

WEATHER FORECAST. Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; moderate to fresh shifting winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 45; lowest, 30. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

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## BRITAIN WILL MAKE NO CONCESSIONS IN SOVIET TRADE

Will Not Become Party to Any Agreement Unless Bolsheviks Show Best of Faith.

MUST END PROPAGANDA Soviet Not Trusted, Though It Offers Millions to Private Merchants as an Inducement.

EX-SOLDIERS READY AIDS Resumption Would Be Big Step Toward Solving Unemployment Problem, but Risks Great.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, London, Dec. 30. While Ludwig C. A. K. Marx, Soviet "Ambassador" to the United States, who is about to be deported, is clamoring about the withdrawal from the United States of billions of dollars worth of trade contracts which will now go to Great Britain and other countries opening trade relations with Soviet Russia, Great Britain, especially the British Government, is not sure that it wants this trade which the Soviets consider such a lucious plum that it will wet the palate for Bolshevism.

The British Government is determined not to make too many concessions for this business and unless the Soviets show the best of faith as businessmen rather than politicians Great Britain will not become a party to any agreement.

A decided check to the negotiations came in the recall to-day of Krasinski, the Soviet envoy, to Moscow for consultation and in the objections by Foreign Minister Tchitcherine to the British conditions.

The question of the resumption of trade between Great Britain and Russia has been under consideration many months. There has been much side-stepping and dodging, but mostly on the part of the British, who apparently are suspicious. Great Britain made demands for the return of prisoners, the release of all British soldiers and positive suppression of all Bolshevik propaganda in England. While the first were complied with, the matter of propaganda still is hanging fire.

Propaganda Bars Trade. If the Soviets answer equivocally to this demand the deal will not go through. If they give assurances that the propaganda will be done some deal might be consummated, but officials here are not much faith in the word of Moscow, and if trade is resumed and it is found that the propaganda is going on secretly it is almost certain that the deal will be clamped down again.

Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been doing some fine diplomatic fencing in an effort to find out the other fellow's play, with the result that nothing has been done as yet which might not fall through at the slightest provocation. It is apparent that the British officials are not trusting the Soviet too far, and it was officially stated to-day that the Martens attitude regarding the United States will have no bearing upon the British negotiations.

But the business men of England do not share the apprehension of the Government and are not pussyfooting in the same way. They are anxious to resume trade on the extreme necessity of finding new markets for their goods, and important deals are likely to go through soon. Only yesterday the announcement was made that 2,500,000 yards of khaki cloth had been sold to the Soviet Government by British firms dealing privately, the deal representing a payment of £1,500,000, which was made by checks on two leading banks through Stockholm, where the gold was deposited. The Soviets want 3,000,000 yards more, which they cannot obtain here.

Reds Find Fertile Field. The most important consideration from the standpoint of the Government at present is the unemployment crisis. There are millions idle on the British Isles, and it is known that a considerable amount of energy has been displayed by paid agents in Soviet propaganda, especially in London, Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow, to get men stirred up to follow the Communists. Former service men principally are being worked upon, and the "Nux"—the National Union Ex-Services Men—showing a markedly increased interest in the movement. Many pamphlets declaring for the overthrow of the present social system and the setting up of a workmen's commonwealth. Others say "Nux" is essentially a fighting organization, willing to fight for its rights.

The resumption of trade with Russia would be a big step toward solving the unemployment problem, but the attendant risks might be too great. Premier Lloyd George has been consulting labor leaders, including Arthur Henderson, in order to find a way out. Labor circles generally feel that trade should be reopened with Russia as soon as possible because new markets are needed vitally.

SEN. CHAMBERLAIN WEAKER. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30. Friends of Senator George E. Chamberlain (Oregon), Democrat, were markedly concerned to-night over his condition. He is in Emergency Hospital preparing for an operation which is to be performed to-morrow.

