

**NOTABLE UNRESTRICTED SALES**  
AT THE  
**AMERICAN ART GALLERIES**  
NEW YORK CITY  
CONCLUDING SESSION  
This (Tuesday) Afternoon  
at 2:30 o'Clock

**Rare Old English China Beautiful Old Lustre Ware**  
AND A REMARKABLE SERIES OF LUSTRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE TEA SETS.

COLLECTED BY THE CONNOISSEUR THE LATE  
**Mr. Charles Wiley**  
OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

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To Be Sold Thursday, Friday & Saturday Afternoons of This Week at 2 o'Clock

BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF THE LATE  
**Mrs. Franklin Bartlett**  
Early American, English & French  
**FURNITURE**  
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Clocks, Candelabra and Lustres of the Louis XVI, Director, Empire and Early American Periods, 18th Century Staffordshire Lustre, Blue and White Historical Plates and Platters, Lowestoft and Other Rare Porcelains, Early American and Georgian Silver, Including a Contemporary Replica of the Famous "Stow Bowl" and a Fine Tankard by Daniel Rogers, 1775. Old Laces, Brocades, Cushions, Tapestries, Persian Rugs, Rare Items of Americana, inherited by the late owner, from Henry Post, an intimate friend of Governor De Witt Clinton and other notable men of the time; Miniatures, Snuff Boxes, Old Watches, Fans and Bronzes, including the Death Mask of Napoleon First, and other Napoleonic, inherited by the late owner from Dr. Minturn Post, who purchased the objects at the public sale of the contents of Ex-King Joseph Bonaparte's Mansion, Bordentown, 1845, and Many Other Objects of Interest.

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\*Illustrated catalogue mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

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**PAINTINGS**  
OF ARTISTIC DISTINCTION  
Belonging to Estates and Private Owners.

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**Grand Ball Room of The Plaza**  
On Thursday and Friday  
Evenings, Jan. 20th & 21st  
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AN IMPOSING GATHERING OF AMERICAN AND ENGLISH GLASS, LUSTRE AND OTHER OLD CHINA, CLOCKS, MIRRORS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, ANTIQUE LAMPS AND OTHER CONTEMPORARY OBJECTS

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**KU KLUX METHODS SHOWN AS DEADLY FOE OF CRIMINALS**

Work Is Accomplished in Secret and Results Come Quickly.

**HELP ENFORCE LAWS**

Recent Work in Birmingham, Ala., Sample of How Klan Would Act Here.

**POLICE AMONG MEMBERS**

'Invisible Empire' of the South Makes Plans for Big Drive in Nation.

This article, the second of a series on the Ku Klux Klan, gives further details of the purposes and methods of this order in its contemplated nationwide campaign. The secret workings adopted in its recent fight against crime in Birmingham, Ala., are what the Klan would use in New York when it is ready to act here. The third article will appear to-morrow.

**Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD**  
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10.—This city recently had its "wave of crime" and the Ku Klux Klan offered its services to the city officials to help bring it to an end. The offer was accepted and the total membership of the Klan here, about 700 men, in every conceivable walk of life, turned out to help the police.

Their work was done entirely in secret. The evil has been largely stamped out and the Ku Klux Klan claims that it was one of the chief factors in this successful campaign.

This is one of the ways the Klan would work in New York to-day, if it were fully organized there, and what it hopes soon to be able to do, according to information given to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Birmingham is one of the strongholds of the Klan and the centre of its activities throughout Alabama. Its efforts were directed against criminals and undesirable citizens of both the white and black races. It is one of the arguments of the executive officers of the Klan, and it should not be regarded as simply an anti-negro organization because it happens that up to this time its active operations have been confined to the Southern States, where the criminal undesirables are for the most part negroes. It would be different in the North, they assert, where any person, regardless of color, who opposed the constituted authorities, or sought by any means to flaunt or undermine the governmental institutions of the United States, would feel the heavy hand of the Klansmen.

**Membership Includes Police.**  
Here, as in other cities of the South, it has been impressed that no operations of the Klan, authorized by its executive officers, have been without the full sanction of the law enforcement officers of the community. It is the first aim of the organizers of the Klan to get the local law enforcement officers into the organization, and in the South they have been largely successful. Mayors, sheriffs, captains of police and the rank and file of the police force are members in a great many localities.

