

AMERICA!  
See It First and Stand  
Behind It Always.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR

# GREAT FALLS TRIBUNE

MONTANA'S BEST NEWS GATHERER

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1922.

Montana Weather  
Montana—Generally fair  
Monday and Tuesday, slowly  
rising temperature.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## SEEK TO DEBARRATS AS RESULT OF ELECTION; PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT ON

### Two Years of Seething Politics to Precede Conventions of 1924; Increasing Possibility That Harding May Step Aside Gives Courage to Minority Party; Johnson Has Eye on G. O. P.

By ROBERT T. SMALL  
Special Correspondent of The Great Falls Tribune.  
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Washington, Nov. 12.—However "spotty" the election of last Tuesday may have been, it has had at least one national result. It has started the presidential campaign in both parties. The democrats are hesitant to start anything in the face of that discouraging 7,000,000 in 1920, have suddenly been galvanized into new life and with the belief that the people still may be in a mood to change in 1923, there is sure to be a lively scramble for the nomination.

Despite the denial by Attorney General Daugherty, the belief persists in republican circles that President Harding will decline a second nomination. If this proves to be true, the scramble for the republican nomination will be as fierce as that for the democratic nomination.

But even if President Harding should not decline the nomination there is reason to believe that he will lack support in the republican convention. Senator Hiram Johnson of California, who on Tuesday received an overwhelming vote for re-election, is coming back to Washington in a militant mood. Hiram is not a man who easily forgets. He still snarls under some of the stings of the Chicago convention in 1920, when some of the delegates, instructed for him, bolted and went over to the Harding standard.

Machine Methods Changed  
The presidential preference primaries make it more difficult nowadays than it was a few years ago for a president and an administration machine to dictate to delegates to the national convention. The primaries open the opportunity for other delegates to enter the list for president, and Hiram Johnson has the independence to make such a move.

His showing in the various states where he conducted a campaign in 1920 was a great personal tribute to the man. With the stimulus of his Tuesday triumph strong in him and with many influential backers, Senator Johnson may seek in 1924 to make good his failure to win the nomination two years ago. From present indications there will be but one man to contest the progressive leadership of Senator Johnson in the nation. That man is Gifford Pinchot, governor-elect of Pennsylvania, with a majority of 300,000 behind him. The Roosevelt progressives are claiming that Gifford Pinchot was far closer to the column and in greater sympathy with all his policies than was Johnson, although the latter ran with the column in Pennsylvania they are talking of Pinchot for president just as in California and some other sections the boom for Johnson has been launched with much force.

The results of last Tuesday had a more far-reaching effect upon presidential possibilities than was apparent at first. Beveridge, the progressive of Indiana, would have been a formidable figure at the next republican national convention if he had won his way back to the senate, but he went down in defeat, as did Gov. Nathan L. Miller of New York, who

unquestionably was being groomed for the White House after a second term at Albany. Senator Lodge lost all chance for consideration because of his narrow squeak in Massachusetts.

Hughes in Background  
This about exhausts the list of present-day possibilities in the republican party, with the exception of Secretary Hughes. If President Harding definitely decides not to run again, Mr. Hughes would be a formidable aspirant for the nomination and would have the strong backing of the conservative elements of the party. If both Johnson and Pinchot should enter the lists and the latter would fall, leaving the field virtually clear for Mr. Hughes. Naturally, Mr. Hughes would not contest the nomination with Mr. Harding and will loan his name as a possibility only if the latter carries out a previously expressed desire to step aside. On the democratic side it begins to look even

(Continued on Page Two)

## FILIBUSTER LOOMS IN OPPOSITION TO SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

### Harding Expected to Urge Its Passage at Special Ses- sion of Congress.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Ship subsidy, so far as the house is concerned, will form the backbone of the legislative program for the extra session of congress, called for November 20 by President Harding. As the program is being developed in conference here among republican leaders, the president is expected to address congress at a joint session Tuesday, November 21, to read a message urging speed with the subsidy and supply bills in order to avoid, if possible, an extra session of the new congress next spring.

