WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 40; lowest, 33.
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. 103—DAILY. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 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.

MARTIAL LAW IN ERIN, BUT DOOR TO PEACE IS OPENED

Premier Tells Commons He Is Willing to Meet Dail Eireanners Guiltless of Crimes.

CALL TO MODERATES

Head of Sinn Fein Unwilling to Accept Promises; Acts Considered, He Says.

MUST SURRENDER ARMS

Lloyd George Makes It Clear Violence Must Cease—Will Negotiate on Basis of Unbroken Unity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Dec. 10.

Premier Lloyd George told the House of Commons to-day that the Government would proclaim martial law in "certain areas" in Ireland to stamp out murder and outrage. This announcement was followed by despatches from Dublin, which said that Dublin Castle had proclaimed martial law in all the city and county of Cork, the city and county of Limerick and the counties of Tipperary and Kerry.

At the same time the Premier told the House that the Government was willing to talk peace with Ireland, but on the sole basis of the unbroken unity of the United Kingdom. He said he would aid every movement by which the forces within Ireland which really wanted peace could negotiate. On the other hand, he expressed the opinion that the people of Ireland who were controlled by an "organization of violence, murder and outrage" were not yet ready to accept peace on the only basis the Government could grant it.

The Premier said that a demand would be made for the surrender of all arms in the hands of persons not authorized to possess them. A reasonable time would be granted for the delivery of these arms to the proper officials in Ireland. After the expiration of that time any person found with arms in his or her possession would be liable to the death penalty by court-martial.

No Dealings With Radicals.

The Premier made it plain that while the Government was prepared to talk peace with the moderate element in Ireland, or with any one whose hands were clean, it also was prepared to adopt the strongest measures to stamp out murder and outrage.

An outline of his answers to the Galway County Council and to the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, acting president of the Sinn Fein, who had asked that the Government meet the "real" representatives of Ireland to discuss a settlemen, was given to the House by the Premier. At the same time the statement by Michael Collins, commander-in-chief of the Irish republican army, reached London yesterday in a more complete form. It indicates that his wing (the so-called activist) of the Sinn Fein, would accept nothing in the way of a truce which is not more to their liking than the mere promise of British statesmen.

But the way for peace talk has been opened. The Premier in the House of Commons to-day, with his characteristic skill, circumvented the obstacles which last night made further talk of peace seem futile. He says he will meet members of the Dail Eireann who are not guilty of "serious crimes," although recognizing them only as a group chosen under British constitutional methods to express Irish desires, and as in no way a rival for sovereignty within the Empire.

New Triumph for Premier.

He said that the men implicated in murders and in other crimes would not be permitted to attend any meeting, but that they would be captured and punished "wherever in all the world they are found." However, he added that the question of amnesty may be a subject for negotiations when the peace conferences begin. With characteristic skill the Premier waved the flag that will keep his own Tories in line.

The Premier's statement is likely to prove an historic Irish incident in the House, as it certainly marks one of the deftest triumphs of the master compromiser, Mr. Lloyd George. The essentials of his proposal to-day meet the essentials demanded in reasonable quarters on both sides. At the same time his proposal contains enough to at least momentarily satisfy the irreconcilables on both sides who have hitherto succeeded in ruining any Irish settlement as yet attempted.

However, the *Morning Post* and the Carsonites may revolt now at the mere prospect of negotiating with the "murder gang" and may upset the delicate balance of the negotiations at any time. Too, Michael Collins and his followers may upset it, alleging that it is a mere scheme to strip the Dail Eireann of all its members save those amenable to Premier Lloyd George. It may be spoiled subsequently by a wild outbreak following any peace moves the irreconcilables in the Sinn Fein may think inadequate.

But the fact remains that Premier Lloyd George met the essential require-

Continued on Fourth Page.

The bigger the deal—the more important the quest—the greater the reason "Want Ads." should be placed to [illegible]. Call [illegible]

House Will Abandon Its Christmas Recess

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.

