WEATHER.
Fair and colder tonight, with lowest temperature about 22 degrees; tomorrow cloudy, probably snow.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ended at 2 p.m. today: Highest, 40, at 6:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 35, at 2 p.m. today. Full report on page 7.

Closing N. Y. Stocks and Bonds, Page 24

The Evening Star.

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

"From Press to Home Within the Hour"
The Star's carrier system covers every city block and the regular edition is delivered to Washington homes as fast as the papers are printed.

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"TIGHTEN DRY LAW, DON'T LOOSEN IT," GOVERNORS ARGUE

More Stringent Penalties for Violators Is Urged as Curb.

PLEAD FOR AGENTS WHO FAVOR PROHIBITION

Executives Lunch With President to Discuss Means of Enforcement.

Any possibility that the conference of governors called by President Harding might favor the reincarnation of a modified John Barleycorn seemed to vanish today when a canvass of the state governors who are here showed those officials to be overwhelmingly bone dry.

Out of the entire group of state executives to come to Washington in response to the President's call for a discussion of the liquor situation, not a voice could be found to champion the return of even light wines and beer. Gov. Allen of Kansas apparently spoke the sentiment of the conferees when he announced as his slogan:

"Tighten, Don't Loosen."

"Tighten up; don't loosen up."

The governors are having luncheon with President Harding this afternoon. It is a round-table discussion calling for a frank exchange if ideas on a subject that the President has seen fit to publicly denounce as a "national scandal." The President has let it be known that he ardently hopes to see emerge from this conference definite policies for close cooperation between the state and federal authorities in the enforcement of the Volstead law.

Any fear as to the possibility that the state executives would not share that hope with the President was dissipated by their statements to The Evening Star today. As a unit they were strongly against modifying the Volstead act and denied that the recent crime wave might be laid to the door of prohibition. A referendum tomorrow, they said, would show the sentiment of America to be dry—"bone dry."

Ideas of Governors.

Combined and condensed, the ideas of the governors for more efficient enforcement of prohibition proved to be:

1. More stringent federal and state enforcement laws, carrying heavy fines for first offenders and substantial jail sentences for all second offenders, regardless of their position or prestige.

2. Prohibition enforcement officials who are honestly in favor of prohibition.

3. Education of the business man to a realization of the fact that prohibition enforcement is as much of an economic question as a moral question.

4. Larger appropriations for the enforcement of the law.

As the Governor of Kansas, which has been dry for forty-two years, Gov. Allen spoke with no little knowledge of the effect dry restrictions have upon the people. He declared that the failure of the federal government to enforce the dry statutes more efficiently need occasion no apprehension; it took Kansas twenty-five years to educate the people up to the benefits of prohibition, he said.

Better Enforcement.

"Today Kansas enjoys a better degree of temperance enforcement than her neighbors," he said, "because we are in the second generation of men who have never seen the saloon. Federal prohibition will become a national success when the business man realizes that the total abstainer makes the best workman, and refuses to hire any person who takes a drink.

"Prohibition has proved its worth already. We hear a lot of talk about more persons drinking than ever and the drug traffic increasing as intoxicants become more scarce. The bootleggers deny the first assertion, because they are striving might and main to wipe the Volstead law off the statute books in order to make it possible to distill and sell more intoxicants. The second assertion is absolutely untrue; statistics prove that drink and drugs are inseparable; where you find one you find the other.

"Prohibition Is Salvation."

"Tighten up the prohibition laws; don't loosen them. The people soon will realize that prohibition is almost their salvation. In the middle west I believe we have a better degree of enforcement, because it is more truly American than the Atlantic seaboard. Here you have a greater number of Europeans and the continental influence. Why, out west we still gaze in astonishment on a woman who smokes a cigarette."

Gov. Trinkle of Virginia proved to be an equally ardent champion of prohibition. He particularly emphasized the need of heavier fines and longer jail sentences for offenders of the dry laws. He declared he had refused to pardon any man, regardless of his prestige or position, who had been convicted of dispensing intoxicants for gain.

"Take politics out of the prohibition enforcement agencies," Gov. Trinkle declared, "and we will have better enforcement. What we need is enforcement agents and officials who are in favor of the law themselves. I have found that prohibition is benefiting the state of Virginia already, and those benefits will grow with time."

Morgan Indorses View.

