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WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and much colder to-day; to-morrow fair and continued cold.
Highest temperature yesterday, 61; lowest, 46.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 72—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1920.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

WORLD CALMING DOWN, DECLARES LLOYD GEORGE

British Premier Says Great Eruption Is Over and Lava Is Cooling.

PROBLEMS TO BE MET

For Understanding With Russia Lest Anarchy Follow Bolshevism.

GERMAN OUTLOOK GOOD

Sees Peace in Britain With Strike Ended and Murder in Ireland Throttled.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 9.

Historic Guildhall again was the scene of a notable political statement in the midst of the gayeties of the inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of London this evening. Premier Lloyd George painted a broad picture of the world as it is to-day. The eruptions are over, he declared, and the lava is cooling, although at some points there still are signs of it boiling—in Russia, in Germany, in British industry and in Ireland.

These were the points upon which he touched:

1. An understanding must be reestablished between eastern and western Europe, because after Bolshevism there is nothing for Russia save anarchy.

2. Relations with Germany have been reestablished, the most important points in the disarmament question and the German navy have disappeared, while Germany is approaching the prescribed 100,000 armed troops. There are still too many rifles in Germany, but they are menacing Germany's rather than her neighbors' peace.

3. Peace at home is in sight, following the settlement of the coal strike, although the large vote against a settlement was indicative of the suspicion with which labor regards even its own leaders. He pleaded for a middle course in fairness toward both labor and capital.

4. Ireland—perhaps the most important revelation made by the Premier was that "we have got murder by the throat there." Then he said, "We are offering Ireland partnership with the British Empire in the hour of its greatest power and glory."

One Year Nearer to Great Peace.

The Premier in beginning his speech said: "We are one year farther from the great war, one year further into what we hope will be a great peace. And as His Excellency, the Spanish Ambassador, in a remarkable, significant speech, said: 'There are perils still in the path of peace,' yet they are mostly perils of temper, but the world, nevertheless, is slowly, gradually settling down, and after the great eruption the lava is cooling. There are lands where it is still molten, flowing, but the volcano's energy is subsiding.

"There are troublesome questions still outstanding, there are troublesome nations still existing. Nevertheless things are coming out all right. We need patience, persistence, perseverance faith. There are too many hatreds hurtling through the air. In judging a policy wisdom—highest wisdom—demands that we should keep prejudices and dislikes well under control. If we give them rein Europe will remain a welter of raging hatreds.

"What is more, there must be good will among the nations, peoples, races, classes. We cannot reconstruct the world by rocking its foundations. I agree that peace—real peace—is the need, the urgent need, of the world."

"Misunderstandings between Western and Central Europe must be removed and the misunderstandings between both of us and vast territories of Eastern Europe must be removed. The Government has striven toward peace—striven amid many misunderstandings and misinterpretations—but we have done so because we were convinced of the real need of the nation.

Sees Germany Disarming.

"There are two or three outstanding features accountable for the sense of unrest and disquiet in the relations between Germany and the Allies. Foremost amongst them I place the question of disarmament, not merely because of its intrinsic importance, but because it is the real test of the sincerity of Germany when she says she means to carry out the terms of the treaty. A nation that is not disarmed does not mean to carry out the stipulations of a treaty, but the nation that does disarm, you know at any rate that she does not contemplate defiance of her obligations.

"Therefore, I attach enormous importance to German disarmament and did so at Spa, where it was put at the forefront of the struggle there, because we felt this was the real test of the sincerity of Germany. The report which I have to give on this subject I have received within the last few hours from the War Office, which naturally is keeping strictest supervision over the disarmament of Germany. The report is very satisfactory. The German navy is practically disarmed. That need cause no more anxiety to anybody.

"When it comes to the great German army with its vast multitude of highly trained men, a menace to the peace and liberty of the world, it has already been reduced to below 150,000 soldiers and is on the way rapidly to 100,000, the final figure fixed. Its great machines of war—great guns, terrible weapons—are practically, substantially all surrendered up to the limit of the allied demands.

