

\$12,500,000 capital stock, owned by the Government and managed by a board appointed by the President, under jurisdiction of the Treasury Department.

The Senate adopted amendments by Senator Wadsworth, Republican (N. Y.), placing the board under the Treasury instead of the War Department, because, Senator Wadsworth said, it could be operated better by civilians than by army officers.

The bill also would require the nitrate corporation to issue bonds up to half of the expenditures of the Government in construction of the nitrate plants and for full value of hydro-electric installations at Muscle Shoals, if taken over by the corporation. The corporation would be required also to earn 5 per cent. interest on these securities under penalty of ceasing operation to avail further dispensation from Congress. Properties which the corporation is authorized in the Senate bill to take over are said to have cost the Government about \$100,000,000 during the war.

Before the vote the Senate twice defeated attempts to recommit the measure. It rejected, 35 to 26, a motion by Senator Poindexter, Republican (Wash.), to return the bill to the Military Committee for consideration of the arguments that it would aid the Government in time of war. A similar motion by Senator Townsend, Republican (Mich.), to recommit to the Agriculture Committee was lost, 35 to 25.

URGES FEDERAL AID FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS Official Says 40 Per Cent. Have Mental Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Nearly 40 per cent. of the discharged disabled veterans of the world war are suffering from some form of mental derangement, according to estimates made on the basis of public health service reports by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury La Follette who in a comment upon the situation to-night said Government hospital facilities for the treatment of these men were the scantiest.

Proper treatment must come quickly, La Follette said, or in many cases they will become confirmed in their disorders. Every effort is being made by the Treasury to meet the situation, he added, but it is handicapped by lack of facilities and the scarcity of medical men trained in treating mental diseases.

Patients of all classes in the public health service hospitals are increasing in number. On September 30, 1919, there were approximately 5,250 patients in the care of the service, while on January 1 of this year the number had increased to 8,219, as is expected, he asserted, that before the peak is reached the number of patients requiring hospital care will approximate from 10,000 to 15,000. It is not thought, however, that the peak will be reached for ten years.

PANAMA PROTESTS SEIZURE OF LAND Called 'Act of Force' in Despatch to Washington.

PANAMA, Jan. 13 (delayed).—Action by United States officers in taking possession of a small tract of ground east of Colon, on Bahía de las Minas, has resulted in the despatch to Washington of a formal and energetic protest by the Panamanian Government. On the tract of ground involved is a hill, which is said to be adapted for works defending the eastern entrance of the Panama Canal.

The note protests against "the act of force" by which the United States took possession of the land. It is believed that the Foreign Office received on December 29 a note from G. A. McVie, executive secretary of the Canal Zone Government, saying the United States was going to take possession of the land under the provisions of the treaty between Panama and the United States.

Assertion is made that this action was without the consent of the Panamanian government, the right of the United States to select and occupy territory under the treaty without the consent of Panama is denied, and it is declared that development of this procedure would give the United States the right to occupy the entire Panamanian Republic, should it be deemed necessary for canal purposes.

'CORPSE' SITS UP IN BAGGAGE CAR Physician Finds No Need of Undertaker's Wagon.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 14.—An undertaker's wagon was waiting at the railroad station here this afternoon to carry away the body of Joseph Staub, but when the train from New York pulled in, Mr. Staub waved away the undertaker and got on a street car instead.

He had arrived in this country only this morning from Hungary to join his sons and daughters after more than twenty years' separation. Mrs. Teitel Linover, one of the daughters, who lives in Atlantic City, met her father in New York and boarded the train with him in the Pennsylvania Station.

Mr. Staub is 65. He was overjoyed at seeing his daughter and at the prospect of being with all his children again. As the train reached the station in Elizabeth the man suddenly cried out, rose from his seat and then fell back heavily. A doctor on the train examined him and told the daughter he was dead—heart disease.

The body, apparently cold and rigid, was removed to the baggage car. Mrs. Linover pleaded with the conductor to let her take it on to Atlantic City, and he consented. Then she wired to an undertaking establishment there to meet the train.

Shortly after the train pulled out of Trenton one of the baggage men, sitting near the body of the "dead" Mr. Staub, thought he saw a hand twitch. But he decided it must have been the motion of the car, and forgot about it.

