

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow rain; moderate temperature; moderate variable winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 63; lowest, 56. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 53.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

LABOR LEADERS WITH HADRA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE; GOMPERS SAYS WAR WILL BE CARRIED IN NO NATION'S SHOPS; EXPRESS STRIKE ENDS; RAIL MEN DELIVER WAGE ULTIMATUM

U. S. AGENTS SEIZED IN HUGE GRAFT PLOT ON CITY LIQUOR MEN

"Straight" Protection, Tips of Raids and Quashing of Evidence.

FOUR PRISONERS TAKEN

Chief Flynn Raids Headquarters in Commodore—Others Sought.

VICTIMS TELL STORIES

Trick Phones and Dictographs Recorded Deals of the Grafters.

William J. Flynn, chief of the investigation division of the Department of Justice and a large person with great powers of concealment, has discovered why New York has been a wide open booze town in spite of war time prohibition and why so many persons have been paying indecent prices for very inferior booze. The reason is that a clique of Department of Justice agents, working busily with a former agent and another young man of talent, have been protecting every restaurant keeper and saloon-keeper who would pay them graft.

Four of the five were arrested yesterday, after all five had been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, and were held by Judge Learned Hand on a charge preferred by Special Assistant Federal Attorney John A. Minton of conspiracy to frustrate the wartime prohibition act. The four are William J. Polling and Pasquale Pignuolo, agents of the Department of Justice; Richard Yancey, a former agent, and Morton P. Allen, a well connected young man who makes his home in the Hotel Commodore. The fifth man accused is Charles P. McCarver, now an agent of the Department, who had left New York, it was said, to go to Nashville, Tenn., to serve a warrant.

In addition to these men, specifically named as grafters on a big scale, others are implicated, including a Republican politician, an official of the office of the United States District Attorney and two former officials. Moreover, Minton and Flynn, by the shrewd use of the dictograph and by tapping telephones, have the names of a number of restaurant and saloon proprietors who allowed themselves to be separated from large sums of cash. The investigation is merely beginning. The Federal Grand Jury, intensely interested in the evidence already brought out, intends to clean up the whole business.

Big Case Even for Flynn

Chief Flynn in his years of crook hunting has uncovered a good deal of sensational grafting, but he never penetrated to the heart of a neater and more richly profitable scheme than the one devised and operated by some of his own trusted men in cooperation with outsiders to enrich themselves while making a laughing stock of the law.

"Holy Moses!" said Flynn, roasting briefly last evening upon the window sill of his secret aerial near the roof of a tall building. "These fellows have never been simply cleaning up the town. They were expanding their operations every day, covering all the five boroughs and parts of Jersey. We don't know yet within thousands how much the ring riled loose from liquor sellers willing to break the law, but it was no piker's game. It was a big proposition, with many of the biggest restaurants and saloon men in the city benefiting by protection and by warnings of intended raids.

In one case alone a Republican politician paid \$15,000, presumably a week's tribute, to the ring on behalf of a chain of places enjoying protection. When one remembers that this graft has been flourishing for years, it is not surprising that the liquor sellers have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars. And they took it out of the public, of course."

They took it out of the public, Chief Flynn discovered, by such cute little devices as charging \$25 for a quart of sauterne cup, this being the custom in a celebrated Broadway restaurant, and by mulcting the thirsty out of anywhere from 75 cents to \$1 a highball. Outside the first investigation purpose of convicting the grafters the Grand Jury and the Department of Justice is mostly interested in putting an end to this booze peddling, of ending for once and all the cheap and greedy game of robbing men who feel that a little drink now and then doesn't do anybody any harm. The hint is plainly disseminated from the Federal Attorney's office that liquor sellers familiar with the graft operations have little to fear if they will come before the Grand Jury and tell what they know, no matter who is hurt. If they don't they are apt to get into trouble for giving bribes.

Flynn Starts Reasoning.

A month ago—on September 29, to be precise—Chief Flynn was speculating with a lot of his fellow citizens as to why it was possible for most anybody to drop into most any bar or sit down in most any big restaurant and get all the hard stuff he wanted. Usually the stuff was served in a teacup and sometimes it was disguised as ginger ale, but it was the

Chicago to Glorify Wearing of Patches

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The Chicago Old Clothes Society was organized by clients in the City Hall here to-day with "chapters" in each of the principal departments of the municipal government. The object is to glorify the wearing of patches, frayed or shiny suits, soft collars, resoled shoes and revived neckties as a means of combating the high cost of living.