Gov. Morgan of West Virginia practically reiterated Gov. Trinkle's view. Although he did not suggest making the enforcement laws more drastic, he, too, said the enforcement division of the prohibition department should be separated from politics. Should a referendum be taken in West Virginia tomorrow, the governor asserted, it would show that state to be overwhelmingly "bone dry."

"More money and more honorable men" was the program suggested by Gov. Cox of Massachusetts. Since the Volstead law is on the books, Gov. Cox said it should be enforced, "however disagreeable or however costly" the enforcement. He agreed with President Harding that more strict enforcement was the only solution to the present situation, indicating that, if the people

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

Consuls to Quit Vladivostok on Order of Soviet

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, December 18.—The soviet government of Vladivostok, which recently took over the administration of the city and surrounding territory, known as the Primoria, today ordered the consuls of France and ten other countries to close their consulates and leave the Primoria within a week.

DENY REID'S SPELL IS DRUG COLLAPSE

Physicians Say Habit Has Undermined His System, However.

116 DECLARED "UNSAFE"

List Compiled Year Ago Presages More Revelations of Narcotic Habit.

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., December 18. Wallace Reid, motion picture star, is on the verge of death and for several days has not been expected to live, according to Mrs. Wallace Reid (Dorothy Davenport), in an interview today in the Los Angeles Examiner, given at a Hollywood sanatorium last night.

One of the physicians, according to the Examiner, corroborated Mrs. Reid's statements, saying:

"Mr. Reid has been near death for the past five or six days. His temperature has repeatedly reached 103 and his pulse 130. His heart action is irregular and weak. He has fainted on an average of three times daily and has lost seventy pounds in weight. Laboratory findings at the present time indicate he is suffering either from a condition of complete exhaustion or from influenza.

Flu May Bring End.

"A reinfection of influenza is possible at any time and could cause his death. This is not anticipated by attending physicians, but might be and is being considered.

"He though he would die the other night," said Mrs. Reid. "He was so brave about it, poor boy. For three nights he had expected to die. He isn't afraid to die, but he wants so much to live for Billy and Betty and me," referring to their son and adopted daughter.

The hpysicians, describing the actor's illness, according to the examiner, said:

"His present illness has no connection with overindulgence in alcohol or narcotics, although such indulgences undoubtedly have undermined his strength and system in months gone by."

Wife Tells Story.

Mrs. Reid, in describing his condition just before the present breakdown, said that he wept and said:

"'How did I happen to let myself go? Why couldn't I have stopped long ago? I though I was so strong; I thought I knew myself so well; I can't understand it.'"

Indignant denials of published reports of "orgies" in the Reid home were made by Mrs. Alice Davenport, mother-in-law of the actor, to whom those reports had been credited.

Decried Dope Parties.

"I know there are dope parties in Hollywood—every one knows that," she said. "And I suppose Wally has attended some of them; I don't know. I do know that I have talked with him after he returned from parties at the homes of some of the people in Hollywood and I have seen him sadly shake his head and say: 'Mother, I don't like it. That isn't the way to have pleasure. It's all so false, so artificial.'"

Will H. Hays, directing head of the organized motion picture industry, commenting on the actor's illness, said:

"If Reid's condition is a result of indulgence in narcotics, as has been reported, it's a matter to be prayed over. The poor boy should be dealt with as a diseased person—not to be censured, shunned. Rather, let us all sanely and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3.)

GUARD SHOT DOWN, BANDITS FLEE WITH $200,000 AT MINT

Thieves Attack Money Wagon Guards in Front of Government Building.

TRIO ESCAPE IN AUTO AFTER DARING EXPLOIT

Police, Armed With Riot Guns, Take Up Trail of Highwaymen.

By the Associated Press.

DENVER, December 18.—Scarcely waiting for their snorting car to halt, two masked bandits jumped out in front of the United States mint here, poured forth a volley of bullets at the guards around a wagon filled with currency destined for the local federal reserve bank and escaped with $200,000.

Charles Linton, a guard, was shot. He probably will not recover. While the two were grabbing up the contents of the money wagon a third member of their band sat at the steering wheel of their car, ready for the hurried escape. By the time the astounded mint employes realized what was happening and could get their rifles into action the car was tearing away.

Bandits Work Quickly.

