and direct issues of the charges of libel.

The plan of the campaign of the Tribune's attorneys, however, is a broader line, for their plea of defence involves an explanation of the whole general condition of the country which produced the situation on which the editorial was based.

Trying to Narrow Issues.

Judge Tucker has not yet announced when he will decide on the Ford brief in support of a narrowing of the issues to the mere fact that Ford was designated as an anarchist. The Tribune attorneys have taken testimony on both sides of the Atlantic and brought witnesses from abroad, in addition to assembling a vast mass of documentary exhibits with a view to going into the matter and widely into the controversy. If Ford should win this point it would be expected to shorten the case several weeks.

The examination of prospective jurors continued throughout the day, and each one was asked: "Are you an anarchist?" "Do you belong to any political club?" "Were you in any way connected with the Ford-Newberry Senatorial fight?"

During the morning hours Elliott G. Stevenson, attorney for the Tribune, read the United States decision on anarchy. The plaintiff's counsel put up a vain objection, and after it had been read and explained to the prospective jurors a remark from Attorney Lucking drew from Mr. Stevenson the announcement that the Ford forces need not be at all mistaken about what the Tribune meant in its editorial.

"We will prove that Mr. Ford was an anarchist; we are here to prove that he was an anarchist at the time that this article was published," said Mr. Stevenson. "It is the claim of the defence that when that editorial appeared it was necessary that men should be encouraged to aid their country, and that Mr. Ford took a stand before his employees which was intended to best interests of the country and that in that sense Mr. Ford was an anarchist. We are not going to show that he is a bomb thrower, but we intend to show that in the sense of the definition of anarchy he is an anarchist."

Mr. Stevenson opened a volume of United States Supreme Court decisions. "We shall read some definitions of anarchy," he declared.

"I submit that this is not a proper form of argument," interrupted Mr. Lucking.

"We have the right to show to the jury what we are going to prove as our defence," said Mr. Stevenson.

"The high court has ruled that whatever kind of anarchy it may be any person guilty of it is not a fit person to enter the United States," broke in Mr. Murphy.

The court permitted Mr. Stevenson to read the decision. The last one was: "Anarchy is an absence of government or an insufficiency of government."

"In the sense that Mr. Ford was trying to cripple and make insufficient the Government, the defence in this case will prove that Mr. Ford was an anarchist," said Mr. Stevenson.

Ford Counsel Shout Objections. Attorneys Lucking and Murphy were on their feet shouting objections.

"The defence claims that in the writing of that editorial," Mr. Stevenson began again.

"It makes no difference," shouted Mr. Lucking, "what may have been that view! This case is to be decided on the understanding of that editorial as obtained by the persons who read it, and not by the views of some editorially individual in the secrecy of an editorial sanctum. It is not the sense meant but the sense conveyed that is the criterion."

"In the sense outlined," said Mr. Stevenson, "the sense that any man whose acts have a tendency to cripple the Government is an anarchist, we shall prove Mr. Ford an anarchist, and we shall prove that not only in the writing of that editorial but that in the understanding by the public, viewed as the culmination of a long series of articles which were read by the same reading public, it was such an anarchist as has been defined that was portrayed."

"It is all right to prove, but not at this time," said Mr. Lucking, "as to what matter what kind of an anarchist it meant. The United States Supreme Court has ruled that no matter what kind of an anarchist a man is he is unfit to enter this country."

"I am quite familiar with that case, and it says nothing of the kind," said Mr. Stevenson.

"I am quite familiar with the case, too, and that is what it says. It is the case you have just been reading from."

Mr. Lucking demanded that he be permitted to see the book. While he was looking for it, Judge Tucker listened to the stenographer read the last question put to a witness.

The judge ruled that Mr. Stevenson might put the defense theory of the case before the jury and he asked a juror:

"Do you think that in view of these definitions of anarchy, you can judge the case of the Chicago Tribune fairly?"

"That question is improper," insisted

LOAN CHAIRMEN PRAISE WORKERS

Many Organizations Added to Honor Roll as Figures Are Compiled.

876 TOWNS WIN FLAGS

School's Mountain, N. J., Oversubscribes Its Quota 1,500 Per Cent.

SIGNS BILL TO AID CONDUCTORETTES

Gov. Smith Approves Act Barring Them From Cars Late at Night.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. ALBANY, May 13.—The Lockwood bill extending the protection of the labor law to women and minors employed in connection with the operation of street railways was signed by Gov. Smith today. It was known as the conductorettes bill, and was drawn after an investigation of conditions on the B. R. T. in an attempt to eliminate the evils discovered.