"There are still too many rifles at large in Germany. They are not in the possession of the Government. They are

Continued on Third Page.

New York State Loses Federal Pay for Horses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—New York State lost to-day its effort to collect $294,191.68 from the Federal Government as a rental for 4,523 horses and mules which went to the Mexican border during the 1916 National Guard mobilization.

The State is not entitled to the money, according to a decision handed down by the Court of Claims. The animals were part of the equipment of the State's Guard division.

HEROES' BODIES REST IN VERDUN

Private Soldier to Choose One to Be Placed Beneath Arc de Triomphe.

SYMBOL OF PATRIOTISM

Hundreds Throng Historic Citadel to See Ceremony of the Dead.

VERDUN, France, Nov. 9.—The bodies of eight unidentified French soldiers, exhumed from as many sectors of the former battle line, from the Belgian frontier to the Vosges, arrived at the Verdun citadel to-day. From among these Minister of Pensions Maginot will to-morrow request a private soldier to choose at random one body, which will then be transported to Paris to be laid finally at rest beneath the Arc de Triomphe in Thursday's Armistice Day celebration, as a symbol of the thousands of "poilus" who sacrificed their lives for France in the great war.

The remaining seven bodies will be buried with military honors on the Verdun battlefield, where rest already 400,000 French soldiers who said, "They shall not pass," and died to make good their promise.

It was originally intended to disinter nine bodies, but in one sector of the front—which the military authorities refuse to divulge—German and French bodies were buried in common graves, and are so closely intermingled that the officer in charge of the work of exhumation decided it would be unwise to disinter a body there, as the honor of burial beneath the Arc de Triomphe might quite as likely be afforded to a former enemy as to a gallant poilu.

Long after the last body had disappeared behind the battered walls and the famous fortress gates had been closed and night was settling, silent, bareheaded crowds awaited the coming of the ninth body, dispersing only when the commander of the fortress informed them that no more bodies would arrive.

In a low casemate the eight bodies were lying in state to-night surrounded by a thousand lighted candles, while stern men and weeping women in widow's weeds filed silently past. On a stand nearby were trophies from the city of Verdun which will be deposited upon the coffin of the unknown soldier chosen to-morrow and will accompany the body in its last journey to the Arc de Triomphe, there to remain throughout time.

The trophies were the Croix de Guerre, the insignia of the Legion of Honor, the Military Cross, the Order of Leopold, the Distinguished Service Medal, sabres of honor presented by China and Japan, the Greek war cross, the Italian Military Medal and numerous others.

BRITISH FLAG BURNED RIGHT IN BROADWAY

Irish Sympathizers Do Work Quickly and Escape.

For the second time in a week Irish sympathizers last night tore down a British flag that was part of the decorations outside the Capitol Theatre. The emblem was torn into shreds and burned in the gutter, the perpetrators of the vandalism melting away in the crowd before police arrived.

Broadway was well filled with pedestrians just after 9 o'clock when a score of men and women walking closely together passed directly under the flag as it hung from the south corner of the canopy. Suddenly a stick with a hook on the end of it was raised aloft from the group. The hook caught in the folds of the flag and pulled it down. It was torn up. The pieces were piled in the gutter and a match was put to them.

So silently did the anti-British group work that their action was unobserved by the traffic policemen at the Fiftieth and Fifty-first street corners. The Capitol Theatre street attendant did, however, and called them to the spot. The house manager telephoned to the West Forty-seventh street station house and four other policemen were sent around, but all they could find was the charred remains of the flag and a curious crowd.

Three women picketers appeared yesterday before the Seventh Regiment Armory in protest against the billeting there of nineteen British soldiers. The soldiers are here to form an escort to Ambassador Geddes when he arrives here to-morrow. The women said they would continue their marching up and down until the British soldiers leave.

GIFT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Schoolgirl Presents Him With Album of His Pictures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Miss Olive Chase, a fifteen-year-old Washington schoolgirl, called at the White House to-day personally to present to President Wilson a bunch of flowers and an album containing pictures of the President which she had clipped from newspapers and magazines.