It appears that one of the rules of the order is that any member or any local branch that violates the law in any way, or runs contrary to the wishes of the regularly constituted law officers of the community, shall be banished from the Klan. This apparently is done without a trial and merely upon the order of Col. William J. Simmons, the Imperial Wizard, in Atlanta, upon information presented to him and after an independent investigation. There have been some banishments of this kind—many in fact, although few in proportion to the Klan membership—within the last two or three years. THE NEW YORK HERALD is informed that a "weeding process" is going on all the time.

"Just as in the reconstruction period," said a Klan officer, in discussing this phase of the subject, "there were unscrupulous men who made use of the disguise and name of the Ku Klux to cover their lawless acts, there are attempts to do this to-day. Therefore, people should discriminate and remember first of all that the real Ku Klux Klan stands for pure Americanism, which means respect for the law and order."

**For Law and Order.**  
A few weeks ago there was a parade of the Klan in Jacksonville, Fla. It started at night and the men were masked and clad in the long white robes or sheets which were worn by the members of the original Klan when they sought to intimidate the recently liberated and ignorant negroes and renegade carpetbaggers who made life in certain communities of the South unsafe in the late sixties. The parade was accompanied by no disturbance of any kind. The several hundred white sheeted figures rode like ghosts through the darkness. Back of this "parade," which was the term applied to it by the officers of the Klan themselves, there is an interesting story which serves to throw light on methods of the organization just as the recent happenings in this city have done.

When it became known to some of the local authorities of Jacksonville, including the Mayor, that the Klan purposed to parade through the streets of the city some of the city officials immediately became alarmed. They did not want anything to occur that might lead to a public disturbance, a possible race riot.

The local members of the Klan called Col. Simmons on the long distance telephone at Atlanta and explained the situation to him. At once instructions were given to countermand the orders for the parade. At the same time a high official of the order was sent to Jacksonville to confer with the Mayor and explain to him that the organization believed in the preservation of law and order and that it would do nothing to disturb the peace of the city.

their full acquiescence. He agreed that the parade should be held. Silently through the streets of Jacksonville several hundred of the masked white robed figures rode, scattering their circulars, which read:  
"Warning.—Undesirables, both white and black, we know you. This loafing, thieving and prowling round must stop."  
(Signed)  
"KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN."  
A particular effort was made by THE HERALD correspondent to ascertain the character of the membership that made up the reborn Ku Klux Klan. Although it is one of the rules of the order that the names of all members and officers, except the Imperial Wizard, shall be kept secret, after several days of diligent inquiry, and after it had been made plain that the motive back of the inquiry was entirely disinterested, the names of some members were disclosed on the strict understanding that they should not be printed. Some of these men, including several of the imperial officers, discussed the subject freely.

The Klan is made up of men in every conceivable walk of life—Judges, members of Congress, ministers of the gospel, lawyers, bankers, business men, editors, superintendents of manufacturing plants, doctors, sheriffs, chiefs of police, policemen, city officials of every rank, skilled and unskilled working men—in fact, there is no station in life not represented in the order. Every man must be "100 per cent. white American," native born.

**All Native Born Americans.**  
The following is question 20, asked in the application for membership, which must be answered upon the most solemn oath before an applicant is admitted:  
"Do you owe ANY KIND of allegiance to any foreign nation, government, institution, sect, people, ruler or person?"  
This is broad enough to rule out Irishmen or Irish-Americans who profess to owe allegiance to the so-called Irish republic, persons who owe allegiance to any church the head of which is not an American and, of course, Bolsheviks and foreigners who would bring foreign political nostrums into this country and substitute them for the Government established by the men who framed the American Constitution.

It is not an anti-Catholic organization, but at present it is not accepting members who belong to that religious faith. It is understood the time may soon come when it may do so under certain conditions.  
The question seems to be not so much the religious faith of the applicant for membership as whether or not he owes allegiance of "any kind" to any "institution, sect, people, ruler or person" outside of the United States.  
Religious intolerance such as has been bringing Protestant bodies together in certain communities to aid in the propaganda for Sunday blue laws is absolutely contrary to the tenets of the order. It has no sympathy with the lobbies that have been established in Washington and State capitals to further this sort of thing. It believes the whole movement un-American.

**HATFIELD'S SON BAPTIZED.**  
LOAN, W. Va., Jan. 10.—"Cap" Hatfield, son of "Devil Anse" Hatfield, the noted feud leader, who was buried yesterday, to-day carried out the promise made at the open grave of his father and was baptized in the waters of Main Tail-and-Creek.