REPUBLICAN leaders of the House in conference to-day decided that the usual Christmas recess should be abandoned this year—at least so far as the House is concerned. The reason, according to Republican leader Mondell, is that unless this is done the regular appropriation bills cannot be passed before the close of the session. If the Senate wishes to recess for two weeks the House will agree to this provided it may continue in session, he said.

House leaders agreed to adjourn Thursday, December 23, until the next Monday and from Thursday, December 30 to January 3.

FRANCE SEES NEED OF SELF DEFENCE

Berlin's Note on Armaments Cited as Proof of National Peril.

U. S. A JUSTIFICATION

War Office Expert Says Nation Cannot Listen to Peace Cranks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 10.

Berlin's reply to the allied note regarding the disarmament of Germany's civilian guard organizations is taken here as another proof that, lacking the expected safety in membership in the League of Nations and with Anglo-American support, in the event of aggression against France, a matter to be decided when the necessity arises, France cannot be expected to reduce her armament, but must seek strong military alliances which will assure the national security.

The *Petite Parisiene* admits that "we cannot henceforth have a blind confidence in the League of Nations. We are only prudent in counting above all on a military organization to protect us against all new aggressions, as well as count on the alliances we made during the war."

Contrasts 1914 Position.

A similar attitude is being taken by French newspapers which have been the stanchest friends the league had here. The *Liberte* contrasts the Franco-Belgian position now with what it was in 1914, when Belgium had less than 7,000 men under arms to repulse the German invaders. The new alliance approved by Brussels and Paris provides for a Belgian force of at least 330,000 trained men in the skeleton organization, with at least a million more men available to protect France's borders against a German advance.

France's armed quota is not yet certain, but it is probable that the skeleton formation system, combined with eighteen months of intensive training for men called to the colors, will eventually be adopted, despite the efforts of Andre Lefevre, Minister of War, to hold to a two year period of training for conscripts. This will give 700,000 men continually available for immediate service, and as soon as the French burdens in the plebiscite areas, in Syria and in Silicia can be lightened these troops will be concentrated largely along the eastern frontiers.

Attitude Toward America.

The refusal by the American Government to join in the League of Nations work against armaments rather startled French military chiefs, who have expected the, United States to uphold at least this portion of President Wilson's covenant creation. At the same time military men here find the position of the United States satisfactory and as justifying any measures France may have to take for her own protection. This can best be interpreted by the remarks of a French War Office official who said: "The United States does not believe in disarmament. If she is not great enough to stand off her enemies, what chance would France have if she listened to the peace cranks and turned her only means of protection into ploughshares or automobiles?"

The little army enthusiasts in the French Parliament, however, intend to insist on Deputy Claude's new army law providing for gradual disarmament as soon as a similar movement is manifested by one time enemy States and the friendly big Powers, but France does not intend to be the first to disarm.

KAISER HAS MILLIONS, FRENCH AGENT LEARNS

Obtained 52,000,000 Marks Since Armistice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1920, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Dec. 10.

The Kaiser is still a multi-millionaire, according to confidential agents of the French Government who have investigated German payments to the head of the house of Hohenzollern. Since the armistice, it was stated, the Kaiser has "tapped" the German Treasury to the extent of 52,000,000 marks, although Berlin denies that the Hohenzollern family has obtained more than 20,000,000. Out of this larger sum, the French contend, 38,000,000 marks represented money the Kaiser received from the sale of two Wilhelmstrasse palaces. Ten million marks were given to him last September to enable him to purchase his present refuge in Doorn, while quarterly remittances make up the balance.

Incidentally these amounts are in addition to the amounts he passed over the Dutch borders with the connivance, it was charged, of Herr Gruesser and other bankers.

Xmas Cards, distinctive, in great variety. Calendars by the World's best painters. Cortlandt [illegible]

U. S. FACES DEFICIT OF $1,229,981,765 SAYS M'CUMBER

Not Slightest Chance of Concessions in Payments of War Taxes.