Miss Chase was accompanied by her mother, and they remained with the President and Mrs. Wilson for fifteen minutes.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
Nervous? Dyspeptic? or Anaemic?
Try DEWEY'S STANDARD TONICS,
158 Fulton st., N. Y. Adv.

WILSON SENDS COLBY TO VISIT SOUTH AMERICA

Official Trip Ordered to Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina.

WILL GO ON FLORIDA

Calls Paid U. S. by Presidents of Nations to Be Returned.

DISCUSSION IS AROUSED

Departure During Negotiations for Mexican Recognition Excites Interest.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.

Announcement was made by President Wilson to-day that he had directed Secretary of State Colby to visit Brazil and Uruguay in formal acknowledgment of recent visits to the United States of the Presidents of those republics.

The announcement of Mr. Colby's trip caused considerable speculation here regarding the effect his absence will have upon the informal negotiations pending relative to recognition of the provisional Government of Mexico and upon relations with Latin America generally.

Following the encouraging statement put out by the Secretary of State a few days ago which was interpreted as meaning that recognition of Mexico was in prospect, the negotiations have struck a snag in connection with the question of the withdrawal of the Carranza oil decrees. In spite of the reputed triumph of George Creel in bringing about favorable action on the part of the State Department relative to Mexico, it is understood the opposition of the Department to recognition continues.

May Visit Other Nations.

Another question has been raised as to the points the Secretary of State should visit on his trip and whether it should be confined to Brazil and Uruguay. The battleship Florida has been assigned to Mr. Colby by the Secretary of the Navy and the present plans contemplate visits to the capitals of Brazil and Uruguay for the purpose of officially returning the visits of the Presidents of those countries with a side trip to Buenos Aires. It is feared in some quarters that Spanish susceptibilities will be wounded in countries other than those visited if the Secretary of State maintains this itinerary.

The question of good taste is also raised in view of the fact that in his official utterances Mr. Colby may be called on to speak relative to the foreign policy of this Government. In view of the fact that the foreign policy of the Wilson administration recently has been repudiated by the electorate it is believed the Secretary may find himself considerably embarrassed in any addresses he may make to his South American hosts.

In announcement and explaining Secretary Colby's South American visit President Wilson in a formal statement said:

"The history of the relations betweeen the United States and the friendly republics in South America was marked in the years 1918 and 1919 by two incidents of the most agreeable character and outstanding significance. I refer to the visit to this country in August, 1918, of His Excellency Dr. Baltasar Brum, now President of Uruguay, and at the time of his visit Minister of Foreign Affairs of his country; and in the year 1919 to the visit of His Excellency Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, now President of Brazil, and at the time of his visit the President-elect to that exalted office.

Cordial Relations Reviewed.

"Both these visits called forth demonstrations on the part of the people of the United States of the utmost cordiality and good will toward the distinguished visitors and the friendly nations whom they represented, and every thinking person in this country was impressed with the potency of such visits as instruments for cementing the sincere attachment and deepening the genuine intimacy between the self-governing democracies of the Western Hemisphere.

"It has long been my hope that I might personally return these visits, and I can conceive of no worthier object to which I could dedicate my time and strength, but I am prevented from doing so and cannot longer postpone the agreeable courtesy of their reciprocation which this country is strongly desirous of showing to the Governments and peoples both of Brazil and Uruguay.

"I have, therefore, directed the Secretary of State, on my behalf and in my stead, to visit both Brazil and Uruguay and to extend to the peoples of both those countries, through their respective Governments, the most empahtic assurances of the esteem and friendship of the people of the United States, and of the desire felt in this country for the strengthening of every tie that binds our respective peoples in mutual good will and cordial intercourse.

"I am also much gratified that it will be possible for the Secretary of State, taking advantage of his proximity to Buenos Aires, to accept the very courteous invitation of the Argentine Government to visit Buenos Aires and to carry to the people of the Argentine Confederation the same assurances of our high esteem and deep good will."