A few miles from Atlantic City the men in the baggage car were horrified to see the body rise to a sitting position. Then it fell back again. The physician was summoned again, and with the aid of smelling salts the old man revived. To-night he had recovered completely.

NAMES SELF-DENIAL DAY. Governor Sets Wednesday Aside for European Relief.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Gov. Miller issued to-day a proclamation urging the people of the State to observe Wednesday as a day of self-denial in connection with the financial support without stint to be done by the European League of which Herbert Hoover is president.

The Governor further proclaimed Wednesday, January 13, as a special day of the citizens of this State as they may shall send special contributions to the New York State European Relief Council, which is at 42 Broadway.

is raising a fund of \$33,000 for the starving children of

MINER HANGED.

ARIZONA, Jan. 14.—Pedro Do-who-be-ho, a Mexican recently appealed for clemency by the State Prison at Ariz., this morning. He had been convicted of murder in connection with the killing of a fellow miner at Ariz., last year.

HARDING WOULD SEND 100,000 MEN TO CAMP YEARLY

Considers Measures to Reduce Standing Army to Skeleton of 150,000.

FAVORS CANTONMENTS President-Elect Apparently Has Settled on a Civilian Secretary of War.

HEARS MELLON PRAISED Callers Include G. S. Oliver, Theodore Roosevelt, J. C. Forbes and Bishop Berry.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MANTON, Ohio, Jan. 14.—A system of military training that will provide instruction for perhaps 100,000 young men every year and which may be made effective this year is in President-elect Harding's mind in connection with the effort to reduce the standing army to 150,000 men.

Senator Harding believes an army of 150,000 is sufficient and that a proper utilization of existing cantonments in supplying an attractive course of instruction for the young men of the nation, and which probably may embrace vocational as well as military training, will meet any emergency that may arise. He believes several of the cantonments erected during the war may be made permanent with little additional expense and that the policy he has in mind, when effected, will be a move toward economy in the War Department.

Senator Harding in an informal talk with newspaper men to-day confirmed the belief that his mind is pretty well made up on at least two or three of his Cabinet appointments. But there is doubt whether these will be announced before the President-elect leaves for his vacation in Florida. It was Mr. Harding's desire to announce his selection for the State and Treasury portfolios, but the pressure and importunities to which he has been subjected in the last two weeks has made him doubt the wisdom of such a course, even though it would give the new appointees more time to familiarize themselves with their jobs before assuming office.

The reason is simple. Mr. Harding fears that announcement now of some of his selections would mean only increased pressure upon him in the remaining days of his stay here by friends of other candidates for the places already filled.

Civilian for War Portfolio.

The appointment of a civilian rather than a military man to head the War Department is believed to have been decided upon by Mr. Harding. He has been told by more than one of his recent callers that an efficient man with organizing ability could effect economies of perhaps \$10,000,000 a year in that department, and that argument goes a long way with the President-elect. In addition Mr. Harding holds the opinion that most of the military chiefs are not in any great sympathy with his plans for a reduced establishment. In a general way the military chiefs are for his plan for increasing facilities for military instruction, but would rather have an ever increasing flow of recruits with which to work than adopt the skeleton idea that is in his mind.

Mr. Harding was asked whether it was his intention after his inauguration to call a conference of representatives of the leading industrial powers to discuss the question of naval disarmament. He replied that the matter would be one for early consideration and that he would have an international discussion of the subject. In this connection Mr. Harding pointed out that President Wilson still had power under the naval bill of 1918 to call such a conference, but added that he did not believe he would do so.

Support for Mellon.

Whether Mr. Harding has decided upon the man he will name Secretary of the Treasury is an open question. Friends of Andrew W. Mellon, the Pittsburgh banker, continued to urge his appointment to-day. George S. Oliver, publisher of the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times and son of the late Secretary George P. Oliver, was one of Mr. Harding's callers to-day. After his conference with Mr. Harding Mr. Oliver said:

"The appointment of Mr. Mellon, his Pennsylvania friends believe, would be particularly gratifying to the business men of the country. He is not only one of the foremost bankers of the nation but has proven himself a man of great ability and vision in his handling of industrial affairs. Particularly is he equipped for leadership in an era of reconstruction as we know from observing his management of business and industrial enterprises that have come to his management for reorganization in periods of stress. In our section there are many such enterprises which in their times of misfortune had the benefit of his supervision and are now great and prosperous concerns."

