

WENDELL SEES POLITICAL TRAP IN BOND INQUIRY

Deputy Comptroller Refuses to Answer Questions on Personal Finances.

Fears Effect on Vote

Justice Kernochan to Decide on Official's Rights as a Candidate.

Denies Advising Travis

Also Says He Did Not Write Letter Which Enabled Judson to Get Bonds.

Efforts to delve into the personal finances of James A. Wendell, Deputy State Comptroller and Republican nominee for Comptroller, brought a storm of protest from himself and his counsel when he resumed the stand yesterday in the John Doe inquiry into the way bonds were bought for the State sinking funds by Comptroller Eugene M. Travis.

"I think this does have a bearing on the inquiry," Chief Justice Frederic Kernochan of Special Sessions, who is sitting as Magistrate, told the witness when he raised the first objection to answering the questions of Ferdinand Pecora, Assistant District Attorney, regarding his financial affairs. "The testimony has shown that a large sum of money was paid over to Albert L. Judson. The District Attorney wants to see where it went, though Judson said he kept it all. He examined Mr. Travis to that effect, and I think it permissible for him to ask your similar questions."

Judson's profits under the Travis regime reached nearly \$350,000. "But Mr. Wendell is a candidate for public office, your honor," interposed Col. William Hayward, of Wendell's counsel. "Things might be said that would embarrass him and harm his candidacy without being relevant to his inquiry. I think it's an invasion of Mr. Wendell's personal and political rights to spread this information before the public and the papers, some of which are friendly but some of which are apparently hostile to him."

"There's still a difference in this State between solvency and larceny," Col. Hayward continued caustically. He intimated that harm to the Wendell campaign might be the only object of the District Attorney's office, drawing his inference from an incident the second day of the inquiry, when a Brooklyn newspaper printed excerpts from and questioned Wendell about documents referring to Wendell's financial affairs, which Mr. Pecora had tried to introduce then, but which Justice Kernochan ruled out until greater reason was shown for their introduction. This Mr. Pecora indignantly denied.

Conference to Decide on Questions Counsel for Wendell suggested that the Assistant District Attorney present to Justice Kernochan privately what details of Wendell's finances he sought to introduce as evidence, so that the Magistrate could rule in advance whether they would be admitted or not. What he ruled should be admitted, Col. Hayward declared, would be testified to without restraint.

Mr. Wendell asked to be permitted to be present at the conference of the justice and the District Attorney, and permission was granted. He asked Mr. Pecora just what he wanted to have on hand for the conference.

"I want the transcripts or originals of all loan or deposit accounts, or other transactions, such as marginal accounts, which you have had since January 1, 1915," he was told.

Wendell promised to produce them, but said it may take a week or two to prepare them, as his accounts are not in good shape at present.

The reluctance of Mr. Wendell to reveal his personal finances because of possible weakening to his political can-

didacy was considered odd in view of other admissions he made during his examination.

One of these was the repetition of his testimony given the last time he was on the stand, that Comptroller Travis never asked his advice regarding bond purchases. He strengthened his statement in the repetition by adding that his advice "would not be of much value." Mr. Travis, when he was on the stand, insisted that he frequently sought advice from Wendell in the matter of bond purchases.

Another instance was his branding as unauthorized a circular which his campaign committee had issued describing him as having a grasp of all the details of the Comptroller's office from many years experience in it. The witness denied being familiar with the workings of the New York city office, and Mr. Pecora started to question him further, when Col. Hayward interrupted. Justice Kernochan ruled the matter was relevant and directed the witness to answer. Mr. Wendell then declared he never had seen the circular until a day or two ago, and that he does not stand back of the statements made in it.

"Do you repudiate this circular?" Mr. Pecora asked.

"No, I don't repudiate it, but it was not made with my authority," the witness responded.

Another phase of Mr. Wendell's testimony contradicted that given earlier in the inquiry by Judson, the bond buyer. In connection with a transaction involving \$2,500,000 worth of municipal bonds in the winter of 1916-1917, a letter signed by Wendell was received by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., then president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, asserting that Judson had been authorized to buy the bonds for the State Comptroller, the result being that the Guaranty Trust Company carried the bonds for Judson for some time without demanding security of any kind.