So quickly did the bandits work that persons in the immediate vicinity were unaware of what had happened until guards from within the mint rushed to the windows and out of the main entrance, firing at the escaping highwaymen. Linton, who was assisting in guarding the currency, fell at the first shot from the bandits' guns. The robbers described by guards at the mint who saw them, were apparently about twenty-eight years of age. Linton had been employed by the Federal Reserve Bank for many years as a guard.

Every policeman in Denver has been armed with riot guns, and an intensive search of the hospitals of Denver and suburbs now is under way in an effort to locate the bandit, who is believed to have been shot as he was entering the waiting automobile to make his escape. All roads out of Denver are being guarded, and word of the hold-up has been sent to all outside counties. The car bore a Colorado license No. 81001.

The money was the property of the federal reserve bank, and was being transferred from the mint to the main bank office here for distribution to Denver, Colorado and Wyoming banks, according to R. J. Grant, director of the mint.

The funds of the reserve bank are held in vaults at the mint for the bank because of the lack of secure bank vaults in the headquarters bank. It is released to the bank on instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury. The time for the transfer for the money is very irregular, according to Director Grant, sometimes three and four releases being made in a week, and then again no money being released over a period of two weeks.

Thirty Shots Fired.

As the car came to a stop the guards removed the padlock from the door of the grated wagon and proceeded into the mint, where they secured the $200,000. The money had been transferred from the custody of the mint to the federal reserve bank, a receipt for the consignment having been given by J. E. Olson, according to Direqtor Grant.

Emerging from the front entrance of the mint, the guards and men carrying the money met with the command to "Throw up your hands!" At the same time the command was given the two bandits who had left their car started firing.

At the first shot Linton fell wounded. The bandits continued their firing at the windows in the second story of the mint as though to keep employes inside from rushing to the window and opening fire upon the robbers.

More than thirty shots were fired by the bandits through the transom of the mint, immediately over the main entrance of the building, and several shots went through windows on the second floor.

MINER, LEFT TO DIE, RETURNS TO ACCUSE DEATH MARCHERS

By the Associated Press.

MARION, Ill., December 18.—Shot down and left to die on a lonely roadside, Dan O'Rourke returned today to accuse his assailants at the trial of five men charged with murder in connection with the Herrin riot. That O'Rourke, who still bears the scars left by his injuries, had come back from the very shadow of the grave to testify for the prosecution was announced by counsel for the state at the opening of court this morning.

O'Rourke was one of the six men who, other witnesses have testified were shot down before the Herrin city cemetery after they had been marched through the town by a singing, jeering mob.

Refused to Permit Drink.

One witness had told of seeing the six dead and desperately wounded men in the road, three of them still breathing and all bound together by a rope about their necks. Another told of trying to bring a drink of water to two of the sufferers and of being ordered away with a curse by one of the defendants.

According to attorneys for the prosecution, one of these men was O'Rourke and the other was Howard Hoffman, who died two days later in the Herrin Hospital. O'Rourke was in Marion today under heavy guard, and it was expected he would be called to the stand as soon as possible.

Defense Hopes for Alibi.

The witness called last week by the state told of the taking of thirty or forty non-union workers from the "strip" mine by a group of several hundred persons, many of whom carried guns, and of the later finding of fourteen dead and wounded men in a woods about two miles away, four others in a clump of trees nearby and the six near the cemetery after they had been marched through Herrin and out another road a distance of several miles.

The attorneys for the defense have asked comparatively few questions of the state's witnesses in cross-examination, expressing confidence in their ability to prove an alibi for every one of the defendants as announced in their opening statement to the jury.

Farmer's Wife Testifies.

Mrs. George Nelson, wife of a farmer living near the "strip" mine where the riot started, was the first witness at the morning session and told of seeing a crowd of possibly 500 armed men with about ten prisoners.

The witness said she recognized C. K. McDowell, superintendent of the mine, among the prisoners. McDowell, who was a cripple, limped along on a wooden leg, the witness declared, blood running down his face from a wound on his forehead.

"What did they do to McDowell?" she was asked.

"A man punched him in the back and two men led him away from the crowd down the road," she answered.

"What did you hear?"

"I heard shots from the direction in which McDowell had been led," said Mrs. Nelson.

Mrs. Nelson said that she had recognized Mrs. Otis Clark, wife of one of the defendants, in the crowd about McDowell and that she heard Mrs. Clark say: "They've got old 'Peg-Leg.'"