WARNING BY SENATORS

North Dakotan Would Put Up Import Bars to Help U. S. Farmers.

BANK CREDITS NEAR END

Relief From War Finance Corporation Dubious as Wool and Wheat Pour Into U. S.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.

The business world was warned in the Senate to-day by leaders of both political parties that taxes both on incomes and excess profits must be paid into the Treasury on December 15, because of a prospective national deficit of nearly $1,250,000,000.

Senator McCumber (N. D.), Republican, acting chairman of the Finance Committee; Senator Smoot (Utah), Republican, member of the committee, and Senator Simmons (N. C.), Democrat, ranking minority member and former chairman, joined in announcing that in their judgment the financial institutions of the country which have been seeking postponement of income tax payments and modifications in excess profits taxes because of reduction in inventoried value of their products, should understand clearly that Congress is not to take any action.

Their statements were made in debate after a formal address by Senator McCumber presenting in detail the conditions of the Treasury's financial situation as he views it, showing that even with the tax payment of an estimated total of $650,000,000 on December 15, the Treasury faces an immediate deficit of $1,229,981,765.

"Do you intend to hold a meeting of the Finance Committee and take formal action?" asked Senator Simmons, who had learned that his North Dakota colleague's address was in explanation of a meeting held by Republican members of the committee yesterday.

Believes in Telling Reasons.

Senator McCumber said he hoped to if it was considered necessary, but added that he thought in view of the fact that only four days remained in which a postponement of taxes could be authorized the situation should be placed squarely before the country and the position of Republican Senators who oppose postponements could be understood clearly.

"In justice to the Treasury's needs," said Senator McCumber, "I do not believe there ought to be any remission of tax payments."

"I quite agree with you," answered Senator Simmons.

"Every one should know that it cannot be done," interrupted Senator Smoot, "and that fact should be emphatically emphasized."

In presenting his statement of the financial situation Senator McCumber said individual members of the Finance Committee "have been worked overtime in receiving delegations who in presenting their appeals for remedial action by Congress are reflecting the deplorable situation that is general throughout the country."

"There are two features of the situation where the demand is for immediate relief," continued Senator McCumber. "The first of these and the most important is our agricultural collapse; the second, the heavy inventory losses due to rapidly falling prices, for which relief is sought by postponing the December 15 instalment of the tax on 1919 profits and income and by allowing the inventory losses of 1920 to be offset against the profits of 1919 to that extent, reducing the amount of the December, 1920, instalment.

"While no one can speak for the final action of the committee or of the Senate or the House on these proposals it is eminently proper and to my mind most urgent that the taxpayers directly interested and the country at large be informed at the earliest possible moment of the present financial situation of the country, to the end that they may exercise their own judgment as to the probability or possibility of securing the relief demanded. This is especially true as to the demand for the postponement of the last instalment of taxes, which falls due December 15.

Shows Condition of Treasury.

"I wish, therefore, to present a most general statement of the condition of the national Treasury, its immediate obligations and its cash assets to meet them: Amount of cash in Treasury December 6, 1920, $160,018,235; December 15 tax instalment, estimated, $650,000,000; total $810,018,235.

"Turning now to our immediate liabilities: Outstanding certificates maturing December 15, 1920, and January 3-15, 1921, total $1,140,000,000.

"Thus if every dollar of the December 15 instalment is paid in full and use is made of the last cent in the Treasury, excluding the comparatively small amount that will be secured from general internal revenue sources and which will be far more than offset by the amount paid out for general governmental expenses, there would still be left by January 15 past due obligations of $329,981,765.

"But even that deficit is based on the assumption that the Treasury is milked dry—is left bankrupt. In making his calculations and estimates the Secretary of the Treasury places as the minimum of safety cash on hand $250,000,000.

"Therefore, to keep the Treasury on a safe basis we must increase this sum,

Continued on Fourth Page.