Doubt as to the fate of the ship subsidy bill increased as members returned after the elections. Signs of growing opposition to the measure especially in the senate, were not lacking. The vote in the house, it was predicted, even in republican quarters, would be close.

Many democrats and some republican leaders are asserting privately that the bill will not get through the senate by March 4. Republican leaders are preparing to put pressure behind the appropriation bills to clean them up by March 4. The budget will be submitted early in December. It has been "cut to the bone," republican leaders said, predicting that the reductions would make easier the passage of the annual bills, stripped of legislation, as they must be under the new senate and house rules.

The regular appropriation bills cannot be taken up in the house until December 1, when congress will be given the ship subsidy measure at the special session.

Several investigations, adjourned over election, are to be resumed, including the senate inquiry into gasoline and or erect towers, and the charges of Representative Keller, republican, Minnesota, against Attorney General Daugherty, are on the house judicial calendar for hearing.

A start on legislation is to be made by the farm bloc during the short session. Personal credit proposals of several bills already introduced, are to be composed and effort made to work out a reform measure to afford short time loans to farmers. Re-introduction of soldiers' bonus bill also is in prospect, but action was not believed possible until the next congress.

## LAWS REVISED AT POLLS OF WEST STATES

### Schools, Divorces, Prohibition and Betting Affected by Ballots.

### California, Oregon, Idaho and Montana Figure in Statute Changes

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—California's adoption of prohibition enforcement; Oregon's restrictions upon nearly all church parochial schools and other private schools; Nevada's decision not to change its divorce laws, and Montana's probable authorization of the pari-mutuel system of betting on horse races are among the outstanding decisions on legislation taken by the voters in far western states at last Tuesday's election.

California's measure makes the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution and the Volstead act or whatever other enforcement legislation may be passed by congress, part of the California statutes. Despite the fact that grape growers opposed the step and that the citizens of San Francisco and Sacramento voted "wet," all the other large cities, all of southern California and most of the great San Joaquin and San Jacinto valleys combined to carry the measure.

Oregon's new law requires children between the ages of 8 and 16 years to attend public schools except those physically incapable, those who have completed the eighth grade, and those who are in the military or naval service, or are taught by parents or private teachers, who are exempt. These, however, must have their education supervised by the state.

Opposed by Catholics  
A majority of more than 15,000 was given this act, despite vigorous opposition in Catholic sections and many Protestant clergymen and representative citizens of varied faiths. The Catholics termed the act a "slap at their denomination and its educational methods. The Masonic order took no stand in the controversy but many champions of the measure were Catholic. The Ku Klux Klan admittedly was in favor of the proposed law.

A proposal to allow the issuance of temporary decrees of divorce at the option of the trial judge was beaten in Nevada by a majority estimated at more than 3,700, while another proposition on the ballot which in effect ratifies the present Nevada divorce laws and forbids altering them for a period of three years, had a majority of about 3,200.

The Montana initiative measure, to allow the use of partitumal betting machines for horse races at state and county fairs, apparently was carried, as it had a majority of 3,133 with 45,100 votes reported.

Veteran's welfare legislation was successful in both Montana and California. A soldiers' bonus passed by the Montana legislature had a 6,500 majority on a referendum vote, and the California legislature called for the issuance of bonds up to \$10,000,000 to enable veterans to buy farms and homes on easy terms. On the other hand, an effort in California to have the legislature call for the issuance of \$1,000,000 allowed all other veterans, extended to those veterans who were released from active duty under honorable conditions, but not actually discharged, was beaten.

Medical Questions Settled  
The voters in several far western states expressed their opinion on questions of medical attention and public health. Osteopaths and chiropractors won the right in California to have licenses issued by examining boards of their own profession, and in Nevada, Nevada and Colorado, and an attempt in Washington to prohibit the physical examination of school children except with the parents' consent also was lost.