Secretary Daniels announced to-night that Secretary Colby and his party would make the trip aboard the dreadnought Florida of the Atlantic fleet. The ship was fitted as a flagship and has extra quarters suitable for the party. The date of sailing has not been announced.

See Atlantic City Boardwalk in miniature in action—Grand Central Palace.—Adv.

HARDING FIGHTS TARPON AN HOUR BUT FISH WINS

Senator Robbed of Success by Line Being Caught in Piling.

EXHAUSTED BY EFFORT

Piscatorial Expedition to Texas's Most Southern Isle Is Thrilling.

ELKINS GETS HIS QUARRY

Hale Is Not So Fortunate, but Good Fish Stories Give Compensation.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
POINT ISABEL, Tex., Nov. 9.—Senator Harding attained a pink sunburn and a new conception of the art of fishing to-day. As dawn came up in Laguna Madre he was taken out to Padre Island, the last post of the United States in southern waters, in an ancient launch, manned by Mexicans. Disembarking at the coast guard station that stands on stilts near the surf of the Gulf of Mexico, he was placed in the stern of a skiff and taken out for one of the best day's sport that can befall a man of piscatorial ambition.

Other members of the party, including Senator Hale, Senator Elkins and Jess Smith, were put in other boats and rowed into the channel by the Mexican coast guards.

In the swift channel which connects the lagoon with the sea the leaping tarpon and sharks come in to feed on the smaller fish that run with the tides. This is a little late in the season for tarpon fishing, but Senator Hale's boat had not been out ten minutes before a strike came.

Battle With Tarpon.

From that time on the fun was fast and exhausting, until noon. After Senator Harding had battled for more than an hour with a six foot tarpon, only to lose him close to shore, he went ashore, dripping with perspiration, trembling with exhaustion of physical effort, to rest a while on a cot in the life station.

A fair sized live mullet is used for tarpon bait, and tackle is a heavy split bamboo rod, about four feet long, with a big reel and 300 yards at least of fine tested silk line. The fish, however, often weigh more than 200 pounds. They are canny and it takes all the patience and zeal of the best angling art to land them.

Senator Harding sat in the skiff, his head protected from the burning sun by a sombrero. The breeze was fresh and warm off the gulf. The surf was a soothing monotone. The lonely coast, decorated by salt grass and driftwood, called to the mind the castaway stories of Stevenson or Verne. Three wild burros came to gaze at him, and that was all.

His boatman manoeuvred skilfully as the battle began, rowing with the fish at times, at other times away in taking up line or if the run was toward the boat, the man at the oars contributed no small part to the sport. Having spent his life along the coast, he could have handled the rod better than Mr. Harding, but he betrayed a pleasing appreciation of the Senator's method, which probably sounded sweeter to the next President than any chant of admirers ashore.

Interference Encountered.

"You good fisherman," said the boatman, as the Senator turned the course of the fish and began to take in his far flung line.

There was a leap and flash of silver and the great body of the fish sprang several feet out of water. The tarpon shook his head viciously, seeking to rid himself of the hook in his mouth. The royal battle was on. Time and again the fish leaped savagely, but there was no break and the hook held securely.

As the fish tires it is the task of the angler to try to drown it by dragging it with head just showing on the surface, mouth open, taking in air. This the Senator did while the boatman was working in toward shore. It looked as if the monster would be landed, but a few feet from shore a line of piling interfered. The great fish, with a last gasp of strength and a knowledge almost human, swam round one of the piles and tangled up the line. Seeing the danger a guard on shore dived into the water with his clothes on and tried to disentangle the line before it was broken. But it was too late. The fish had gone.

Senator Elkins landed a good fish. Senator Hale lost his. He said it was the hardest labor he ever did. Senator Harding became so enamored of the sport that he gave up golf to continue fishing.