2 CENT RAIL RATE STANDS; ACTION OF P. S. C. IS UPHELD

Court of Appeals Rules State Has Power to Restore Pre-War Contract Fare.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon upheld the powers of the Public Service Commission and the State authorities over railroad rates within the State when it decided that the New York Central Railroad must return to the two cent a mile rate between Albany and Buffalo, as provided in its original charter agreement with the State. The attorneys for the railroad here announced they would immediately appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The two cent rate was in effect until the Government took over the railroads of the country during the war as a war measure. Three cents a mile was then charged, and the railroad has continued to charge that rate in spite of the fact that Congress, according to the court, has provided that the wartime fare could be continued only until changed by State or Federal authority. The court holds that the Public Service Commission is a State authority, and points out that it ordered the railroad to revert to the two cent rate since the roads were turned back to their owners.

The present action was instituted by Attorney-General Newton and the Second District Public Service Commission. The New York Central held that under the Esch-Cummins transportation act the State Legislature was first compelled to take action before a reduction of rates could be effected. The court, however, holds that the action of the Public Service Commission was sufficient.

"The obligation of the defendant to carry way passengers for two cents a mile," says the opinion, which was written by Justice Andrews, "has not been destroyed; it was temporarily superseded. It was always subject to this possibility under the war power, if it became necessary. But when the suspension ceases, it revives with all its original force. The suspension does cease, in the language of the statute, when the three cent rate is 'changed by State authority,' the authority over intrastate rates in the Public Service Commission."

The opinion points out that the New York Central Railroad is engaged in interstate as well as intrastate commerce, and that to the Interstate Commerce Commission is rightfully confided the question of interstate fares and tariffs. "Primarily and independent of any other consideration," it continues, "it has not and it cannot have any control over intrastate fares as such. That is a matter for the State authorities. Except under the war powers of the United States, any attempt to vest in it jurisdiction over what are solely and exclusively intrastate rates, would fail."

IMMIGRATION BAN CUT TO ONE YEAR

House Amends Bill to Pass It Soon, but Long Battle Awaits in Senate.

DUMPING OF REDS SEEN

Knutson Says Governments of Spain and Other Lands Plan to Clean House.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.

The House to-day decided to reduce the period of the proposed suspension of immigration from two years, as recommended by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to one year. The action was taken by adopting, 87 to 25, an amendment of Representative Mann (Ill.), former Republican leader.

Consideration of the immigration bill in the House to-day showed increased opposition to it, although it is certain the measure will pass by a substantial majority. This opposition delayed final action on the bill until to-morrow.

In the Senate it became apparent that the measure would meet delay. Chairman Colt (R. I.) of the Senate Immigration Committee said no meeting of his committee to consider any proposed immigration ban would be called until next week, and that he believes the matter so important that hearings should be held on it before any legislation is approved.

Restrictive immigration bills also have been prepared by Senators Sterling (S. D.) and Dillingham (Vt.). The unusual haste with which the bill is being rushed through the House is one of the main objections to it, and it is evident that the measure cannot become a law until the first of the new year at the earliest. The proposed ban, according to the House bill, would not become effective until two months after its enactment.

Other amendments adopted by the House provide that ministers, in addition to Government officials, business men, students and tourists, may enter the country from foreign lands for periods of six months while the ban is in effect, and that aliens who have become naturalized may send for their wives as well as blood relatives during this period.

During the debate Representative Knutson (Minn.) of the Immigration Committee, charged that some European Governments were financing movements to dump their undesirables on the United States. Mr. Mann, opposing the bill, said it would prevent the country from becoming a haven for "persecuted, liberty loving people of other lands," mentioning specifically the Irish.

Mr. Knutson in his speech inferred that Spain was assisting the movement of her undesirables to the United States.