## Japan Makes No Protest on California Land Law

TOKIO, Dec. 30.—The statement is made in official circles here that Japan has not protested the California land measure in view of the negotiations which are pending. The declaration made on December 27 by Representative Kahn of California, it is believed, was due possibly to misapprehension over a speech made by Viscount Uchida, on December 24, in which he expressed the opinion that a new Japanese-American treaty would be concluded, leading to nullification of the California land law.

State Department officials at Washington have already declared that Representative Kahn was mistaken in his impression that Japan had withdrawn opposition to the California anti-Japanese land law.

## MILLIONS CUT OFF BY U. S. TAX RULING

Business Men May Return Inventories at Either Value or Cost Prices.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30. Millions of dollars in taxes will be saved to the business and manufacturing interests of the country by a Treasury regulation issued to-day permitting all concerns to exercise preference in returning inventories for tax purposes at either value or cost price.

Treasury Department action was prompted by the general situation following a period of price reduction. It meets the insistent demand by business men and commercial organizations for relief under the inventory provisions of the tax law. These demands were carried to the Treasury and to Congress and a campaign was made to have Congress reinstate the inventory loss provisions of the tax act, which expired last December 31.

Under previous regulations all concerns were permitted to use their option in 1918 and 1919 in either returning inventories at cost or market value, but with the strict provision that the method selected would have to be followed in succeeding years. On the rising market of the two years in question most firms elected the cost price as the lower. Now cost prices are in most lines higher than market value on inventory, and taxpayers who face with losses that they could not stand.

In addition to giving relief on 1920 taxes the decision authorizes the filing of claims for losses in the two previous years. It is in part as follows: "Article 1674. Inventories at market value. Under ordinary circumstances the value of the current bid price prevailing at the date of the inventory on particular merchandise on the volume ordinarily purchased by the taxpayer. This method of valuation is applicable in the case of goods purchased and on hand, (b) of basic elements of cost (materials, labor and burden) in goods in process of manufacture and (c) of finished goods, and the extent to which, however, of goods on hand or in process of manufacture for delivery upon firm sales contracts at fixed prices entered into before the date of the inventory, which goods must be inventoried at cost.

"Where, owing to abnormal conditions, the taxpayer has regularly sold similar merchandise at a price higher than the current bid price as above defined the inventory may be valued at such price and the correctness of such prices will be determined by reference to the actual sales of the taxpayer for a reasonable period before and after the date of the inventory.

"Prices which differ materially from the current bid price ascertained will not be accepted as reflecting the market and the penalties prescribed for filing false and fraudulent returns may be enforced.

"Goods in process of manufacture may be valued for purposes of inventory on the lowest of two different bases. The inventories of such goods, whatever basis taken, will be subject to investigation by the Commissioner and the taxpayer must satisfy the Commissioner of the correctness of the prices adopted. It is recognized that in the latter part of 1918, by reason among other things of governmental control not having been relinquished, conditions were abnormal and in many commodities actual sales of such scale of trading as to establish a free market. In such a case, when a market was established during the succeeding year, a claim may be filed for any loss sustained in accordance with the provisions of Section 214 (a) 12, or Section 234 (e) 4 of the statute. See Articles 261-263."

\$7,000,000 BONUSES FOR IDLE FORD EMPLOYEES Layoff Becomes Vacation on Pay, Says an Official. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Detroit, Dec. 30.—The Ford Motor Company officials announced to-day that beginning January 3 distribution of approximately \$7,000,000 of bonus checks to employees will be made. About 40,000 workmen will participate. The bonuses one year ago exceeded \$10,000,000.

## RUHR FEARED IN BERLIN; BAVARIA BLAMED

Critical Situation Follows Germany's Failure to Disarm Guards.

FRANCE FOR ADVANCE Southern Country Insists It Must Guard Against Bolshevik Peril.

DANGER IN EAST PRUSSIA Teutons See Allies' Demand as Move to Cloak Drastic Policy of Reprisals.

By RAYMOND SWING. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Dec. 30.