OBREGON CANNOT MEET HARDING AT BORDER

Meeting of Presidents-elect of Two Republics Abandoned.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9.—It would be impossible for Gen. Alvaro Obregon, President-elect of Mexico, to meet Senator W. G. Harding at a border city, even should arrangements for such a conference be completed, said a statement issued last night from Gen. Obregon's headquarters.

The short time which intervenes before the inauguration of the General and the necessity of preparing a legislative programme to be submitted to Congress were given as reasons for abandoning all thought of meeting the American President-elect.

MERCHANT MARINE'S MILLIONS GONE IN SHIP BOARD GRAFT AND FRAUD; HYLAN CALLED IN BUILDING INQUIRY

CONTRACT DATA ASKED OF MAYOR

Untermyer Says Hylan and Aids Should Have Known of Crookedness.

NEW GRAFTING IS BARED

'Now We've Got Them With the Goods,' Says La Guardia of Court House Deal.

Mayor Hylan was "invited" yesterday to appear as a witness before the Legislative housing committee tomorrow to explain why city contracts should not be rescinded. He was asked to produce copies of any communications regarding the Court House and other contracts he may have had with Robert T. Herrick, the lawyer who devised the code system of bidding.

This invitation is the committee's answer to the Mayor's statements that false impression was being created regarding his position. He said a few days ago in a letter to Samuel Untermyer that he was in City Hall and could be called any time. The committee had not heard last night whether the Mayor would appear. It has not been decided definitely whether Mr. Hylan will be subpoenaed if he does not appear voluntarily.

No explanation was made by the committee or its counsel of the reference made in the letter sent to the Mayor or "correspondence and other data concerning communications with Messrs. Brindell, Hettrick and others bearing on the making or execution of bids or contracts" for city work.

This was only one of a series of sensational developments in this swiftly moving inquiry into the housing scandal.

$7,500 to Prevent Pier Strikes.

David Hirshfield, Commissioner of Accounts, made public transcripts of evidence taken before him setting forth that Howard H. Sherwin, vice-president and general manager of the Terry & Tench Company, testified to having paid $7,500 to Brindell to prevent strikes on Staten Island piers now under construction. Further, the witness testified that it was the "understanding" that the "labor king" expected to get one half of 1 per cent. on the total of the contracts, aggregating $3,250,000. That would be a fee of $16,250.

The Commissioner of Accounts sent a report of his findings to Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel for the committee, and in return got a sharp rebuke from Mr. Untermyer, in which the latter stated that Mr. Hirshfield was evidently trying to create an impression he was aiding the committee. The best service the Commissioner could render the committee would be to refrain from taking up its time, Mr. Untermyer stated.

While the controversy between the city officials and the Lockwood committee was going merrily on Mr. Untermyer was writing letters to the Mayor, Hirshfield, John T. Hettrick and Anning S. Prall, President of the Board of Education, regarding the city contracts and the investigation.

F. H. La Guardia, President of the Board of Aldermen, returned from Washington and added a few choice words to the scrap. Call Comptroller Craig to find out all about the Court House contracts and why the quick shift was made from granite to limestone, Mr. La Guardia advised the committee.

"Let us not get away from the Court House, where we have got them with the goods," the Aldermanic President told the committee.

New $25,000 Bribe Bobs Up.

Associate counsel for the committee, working all day with a score or more of witnesses, ran across another $25,000 bribe said to have been paid a representative of the building council to stop a strike. The transaction is said to be similar to that in which George Backer, contractor, who is indicted, figured.

The Grand Jury which is handling the criminal investigation adjourned yesterday until to-morrow because of the insistence of several members that they must have a recess to attend to private affairs. Several witnesses appeared yesterday.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said New York is facing a "great ill health conflagration" because of bad housing conditions. The housing inquiry, started with a view to bringing down prices, has developed into a political fight, and meanwhile unsanitary conditions which are a menace to health must be done away with, he said.

The Building Trades Council "inner circle" of walking delegates did not hold its executive committee meeting yesterday as usual. This is the first time the committee has not met since the council was organized a year ago. On every side are signs that the power of the council is fast crumbling.