Single tax proposals were voted down in Oregon and California; Washington rejected an income tax and Oregon rejected an income tax. Portland voters defeated a proposed \$3,000,000 tax for the Atlantic-Pacific highway and the electric exposition to be held in that city in 1925.

Two bond issues were carried, \$6,000,000 highway bond in Colorado and the \$10,000,000 series in California for veterans' home and farm aid. The \$10,000,000 issue for the Phoenix-Los Angeles highway is still in doubt.

### \$40,000 Athletic Field May Be Provided for Former Students.

Missoula, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—Plans for raising \$40,000 among the alumni of the state university, the money to be used to make a new athletic field at the institution, were being formulated Sunday by members of the organization here. The alumni took this action Saturday at a session held in sympathy with the state university homecoming events. More than 300 alumni and former students from all parts of the state were present at the homecoming and the action was taken unanimously. The money will be raised as soon as possible, \$25,000 of the total sum being needed at once.

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## THE ART OF MAKEUP IN THE MOVIES



Makeup is essential in the life of every moving picture actor, but especially so to the men and women who specialize in character parts. In this instance, we see what makeup does for Raymond Hatton. The beard, of course, disguises the chin, but he has aged his neck and skillfully added lines of suffering about the brow and mouth, so that he appears much older than he is.

## IMPROVEMENT STILL GREAT INCREASES NOTED IN BUSINESS; SHOWN IN FIGURES BUYING ON INCREASE ON MONTANA CROPS

### Car Loadings Within 4,000 of Record; Steel Trade Is Brisk.

New York, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—Continuation of the persistent improvement in industrial conditions is indicated by the various business and financial indexes which became available during the past week. Loadings of railroad cars with re-processed freight show further gains, both in coal and general merchandise. The total loadings for the week ended October 28 amounted to 1,014,000 cars, which is only 4,000 cars less than loadings in the week ended October 15, 1920, when the high record for all time was set.

Soft coal production has been established at a level of approximately 10,700,000 tons a week and the whole fuel situation is growing distinctly easier. Some observers go so far as to state that the danger of a coal crisis during the winter is past.

Despite the heavy rate of output and shipments during the month the steel corporation's unfilled orders increased by slightly more than 200,000 tons and the total now stands at 6,000,000 tons as compared with 4,400,000 at the end of last February.

Confirmation of the many evidences of active fall trade are found in the money market and bank reports. Bill holdings of the federal reserve system are still growing and the rate on bankers' acceptances shows a tendency toward additional firmness. Similar indications are apparent, furthermore, in England, where the rate on money is still rising and the rate on money is unlikely. As far as agricultural products are concerned the feature of the past week has been a further strong rise in cotton. The December futures rose to 20.58 cents.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## Abolition of Senate Seniority Rule, Plan of 'Irregular' G. O. P.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Abolition of the senate's seniority rule, by which the chairmanships of the committees go to the member with the longest continuous service thereon, is suggested by Senator McCormick, Illinois, chairman of the republican senatorial committee, in a letter to Senator Lodge, the republican leader, made public Sunday.

The letter also urged that the steering committee, of which Mr. McCormick is a member, be made representative of all sections and thought on the republican side.

Chairmen of at least three important senate committees—finance, naval and postoffice, are to be chosen in the next congress. Chairman McCumber, finance, democrat, Mississippi, retired, is predicted by some republicans that he will succeed Senators Calder and Frelinghuysen.

Another important committee in which will be an unusual number of changes is interstate commerce committee, which will have to deal with efforts to abolish the railway labor board and to amend the transportation act and the Adamson eight-hour law. Six members must be replaced. Four republicans, Senators Townsend, Kellogg, Poindexter and Frelinghuysen, were defeated, while one democrat, Senator Pomeroy, Ohio, while another democrat member, Senator Myers, Montana, was not a candidate for reelection.

On the foreign relations committee three republican members and three democrats retire. The foreign relations post is regarded as particularly desirable and vacancies always are the subject of sharp competition.