**T. W. LAMONT URGES PEACE WITH JAPAN**

Says Americans Criticize Her for Militarism While Spending More Here.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 10.—Intelligence and tolerance rather than prejudice should influence the American people in their relations with Japan, said Thomas W. Lamont, Jr., in an address at the Harvard Union to-night. Mr. Lamont recently returned from the Far East as a representative of the American banking group of the new international consortium organized for the assistance of China.

"Even the perplexing immigration question is susceptible of amicable settlement if only Americans show a little tact and respect for Japanese susceptibilities," said Mr. Lamont.  
The Japanese, he asserted, expect in return a little of the grace and courtesy they extend to foreign visitors.

"It isn't so much what we do on the immigration question as the way we do it," he declared. "Speaking in general, we American people have not a very intelligent understanding of our relations with Japan. We are apt to be either strongly pro-Japanese or strongly anti-Japanese. We are apt, because the military party is powerful, to criticize the Japanese as a whole as being a militaristic nation, whereas, in my judgment, they are a nation loving peace and ardently desirous of peace with the United States."  
"We criticize them for burdening their people with taxes for a large army and navy, and at the same time we fail to look at our own Government estimates and note that this year they provide that forty per cent. of our total Federal income is to be used for our army and navy, that we are planning to spend on our own military establishment this year over one and one-half times what our total Government debt was before the war. If we are to solve our outstanding questions with Japan we must not forget that now and then we have a 'beam in our own eye.'"

"We should be tolerant in our judgment of nations as well as of men. Since the days of Commodore Perry Japan has looked upon the United States as an old-time friend and helper. There is every reason why the two nations should be on the closest and friendliest footing."

Religious intolerance such as has been bringing Protestant bodies together in certain communities to aid in the propaganda for Sunday blue laws is absolutely contrary to the tenets of the order. It has no sympathy with the lobbies that have been established in Washington and State capitals to further this sort of thing. It believes the whole movement un-American.

**CORK MAYOR MUST GO, DAVIS DECIDES**

State Department Sees No Reason to Waive Passport Restrictions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Passport restrictions will not be waived by the State Department to permit entrance to the United States of Donald O'Callaghan, Lord Mayor of Cork, who, on his arrival last week at Newport News as a stowaway and without a passport, was temporarily admitted on parole by order of the Labor Department.

The State Department's decision, announced to-day by Acting Secretary Davis, brought forth the assertion by Labor Department officials that jurisdiction in the case still rested exclusively with the Secretary of Labor. This indicated a continuation of the controversy between the two departments, which has been more or less apparent ever since the landing of the Cork Lord Mayor on American soil.

Secretary Davis, in making his announcement, said he concurred in the opinion of the solicitor of his department, as forwarded to him to-day, that there was no reason to make an exception in the case of O'Callaghan as regards admission without a passport. He said he was communicating his decision to Secretary of Labor Wilson, and added the intimation that his department, acting under the war time powers given the President to regulate the entry of aliens, might recommend that the Department of Justice be called upon to deport the Irish Mayor.

Labor Department officials asserted that Secretary Wilson did not recognize that the case of O'Callaghan had yet come within jurisdiction of the State Department, inasmuch as he had not formally referred it to Secretary Davis. Secretary Wilson had not begun his consideration of the case to-day, and it was said he would not take it under advisement until it had come to him through the regular channels of the department. At the State Department it was said delay of the Secretary of Labor in rendering a decision after having perused O'Callaghan would permit the Lord Mayor to accomplish his mission of testing before the commission from the committee of one hundred investigating whether he may be eventually deported.

Officials of the Labor Department declared that should the Secretary of Labor find O'Callaghan inadmissible to the United States on immigration grounds

It would not be necessary for the Secretary to refer the waiving of passport restrictions to the State Department. Should the Secretary find the Lord Mayor admissible, however, he would then be called on to decide whether the exclusion of O'Callaghan from the United States for having entered without a passport was a question to be passed upon by the State Department.

While the State Department first took the position that O'Callaghan's case had been brought before the department by the action of an immigration inspector in Norfolk, in requesting advice direct from the department, Secretary Davis later stated he had amended this decision and would not take the case under advisement until it had been brought to his attention formally by the Secretary of Labor.

When Secretary Davis learned that Secretary Wilson was not disposed to consult the State Department at all, and that he had paroled O'Callaghan without consultation with the department, he again amended his decision, and asked for an opinion from the Solicitor as to whether the Lord Mayor was deportable by the State Department.

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