It is expected that one of the defences to be offered by Brindell's agents, if called to the stand, is that certain sums of money said to have been paid them was for waiting time. Workmen on many contracts where big waiting time

Continued on Second Page.

"Telephone Directory
of Home and Business Needs"
A New Department for Your Convenience
THE NEW YORK HERALD
NEXT TO LAST PAGE

St. Regis Detective on Payroll as 'Sailor'; Jobless Bartender Gets $6,000 a Year Berth

JUST what Government operation of shipping means may be seen from these points in the testimony before the House Committee on Shipping Board Operations:

A bartender, made jobless by prohibition, got a job as bookkeeper with the Shipping Board at $6,000 a year.

A house detective at the St. Regis Hotel received pay from the Shipping Board as a "sailor," though he never had been on a ship.

Contractors met just outside Shipping Board office to decide who would bid on prospective jobs.

Defective forgings cause one broken propeller each day.

Monkey wrenches and iron bars are "accidentally" dropped upon honest inspectors and timekeepers.

A steward quit on fifth day of a twelve day voyage His successor threw supplies overboard so as to get commissions on new stock.

DR. SIMON MADE POLICE DEPUTY

Noted Criminologist to Get Rid of 30,000 Unregistered Drug Addicts Here.

TO BEGIN WORK AT ONCE

Forty Per Cent. of Habitual Criminals in City Have Habit, Says Enright.

The Police Department has decided to make an effort to get rid of the 30,000 unregistered drug addicts now shuffling around the city. With this in view, Commissioner Enright has appointed Dr. Carlton Simon, 116 East Fifty-sixth street, a Special Deputy Police Commissioner, hopeful that Dr. Simon's cooperation will facilitate the work.

Dr. Simon accepted the post yesterday and will at once begin the organization of the new bureau. His selection is a happy one. It is probable that there is no scientific man in the country with a wider knowledge of the drug fiend and the drug traffic. The doctor is the medical expert for the New York Narcotic Drug Control Commission and has been of tremendous assistance to that body.

He is 49 years old, but equipped with an experience that relatively few medical men acquire in a lifetime. He is nationally known as a criminologist and alienist. His research work into criminal psychology and pathology and into conditions that produce criminals has brought him fame in his profession. His work with drug addicts has been so skilful as to set him quite apart from the bulk of physicians, whose efforts to treat with these unfortunates have met with varying success.

Commissioner Enright, announcing the appointment of Dr. Simon, said:

"Since prohibition became a law New York has attracted thousands of drug addicts, whose presence has been a source of great worry to the department. The public is not aware to what extent the drug evil has invaded the underworld. I do not believe it a misstatement when I say that fully 40 per cent. of the habitual criminals in this city are drug addicts. More than 7,000 drug addicts are registered in this city. Many of these possess criminal history.

"There are 30,000 addicts not registered. These are the ones that cause this department a great deal of worry because of their direct connection with holdups and other serious criminal offences. There will be no attempt by the police to interfere with the registration of these unfortunates, but all those not registered will be considered outside the law and will be apprehended. And very definite action is about to be taken against the lawless dispensing of narcotic drugs and street peddling thereof.

"Dr. Simon has been working with the Police Department for two years on cases where expert criminological work was needed. He will prove himself a tremendous factor in the success of our efforts to reduce crime."

Dr. Simon said last night that he would take up his duties at once. Among those celebrated affairs in which Dr. Simon has figured as expert before, during and after the trials were the Burtz, Morrison, Guldensuppe and Molineux murder cases. It was he who conducted the experiment with the murderer Tapley in Jersey City some years ago. By prearrangement Tapley kept signalling the doctor until he lost consciousness after being hanged. This experiment did much to abolish that form of capital punishment in New Jersey.

The doctor made a rather exhaustive note and post mortem examination of Leon Czolgosz, murderer of President McKinley, and for THE NEW YORK HERALD conducted investigation into the so-called water cure alleged to have been practised by the United States Army in the Philippines upon refractory natives of those islands. George Francis Train bequeathed his brain to Dr. Simon.