The society is said to have had its inception in an Associated Press despatch from London relating the perturbation of fashionable English tailors over the growth of "old clothes leagues" in the British metropolis.

GERMAN OPERA SINGERS EGGED

Bombardment in Lexington Theatre Fails to Halt Production.

BATTLES RAGE OUTSIDE Sailors and Soldiers Among Scores Injured—Several in Hospital.

Resumption of German opera in the Lexington Theatre last night under the protection of a temporary injunction against the city authorities was attended by egg throwing within the playhouse and much violence outside.

In the course of several hours of battling between several hundred police and persistent groups of ex-service men, plain citizens and hoodlums on the outskirts of the theatre neighborhood the worst occurrences were these:

A sailor from the Granite State was knocked senseless, apparently by a kick or a blow in the abdomen, while the police were beating back one of the mobs.

A police sergeant was knocked down and his hip may have been fractured.

A civilian was pursued by the police into an apartment house and was carried out unconscious. Revolvers were fired by both sides, but the bullets hit no one.

These three men were taken to Bellevue Hospital. A United States Army truck was seized by another mob in Fifth avenue in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral and driven by its captors into the police lines until the invaders were overpowered and scattered. It was in this melee that the three victims of the rioting were injured.

The eggs, five strictly fresh ones, were flung from a third tier box by a left handed young man who he said was John Doe of the Hotel McAlpin, while the chorus of the Star Opera Company was beginning the first act of "Zar und Zimmermann."

There was a series of skirmishes and at least one real fight between mobs of ex-service men and hangers on on the one hand and the police, led by charging cavalry, on the other. In the worst of these two men, one of them a sailor, were either clubbed or hit by flying bricks and knocked unconscious. This encounter took place at about 10 o'clock, following two hours of repulsion by the police of groups of would-be opera raiders in the side streets and of rumors that soldiers and sailors were gathering somewhere in greater numbers and preparing for a massed assault.

Raiders Seize Truck.

The big rumpus started when a crowd of several hundred young men, many of whom were in uniform, seized a United States Army truck in Fifth avenue in front of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The truck had been in use at an army recruiting rally at Tenth street near Second avenue. It had a piano aboard and an American flag over all. It was in charge of First Class Private Richard Perry of the recruiting service. With him on the truck when the rally ended were two civilians, James Keenan and Michael Brown. They had got as far as the Cathedral on the way to a Fifty-fifth street garage when they ran against about 500 German opera haters, who a few minutes before had been driven out of Park avenue near Fifty-first street by mounted and unmounted policemen, at whom bricks and bottles were thrown.

Members of the mob swarmed aboard the truck with much shouting and threw Perry and the two civilians to the street, while others removed the headdress. With a new chauffeur at the wheel and those who could not mount the truck

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GOVERNOR SAYS HEARST IS LIAR WITH FOUL PEN

Is "Indulging in a Dirty Campaign to Destroy Him as Executive."

HIS INTERVIEWS FAKED

Papers Breed Discontent and Should Be Barred in Decent Homes.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith again opened his rhetorical guns on William Randolph Hearst tonight. He spoke of "foul, dirty pens" and asserted that he had facts to prove that alleged interviews in the Hearst papers were lies.

It was made clear by the Governor that he was in the fight to the finish and that he would not abandon his task until either he or the publisher had retired from public life.

The second verbal assault on Mr. Hearst followed the reopening of the fight against the Governor in the Hearst papers yesterday. After his opening barrage delivered at the breakfast of the Women's Democratic Club on Saturday the Governor had held his fire, waiting for some reply. It did not come directly, but yesterday there was a cartoon depicting the Governor in an unpleasant light in the New York American. Last night in the New York Evening Journal the entire back page was devoted to an editorial headed: "Gov. Smith is whining and whimpering, but babies in New York are dying for lack of milk," and to a cartoon representing the Governor as having his hands tied by Charles F. Murphy.

"For months past," said the Governor, referring to the attacks made on him by the Hearst newspapers on the ground that the Governor was responsible for the price of milk, "he has coldbloodedly and deliberately lied to the people of New York city. He has published alleged interviews that never took place, and has been sending out cables and letters to prove they were lies."