"I am willing to stake my reputation as a member of this House," he said, "that foreign Governments are financing the movement of radicals from several countries in Europe, moving them over here. Before the war immigration from Spain was practically unknown. Two weeks ago when I visited Ellis Island I found ,000 immigrants from that country were received in one day. Spain is a seething mass of anarchy, and the Government is gathering those anarchists up and dumping them on us. We cannot allow the Governments of Europe to dump their Bolshevists and Communists onto us. We have no place for them. We have more now than we know what to do with. We ought to deport those that we have."

CROOKED ELECTION AROUSES HARVARD

Fifty Extra Votes in Ballot Box May Lead to Expulsion of Seniors.

SOCIAL CASTE INVOLVED

Fraternity Clique Alleged to Have Dominated Choice of Officers.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 10.—Expulsion of several Harvard seniors is expected to result from a sensational expose of "questionable balloting" at the recent election of senior officers, it became known to-day.

All Harvard is astir over the revelations made by the nominating committee. Charges include stuffed ballot boxes, repeating, the mysterious disappearance of a strip of fifty ballots, and accusations that certain fraternity cliques dominated the election.

Fifty seniors presented a petition to the senior class nominating committee Thursday night. To-day it was announced that a new election would be held Monday.

College officials thus far have left the entire matter in the hands of the nominating committe. It is reported, however, if proof is obtained of illegal balloting the guilty persons will be dismissed summarily from the college.

The scandal is the topic of the day at the college. According to the nominating committee it appears that while only 915 votes could have possibly been cast there were actually 965 votes cast.

The alleged discrepancies centre about second and third marshal, otherwise known as second vice-president and third vice-president.

Investigation by the committee, it is reported, shows that Dennis F. O'Connell, captain of the Harvard track team, should have had sixty more votes than credited in Wednesday's election, and that Robert (Duke) Sedgwick, a fraternity man, received more votes than the number to which he was legally entitled.

The nominating committee after its investigation stated that O'Connell should have been elected second marshal in place of Sedgwick. O'Connell, it is asserted, lacked nineteen votes of getting the position.

Included in the testimony offered to the nominating committee, it was reported that a strip of fifty ballots was taken from the voting booths at Memorial Hall on election day. These ballots have not yet been accounted for.

The vote on Wednesday was as follows: H. H. Faxon, first marshal, 277; Robert (Duke) M. Sedgwick, second marshal, 121; John A. Sessions, third marshal, 120; Dennis O'Connell, 101 votes. The contention is that O'Connell should have received more votes and Sedgwick less.

The *Crimson*, the daily undergraduate publication, crashed into the picture today with a blistering editorial, which said:

"The poll next Monday must be free from any taint of suspicion. There must be no guarded hints of club caste prejudice, private or social interest as has disgraced the former elections. Full justice must be done."

In connection with the *Crimson* editorial's reference to "social interest" and "caste," attention is called to the so-called "final" clubs, membership in which is coveted by practically all seniors. These clubs are the Porcellian, the A. D., the Owl and the Fox and Fly. O'Connell is not a member of any of Sedgwick, Faxon and Sessions are members of one or more.

CLOSING TIME FOR UNDISPLAY CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

DAILY ISSUES
8 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
8 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
8 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

SUNDAY ISSUES
6 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
6 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.
6 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

SCIENTIST 'SPIES' ACCUSED IN SPLIT OF CHURCH HERE

Burglary and Plot Also Is Charged as Three New Lawsuits Threaten.

LOOTING PLAN ALLEGED

Organist and Reader Say Politics and Commercialism Rule.

HOPE TO HALT 'WRECKERS'

Hundreds of Mrs. Stetson's Followers Hereabout to Return Under Conitions.

The success of twenty-six followers of Mrs. Stetson in compelling the trustees of First Church of Christ, Scientist, to restore them to membership has started fireworks all along the line. Two, and possibly three, criminal lawsuits are threatened, in addition to a civil action.

A movement is under way to force the trustees to restore to membership all of Mrs. Stetson's disciples, numbering several hundred, who have been expelled from the church by the trustees in the eleven years that have passed since the excommunication of the founder of the New York church by the Mother Church in Boston. It is indicated that the long contemplated fight for the recovery by Mrs. Stetson of First Church, which she believes to have been given into her hands by Mrs. Eddy, has started in earnest.