George Nelson followed his wife on the stand. He said that among the crowd of 400 or 500 persons about 25 or 30 had guns. He quoted one of the crowd as saying:

"We're bringing out the scabs."

BRITISH PRESS NOT IN FAVOR OF LOAN

Big Dailies, However, Are Optimistic Over "Fresh Interest Taken by U. S."

SOME ACTION EXPECTED

French Press Bitterly Attacks Loan to Germans as Direct Blow to France.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, December 18. — Those newspapers to which the British public looks for solid and conservative guidance completely reject the idea that an American loan to Germany is probable, or, in present conditions, possible. These journals base their skepticism on long reports from their correspondents in the United States, who appear to have probed important sources of information over the week end.

The possibility of American intervention in Europe's troubles still engrosses attention here. Two or three of the morning newspapers reiterate, with more or less striking embellishment, last week's stories concerning an impending loan. The concensus of opinion, however, is that "there is something in the wind," and that there is a distinct possibility that America, in some way that has not been divulged, will take a hand in helping to solve the difficulties which hitherto have baffled European statesmen.

Eager for Intervention.

The Times, while deprecating exaggerated optimism, says that the rumors of American intervention doubtless have a substratum of fact. The newspaper welcomes indications of "the fresh interest and understanding" the United States is showing in European conditions.

The Morning Post, also welcoming the "obviously increasing interest" of the United States, thinks America "is beginning to recognize more clearly that sooner or later her own industrial prosperity must be affected by the political and economic conditions of Europe."

The Daily News, although it does not regard American intervention for the present as more than a possibility, says: "It is highly probable that such intervention would change the whole course of events in Europe."

In all the comment there is a clear eagerness to see intervention, and there are many indications that this desire is based on a confident belief in the high American ideals.

FRANCE OPPOSES LOAN.

Newspapers See Only Aid for Germany in Latest Proposals.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, December 18.—The reported plans of the United States for the rehabilitation of Europe "seem conceived exclusively in the interest of Germany," says the Temps, in an editorial today that reflects the viewpoint of a majority of the French newspapers. Skepticism and resent-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2.)

OCEAN LINER AGROUND ON BALTIC SEA ISLAND

Vessel Was En Route From New York With Passengers and Cargo.

By the Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, December 18.—The Danish steamship Lituania, which left New York December 6 for Danzig and Libau with cargo and passengers, is reported aground on Bornholm Island in the Baltic sea.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Officials of the Baltic-American line, which operates the Lituania, declared today they had received no word from the ship, reported ashore in the Baltic sea since yesterday, when she was reported at her dock at Copenhagen at 3 p.m.

Bornholm Island, on which the steamer is said to have gone ashore, is a rocky island about twenty-five miles off the coast of Sweden, and on the direct route from Copenhagen to Danzig, the Lituania's next point of call.

Many Lives Lost as Lake Ships Battle Ice to Transport Grain

Vessels Striving to Keep Navigation Open Long After Usual Closing Time. Already Have Paid Heavy Toll.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, December 18.—Battling foot by foot through towering seas and freezing spray, the men who go down to the sea in ships are fighting an epochal battle across the icy waves of Lake Superior to keep navigation open far beyond its usual time and bring down the lakes the last cargo of the year.

Already the fight has claimed its toll of lives and before the last ship has been accounted for—or been given up for lost—that toll may be greater.

Nearly a dozen died a few days ago when a Canadian steamer was dashed to pieces within a stone's throw of safety at the mouth of the Portage lake ship canal.

Saturday night twenty-seven more were added to the probable death roll when survivors of the tug Reliance, wrecked last Wednesday on Lizard Island, reached Sault Ste. Marie after almost incredible hardships.

Keep Open for Coal.

Navigation on the upper lakes usually closes December 1. This year it was decided to keep the waterways open until December 15 because the coal and rail strikes had cut down the coal shipped to the northwest and delayed the eastern movement of grain.

As a result nine big freighters loaded with grain—$28,000,000 worth of ships and cargo—are fighting their way down Lake Superior toward that graveyard of gallant vessels, Whitefish bay, trying to win through to Buffalo for winter storage. In Mud lake, part of the St. Mary's river, another big fleet is icebound, waiting for the arrival of the nine which left Fort William, Ontario, three days ago before trying, with the assistance of ice-breaking tugs, to win past Detour to the open waters of Lake Huron.