An ultimatum setting a day for the occupation by the Allies of the Ruhr district is reported in Entente circles here as likely to be the answer to the last German note declining to disarm the civil guards of Bavaria and East Prussia. It was admitted at the German Foreign Office that the situation was very critical, and in political circles it was confessed that the German note gave the Entente the right, as defined by the Spa agreement, to invade Germany's most important industrial region.

The German note, it was explained, was not in defiance of the Entente, but was a confession of impotence against Bavarian "particularism." National leaders exhausted every means of persuasion in their power to bring about the disarmament of these guards, but they were not in a position to back up their arguments with force. They could not send the Reichswehr to disarm Dr. Eicherich's followers, because the Reichswehr is small and, with reactionary officers, is not qualified for such a task.

Furthermore, it was believed that such a move might provoke Bavaria into secession. Indeed, some doubt is expressed in Berlin whether the Entente can induce Bavaria to yield voluntarily.

See Peril to Republic. For the first time since the war the guidance of the German nation has been swept from the control of the national Government, and the fate of even the republic itself may now rest in the measure of Bavarian stubbornness. The Bavarian Premier, cannot make concessions without his government being overthrown, and that should he be forced out, he would be replaced by a Premier even more obstinate than he is.

The Bavarian attitude is attributed to two reasons. They are, first, the belief on the part of the Bavarians that there exists a Communist danger, and that no price is too high to pay for protection against another experience with a Soviet republic; and, second, that a Bolshevik Prussia is powerless to cope with a radical uprising.

The Bavarians regard themselves as the one stable element in a nation which is ill, and, therefore, they hold they alone are competent to save bourgeois Germany from a Communist revolution.

Labor Acts as a Check. The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here was informed by telephone from Munich to-day that while it was true Premier von Kahr probably would resign if the Entente presented to him demands he could not consistently meet, it was not certain he would not be replaced by an even more reactionary Premier.

It might be that the revolutionary element in Bavaria might try to set up a government, but should they succeed in this such a government would, by its very nature, be a dictatorship, and, as such, could not itself act with labor.

Also, the French and British military officers, dealing directly with the situation, were known to have favored this solution, which was regarded as the one way out of the difficulty for Premier von Kahr. But after direct negotiations between Gen. Nollet, president of the Inter-Allied Commission, and Gen. Malcom, British representative, with the Bavarian leaders on the disarmament situation, this settlement was wrecked.

## Davis Tennis Cup Won by Americans

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 31.—American tennis players to-day won the Davis Cup, the classic championship trophy of the lawn tennis world, when William T. Tilden II. and William M. Johnston defeated Norman E. Brookes and Gerald L. Patterson of the Australasian team, 4-6, 6-4, 6-0 and 6-4.

## 13 PLANES FINISH LAP FOR PANAMA

400 Miles Covered by Twelve in Five Hours and Forty-five Minutes. ACCIDENT DELAYS ONE Fleet with 70 Men Aboard Making 3,000 Mile Trip Down Pacific Coast.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 30.—The dozen planes of the F-5-L Division of the navy's San Diego-Panama aerial expedition berthed in San Bartolome Bay, four hundred miles from their starting point, to-night. The roaring of their motors disturbed the sea fowl at the isolated Lower California spot as the planes swooped down, the last taking the water at 2:05 P. M., just five hours and forty-five minutes after the leader had taken off here this morning.

Radio reports flashed back to the naval air station here brought word that each of the twin motored planes had escaped mishap in the first lap of the 3,000 mile flight, but the bigger and heavier NC-5 met trouble which put it out of the flight for a time.

NC-5 was forced to put back into San Diego harbor after having winged its way only a few miles down the coast. Familiar west Mexican bay and the Officers and crew, with mechanics from the station staff, went to work with a vim as soon as the big seaplane had "taxied" in and was hauled out of the water.

Lieut. H. V. Baugh, commanding the plane, to-night planned a non-stop flight from San Diego to Magdalena Bay to overtake the rest of the seaplanes there New Year's Day.

For a time no word was received concerning the NC-6 and some anxiety had begun to be felt, especially after word had come that all the F-5-L type planes had reached their evening radio destination. This evening a radio message reported the plane had "landed" at 4:05 o'clock.