Meanwhile two of the best known men in Christian Science, neither of whom, it appears, is a member of the Stetson faction, are bent on going to law in order, as they say, to obtain justice from the ruling powers of First Church. They charge the church with having become possessed by politics and by the spirit of commercialism and autocracy and with exercising an unendurable tyranny over and vilifying any who dissent.

These men are Campbell MacCulloch, formerly first reader of First Church, and Ward-Stephens, its organist, who, he made known yesterday, is under notice of dismissal from that position to take effect December 18.

Before District Attorney To-day.

Half a dozen members of the church whom Mr. MacCulloch named have been summoned to appear to-day before Assistant District Attorney Rorke to be questioned regarding a charge made by Mr. MacCulloch that his desk was broken open and papers stolen, which subsequently were used by members to harm him. He has resigned his membership in the church for the purpose, he says, of being free to press this complaint and also, if necessary, a complaint of criminal libel against two trustees and sixteen others of the church. Giving November 19 as the date his desk was broken open, he says that the person who rifled his desk even pieced together and photographed scraps of a torn envelope found in his wastebasket. Mr. Rorke apparently contemplates a preliminary inquiry to see if there is reasonable basis for a criminal prosecution.

Mr. MacCulloch made public two scorching letters he has written to the trustees of the church and a personal statement intended for the newspapers. Declaring that the democracy which was the ideal of Christian Science has been replaced by an "absolutism that would make the Russian regime blush for shame," he says Mark Twain's prediction that in time the Christian Science church would establish a regime more autocratic than anything yet known to religion has been fulfilled.

Ward-Stephens, organist of First Church for eleven years, composer of much of the music used in Christian Science churches everywhere and known as a composer of secular music and a coach of operatic and concert singers, said last night that he had asked his attorney, Thomas B. Felder, to start a mandamus suit to compel the trustees of the First Church to supply him with a copy of the charges upon which, he says, his dismissal from his post was based originally.

He also said that if the writ was obtained and the charges produced he would start libel actions against the persons responsible for the charges. The trustees say that no charges were made or exist, and that in dismissing Mr. Stephens they merely availed themselves of a clause in the contract permitting either party to terminate the contract upon sixty days' notice.

Sees a Rule or Ruin Policy.

Mr. Stephens, insisting that serious charges actually were preferred as a pretext for getting him out, says he believes that the Stetson adherents have for years been trying systematicaly to ruin the church for the purpose of taking possession of the wreckage and that spies of the Stetson faction within the church have conspired to have him removed because his music was an attractive and even healing feature of the services. With him out, one more blow would have been struck at the prestige of the institution and the anti-Stetson trustees now in control. Such is Mr. Stephens's expressed theory of the motive of his enemies.

Mr. MacCulloch gave out his public statement in Assistant District Attorney Rorke's office and over the protest of Mr. Rorke, who preferred that nothing should be said about his inquiry until its completion. Mr. MacCulloch began the statement by saying that he

Continued on Second Page.

Dinner—Deerfoot Farm Sausage.
Try this dinner dish—baked Deerfoot Farm Sausage, mashed potato, apple sauce. It's great! Order the genuine Deerfoot. Substitutes disappoint—adv.

Wilson May Buy Home in Exclusive Quarter

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.

IT became known to-day that one of the houses in Washington which President Wilson is considering for purchase as a home after March 4 is that owned by Representative Alvin T. Fuller (Mass.), at 2241 Wyoming avenue Northwest. Mr. Fuller now is in Europe, but will return to the United States before the first of the year to assume the office of Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

The residence is of brick, four stories high and has a Colonial porch. It is in an exclusive section of the city.

By a strange coincidence the residence of Senator Harding is at 2314 Wyoming avenue, less than a block away.