SPANISH CITY STRIKES AGAINST PROFITEERS

Stores Compelled to Close and Newspapers Suspend.

ZAMORA, Spain, Nov. 9.—The entire population of Zamora to-day held a demonstration against profiteers. There were processions through the principal streets of the town, and most of the storekeepers were compelled to close their places of business. The newspapers have ceased publication, and it is reported that the railroad men of the district intend to strike.

The authorities have requested the despatch of police reinforcements to Zamora in view of the possibility of disturbances.

HURLEY HEIRS SUE DUNSTON

Schemed Against Insane Man to Get His Share in Jack's Restaurant, Is Charge.

BIG PROFITS REVEALED

$250,000 Liquor Stock Sold to Benefit Defendant Only, Among Allegations.

John Dunston, who had the late Timothy Hurley as a partner in Jack's Restaurant at 759 Sixth avenue, was sued yesterday in the Supreme Court by the administrators of Hurley's estate for an accounting. They charged that Dunston schemed to take advantage of his partner's mental weakness and get his share of the business without paying for its value.

Dunston and Hurley organized the corporation known as Jack's in 1895. Hurley owned one-sixth of the stock and Dunston owned the balance. It is alleged that Hurley was incompetent mentally at the time he made the agreement with his partner to organize the corporation in place of the existing partnership and to give Dunston first option upon the sale of Hurley's interest

The complaint charges that Dunston had Hurley committed to an insane asylum in 1895 and took charge of his property interests thereafter without having a committee appointed to administer the property judicially. Later it is alleged, Dunston had a lawyer draw up a will for Hurley in which the latter directed that his stock in Jack's be sold to Dunston at about one-third of its true value.

In the will Hurley mentioned two "natural sons" as legatees, but these boys are said to have been fictitious persons invented pursuant to Dunston's alleged scheme to get Hurley's interest in the business. The Hurley will, when filed for probate last January, was refused.

From 1895 to date, it is averred, the restaurant corporation made more than $1,000,000 net profit, but there has never been any stock dividend or division of surplus to Hurley. Mary Minihan and Frank J. Hurley, administrators, allege that Dunston placed his son and his attorney on the board of directors of the corporation and paid to himself and to his son large sums as salaries. He made his two daughters officers of the corporation with annual salaries of $3,500 each.

Dunstan, it is charged, sold the stock of liquors of Jack's upon his own account and charged off $250,000 on the books of the corporation as loss of good will due to prohibition. From the corporation he is said to have drawn more than $500,000 and his son is said to have drawn more than $100,000, including amounts paid for salaries.

The administrators want an accounting and payment of all sums due Hurley's estate.

SENATOR PENROSE SUFFERS RELAPSE

Has Sinking Spell at Home, Says Report.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—United States Senator Boies Penrose, who has been ill for about a year, was reported to-night to have taken a turn for the worse. The report, which said the Senator had a sinking spell last Saturday from which he has not entirely recovered, could not be officially confirmed. Neither his secretary nor his physician could be reached to-night, and there was no response at the Senator's home to telephone rings.

Senator Penrose, who was for several months confined to his home here, had so far recovered that he was able to go to Atlantic City early last month for two weeks. He returned on October 18 and was reported to be much improved.

It was denied at the Senator's home late to-night that he had suffered a relapse. Outside of an attack of the gout, it was said, his condition was comparatively good.

BELGIAN COAL MINERS BEGIN GENERAL STRIKE

May Become Effective Next Week—One Group Out.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9.—A general strike, affecting 150,000 coal miners, is probable November 15. The miners of the central collieries to-day laid down their tools, and the miners at Mons, who previously had opposed the strike, have decided to cease work next Monday.

A corps of efficient operators are engaged receiving The New York Herald "Want" Ads. over the telephone. Call THE Ray 6000.

Experts Tell of Gigantic Waste and Corruption to Congress Committee.