The ships, with a personnel of seventy officers and men, were the largest number of aircraft ever gathered on the Pacific coast for such a long flight. The first ship carried the pennant of the fleet commander, Capt. Henry S. Austin. It was one of the dozen F-5-L planes in the expedition, and was under the command of Lieut. L. D. Spangler.

Capt. Austin is a veteran air navigator, and has spent months of intensive study on problems incident to the Panama flight. He declared the greatest difficulty would be finding suitable anchorage grounds for the seaplanes in the case of an emergency. The question of fueling also was an important one, he said. Optimism for a successful trip was expressed by the officers and men.

## SUSPECT IN N. Y. MURDER IS ARRESTED IN TEXAS

Wanted in Killing of E. M. Andrews, Jeweller. DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 30.—Police here to-day arrested a man thought to be the murderer on December 15 of Edwin M. Andrews, jeweller, in his place of business in Fifth avenue.

## ANNYOYED BY BABY, SHE CHECKS IT, LIKE TRUNK

Baggage Man Husband Now Asks for Divorce.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, Chicago, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Oscar Stensland is a baggage man at the Chicago terminal of the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Railroad. About three weeks ago Mrs. Stensland, found herself acted from her husband, found herself oppressed by the burdens of maternity.

What should she do? Why, simple enough. According to her husband, she merely stepped down to the station, showed her six months old daughter across the baggage counter and said: "Check this, my good man." Mr. Stensland told the story to-day when his wife asked Judge Joseph Sabath for the return of the baby pending the hearing of divorce proceedings.

## HARDING AND KNOX OUTLINE ATTITUDE TOWARD EUROPE

League Covenant No Part in Proposed Association to Preserve Peace.

TWO STEPS INDORSED Passage of Knox Resolution at Extra Session Is First Consideration. AMENDMENT PREPARED Will Declare America's Intent to Join to Halt Any Threat to Civilization.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, MARION, Ohio, Dec. 30.—THE NEW YORK HERALD'S announcement some time ago that the League of Nations, neither part nor parcel, will have any place in President Harding's plan to unite the great Powers against war and for limitation of armaments, was confirmed to-day by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania.

Senator Knox not only obtained from Senator Harding the definite assurance that the League of Nations was dead so far as the United States is concerned, but also obtained Senator Harding's approval of the Knox proposal to end the state of war with Germany as soon as Congress meets in special session at the call of the President and to the further proposal which Senator Knox sets forth as follows:

"It is the declared policy of the United States, in order to meet fully and fairly our obligations to ourselves and to the world, that the freedom and peace of Europe be again threatened by any Power or combination of Powers, the United States will regard such a situation with grave concern, as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other Powers affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such a menace, and will, the necessity arising in the future, cooperate with the friends of civilization for its defence."

Keystone of Foreign Policy. This is the keystone of the foreign policy of the United States under President Harding. It corresponds to the views that have been held by Senator Harding for a long time. The substance of his idea has been that the United States must follow the admonition of Washington and the advice of Roosevelt to remain free from the political and dynamic complications of European affairs, but must stand ready to defend civilization in the great war. Upon that keystone of general policy President Harding will erect his world association plan to draw the great Powers together to support a revived Hague Tribunal, to give authority to a world court erected to hear and decide questions under reformed and codified international law and to agree to lift from their people's backs a considerable part of the cost of military establishments.

"The league is dead," said Senator Knox. "If it were necessary it easily could be carried out of the treaty. But the people have rejected both. It is a question of the attitude of the President. What shall our attitude be?"

He proceeded to define this attitude as he had discussed it with the President-elect.

Senator Knox said he saw no reason why the Knox resolution terminating the state of war between the United States and Germany should not pass early in the next session, and that it was the last Congress and vetoed by the President. Senator Knox said he would not attempt to obtain its passage until an extra session, because if passed now it doubtless would be vetoed again.