ENDED LIFE FOR FORTUNE HUNTER

Betty Travis Jilted on Night They Had Planned Elopement.

FRIENDS PLAN REVENGE

Wooer Broke 'Betrothal' When He Learned She Was Not Heiress.

The pathetic story of Betsy Tevis, the eighteen-year-old Kentucky girl, who shot herself through the heart Thursday night at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph T. Talbert, 110 East Fifty-fourth street, was told last night by a friend of the Tevis family.

Two weeks ago yesterday, it was learned, Miss Tevis, who came to New York to shop and have a good time, was introduced at a tea dance in the Hotel Plaza to a young man, described as tall and good looking with a blond mustache and attractive manners.

To Miss Tevis, he represented himself as a millionaire many times over and a resident of Orange, N. J. He told her he was a graduate of Yale and a member of the Yale and other clubs. According to information since obtained by Miss Tevis's friends, he was not a Yale man, nor a clubman, nor a millionaire, but a fortune hunter, and one of that species of social parasite known as lounge lizard.

Miss Tevis, who was described by her sister as a susceptible, impressionable girl unused to city ways, was at once attracted to the tall, easy mannered stranger and after dancing with him several times allowed him to escort her to her sister's home. Mrs. Talbert, who is the widow of a New York banker and was previously married to M. T. Gibson, a wealthy Chicago man, was also attracted by her sister's new acquaintance, she admitted yesterday.

Distrusted by Sister.

Mrs. Talbert is known to be wealthy and the young man evidently took it for granted that Miss Tevis, who comes of one of the best families in Kentucky, was wealthy, too. According to friends, a whirlwind courtship followed and the Kentucky girl's heart soon was won. By that time, however, her sister had begun to distrust the young girl's smooth talking suitor and a few days ago she advised her to give up his acquaintance.

Next day, it was learned, Miss Tevis met the man again. He promised her he would build her a home in Pasadena, Cal., where Miss Tevis and Mrs. Talbert frequently visited in the winter. Finally, according to the story, Miss Tevis consented to an elopement.

Thursday night was agreed upon by them as the time to be married and take a train for the West. Mrs. Talbert noticed, she said, that her sister had been nervous and upset for several days. Meanwhile, it is believed, a telegram to Richmond, Ky., Miss Tevis's home, informed her "fiance" that she was not an heiress—not rich at all, in fact—the Tevises, although a highly respected Southern family, having lost their fortune in civil war days.

Jilted Over Phone.

Thursday night came and with it the telephone message, the substance of which no one but the little jilted Kentucky girl and the man at the other end of the wire knew. Miss Tevis had acted in an uneasy manner early Thursday evening, Mrs. Talbert said.

When the telephone rang at 9 o'clock she jumped up eagerly and ran to answer it. The conversation was in an undertone, Mrs. Talbert said, but when her sister returned to the room she was pale as death.

"Betsy then went directly to her own room," Mrs. Talbert said yesterday. "A moment later she called to me. For some reason I did not go to her at once. Then came the shot and I ran in and found her crumpled on the floor."

The same friend of Mrs. Talbert and Miss Tevis who told this story last night said, inasmuch as the man who betrayed Miss Tevis's confidence was beyond the pale of the law, friends of the family had organized to "get him and take it out on him" by beating him "within an inch of his life." They know who he is and where he lives, this man said, and they know also that he recently was driven out of a Southwestern city for practices similar to his deception of Miss Tevis.

Miss Tevis's father, William Thomas Stone Tevis, is president of the Bell Root Company of Richmond, Ky. He was notified and is on his way to New York. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at St. George's Chapel in Stuyvesant Square. There will be a temporary interment, after which the body will be sent to Richmond.

TRAIN KILLS SEVEN.

COATESVILLE, Pa., Dec. 10. — Seven Pennsylvania Railroad workmen were struck by a freight train near Whitford, ten miles east of here, to-night and killed.

Most of them were residents of Malvern, Pa.