Wendell yesterday characterized the letter signed by him as "ridiculous." It was written after the deal had been consummated, he declared, and probably was written by his secretary without dictation, as he probably told her to send some sort of notification to the bank. Judson had testified that Wendell had written the letter at his suggestion and had dictated it in his presence.

FAVORED ONES NET FORTUNES IN CANDY

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procure immediately 2,550,000 pounds of sugar and that it must have 9,542,600 pounds additional to last through the present year, and that the Sugar Equalization Board was bound morally to supply the army with its needs.

Not only had the War Department deprived the people of their sugar during the war and then sold its surplus at a ridiculously small rate to people of another country, but they had been so reckless as to put themselves in a position where they had not enough for the needs of the army and must deprive the people again in order to tide them over.

And this waste of candy and sugar by the War Department recalls that an opportunity was given to the President in August, 1919, by which he could have saved the American people from \$7,000,000 to \$9,000,000 on the one item of sugar, but he entirely ignored such an opportunity when he neglected to buy the Cuban crop at 6 1/2 cents a pound.

Seven members of the Sugar Equalization Board who had been appointed by the President recommended and urged the purchase of Cuban sugar at 6 1/2 cents a pound. The President was shown how, unless he took advantage of this opportunity, sugar would rise to a very high point on account of an alarming world shortage, but he refused to act. Again, in September, 1919, he was given an opportunity, which he spurned.

A short while later the Attorney-General agreed with the sugar planters of Louisiana upon the price of 17 cents a pound for one grade of sugar and 13 cents a pound for another grade, or nearly three times what the Cuban sugar might have been bought for a few weeks previously. At that time sugar which was available was selling at 25 cents retail.

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN MEET. Democratic women of the Seventeenth Senatorial district organization opened headquarters at 7 West Forty-second street yesterday afternoon. Mrs. John Blair presided and among the speakers was J. C. Cantrill, representing the Democratic National Committee.

The JOHN WANAMAKER Store

offers its Entire New Stock of Men's Clothing NOW at next season's prices

--One-third less than they were in May when we opened our campaign to lower prices

When we started the downward movement in prices with our 20 per cent. deduction sale last May we hoped that manufacturers would join with retailers in bringing about a speedy, orderly and safe deflation. Some did co-operate. But many hesitated—especially makers of men's high-grade clothing. Many things prevent a lowering of prices, they said, labor, high cost of materials, taxes—there can't be a drop till next Fall.

Yes, clothing manufacturers hesitated—until cancellations began coming in from retailers in all parts of the country. That condition started something. It started thought, for one thing. The market began to yield—a little; only a little. Some concessions were made. Here and there special lots of clothing were offered in a sale—naturally not the best grades; when makers begin to "let go" they offer their least desirable lots first. That's human nature.

But the market showed signs of softening. Then—suddenly—it stiffened. It is stiff now. Its backbone has snapped back into place. "No more concessions this year" we are told.

"All right," we said to ourselves, "we'll have to do what we did before—go it alone."

To the manufacturers who have made concessions our thanks and the thanks of the public. Perhaps others, too, will make concessions as we proceed with this movement.

This we have done: We have not only "matched" all the concessions we have received but we have doubled them; and we shall continue to do this so that we can

Put into effect NOW next season's prices

Get this clearly. Many makers say lower prices for men's clothing won't come until next Spring. Some say "not until next Fall."

We say: "Not next Spring, but NOW. Now!"

So we put into effect next season's prices now—NOW, beginning this morning.

Now, a word about the clothing

It is all Wanamaker clothing, specially made for us by the dozen best manufacturers in the United States.

Nothing has been bought specially for this sale. It is all our regular stock clothing, made to our own specifications.

The fabrics are most carefully selected—for wear, style, exclusiveness.

In more than 2,000 of the suits and in many of the overcoats the fabrics are imported—woolens that are not ordinarily sold to manufacturing "cutters up," but only to exclusive custom tailors.

And it is all "Wanamaker tailored" clothing, which means more than the usual phrase "hand-tailored" so often carelessly used. Wanamaker tailoring is better than the tailoring in most ready-made clothing—manufacturers install Wanamaker tailoring shops in their plants because we insist on tailoring better than the usual.