The Knox resolution as originally introduced, he explained, "included as a sort of addendum a declaration that any menace to the peace of Europe would be a matter of concern to the United States, and that if such menace arose we should consult with the friends of civilization with reference to its removal. Later that provision was withdrawn," he explained, "on the occasion of unnecessary discussion and delay. Recently there has been some consideration of the advisability of again adding such a provision to the resolution before it is passed again. With reference to this matter, I handed Senator Harding the above resolution to-day, a brief memorandum of my views. I have no objections to its being published. It must be understood, however, to represent merely my suggestion to Senator Harding, and not to presume to reflect what is in his mind."

Provisions of Knox Resolution. The memorandum to which Senator Knox referred follows:

"The Knox resolution passed by the Senate and House and vetoed by the President accomplishes the following: "1. It terminates the state of war declared to exist by joint resolution of Congress, April 6, 1917, between the United States and Germany.

"2. It provides for the retention by the United States of all German property in the possession of the United States."

## EX-NAVY FENCING MASTER HELD AS LINK IN RUM RING

Revenue Agents in Washington Arrest Italian Professor Whose Activities Are Traced to New York.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30. Prohibition enforcement officers in Washington are cooperating with the New York office in running down what they consider one of the biggest "whiskey rings" in the country, and the arrest of Prof. Antonio Pappano, an Italian fencing master, followed closely upon the arrest in New York of two men and two women alleged by the Government to constitute, with Pappano, the principal members of the ring.

Pappano is locked up in the District of Columbia jail, having been held by the United States Commissioner on a charge of bribery and conspiracy to obtain a permit for liquor for Fair, Lennon & Co. of 32 Gansevoort street, New York city.

It was indicated by revenue agents that Pappano, whose home is in Washington, tried to bribe officers of the prohibition unit here for permits, and that he opened the trail to big dealers in illicit liquor in New York. Publication of the arrests before investigation was completed was characterized by them as unfortunate, and they refused to say where the trail led or that there would be other arrests.

T. E. Taylor, who was retained by Pappano as counsel, said to-night that his client had become an unfortunate tool through bluster and ignorance; that his act was not in violation of the law.

Prohibition officials here will make no statement on the New York angles of the case, or intimations that Pappano came to Washington as the representative of a great "whiskey ring" which it was hoped would be run down.

Pappano was fencing instructor at Princeton University during President Wilson's regime and later was employed at the Naval Academy in a similar capacity. He came to Washington six years ago, opened a studio and had considerable society patronage, particularly in the military and naval sets.

## POLICE SMASH UP CLUB; ARREST 26

Raiders Invade House Recently Defended by Elizabeth B. Grannis.

GAMBLING IS CHARGED All Prisoners Discharged by Magistrate on Grounds of Insufficient Evidence.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, president of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, who lives at 5 East Twelfth street, and last October came to the defence of members of the Equitable Social Club, which adjourns at 7 East Twelfth street, watched a police raid on the club at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Twenty-six prisoners were taken in the raid, and at Mercer street station twenty-three were booked as disorderly persons, two for keeping and maintaining a house used for gambling, and one with abetting the operation of the place.

Although the clubhouse is close to Fifth avenue there was little excitement occasioned by the raid. There were evidences inside the house that a tough battle took place, but the noise did not reach the street, and the patrol wagons when they moved away went quietly.

The defendants charged with keeping a gambling house were Albert Levy, 43, a real estate dealer, of Lincoln Road, L. I., and Richard J. Peil of 12 Macdon street, Brooklyn, said to be president of the club. John Thurston, described as the doorman, was charged with aiding and abetting in a gambling house.

The wreckage in the place consisted of broken tables and chairs and broken glasses from pictures on the wall in a room on the second floor. In the club secretary's room desks had been pushed aside.

## HUGE CONSPIRACY TO BEAT DRUG LAW UNCOVERED HERE

Detectives Charge \$25,000 Bribe Was Offered Not to Arrest Two Men and Two Women.

WORKED FROM INSIDE Head of Ring Alleged to Have Controlled Permits Through Women Aids in Dry Office.