BRIBERY EVERYWHERE

Excessive Profits for Repairs and Collusive Bidding Cost Enormously.

$208 FOR $8 PORT LIGHT

Strawberries at 60 Cents for Crews—Supplies Sold for 13 1-2 Cents on $1.

An almost endless recital of waste, graft, bribery and corrupt practices in Government construction and operation of ships at the present time was given yesterday before the select committee of Congress on United States Shipping Board operations by two investigators, who were employed a year ago to inquire into alleged abuses and submit a report.

Representative Joseph Walsh of Massachusetts is chairman of the committee, which met at the Federal Building. The report was submitted by A. M. Fisher, clerk and statistician to the committee, and his assistant, John F. Richardson. Both were called as witnesses to testify regarding evidence obtained by them. Mr. Fisher pointed out that the report was entirely impersonal and charged no crime to any high official or member of the United States Shipping Board. He said the committee must decide whether the evidence reflects upon any official.

It was charged that there is much waste in connection with repair contracts by which the board is required to pay many times in excess of the prevailing rates; that excess profits are made by contractors by means of various subterfuges; that corruption of employees of the Shipping Board is the tendency under the present system; that excess charges for repairs are common because of the lack of proper inspection; that delay and demurrage charges are constantly mounting because of the failure of various departments of the Shipping Board to cooperate, and that favoritism is shown in awarding repair contracts, many of which are let without competitive bidding.

Richardson Tells Details.

What was regarded as the most important testimony was given by Mr. Richardson. Until September 1 he was a member of the Shipping Board's bureau of investigation. He personally investigated many of the instances of waste and fraud which he cited, and was ready with names, dates and figures to substantiate every one of his charges.

The report, which was made the basis of the testimony, tells of the difficulties under which the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation worked in their efforts to build and operate a large fleet of vessels. More recently, it was declared, the futility of establishing a new American merchant marine with this feeble nucleus had been clearly shown.

Mr. Richardson told the committee, to prove that the board has been overcharged, that a number of especially flagrant examples existed in New York, Norfolk, Charleston and Jacksonville. He told of one instance where the board was charged $208 for replacing a damaged port light, when the usual charge was $8.

In other cases, Mr. Richardson said, skilled mechanics' wages were paid for inexperienced helpers and negro labor. In Savannah, he said, the Shipping Board paid from 90 cents to $1.20 an hour for white labor when the [illegible] showed that the contractor was employing negro labor at an average cost of 25 to 40 cents an hour. He said that in the Savannah case the auditor of the Shipping Board refused to approve the charge and the contractor promptly went to the board's district office at New York and had the bill audited there.

25 Per Cent. for Doing Nothing.

Another common practice, according to Mr. Richardson's testimony, is for a favored shipyard to receive a contract for repairs and to sublet it, taking a 25 per cent. profit, but doing no work.

Mr. Richardson said that in each instance cited he had documentary proof which he could produce when called upon. He testified that efforts to corrupt employees of the Shipping Board are common, taking various forms, sometimes as an attempt to influence an auditor, checker or timekeeper by an outright bribe, sometimes by gifts of shares of stock in the contracting concern and again by promises of better positions. Whiskey has proven a potent bribe since prohibition went into effect, he said.

As an instance of the enormous losses due to delays and demurrage charges, Mr. Richardson cited the case of the steamship Cherokee, which put into Jacksonville, Fla., for some repairs. All these repairs could have been made at the dock while the ship was loading, he said, yet it was proposed by the local Shipping Board representative to put the ship in dry dock for eight days. He placed the blame for this condition upon the failure of the representatives of the construction department to cooperate with the operating department.

Aside from the losses due to delay, another prolific source of waste, Mr. Richardson said, is due to the fact that bidding for repair contracts is not always competitive.

He gave an instance of where the repair men met outside the office of the Shipping Board and proceeded to arrange their bids so that the work would be divided among them. Mr. Richardson suggested the establishment of free and open competition among bidders as the cure of losses from this source.

Everywhere, except on [illegible]