At Eagle harbor, Grand Marais, Whitefish point, Detour, Aipena, Mackinac Island and Manistique naval radio operators are keeping a tireless vigil, guiding the freighters through the night with radio compass signals, and waiting for the calls for help which may come.

Tug Reliance Wrecked.

The story of the fate of the tug Reliance, owned by the Superior Paper Company of Sault Ste. Marie, was told Saturday when seven survivors reached the Soo.

Five days ago the tug with a crew of fourteen and twenty-two passengers was dashed to pieces on the rocks of Lonely Lizard Island, seventy-five miles north of Point Aux

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

PLUMPTON RULED OUT OF ATHLETICS

Decision, if Sustained, Will Cost Central High Foot Ball Championship.

Holding that William Vincent Plumpton, Central High School foot ball player, is technically ineligible to participate in interhigh school athletics, the board of high school principals today recommended to Superintendent of Schools Ballou that no high school gridiron championship be awarded this year. If the recommendation is approved, Central's title as the high school foot ball champion of 1922 will be withdrawn.

The recommendations were drawn up by the board of principals after a series of hearings at which the charges of S. Duncan Bradley, president of the Home and School Association of Western High School, that Plumpton is a professional, were thoroughly investigated. Bradley charged that Plumpton, an enlisted man in the Navy, had engaged in professional prize fights before entering Central.

The report submitted to Supt. Ballou read as follows:

Text of Report.

"The principals of the five white high schools, after a thorough investigation of the charges preferred against the eligibility of William Vincent Plumpton to participate in interhigh school athletics, report as follows:

"1. That Plumpton was regularly

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

GRAHAM TO APPEAL.

Counsel Declares He Expects to File Motion for New Trial.

Attorney Daniel Thew Wright, counsel for Lieut. Lorimer C. Graham, today stated that he expected to file during the day a motion for a new trial of the $500,000 heart balm suit of the naval officer against A. L. Humes, wealthy lawyer of New York. A jury last Friday, after twenty-eight hours' deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The plaintiff will claim that the verdict is against the weight of the evidence, and that the court erred in refusing certain evidence offered on behalf of Graham and in permitting certain testimony submitted by counsel for Humes.

Arguments on the motion for the new trial will be deferred until after the Christmas recess of the courts.

MANY D. C. STREETS FOUND IMPASSABLE

Money for Improvements in Northwest Section Is Conspicuous Need.

Urgent need of an increase in the street improvement allowance for the District of Columbia over and above the items contained in the budget this year may be seen by a tour of the city. With the heavy rains of the past few days and the freezes and thaws, the streets in the newly-built-up sections are almost impassable in many instances, and the people either have to rely on the alleyways in the rear of their homes or the sidewalks. Many times, in order to get across the street, it is necessary to go out of one's way.

Numerous streets, it was found by a reporter for The Star who today made an inspection of the section out Georgia avenue and 16th street, are built up on both sides by beautiful, new homes. The only drawback was the condition of the streets—soft, red, sticky clay, dangerous to any mode of travel.

Authorities' Plans Nullified.

While the highway officials of the District sought to obtain relief for these sections, their efforts were nullified when the bureau of the budget made its report and left only a few items, totaling $730,000, and these to be used in repaving the main highways to bring them up to a condition comparable to the Maryland highways with which they connect.

Unless the House and Senate committees look favorably on these urgent

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

SHIP BILL WINS IN TILT.

Effort to Substitute Norris Farm Measure in Senate Fails.

Proponents of the administration shipping bill won the first victory in the jockeying in the Senate today over the move of opponents to displace the bill with the Norris agriculture financing measure.

When the Senate met it had pending before it the motion to displace the one bill with the other, which was made Saturday by Chairman Norris of the agriculture committee. While supporters of the Norris motion were attempting to get the floor, Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, a democratic snpporter of the ship measure, claimed recognition, in accordance with a notice given last week, and launched into a speech in behalf of the bill.

4 Senators Absent When Committee Votes for Butler

The nomination of Pierce Butler of Minnesota, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court, was ordered reported to the Senate today by the judiciary committee.