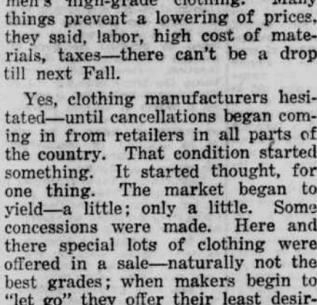
We have actually raised our standard this year—even in the face of high prices. Instead of lowering the standard to procure lower prices, as some stores have done, we have actually insisted on a higher standard. See the clothes and you will understand this.

Now, as to variety

"Entire stock" means something when John Wanamaker says it. We always carry large stocks, large variety, large range of sizes—including slims, shorts, longs, stouts, etc.

"Entire stock" means every business suit, sack suit, fancy suit, black suit, blue suit, brown suit on our selling floors.

For this Sale the Men's Stores, until further notice, will Open at 7.30 a. m. and close at 6 p. m. —so that every one may be accommodated.



Supplying extra fitters and fitting rooms. Having a credit office representative on the floor to open new accounts. Separate schedule writers so the salesmen can give all their attention to their patrons. Tripling our alteration room—and by the way—because of the closeness of the prices, we shall make a small charge for alterations, except the shortening and lengthening of sleeves and trousers. And we shall ask a little patience in the delivery of altered clothing—if the tailoring shop gets clogged.

We must also make these rules, which are obviously fair:

- 1. Nothing sent on memorandum.
- 2. No C. O. D.'s.
- 3. No altered clothing can be returned.
- 4. Small charge for alterations.

As to service—quick service

We are making plans to meet any emergency—

Bringing over extra salesmen from our Philadelphia Store and borrowing them also from our New York manufacturers.

How low are the prices?

Well, here is the comparison with prices that were in effect in May when we began our 20 per cent. downward movement.

IN THE BURLINGTON ARCADE STORE

Suits of the \$50 grade May 1—will now be **\$34.50**

Suits and Overcoats of the \$55 grade May 1—will now be **\$39.50**

Suits and Overcoats of the \$60 grade May 1—will now be **\$44.50**

Suits and Overcoats of the \$67.50 grade May 1—will now be **\$48.50**

Suits and Overcoats of the \$72.50 grade May 1—will now be **\$54.50**

Suits and Overcoats of the \$82.50 grade May 1—will now be **\$58.50**

And Overcoats up to **\$84.50**

IN THE LOWER-PRICE BROADWAY STORE

Suits and Overcoats of the \$35 and \$40 grades May 1—will now be **\$19.50**

Suits and Overcoats of the \$45 and \$47 grades May 1—will now be **\$29.50**

Suits and Overcoats of the \$52.50 grade May 1—will now be **\$36.50**

These are rock-bottom prices—make the most of them

B. Altman & Co.

The Millinery Salon (on the Third Floor)

has ready for selection a most enticing array of

Characterful Hats

of the youthful type that everyone wants nowadays; hats that have an optimistic and affluent air; hats that suggest unfathomed subtleties of mood and temperament.

All of the chic modes and materials are represented in this eclectic assemblage; but there is also an interesting group of hats that are at once smart and conservative—hats that will especially appeal to women of quiet taste.

Madison Avenue - Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



SIXTY DOLLARS

THE SPLENDID CHARACTER OF THE BUSINESS SUITS PUT FORWARD AT THE ABOVE PRICE CANNOT BE FITTINGLY EXPRESSED IN A BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT, BUT THE FACT THAT THE QUALITY AND VALUE ARE RECOMMENDED BY AND VOUCHERED FOR BY FINCHLEY SHOULD PROVE CONVINCING.

CUSTOM FINISH WITHOUT THE ANNOYANCE OF A TRY-ON
READY-TO-PUT-ON
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK
FINCHLEY
5 West 46th Street
NEW YORK

From Caron of Paris

A small and recent shipment of beautifully boxed powder and perfume in a graceful flask containing about two ounces. Each is in a golden box, whose handle is a silk tassel of gold. Perfume, \$15.08; powder, \$9.10. Including Revenue Tax. Main floor, Old Building.