Asserting that the Hearst papers "breed dissatisfaction and discontent by lying about other men," the Governor says:

"Upon my return to Albany I find that Hearst and his dirty papers are again misrepresenting the facts to the people of New York city with regard to the milk situation.

"As an evidence of his unfairness you will see by his own paper of Tuesday evening, October 21, that his own wife is (by virtue of appointment from the Mayor of the city) a member of and attended a meeting of a fair price milk committee, which committee was brought into existence by my activity in an effort to relieve the situation.

"This is a part of his dirty lying campaign to destroy the Governor. It is a low caliber of man that to serve his own purposes, breeds dissatisfaction and discontent by lying about other men. This is nothing new, however, with Hearst. He has been engaged in it since his name became known in New York city."

"It is a particularly easy thing for an unscrupulous newspaper man to hide behind the green shade of a lamp and put his foul, dirty pen into the slinky ink that would destroy the character and standing of other men. But it is a hard thing for that type of man to come out into the open and that is the reason why his filthy sheets are strangely quiet about my challenge to meet him."

"I am confident," the Governor said, "that Mr. Hearst the Governor sent a letter to Mayor Hylan saying that it was up to the Mayor to see to it that the milk supply of New York city is unobstructed."

"If unclean milk is being sold in New York city," he wrote, "your Commission should see to it that it is not sold. If, on the other hand, an unclean newspaper is misrepresenting the facts the public should know that fact."

"The following is the form of reservations considered to-day by the committee," he said, "and the reservations adopted. The three reservations remaining to be acted upon at the next meeting of the committee which probably will be called to-morrow are Nos. 7, 11 and 12. Nos. 7 and 11 were passed over temporarily without prejudice and are certain of adoption with perhaps minor textual changes. No. 12 was not reached in to-day's discussion."

The preamble and the reservations approved by the committee follows:

"Preamble.—The committee also reports the following reservations and understandings to be made a part and a condition of the resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the following reservations and understandings have been accepted as a part and a condition of said instrument of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated powers: to wit, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan."

1. The United States understands and construes Article I. that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been terminated or withdrawn by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

2. The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations whether members of the league or not, under the provisions of Article I, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case the Congress of the United States shall so determine.

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SENATORS VOTE RESERVATIONS TO THE TREATY

Foreign Relations Passes Upon Ten; Three Others Are Pending.

PREAMBLE IS ADOPTED

Requires Acceptance by Three Big Powers—Congress to Rule on Mandates.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The work of Americanizing the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant made a long stride forward in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day. In the course of two protracted sessions reservations, framed with a view to making the position of America absolutely clear, were adopted by varying votes. In not a single instance was there a majority of less than three of the nineteen members of the committee. Also, a preamble was adopted which makes acceptance of the American reservations by three of the four principal Powers necessary before the United States is bound by any part of the treaty.

At the close of the second session to-day all the thirteen reservations except three had been acted upon and adopted by the committee. In every instance Senator Shields (Tenn.), a Democrat, voted with the Republican majority of the committee. Only on the particular portion of the preamble whereunder provision is made that three of the principal Allied and Associated Powers must accept the American reservations, was there a Republican defection. On this point Senator McCumber (N. D.) voted with the Democrats.

Congress to Vote on Mandates.

In the instance of the adoption of reservation No. 8, whereby it is set forth that "no mandate shall be accepted by the United States under Article XXII of Part I (the covenant) or any other provision of the treaty of peace with Germany, except by action of the Congress of the United States," the vote was 12 to 2. On this vote even Senator William (Miss.), author of the resolution to send American troops into Armenia, voted for adoption. Only Senators Pittman (Nev.) and Smith (Ariz.) voted "No," while Senators Hitchcock (Neb.), Swanson (Va.) and Pomeroy (Ohio) refrained from voting.

Reservations Nos. 11, 12, 2, 4 and 5 were acted upon at the morning session of the committee. These are in fact, if not in name, the same as the resolutions drafted by the committee in advance of its original report upon the treaty. They have come to be known generally as the "four reservations," though No. 2 of the list was a joint provision in which Senator McCumber (N. D.) performed the principal part of the work. The resolutions were adopted with one exception as tantamount to a textual amendment by President Wilson in his speech in Salt Lake City the day before yesterday. The President at that time said that such an amendment meant rejection of the treaty.