"We believe his selection for the Treasury portfolio would be a most fortunate thing for Senator Harding and the country."

James Francis Burke, a Pittsburg attorney and former Representative in Congress, and who served on the Committee on Banking and Currency, was another caller. When asked he had come in the interest of Mr. Mellon he said it was unnecessary for any one to present Mr. Mellon's qualifications to Mr. Harding. He added, however, that he would be pleased to see the Pittsburg man appointed.

Theodore Roosevelt a Caller.

Theodore Roosevelt, who has been mentioned for an Assistant Secretaryship in either the Navy or War Department, and whose name has also been suggested to Mr. Harding in connection with the proposed new Department of Public Welfare, was another caller. Mr. Roosevelt would not say what he had discussed with Mr. Harding, confining himself to this statement:

"Senator Harding made a confession of faith in social justice, agriculture and reclamation during the campaign. We will keep the faith."

Representative Isaac Bachrach of New Jersey, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, came to discuss a tax measure and advocate the adoption of the sales tax principle by which he believes at least \$500,000,000 can be raised annually by a 1 per cent. tax on retail sales.

EX-GOV. WILLIS SUCCEEDS HARDING IN SENATE

Ex-Ohio Governor Takes Seat After Warm Greeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Former Gov. Frank H. Willis of Ohio took his seat in the Senate to-day as the successor of President-elect Harding, who resigned for the remainder of his term, expiring March 4.

Another new Republican Senator, former Gov. Gooding of Idaho, will take the oath to-morrow to fill the unexpired term of Senator Nugent, Democrat, Idaho, who resigned after his appointment to the Federal Trade Commission. Both Senators Willis and Gooding have been elected for full six year terms after March 4. Their immediate service will increase the present Republican majority in the Senate from two to four, with the Republicans having fifty and the Democrats forty-six.

Senator Willis was greeted warmly by Republicans and Democrats. He was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Senator Pomerene, Democrat, Ohio, and assigned a seat in the rear row, behind that formerly occupied by Senator Harding.

COMMITTEE ON CUBA DEFER TO CROWDER

Senators Decide to Await His Investigation Before Taking Action.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The Senate Cuban Relations Committee to-day decided at an executive meeting to defer any possible action looking to a first hand investigation of conditions in Cuba, until Maj.-Gen. Crowder has had further time to arrive at a possible solution of the difficulties confronting the Cuban Government.

Senator Johnson, chairman of the committee, expressed the hope that action beyond that already being taken through the administrative branch of the Government here might be unnecessary. He believed that Gen. Crowder's aid and assistance is bringing good results. It was determined to defer any action by the committee for at least a week.

The committee went over the situation fully in its conference to-day, considering information which we have before us as to conditions there and also somewhat fragmentary reports that have appeared in press despatches as to what is being done by Gen. Crowder, said Senator Johnson.

"It finally was decided that we would take no action until it can be determined what will be accomplished by Gen. Crowder. The indications, as the committee understands it, are that he is making progress in a situation that seems difficult, but that may be taken care of by him. It is believed he will be able to make some definite report within a week. Therefore until that time the committee will withhold taking final action itself."

POSTAL OFFICIALS ARE WARNING AGAINST REDS

Communists Try to Get Jobs as Carriers and Sorters.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Post office officials in this city were warned to-day by the Federal Department of Justice that the United Communist party had issued orders to members to obtain positions in the postal service as carriers and sorters and with express companies in any capacity possible, as a move for extending their propaganda.

The United Communist party, the message from the Department of Justice said, is supposed to have been formed from a merger of the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party of America, "both of which are affiliated with the Third International at Moscow."

Postmasters were requested to exercise great care in ascertaining the loyalty of persons applying for substitute positions or in recommending promotion of substitutes to regular positions.

"Regular employees who are not loyal or willing to abide by the laws and regulations governing the postal service should not be retained," the Department of Justice said.