The new law, which takes effect immediately, prohibits the employment of females under 21 on street railroads, and provides that no female employees shall work before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock at night, not more than nine hours a day for six days a week, and must be allowed one hour for meals.

"It has been urged to me that the signing of this bill might mean the loss of positions to some women," said the Governor in a memorandum. "I cannot bring my mind to the position where I can be moved by that argument. I regard it as a matter of State duty to protect the health and provide for the welfare of women and minors who must work."

The Governor signed the bill exempting women writers or reporters in newspaper offices from the provisions of the labor law regulating the hours of employment of women in factories.

"While technically a newspaper office is a factory, I am nevertheless informed by the Industrial Commission that no attempt has ever been made to enforce the provisions of the law with reference to females engaged as newspaper writers or reporters," said the Governor. "The fact that they do not write in a building where the printing presses are operated has not been held to mean that they were factory workers. This bill is to clear up the situation and it is therefore approved."

EXPRESS MEN BACK ON JOB.

Committee to Present Demands to Carter Next Week. A committee of the employees of the express companies of New York will go to Washington next week to present to W. S. Carter, head of the Department of Wage Conditions, United States Railroad Administration, the demands of the 12,400 workers who went on strike last week.

Express traffic conditions assumed a normal basis again yesterday when 12,400 men who had been out five days returned to their jobs pending the decision of Mr. Carter.

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PACT TOO MATERIAL, SAYS MME. TINGLEY

Treaty Lacks "Touch of Heart Doctrine," Asserts Theosophist Leader.

SWATS FALSE DISCIPLES

Eleven Students From Raja-Yoga Academy Recite at Lecture.

Madame Katherine Tingley, leader of the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, which has its international headquarters at Point Loma, Cal., served fair warning on the Peace Conference at Versailles in Aeolian Hall last night that, even if the Germans signed, permanent peace couldn't really follow because the pact was based upon materialism and not founded upon a spirit of brotherly love.

"If peace," said Madame Tingley, "that if President Wilson and the other leaders had lived in the atmosphere I have, and had had no more to do, they would have dreamed of something grander. What the treaty wants is a clause that will touch the spiritual side of man. We need the touch of the heart doctrine."

Mme. Tingley explained that the speaking tour she is now making was undertaken not only to bring "uplift" to New York, Washington, Boston and other of the larger cities, but also to set forth the altruistic ideas of theosophy in the hope they would bring help to those who are asking explanations of great problems and who "question the justice of many things we have had to endure for all these years."

Although Mme. Tingley spoke well of Christ, especially of His Sermon on the Mount, which she thought could not well be rejected, she deprecated the teachings of the little groups of self-styled Theosophists she said one might find in nearly every city. After regretting that the matter had to be touched upon at all, Mme. Tingley said these little groups were causing real Theosophy to be misunderstood and were teaching things that Mme. H. P. Blavatsky would never, never have stood for.

"Why," said Mme. Tingley, "if one visits some of these circles one is apt to be taken on a trip to Mars. The public, in my opinion, has been in some degree imposed upon. We do not teach hypnotism or spiritualism and we have no grotesque teachings at all."

Mme. Blavatsky, it may be explained, founded the present theosophical movement in New York in 1875. William Q. Judge succeeded to the leadership upon her death in 1931 and the mantle has now passed to Mme. Tingley's capable shoulders.

Absolute proof of the dual nature of

human beings was furnished Mme. Tingley, she explained, by a seventeen-year-old lad she visited in San Quentin Prison in California. The boy had been condemned to death for killing a man during a hold up of a Southern Pacific train. Mme. Tingley said the boy had a lovely mother and had just drifted to bad ways and that she could see the good in his eyes when she talked to him in his cell.

"As a Theosophist that to me was absolute proof of his better nature," said she.

Madame Tingley told how she had brought comfort to the youthful murderer by explaining to him that after he had been hanged he would spring into life again as the doctrine of reincarnation was a living force. If one succeeded in riding one's self of the mistaken idea there is but one life, things straightaway begin to look up, Madame Tingley explained.

"The mystery of life and death disappears under the teachings of theosophy, which holds that life is rebirth," she went on. "One must believe in evolution—self directed evolution—and begin to readjust those tendencies in his nature which work for the destruction of the human race."