## THOUSAND DEAD IN EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL WAVE

### Disaster Stretches 1,200 Miles Along Chilean Coast; Towns Leveled.

### Enormous Undersea Disturbance Indicated by Shock and Floods.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—With partial establishment of communications, Chile's earthquake catastrophe appears in even greater magnitude than first reports indicated. It is estimated that at least 1,000 are dead, and many thousands are in distress, needing food and shelter.

In addition to heavy casualties of dead and injured at Copiapo and Coquimbo, it was reported Sunday that 500 were killed at Vallenar and the surrounding district. Vallenar was nearly destroyed and the survivors are in a critical condition. It seems certain that there have been casualties in other towns and villages around Coquimbo to the south, concerning which no news is yet available.

Already 24 bodies have been recovered at Coquimbo, where it is known there are 300 or more dead. At Charral a number were killed by falling houses.

It was earthquake and tidal wave combined that accounted for the vast destruction in the provinces of Antofagasta, Atacama and Coquimbo. The movement of the ocean was rather phenomenal. It gave evidence of a terrific disturbance in the bed of the Pacific itself.

Several times the ocean swept outward and came back in the shape of a great wave, flooding the supports and in some instances sweeping away the waterfront. The violent effects of the tidal waves were felt from Antofagasta on the north to Valdivia on the south, covering about 16 degrees of latitude, or more than 1,200 miles.

All types of craft lying in the various harbors were swept ashore, wrecked, or left high and dry, and at scores of small ports, wharves and quays were destroyed. Chilean naval vessels in the harbor at Talcahuano, about 300 miles south of Valparaiso, slipped their cables and proceeded out to the open sea.

SUN SPOT FIGURES  
Santiago, Chile, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—The report of the Meteorological institute says that the apparent force of the earth shock was 200 kilometers from Santiago. The total duration was 3 hours, 40 minutes, and was estimated to have 100 kilometers in a transversal direction to the Andes.

The meteorological institute says that the earth shock coincides with the passage of a sun spot over the central meridian of the sun. The earth shock commenced at the termination of a day of abnormal heat. The sun spot is estimated to have its appearance on November 5 and was the largest observed this year.

GREAT UNDERSEA DISTURBANCE  
Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—A curious feature of the earthquake was the tidal wave which occurred two hours later, indicating terrific disturbance beneath the Pacific. The waters were first sucked away from the coast and then hurried back. This phenomenon was repeated five times at Antofagasta before the equilibrium of the sea was restored beyond the straits of the Magellan.

Pinchot says there is plenty of work to do here in this state. He is going to fight for the program he laid before the people of this state.

A disciple of Roosevelt, Pinchot says that if necessary he will use the "big stick," the Roosevelt big stick, as he called it during the campaign. Here is what the new governor proposes to do first:

"To clean up the mess" (which also includes the "gang"), at Harrisburg.

"To close every near-by saloon in the state; Pinchot says he is the "driest of the dry."

"To drive the bootleggers and the rummer from every highway of the state."

"To end all extravagance and make (Continued on Page Eight.)

## PEACE HANGS BY HAIR AS DIPLOMATS GATHER FOR NEAR EAST PARLEY

### Speedy Negotiations at Lausanne Appear Only Hope of Averting Trouble; Conference Scheduled to Open Nov. 20; Ismet Pasha and Staff Arrive; Political Upset Finds Italy Unprepared

Lausanne, Switzerland, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—The arrival at Lausanne Sunday night of Ismet Pasha with a party of 18 Turks, gave the Near Eastern conference the first touch of actuality. Until Ismet left the train, Lausanne was still skeptical about the conference, as there were rumors that the Turkish general would go out to Paris as the invitation of the French.

All crowds were cleared from the station platform prior to the arrival of the express, police officials apparently fearing violence from Greeks or Armenians.

Ismet Pasha is a swarthy little man of about 45, with a small black mustache, but far less imposing in appearance than many of the members of his party, who are tall, with military carriage. He was heartily cheered by a large group of Swiss gathered about the station.