ROOT SEES TRIUMPH OF SMALL COLLEGES

Talks at Alumni Dinner of Hamilton.

"The small American college is coming to its own," according to Elihu Root, who addressed the New York alumni of Hamilton College, last night at the fifty-third annual dinner in the Hotel Savoy.

Mr. Root, a graduate in the class of 1864, received an ovation, including the "long yell," which made the larger institutions ring.

"The process of building up great universities," he said, "has continued longer and has met with sufficiently complete success to reveal the fact that while much is gained much is also lost in great institutions; and that, after all, in the small college there is a personal contact and transmission of spirit from a sincere and devoted faculty to a group of young men which cannot be found in great impersonal institutions."

"In my judgment, the small colleges of America are over their high hurdles, past the danger of being obliterated by larger institutions, and entering a new era of prosperity."

Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland, Dr. James H. Hoadley, '76; Alexander Woolcott, '89; Chester R. Lord, '93; James Abel E. Blackman, '74; and William M. Hotchkiss, '86. Dr. Le Roy B. Sherman, '84, was toastmaster.

FORD GAINS 1,103 VOTES. Record Completed in 945 of 2,200 Michigan Precincts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—At the close of recounting ballots of 945 of 2,200 Michigan precincts today Henry Ford had gained 1,103 votes over Senator Newberry in the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee's canvass of their Senatorial controversy.

Senator Newberry's plurality in the election was around 7,500.

MEXICAN BANDITS SHOT. Said to Have Confessed Murder of Americans.

NOGALERA, Jan. 14.—Two Mexican bandits giving the names of Thomas Roman and Victoriano Martinez were shot in a gun fight with Immigration Inspectors Swink and Lemon at Calabazas Ariz., nine miles north of here, to-day.

In a statement, according to officials, the Mexicans confessed they were the men who killed Marshall C. M. Spangler and Ernest Hintze in Tempe Tuesday night and seriously wounded another man.

SWIFT ARMORED SUBMARINES NEW ERROR OF SEAS

German Scientist Finds Method of Insuring Boat's Stability.

IGNORED BY AMERICA Offered Here, but Quickly Patented in England, Italy and Holland.

DEPTH BOMB INNOCUOUS Professor Flamm Says Discovery Was Made in 1918. Too Late for War Use.

BY RAYMOND SWING.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Jan. 14.

A new principle in stability which makes possible the protection of submarines with armor plate has been discovered by Oswald Flamm, professor ordinarius in Charlottenburg Technical College and one of Germany's foremost authorities on submarine construction.

It is anticipated by German naval experts that Prof. Flamm's discovery will lead to the building of tonsorially armored warships of 10,000 tons, with gun turrets on deck, torpedo tubes and having a speed of twenty-five nautical miles an hour, with a cruising radius of 12,000 miles. Should these expectations be realized, naval warfare would be revolutionized and the building of capital ships—superdreadnoughts and battle cruisers—probably would be discontinued.

An important English ship building company has already taken out English patents on Prof. Flamm's discovery and it also has been patented in both Holland and Italy.

The invention was first offered to the United States, but the Americans delayed taking action.

Prof. Flamm received THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in his office in the Charlottenburg Technical College, but declined to give an inkling of his stability secret.

"It is very simple and has nothing to do with the gyroscope," he said, "I do not regard the gyroscope as serviceable, because as a device it is as dangerous as a loss it runs perpetually, and there is no way of guaranteeing this."

Removes Depth Bomb Peril.

"The development of the submarine in bound up with the problem of using armor plate. An armored submarine would be immune to the guns of a merchant vessel and even to those of light cruisers. Neither would it be so endangered by depth bombs as are unarmored submarines. Too, it could risk breaking through a destroyer defense with which dreadnoughts are now regarded in battle."

"But an armored submarine would turn turtle unless stabilized, and, besides the gyroscope, there has hitherto been only one method of stabilization known—that of balancing weight above the water with weight below. However, this method must be eliminated because it cuts down speed."

Prof. Flamm made his discovery in 1918, and, therefore, he said, it had been impossible to try it out in the German navy.