Philadelphia Sunday Excursion Dec. 12 via New Jersey Central, $2.00; leave W. 23d St., 8:47, Liberty St. 8:50 A. M. Tax No.—adv.

LABOR AND BOSSES RULE OR RUIN IN MARBLE INDUSTRY

Untermyer Unveils an Ironclad Combine Eclipsing All Others in City's Building Trades.

NO MERCY FOR ANYONE

Unions Enforce Drastic Penalties Against Contractors Who Arouse Ill Will of Ringsters.

80 P. C. PROFIT IN WAGES

Even Owners Forced to Obey Edicts About the Materials Used in Erections for Which They Pay.

The marble industry, tackled yesterday by the Lockwood committee in its housing investigation, according to witnesses examined by Samuel Untermyer, has concealed one of the most perfect and complete double riveted combinations yet discovered in the field of trusts and rings operating within each other to control and boost prices on every conceivable article used in a building.

Thirty-six contractors, members of the Marble Industry Employers Association, it was shown, had an agreement with the national organization whereby they exercised a complete monopoly of the trade within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York.

Next, this association had an agreement with three unions, the members of which are employed in handling and setting marble, under the terms of which the contractors would employ only members of those unions and the unions would work only for the thirty-six members of the association.

Further, the Marble association was a member of the Employers Building Association of New York, known as the Thirty-third street crowd. The employers association was tied up, according to witnesses, with the Brindell Trades Council, and under this latter agreement the members of the employers association could hire only the Brindell men and the Brindell men could work only for members of the employers association.

Code Outdoes Herrick's Methods.

Carrying out the terms of its "code of practice," the Marble association had a set of ironclad rules which made Hettrick's code of procedure look old fashioned and conservative. Here are some of the provisions of the marble "code":

Rates charged for labor employed by contractors were fixed so that members of the Marble association made profits as high as 80 per cent. on the actual work done in the trade.

First bids submitted to a contractor were final, and even if the contractor who wanted to use marble in a structure considered the estimates as excessive he was compelled to make his choice from the original offers made by the members of the Marble association.

If a contractor decided that the marble prices were too high, after getting the bids, and wanted to change his plans to substitute some other material for marble he was not allowed to do so. Once he had advertised for marble bids he had to take marble or all other work was stopped.

The "courtesy" rule of the Marble association required that a contractor who did original marble work in a building should use marble in all additional work in that structure regardless of costs or what the owner of the building might want.

Estimates were required to be filed through the association.

It was possible literally to enforce these and all other rules of the Marble Association because the labor unions were the enforcement agency for the employers. The testimony given yesterday on the operation of the marble trade links the Employers Association and the Brindell council more closely than any evidence heretofore taken by the Lockwood committee. Otto Eidlitz is one of the big factors in the Employers Association. He and his associates will be summoned before the committee next week.

Victims of Trust Testify.

Morris H. Petigor, soda fountain manufacturer; Joseph H. Siegel, contractor, and August Zecha, contractor, told the committee how the Marble Association had operated to crush them. Thomas J. Kelly, chairman of the executive committee of the Employers Association, was the "snag" on which he was ruined, Petigor said. He testified that Kelly, who had been named often during the inquiry as a big factor in the Brindell council, took a marble contract for himself.

"They ruined me; I was wiped out," Petigor burst out indignantly at the end of his remarkable recital.

"What on earth were you people thinking of? Couldn't you see you were flying in the face of the law of the land?" Mr. Untermyer asked of William K. Fertig, secretary and treasurer of the Marble Association, after the witness had admitted how his organization operated to crush every semblance of competition. Mr. Fertig was not sure it was such an offence.

"Do you mean that seriously; or would you prefer to say that it was wrong and you see it now?" the lawyer asked.

"I would prefer to say it was wrong, and I see it now," the witness answered feebly.

Petigor's great offense, it developed, was that he underbid members of the Marble Association on a contract. That was before he knew about the association's "code." But his offence had been committed and never could be wiped out, as the rules provided no man ever