In order to illustrate what can be accomplished under the Raja-Yoga system of education of which Madame Tingley is the founder, nine young women students from the Raja-Yoga Academy (three of them blondes) and two young men from the Raja-Yoga College, were on the stage with Madame Tingley. All were dressed in white and the young women wore flowers about their necks and in their hair.

They recited quotations from the printed thoughts of Dr. Judge, and Madame Tingley sang in a way once happily referred to by Prof. Daniel de Lanza, founder and director of the Conservatory of Music at Amsterdam, Holland, as "an expression of art such as only the pupils of the Raja-Yoga College are able to give."

GRANGERS TO SEE BURELSON.

Will Present Resolutions for Improving Rural Free Delivery.

STRAUSE, May 13.—A delegation representing up-State farmers who have declared war on Postmaster-General Burelson with the hope of improving the rural delivery service will leave this city next Monday evening to lay their complaint personally before Mr. Burelson at Washington. Resolutions adopted by the State Grange and other farmer organizations will be presented.

The delegation includes Fred C. Boshart of Lowville, representing the State Agricultural Society; Prof. M. C. Burritt of Cornell University, and Sherman J. Lowell, master of the State Grange.

Morphine Kills a 77th Veteran.

Attilio Graziano, 23, who was discharged from the army Monday, was found dead yesterday at the home of his uncle, Dr. Alfred Benevenuto, 15 King street, from an overdose of morphine. Dr. Benevenuto said he evidently had miscalculated the quantity of drug which he took to quiet his nerves. Graziano was a drug clerk before the war. He served with the 805th Field Hospital, Seventy-seventh Division.

THOMPSON TO SHOW LETTERS IN CASE

He Will Produce Missives That Burke Said Would Stultify Senator.

Senator George F. Thompson will take the stand to-day for cross-examination by his counsel when the Senate Judiciary Committee resumes its investigation into the allegations of the Senator that improper means were used to influence him in favor of the Carson-Martin traction bill and that it was suggested to him that \$500,000 might be raised to enable him to run for Governor.

Under the guidance of Frank Moss Senator Thompson is expected to attempt to justify the information he gave to certain newspaper men upon which they published stories about \$500,000 "blush" funds and "dough bags." He will produce the two mysterious letters mentioned in the testimony of Richard H. Burke, which, if made public, Burke declared, would prove that Senator Thompson was not fit to sit in the Senate.

One was a letter that Burke said Thompson had taken to Nicholas P. Brady's house. It is understood that the Senator will explain that early last January Burke, who had a habit of turning up in Albany every year as soon as traction legislation was introduced, called on him. Some time before that he had happened to get hold of a statement from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., outlining what could be done for the improvement of living conditions by the proper development of water power the entire State would be made practically independent of coal for lighting, heating or power. So he sat down on the spur of the moment and told Mr. Rockefeller of his scheme and suggested that by carrying it out he could really be a benefactor of mankind.

After the letter was written the Senator decided not to send it, but he showed it to Burke. The latter, it is said, suggested that possibly Mr. Brady might be interested in the project and offered to take Senator Thompson to see him. So they went, carrying the draft of the letter to Mr. Rockefeller which explained the Thompson water power scheme. Mr. Brady seemed interested, but nothing ever came of it.

The second mysterious letter was one that Senator Thompson sent to Mayor Hyman saying he was opposed to the Carson-Martin bill, that he would never be a party to the breaking of a franchise contract and that he thought the question of increasing fares in New York city was one that was entirely up to the Board of Estimate. If that body did not have enough power, he (Thompson) would favor a bill giving the board authority in the premises.

This letter had been written just before Burke called on the Senator at the Republican Club on March 18, and he happened to see it.

COINERS ROUNDED UP.

Secret Service Men Think They Have Chief in Net.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13.—A warrant of arrest of Alfredo Martello in New Britain last Friday the Government has caught a clever counterfeiter, says secret service men who were in Hartford today. Martello is the sixth one arrested of a gang of Italians alleged to have operated in Worcester, Mass., and to have made and circulated a large quantity of close imitations of silver coins.

Martello had a formal hearing before United States Commissioner Carroll in order to hold him for a period of removal to Boston for presentation to the Federal Grand Jury there, and other five suspects.

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Advertisement for Cole Aero-Eight car, featuring a large image of the car and text describing its performance and availability.

Large advertisement for Michelin tires and tubes, featuring a large image of a tire and the slogan 'do the tubes you use fit?'.