Chairman Nelson announced he would make the report on the nomination at the first executive session of the Senate and call it up at the first opportunity. Senators La Follette of Wisconsin and Norris, Nebraska, republicans, have indicated they will fight confirmation.

While the committee anouncement said the vote on reporting the nomination favorably was unanimous, it later developed that four members of the committee—Senators Borah, Norris, Shields and Reed of Missouri—were not present when the vote was taken.

D. C. SCHOOL NEEDS SET FORTH IN PLEA FOR BIGGER BUDGET

Commissioners and Other City Officials Appear Before House Committee.

Imperative need for increased appropriations for the schools, for street improvements and for salaries for District employes, which are notoriously low and much under those paid in any other branch of the federal service, was impressed upon the subcommittee of the House appropriations committee, when hearings were started today on the District budget for the fiscal year 1924.

Representative Louis Cramton of Michigan took charge of the hearings at the request of Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee, owing to the continued absence on account of severe illness of Representative Charles R. Davis of Minnesota.

Commissioners Testify.

The three District Commissioners, Cuno H. Rudolph, James F. Oyster and Engineer Commissioner Keller, were reinforced by Maj. Daniel Donovan, District auditor; Daniel Garges, secretary to the board of Commissioners; Capt. Wood, assistant engineer commissioner; Maj. Raymond Wheeler, assistant engineer commissioner, and Maj. F. S. Besson, assistant engineer Commissioner. The Commissioners went over with the subcommittee in a general way the budget for the District as recommended by President Harding in transmitting the recommendations of the budet bureau. Maj. White was called into the conference because he has supervision over the school buildings and Maj. Besson was called in because he has jurisdiction over streets and bridges.

The subcommittee, under Mr. Cramton as chairman, made it clear to the District Commissioners that increases in salaries would not be considered except in particular cases where a very special reason could be given.

This is the course of procedure, he explained, in hearings on all department appropriation bills.

May Revive Bonus.

The general policy of the appropriations committee is not to consider any salary increases at this time while waiting for the reclassification bill to be passed.

The District Commissioners have received assurances that if the reclassification bill is not passed the appropriations committee will report out a special bill carrying what has been known as the $240 bonus, tiding over the interim until the reclassification legislation is enacted.

After leaving the hearing the District officials expressed themselves as well pleased with the way in which their statements had been received by the subcommittee.

WILL NOT DROP SEARCH FOR MISSING AVIATORS

Gen. Lewis of 8th Corps Area Denies Rumor—No Relaxation of Effort Considered.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., December 18.—Rumors that the search for the lost aviators, Col. Francis R. Marshall and Lieut. Charles L. Webber, would be abandoned, were denied by Maj. Gen. E. M. Lewis, 8th Carps Area commander, through his adjutant, Col. Albert Saxton.

Col. Saxton said possibly some of the thirty airplanes now engaged in the search would be recalled to their base in Texas or California for necessary repairs, but that the 10th Cavalry, 25th Infantry, Indian runners from the reservations and Arizona National Guard would still function in the search and that no relaxation would be considered until the lost aviators had been found. Today is the tenth day of the disappearance of the airplane en route from San Diego to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The search still centers near the latter place, where the plane was last seen.

MRS. BRUNEN LOSES PLEA

Must Face Trial, Says Judge, Refusing to Dismiss Charges.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., December 18.—Justice Kalisch today refused the motion of Mrs. Doris Brunen's attorney to dismiss the charges against her in connection with the killing of "Honest" John T. Brunen, circus owner.

Justice Kalisch declared that, although "it may be that the testimony in this case be very meager as far as Mrs. Brunen's connection may be concerned," the question must be settled by the jury.

ORDERS VESSEL SEIZED.

Prohibition Bureau Hears Craft Has 5,000 Cases of Liquor.

Commissioner Haynes of the prohibition bureau today instructed A. D. Stroup, divisional chief for Florida, to seize the Miguel Ferarrer, reported by Stroup to be anchored within the three-mile limit near Jacksonville, with 5,000 cases of liquor aboard.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL SELECTED AS SITE FOR NEW BRIDGE

President and Others Make Personal Inspection Before Giving Decision.

STRUCTURE WILL RUN TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY

Plan to Extend New York Avenue Abandoned—Span Will Have Draw.