Shantung Also Included.

At the afternoon session the committee dealt with the succeeding amendments. It adopted a reservation with regard to the Shantung award by a vote of 11 to 2. The majority of the committee prevailed throughout the deliberations.

Late in the afternoon Senator McCumber was called away and on one vote ten affirmative and six negative votes were cast.

The following is the form of reservations considered to-day by the committee, and the reservations adopted. The three reservations remaining to be acted upon at the next meeting of the committee which probably will be called to-morrow are Nos. 7, 11 and 12. Nos. 7 and 11 were passed over temporarily without prejudice and are certain of adoption with perhaps minor textual changes. No. 12 was not reached in to-day's discussion."

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Pope Sees Conciliation as Cure of War Evils

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PARIS, Oct. 22.—In the letter which Pope Benedict sent to the ecclesiastical heads in France on the occasion of the consecration recently of the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, His Holiness expressed the fear that unless the peoples of the world were conciliated soon he could see no hope of curing the evils produced by the war.

He depicts the hate which even after the war is sweeping over the universe and concludes by saying: "The work which the conference of men has begun in the conference of Versailles I hope the Divine charity will perfect."

WILSON BETTER; SIGNS FOUR ACTS

Bill to Penalize Food Hoarders and Profiteers Among Them.

TO DO MORE WORK TO-DAY Expects to Review and Pass Upon Prohibition Enforcement Measure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—President Wilson was permitted again to-day to transact some public business. After what his physicians described as one of the best nights he has had since his illness began, he signed the amendments to the food control act providing penalties for hoarding and profiteering in food and clothing and three other measures of minor importance.

The prohibition enforcement bill will be returned to the White House to-morrow by the Department of Justice with an opinion as to its constitutionality, and it is expected that if the President shows no ill effects from his work yesterday and to-day he will be allowed to study the opinion and pass on the bill. He has until midnight of October 23 to act before the measure becomes a law without his signature.

The President's physicians announced to-day that his temperature, pulse and respiration continued normal and that his digestion was more satisfactory. Their morning bulletin follows:

WHITE HOUSE, Oct. 22, 1919.—11:10 A. M.—The President had one of the best nights since his illness began. His temperature, pulse and respiration rates continue normal. His digestion is more satisfactory.

GRATTON, RUFFIN, STITT.

The bulletin issued by Dr. Grayson from the White House to-night said:

The President has had a comfortable day. He is feeling better.

Dr. Hugh H. Young, the Baltimore specialist who was called in last week in connection with the prostatic complication, again came to the White House late to-day, his visit having been arranged at the time of his last call. He was accompanied by Dr. H. A. Fowler, a Washington specialist on such ailments.

Immediately after breakfast this morning the President turned his attention to the National Industrial Conference, to which he addressed a letter yesterday.

Mrs. Wilson telephoned Secretary Tamm to-wit, that she was a blunderer in the situation in the conference and a report was given him.

Later in the day some executive business was laid before the President. Beginning with the four bills Mr. Wilson permitted the signatures of two military renitters and signed extradition papers for Augustino Spinosa, who is held in France at the request of Federal officers. Pittsburgh answered charges of theft of \$10,000 worth of watches and of failing to pay revenue of \$12,000 on it.

MEXICANS ABDUCT U. S. CONSUL; ASK \$150,000

Agent at Puebla Kidnapped From Factory by Bandits.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—William O. Jenkins, American Consul agent at Puebla, Mexico, was kidnaped by three masked bandits last Friday at Puebla and is being held for \$150,000 ransom. The State Department was advised to-day.

The American embassy on inquiry has been informed by the Mexican Foreign Office that the Government would take all possible steps to liberate Jenkins. The American Embassy has been authorized to detail a member of its staff to Puebla to assist in obtaining the agent's release.

The dematch received by the Department quotes the Mexico City newspaper, Excelsior, as reporting that the bandits entered a factory owned by Jenkins, gagged and tied the watchman, forced the safe and robbed it of \$30,000 and then took Jenkins away with them. The bandits are reported to have told Mrs. Jenkins that they were rebels and would hold her husband for \$150,000 ransom. They said Jenkins would not be harmed if there was no attempt to pursue the abductors. An American business associate of Jenkins has confirmed the newspaper story.