ENDS HUNT OF MONTHS Internal Revenue Agents Unearth Plot by Keeping Secret Watch on State Office Employees.

In the arrest yesterday in a room on the seventh floor of the Hotel McAlpin of two men and two women, the Government believes it has struck close to the center of the ring responsible for flooding the country with millions of dollars' worth of whiskey fraudulently released from distilleries on forged withdrawal permits.

The extraordinary importance of the capture in the opinion of the Federal authorities may be judged from the fact that upon the request of the United States District Attorney one of the men was held last night in \$100,000 bail and the three other prisoners in \$50,000 bail each. Surety companies furnished the bonds and all the prisoners were released.

Had \$30,000 on Person. Attempted bribery of Federal agents as well as conspiracy and other charges are part of the accusation. Detectives of the Internal Revenue Department's secret service swear that \$5,000 cash was given to them by one of the prisoners as the price of letting everybody go, and that the offer was raised to \$25,000 before the prisoners were convinced that the detective could not be bought. And at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Parley over bribed and the Federal men started with their captives for a police station, the man who is charged with being the chief conspirator relieved himself by sending by a messenger to his safe at home by depositing \$35,000 in the safe of the hotel.

Those arrested at the McAlpin and held for examination by United States Commissioner Hitchcock are: Edward Donegan, described in the complaint as "alias Edward Joyce, Edward Lynch, and Edward Donegan," booked as a contractor, living at Twelfth avenue and Eighty-fourth street, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn. Termined by Assistant United States Attorney Cahill as "the principal in the conspiracy to defraud the United States." Bail \$100,000.

Mrs. Mary Parkins, until recently a clerk in the office of the Federal Prohibition Director for New York State, Charles R. O'Connor, charged with receiving \$250 for issuing a withdrawal permit to Antonio Pappano of New York, who is under arrest in Washington, and with appropriating Government blanks and stationery. Mrs. Parkins, who is 39 years old and was yesterday a sister-in-law of many of the distillers from Virginia and was formerly a clerk in the War Department in Washington. Held in \$50,000 bail.

Miss Regina Sassone, 20 years old, of 317 Seventy-eighth street, Brooklyn, a clerk in the office of the Federal Prohibition Director, charged with selling to Donegan for \$100 each telegram from distillers to the Prohibition Director inquiring as to the genuineness of withdrawal permits presented to them. Described by the United States attorney as a "tool."

Sigmund Rosenthal, the gambler, known as "Beany," long a New York character and out on bail pending decision in the appeal of his conviction for conviction in New Jersey. Charged in the new case with offering the detectives a bribe of \$25,000 for freeing himself and the others. Held in \$50,000 bail.

Fifth Arrest at Penn Station. The internal revenue men also said they arrested at the Pennsylvania Station George R. Stibbenzon, described as a broker. He was not arrested with the others and nothing was said about him to Commissioner Hitchcock. Accounting for his unexplained absence Assistant United States Attorney Cahill said: "The investigation is still in progress and other developments are expected." So it was surmised that the Government may expect some help in its researches from the mysterious Mr. Stibbenzon.

In a few words, here is what caused the arrests and the exhibition of permit roll of banknotes in the McAlpin:

"There are great quantities of liquor in the distilleries and the exhibition is for medicinal purposes only." It cannot be withdrawn without a permit signed by the prohibition director. When a permit is presented to a distiller he must telegraph to the prohibition director to find out if the paper is genuine.

As a clerk in the office of Prohibition Director O'Connor, Mrs. Parkins was permitted to see the permit roll. In a permit issued to a distiller, it is charged, were Donegan, directing the two young women in the supplying of information which he could use in his business. As the Government sees the thing, when one of the telegrams was received from a distiller Miss Sassone gave it or a copy of it to Donegan.

Donegan, it is charged, would examine the roll and the applicant for a permit as given in the telegram. If the applicant was one of the ring of which, according to the Government, he has been the agent, he would wire the distiller, in O'Connor's name, that the permit regarding which inquiry had been made

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