Following a personal inspection of the two proposed sites for the Arlington Memorial bridge, headed by President Harding today, chairman of the bridge commission, the commission decided that the plans will be prepared for the construction of the low level bridge from the Lincoln Memorial across the river to a point on Columbia Island, from which spot three roadways will carry the traffic to points in three directions.

It was after personally viewing this proposed site for the bridge and the proposed continuation of New Yory avenue that the commission reached the conclusion that the bridge from the Lincoln Memorial, although it will require the construction of a draw-bridge, was by far the more preferable.

Memorial Roadways.

In reaching this conclusion the commission directed the engineers who will make the plans for this bridge to provide for a handsome and artistic terminus on Columbia Island which will be somewhat in the form of a large memorial arch, which will incidentally serve as a roadpoint for the commencement of the three separate memorial roadways, one of which will lead directly to the Lee Mansion in Arlington cemetery, one leading to the territory north and west of the cemetery, and the other leading to the south and east of the cemetery.

Each of these three roads will be beautified by an archway where roads will lead from them as arteries into the cemetery grounds.

Draw Bridge Objectionable.

It was while standing on a high mound just north of Arlington cemetery from which the view afforded a wide perspective, and from which a clear idea could be obtained of the two imaginary proposed bridges, that President Harding made the remark that after taking everything into consideration that if this commission was out to furnish the city of Washington with a bridge to afford its citizens and tourists a means of transportation between the two shrines—the Lincoln Memorial and the Arlington cemetery—he believed the one as proposed from the Lincoln Memorial directly across the river was the more preferable.

However, there were certain objectionable features even in this site that presented themselves in the President's mind, the most notable of which being the necessity for a draw in the bridge and the fact that considerable excavation and dredging work would be necessary on Columbia Island. In fact, he considered the latter the more objectionable of the two.

According to the preliminary plans of the commission the approaches to the bridge will be constructed at a point barely two hundred feet southwest of the Lincoln Memorial, and the bridge itself will not reach an altitude at any time of more than sixty feet. The draw probably will be placed at a point nearer the Virginia end of the bridge.

Thanked by President.

The party consumed more than an hour and a half on the trip, and upon its arrival back at the executive office the President personally thanked each member of the Fine Arts Commission for giving the members of the bridge commission the benefit of their ideas and their assistance regarding the idea for the site.

Accompanied by the members of the bridge commission, the President went directly to his office, and after less than half an hour's discussion the commission made the decision in favor of the low-level bridge from the memorial. Col. Sherrill, executive officer of the bridge commission, has at his disposal an appropriation of $25,000 to be used in preparing the plans for constructing a memorial bridge, and he will at once direct the engineer force of his office in preparing the preliminary plans and drawings for the approval of the commission.

Meet in Executive Offices.

The two commissions met in the office of the President at 10:30 o'clock, and after briefly discussing the matter of the location of the proposed memorial President Harding announced he preferred to visit the section the bridge will traverse and to view the surrounding country and every affecting element from close hand.

In the party, besides the executive, were Vice President Coolidge, Speaker Gillett, Senator Fernald of Maine, Representative Langley of Kentucky and Col. C. O. Sherrill, officer in charge of public buildings and grounds; members of the bridge commission, and Charles Moore, chairman; James E. Fraser of New York, Louis Ayres of New York, Henry Bacon of New York, architect of the Lincoln Memorial; H. Siddons Mowbray of Connecticut, and H. P. Caemmerer, secretary, all members of the Commission of Fine Arts.

Leave White House.

The party in White House automobiles went directly to New York avenue, the continuation of which would lead to the bridge, according to Col. Sherrill's proposal, and which will skirt the west boundary of the Arlington cemetery grounds. The party alighted first on their tour of inspection at the naval hospital grounds.

Col. Sherrill explained to the President the proposed construction of the bridge as it would be if run across the river from New York avenue extended.

From the hospital the President and party proceeded to the Lincoln Memorial. At this point, Mr. Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, explained to President Harding the plan as proposed by the Commission of Fine Arts for the construction of the bridge across the river from the memorial.

Walks Across Bridge.

Once more taking to the cars, President Harding and the members of the two commissions swiftly crossed the Highway bridge, skirting Arlington cemetery. The entire party left the machines at two sites, at about the point through which the bridge would come.

The President and others then proceeded by automobiles to the south end of the Georgetown bridge.

The most striking incident of the whole trip came when President

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