The French consul announced Sunday night that the conference would not open Monday, the original date

fixed, and added that no date had yet been absolutely settled upon. November 20, however, is now regarded as the day on which the conference will begin.

A last part of the Greek delegation is expected here Monday and the Rumanians on Tuesday.

Only one woman, Madame Rizo Nour Bey, is with the Turkish delegation, and she is not officially attached.

The American minister, Joseph C. Grew, was in Lausanne for a few hours Sunday and engaged rooms for Rear Admiral Mark Bristol and the American ambassador of Italy, Richard Washburn Child. Mrs. Child and himself, but he did not know when the American official observers would reach here because of the uncertainty of the conference plans.

A POWDER MAGAZINE  
Constantinople, Nov. 12.—Constantinople may be likened to a vast powder magazine, which the British are striving to defuse, in the face of growing difficulties, to keep from igniting. General Harrington urges the home government to hasten the peace conference as the best means of avoiding an open rupture. He believes that the peace conference can be held in leash until the Lausanne meeting begins, the danger of hostilities will be averted.

The exhausted patience and moderation of General Harrington, in view of what is held to be the uncompromising and unconciliatory attitude of the Ankara government, has excited the admiration of Americans and other observers. In their earnest desire for peace the British are conceding every possible demand to the Turks. The latest concession is abolition of allied censorship of Turkish newspapers and withdrawal of supervision over the Constantinople-Angora telegraph line and other internal and civil administrative machinery.

Rafael Pasha, the nationalist governor, now has an equal voice in all matters relating to security and order in the city. He has been invited to draw up police plans which would be acceptable to Ankara, but the allies will insist upon retention of the consular headquarters, until after the peace conference.

DATE DEFINITELY SET  
Paris, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—The French foreign office representatives of the Greek-Turkish peace conference to be held at Lausanne had been tentatively set for not later than November 20.

Originally the date set for the convening of the conference was November 15, but the British government desired a postponement. It was said Sunday that the British were arguing for a still later date than November 20, but the French government could not see why a week's postponement should not be ample.

The same uncertainty that characterizes the peace conference still clouds the proposed preliminary meeting of the representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy. The British desire a sort of inter-allied conference to precede the Lausanne gathering, while Mr. Poincare, the French premier, thinks that the preliminary meeting should be adequate. He has suggested that he can see and talk to Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, while Lord Curzon is passing through Paris on his way to Lausanne.

Italy's position is rather vague. Rome dispatches have said that Premier Mussolini was not ready for the conference at Lausanne Monday. They did not indicate, however, when he would be prepared to be represented, or what would be his attitude to conversations between the principal allies.

Most of the French delegation to the conference, headed by M. Boncompagni, intended to leave for Lausanne tonight but their trip was cancelled when M. Poincare decided that he would await the arrival here of Lord Curzon.

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## K-D-Y-S RADIO SERVICE

Entertainment program, 560 meter wave  
Government educational program, 480  
meter wave.  
Regular musical program Wednesday  
evening at 8 o'clock.  
Phonograph record broadcasting Monday,  
Thursday and Friday evening  
at 8 o'clock.  
Sermon and music Sunday afternoon  
at 4 o'clock. Bed time story and  
music at 8 o'clock.  
Government agricultural and weather  
forecasts at noon each day.

## RELIEF PROMISED TO MONTANA SHIPPERS OF LIVESTOCK AND GRAIN; EMPTIES NOW ON WAY

Helena, Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—Relief from the severe car shortage, under which Montana shippers of grain and livestock are now suffering, will soon be available, according to advices received by the Montana railroad commission in a telegram from Saint Paul late Sunday evening. President Budd of the Great Northern system has informed the commission that the four northwestern lines, the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Burlington and the Milwaukee will receive from eastern lines 800 empties daily, starting Wednesday, November 15, and by Saturday the 18th the number will be increased to 1,000 cars per day, until conditions are permanently relieved.