"I first offered my secret to America, approaching persons in a position to deal authoritatively," he continued. "I would have preferred that America benefit from it. I fell to understand that nothing was to be done. Now patents have been taken out for me in three countries. I am too poor to pay with German currency for my own patents abroad."

Prof. Flamm said that he had been made with a few hundred dollars, but that was more than I had to spend. I feel that America, having the money to defend, must see the importance of keeping abreast with all new experimentation, especially along lines which may reduce the cost of her navy and lead to a change in naval methods."

Completes Submarine Design.

Prof. Flamm has finished detailed designs for a submarine of 1,443 tons, 85 feet long, with a diameter of 11-3/4 inch plates, weighing 134 tons, and with a protective expense of 750 square meters. The plans call for two 10% conical 12 inch guns in turrets, one at each end of the vessel, and with movable deck torpedo tubes as well as stationary tubes under the water line. This design calls for a surface speed of 17 1/2 nautical miles an hour.

Also he has partially worked out plans for the construction of a submarine of 4,870 tons and 131 meters long, with two 20% conical 15 inch guns (8 inch guns) and with a speed of twenty-five nautical miles an hour. He said he did not wish to give exact figures because of the difficulty in estimating results before the problems of construction were solved. But he said he hoped to build a boat of 5,400 tons and one of 9,300 tons with a speed of twenty-eight nautical miles, armored with plate sixty to seventy millimeters (2 1/2 inches) thick and carrying four guns of twenty-one or twenty-two centimeters.

Prof. Flamm makes no precise claim for his invention. "All submarine developments are enriched by actual experience," he said, "and I must wait for a service test before I can be sure of the success of the designs as they are now worked out."

Prof. Flamm is cooperating with leading electrical and armament experts of the national two great firms, Krupp and Halske in completing his designs.

UPHAM GOING TO MIAMI TO GIVE HARDING ADVICE

It Will Be on Golf, Not on Politics.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Fred W. Upham is going to Miami, Fla., to meet President-elect Harding and give him some advice. But this advice, said the treasurer of the National Republican Committee to-day, will have nothing to do with politics.

"It will be on golf solely," Mr. Upham declared. "I feel I'm in a position to give the Senator some real advice on the national golf situation. I expect to demonstrate it on the green."

NAVY KNOWS FLAMM, BUT NOT HIS INVENTION

Has Rule Not to Buy Without Knowing What It Gets.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 14.

Officers of the Navy interested in constructing a new class of submarines in the report that Prof. Oswald Flamm of Germany has invented a new principle of stability making submarine dreadnoughts possible.

Leading officers of the Bureau of Naval Construction said they know of Prof. Flamm and that he was highly regarded. They pointed out that Prof. Flamm had not directly approached the Government of the United States with his idea, but there had been indirect suggestions that he would like to sell this Government something which he was not willing to unfold until after the sale was made. The naval authorities make it a rule not to buy anything unless they know what they are getting. The American officers profess to doubt the actual sale of the Flamm principle to European governments, although they admit the possibility of the sale.

Concerning the capital ship, the school of American naval officers now in control of the building program of the American Navy profess to see nothing in naval construction or in lessons learned from the war which renders the capital surface ship obsolete.

They are not turning their backs on new developments and new ideas. They are experimenting with all of them and are producing what they believe will be the best fleet but with the capital ship preserved.

WILSON INFORMED HOW TO REACH TURK

Communication With Kemal Pasha Can Be Had Through Constantinople.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 14.

President Wilson has received information regarding the method of getting in touch with the Kemalists, the followers of Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalists. Such communication can be established through the present Turkish Government at Constantinople, according to statements obtained from a reliable source by THE NEW YORK HERALD this morning.

This despite the cabled reports that the President has complained that the council of the League of Nations has not given sufficient assistance since the Armenian mediation.

As a matter of fact, the council has twice sent information requested by the President, not only to him, but to the Spanish and Brazilian governments direct, these messages passing through the usual diplomatic channels and not through the League of Nations representatives here. It is pointed out that Constantinople, since the change in the Greek Government and the inability to reach Kemal over recently Sovietized Armenia, becomes the only open channel for French negotiations, which must be carried on just as any negotiations for peace in time of war—under the protection of a white flag.