HINES COMPELS EXPRESSMEN TO RETURN TO JOBS

Director Forces Surrender by Threatening to Employ Troops.

WAGE DECISION NOV. 4

Vote to Go Back Follows Report of Committee's Trip to Washington.

Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, told a committee representing the striking chauffeurs and drivers of the American Railway Express Company in Washington early yesterday morning that unless the strike was declared off and the men returned to their work within forty-eight hours he would send enough troops of the United States Army to New York to operate the trucks and protect transportation.

As soon as the members of the committee reached New York late yesterday afternoon they called a meeting of the strikers, which voted unanimously to return to work at once at the old scale of wages. All night men who do not report for duty before 6 o'clock to-night and all day men who are not on the job before 6 o'clock to-morrow morning will be dropped from the company rolls.

Thomas J. Lyons, business agent of local No. 445, told the striking teamsters and chauffeurs of the ultimatum of Director-General Hines. He said the committee had been in conference with Mr. Hines for two hours, and that there was no doubt that the Director-General meant what he said.

"He told us he already had seen the Attorney General and was ready to call for troops," said Lyons. "He told us that if we went back to work the report of the Wage Board would be handed in on November 4, and that he would make an immediate decision on our demand for a \$25 a month increase, an eight hour day and time and a half overtime."

Lyons pointed out that since the Railroad Administration had taken over the express companies two years ago the express companies had organized 100 per cent unions, which had never succeeded in doing before. On December 31 the express companies will be returned to their private owners and it would not pay Mr. Lyons said, to run the risk of having their union dissolved in its infancy by the Government. He hinted that the private express companies would like nothing better than to see the organization broken up before the first of next year.

Lyons said further that Director-General Hines was in sympathy with the men and that he would not be entirely satisfied, he will do everything he can to make it right. Mr. Lyons then referred to the mail handlers' strike which had broken out in fifteen of his leaders are now serving sentences in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, he said.

Members of the committee, who backed up Lyons's statement, Albert Pons said the men "sat tight" they were going to have control of the situation, and "could prove it" when the private owners took charge of the company rolls.

Threatens to Use Army.

As to the threat made by strike leaders recently to spread the strike to every city in the East, Hines stated that he would use the whole United States Army if necessary to carry on the express service, Mr. Shields declared.

Michael J. Cashe, first vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, remarked that Director Hines had made a special effort to give the New York expressmen every consideration. His conference with the strikers was an exceptional concession.

Mr. Cashe said, and added he felt thoroughly convinced that the Director-General was going "to take care of them."

As to the contention that the port and terminal workers in New York harbor were treated better than the expressmen when they struck two weeks ago, Mr. Hines claimed that this case was settled by the War Department, and even then, he said, it was a blunder, and several officials had since been dismissed because of it.

After listening to the report of their leaders a vote was taken. The motion to go back to work this morning was passed with only a few scattered members voting against it. At the office of the express company officials said that they would wait until this morning to make sure that the strike was over and then the embargo on express shipments to and from New York would be lifted. It will take four or five days for the traffic to become normal again, they said.

CZECHS MAY BE THIRSTY

Government is Considering Passage of Prohibition Law.

PRAGUE, Oct. 21 (delayed).—The Czech-Slovakian Government is considering the enactment of a law introducing total prohibition in Czechoslovakia.

The proposed bill would be based upon American legislation.

FINISH FIGHT IS THREAT BEFORE ROADS' RETURN

Firemen's Chief Serves Notice Men Are Determined to Get Increase.

NEW RAIL CRISIS NEAR

Board of Wages Told Issue Must Be Met—Will Affect All Employees.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Railroad employees are prepared for a finish fight with the Railroad Administration for increased wages, time and a half for overtime and improved working conditions before the Government surrenders the roads to private control. Unmistakable notice to this effect has been served by Timothy Shea, chief of the Brotherhood of Firemen, appearing before the board of railway wages and working conditions.

"If our demands for a living wage should not be met when the time approaches for turning back the railroads to their private owners," Mr. Shea said in testimony which became public to-night, "we shall demand as a condition precedent to the change the realization of the fundamental rights of labor, the living wage, the eight hour day on all Federal controlled roads, time and a half for overtime and other principles to which the Government pledged itself during the war, which have now been made a part of the treaty of peace and which as far as the Railroad Administration