The Montana commission, in a statement made Sunday through Secretary E. G. Toomey, said that this was the welcome transportation news which could possibly come to the state at this time, in view of the near desperate conditions now existing. At every grain and livestock loading point congestion is acute. Farmers, hauling

grain for miles, find all elevators blocked and are compelled to rent sheds or erect temporary shelters, or even unload their grain on the ground awaiting cars, all at extraordinary expense, in the face of short prices for grain. Livestock operators have trailed herds to loading yards, only to keep them there for days, at heavy expense for feed, awaiting cars.

The commission has worked on the situation for the past 60 days, handling all complaints by wire, and achieving, with railroad co-operation, equitable distribution of the thin supply. Its members today expressed keen satisfaction at the substantial number of cars now definitely allotted to Montana and shippers at non-competitive to move these two commodities. In the distribution of the cars track loadings will be treated on a parity with elevator loadings and shippers at competitive points.

The relief came just in time, the commission says, as the storms of the last few days have greatly aggravated the situation.

## FIRE THREATENS GREAT OIL STORE

### 1,000,000 Gallons of Petroleum Doomed in Texas Con- flagration.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 12.—More than one million barrels of oil was doomed Sunday night and indications were that a similar amount probably would be consumed in a spectacular fire sweeping the Gulf Production company tank farm at Humble. Lightning caused the blaze, which was spreading over an artificial lake formed from rain Sunday.

Three enormous underground reservoirs, said to have a capacity of 400,000 barrels each, already were ablaze and the boiling inferno was spreading rapidly toward other nearby pits. The whole farm consists of 20 tanks, all of which may be lost.

The blaze can be seen for ten miles in every direction. Workers are handicapped in fighting the blaze, both in the heat and the condition of the field. Rains the last hour or three days, have almost flooded the section and fire fighting apparatus cannot be moved quickly to the scene.

Shortly after 8 o'clock tonight it was said that some oil was being drained from three tanks not yet ablaze and efforts were being made to keep the fire back by throwing steam against the leaping blaze.

FOUR DIE IN EXPLOSION  
Corning, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Four men were killed and three injured late Saturday night as the result of the explosion of a locomotive boiler at Moreland, 13 miles from here.

## 'EYE WITNESS' STORY REFUTED BY AFFIDAVIT IN HALL-MILLS PROBE; NEIGHBOR INTERVENES

New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 12.—(By The Associated Press.)—An affidavit refuting the story of Mrs. Jane Gibson, a farmer, of what she saw on the Phillips farm on the night of September 14, last, when the Rev. Edward Wheeler Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Reinhardt Mills were murdered, has been obtained from a neighbor of Mrs. Gibson's and given to the authorities, counsel for the rector's widow announced Sunday night.

Deputy Attorney General Mott, appointed special prosecutor by Governor Edwards to investigate the crime, was not in New Brunswick Sunday, and an official announcement of the receipt of the affidavit was obtained by Timothy Pfeiffer, Mrs. Hall's attorney.

The affidavit is signed by Mrs. Nellie L. Russell, whose home is near that of the self-styled "eye witness" of the Hall-Mills murder. It sets forth that on the night of September 14, during the time that Mrs. Gibson said in her statement to the authorities that she was near the scene of the shooting, she was at the home of Mrs. Russell. Mr. Pfeiffer said that the affidavit

had been obtained after Mrs. Russell had written to Mrs. Hall telling her that Mrs. Green was not on the farm when she had said she was. Mrs. Hall, he said, received the following letter on November 7:

"Madame: In regard to September 14, Mrs. Jane Gibson was not at the Phillips farm at 10 o'clock. She came over at 10 or a little before to tell me she had taken my dog from a man on Hamilton road. She sat on the steps of my shanty a while and I gave her \$1 for keeping my dog. Then I went with her to her home and got the dog. We talked a while and then I went home at 11 o'clock."

In the absence of Mr. Mott or any of his aides, no information in regard to efforts to make the affidavit obtainable was in conference in Newark with other official, it was learned on plans for taking the case before the grand jury. It was the intention of the officials, it has been reported, to ask for indictments against the woman and two men named in Mrs. Gibson's statement.