French Foreign Office officials here profess to know nothing about Mr. Wilson's complaint that he has not been assured of the moral diplomatic support of the principal powers. It is declared here that Mr. Viviani's declarations at Geneva favoring Armenian arbitration had the fullest authority of the French Government. Mr. Viviani having determined the policy in this respect after extensive consultations both with President Millerand and the Premier. It is also suggested that if Mr. Wilson is not satisfied with this it must signify that he doubts whether the League of Nations represents member governments, as proposed in the opening articles of the covenant.

200,000 ARMENIANS STARVE IN CAUCASUS

Die for Lack of Food and Fuel, Near East Relief Hears.

More than 200,000 Armenian refugees between Kars and Alevandropoli are dying because of lack of food and fuel and many staked among them, stated latest advices from Armenia, by way of Paris, received here yesterday by the Near East Relief.

Cessation of all transportation, coupled with severe winter, adds to the appalling situation. It was asserted by M. Ahronian, president of the Armenian delegation to the peace conference in the forwarding from France Armenian messages dated January 7. Famine threatens unless steps are immediately taken to continue American shipments of provisions, he said.

COUNTRESS OF UNSOUND MIND.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Countess de Itziera Grand, who on Wednesday was found dead on a small balcony almost 300 feet below the top of the campanile of Westminster Cathedral, committed suicide while of unsound mind, according to the verdict reached at the inquest to-day. The coroner found that she threw herself from the tower.

The Countess, who recently had been suffering from neurasthenia, is declared to have showed suicidal tendencies. On Wednesday she eluded her nurse and escaped from the Chelsea Nursing Home of which she was an inmate, and went to the Cathedral, which she had visited on previous occasions.

BUY UR

The old words, buy ur, meant chief food, or the food of chiefs.

That was because it was used by chiefs only—no one else could afford it.

Time has softened the words, buy ur, into butter—still one of our chief foods.

But it is no longer used by chiefs only—every patron at CHILDS may enjoy it.

Deliciously savory butter—the kind that blends so perfectly with CHILDS griddle cakes.

THREE CONDITIONS NOW FACE AUSTRIA

Union With Germany, Partly or Red Terror, Says British League Official.

SOVIET WANTS VIENNA Outbreak Certain Unless the Allies Act, Declares Sir William Goode.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Sir William Goode, British Member of the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission, speaking on the situation in Austria, said: "Three eventualities must be considered as a consequence of the prospective collapse of Austria. They are, first, an attempt on the part of the Austrian provinces to join Germany; second, partition of the Austrian provinces among the adjoining States, not excluding Germany, and, third, a communist or Bolshevik reign of terror."

"It has been stated that before giving up in despair the Austrian Government will request the Council of the League of Nations, under Article LXXX. of the Treaty of Versailles, to permit a union with Germany. My opinion, however, is that Germany cannot feed the whole of Austria; but apart from that question it is to me unthinkable that the Allies could permit Germany to extend her empire to the borders of the Adriatic with her frontiers in the rear of Czechoslovakia and on the flanks of Hungary, Jugoslavia and Italy."

The disappearance of a regular Government in Austria, in the opinion of Sir William, will sow the seeds of more wars between the countries who are rivals for her remains.

He thought that if Austria should be given the chance of continued existence she likely would prove the least Bolshevik of all States.

"I do not wish to appear to be an alarmist," said Sir William, "but if the Allies can hold out no prospect of means for continued existence, then I fear we must be prepared for an outbreak that would be beyond the control of any authority that might be left to Austria."

It is common knowledge that the Bolsheviks have made elaborate preparations to utilize Vienna as a centre of activity and propaganda. They expect their campaign in this part of the world will synchronize with the disappearance of the central government of Austria.

GERMAN MARKS BASIS OF GIGANTIC SWINDLE

Three Arrests Made and Big Sums Taken From Dupes.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—A colossal swindle in German marks was revealed to-day following the arrest of three Massachusetts men connected with the Rothschild Campbell Company, Ltd., foreign exchange brokers.

According to the authorities investors either were duped by counterfeit marks or the offices of the exchange brokers were found to be closed when attempts were made to take up options.

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