

Advertisement.

# MIAMI and MONTRAY

Names that are united to bring happiness and prosperity to many people.

Article No. 8.—By William C. Freeman. (Previous articles mailed on request.)  
I recently had the pleasure of meeting in the office of Earle Royce Dumont, president of the Montray Corporation, No. 501 Fifth avenue, the following gentlemen:

Glenn H. Curtiss—who has done so much to develop aviation and whose aviation field at Hempstead, L. I., is very close to properties owned there by the Montray Corporation—has established a 100-acre aviation field at Hialeah, a new suburb of Miami, which, by a strange coincidence, is also near to properties in the Miami zone owned by the Montray Corporation. Hialeah only started to develop February 1, 1921, yet it now has 20 houses completed and 20 more being constructed—also 5½ miles of paved streets and a post office.

And J. H. Bright, a partner of Mr. Curtiss in the ownership of the Curtiss-Bright Ranch, consisting of 14,000 acres (21¾ square miles)—one of the most fertile sections in the world. The edge of this ranch will be part of the area that everybody expects Miami City to occupy within a few years.

Also T. J. Bevis, of California, who has come East to establish a commercial motion-picture studio at Miami, his company having acquired 140 acres for this purpose from Mr. Curtiss and Mr. Bright.

These gentlemen called on Mr. Dumont to congratulate him on the broad policy he is following in advertising Miami more than he is advertising Montray Corporation properties there, and to assure him that they would lend every assistance they could.

## THEY ARE GREAT MIAMI ENTHUSIASTS.

Mr. Curtiss told me that he first established an aviation field at Miami Beach, but had to move from there following year on account of the rapid growth of the ornamental trees planted the same year he opened the field. He said he never saw things grow anywhere as they do in the Miami zone.

"The only available acreage near Miami for an aviation field was at Hialeah," Mr. Curtiss said. "We certainly have a fine field. Pilots say it is the best aviation field in Florida. It is used as a training camp and a general service station for aeroplanes. Flying, you know, is rapidly becoming an American habit. This means that our service station will have plenty to do."

"Miami was among the first of the American cities to enthrone over and to encourage the establishment of an aviation field. It is certainly a wide-awake city. Nothing is allowed to slip by it."

Mr. Bright told me he acquired ten years ago the acreage now known as the Curtiss-Bright ranch, and strangely enough, pitched his tent where the town of Hialeah is now being developed. He said the soil on the ranch is so rich that they are able to raise three crops of corn every year.

"We are pretty proud of our little town, Hialeah," Mr. Bright said. "We are setting out trees and tropical shrubbery, carrying out the Miami scheme of making everything beautiful, because we know that Hialeah will be a part of the greater Miami in the near future."

Mr. Bevis told me that the company backing the commercial motion picture studio selected Miami because of the continuous good light that always prevails.

"There are no fogs in the Miami zone, as there are in Los Angeles and Hollywood, Cal.," Mr. Bevis said. "Miami because of its closeness to New York City, is the most desirable place anywhere in the country for the operation of a motion picture studio. The studio to be established at Miami will be the most perfectly and completely equipped in the world. The preliminary investment, which will be immediate, approximates \$300,000, and the total investment will reach \$2,500,000."

"I think the motion picture industry will do more for Miami than it did for Los Angeles, which, you know, has grown in ten years from a population of 350,000 to 720,000. There are 75,000 motion picture workers employed in Los Angeles, and the monthly pay-roll is over \$5,000,000. The business done there last year was over \$71,000,000. I think our starting in Miami will be a big thing for the Miami zone."

The short talks by these three men ought to make you see, as they make me see, the possibilities of investment in real estate in the Miami zone.

The Montray Corporation owns many properties in this zone and holds options on others. Mr. Dumont and associates will be glad to advise you, if you are interested.

MONTRAY CORPORATION,  
501 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

Gentlemen—I am interested in your Miami properties. Will be pleased to receive further particulars. Your representative may call with photographs and blue prints.

I may take advantage of your offer to furnish transportation to Miami to look over your properties.

Name.....  
Street Address.....  
City.....  
State.....

No. 5-F

## NOISELESS GUN USED IN RIVETING STEEL

Distinguished Engineers See Revolutionary Experiments Made.

HAS WAR APPLICATION

Dr. Miller R. Hutchinson Starts Organization to Encourage Poor Inventors.

OFFERS DEMONSTRATIONS

Promoters to Develop Worthy Industrial Inventions by Group Research.

In his laboratory, in the Woolworth tower, Miller Reese Hutchinson, engineer and inventor, performed repeatedly yesterday an experiment the development of which is likely to revolutionize in war time the speed and penetrative power of gunfire, while it promises in the industries of peace vastly to simplify the process of riveting entering into all steel construction, whether of buildings, ships or bridges.

Dr. Hutchinson, in the presence of many distinguished engineers, using a metal gun device no longer than his arm and looking like a big syringe, drove through a steel plate three-quarters of an inch thick a sharp-pointed bullet three inches long and about one-half inch in diameter. In doing this, he said, the quantity of gunpowder used was only one-third the amount burned in discharging a small rifle. There was no smoke attending the experiment and the only audible sound was that caused by the impact of the slug as it penetrated the plate. The bullet, the experimenter said, travels at the velocity of a mile a second with a charge of only twenty grains of powder behind it.

Penetration Regulated.

Dr. Hutchinson, using his right arm only, held the gun of syringelike appearance directly against the steel plate, which was set across an ordinary wooden box filled with what appeared to be sawdust. The release of this almost incredible power and velocity seemingly was effected by a slight downward push such as might be used in emptying a large metallic syringe and it was attended apparently by no recoil such as would be felt from an ordinary gun. For wartime use enlarged guns of this type, Dr. Hutchinson said, could be made to throw five ton gas shells for miles.

Perhaps the most mystifying feature of his device is that the degree of penetration may be regulated by the size of the charge and that the penetration of the slug may be stopped at the will of the operator. Dr. Hutchinson a dozen times shot through the plate rows of bulletlike slugs the bottom half of which had been threaded like a screw. He caused the missiles to stop exactly where

the threaded portion of the slug—rivet—impinged upon the lower surface of the plate. Then, to demonstrate the utility of the device in steel construction, he speedily adjusted screw nuts to the dozen or more bolts he had shot through the tempered steel in perfect alignment. And he did it all in less time than it takes to tell it, and then tightened up the nuts.

Dr. Hutchinson said in steel construction, the flattening down of the rivet heads would be achieved with the single motion that drives the rivet through the steel plate—that is, by the simple discharge of what in its application to war will be a new weapon, soundless, smokeless and of tremendous penetrative power. The device also, he said, will be of great value in blasting operations.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "this principle, which is a new one in ballistics, discovered by Robert Temple of England, was primarily developed under the stress of the war. Its application to the peace industries is what interests us principally now, and it is not difficult for you to see how this little device may eliminate the nerve racking and attending the hammering of the pneumatic riveting machines now used on all steel construction, besides vastly simplifying the process of riveting plates with great economy of time and effort."

"This device can be used under water. I had a diver take it down to the bottom of the Hudson River and there, at a depth of thirty-six feet, it drove it rivets perfectly and they were so tightly inserted through the three-quarter inch plate that it required a pressure of eight tons to force them out, once they had been driven. This suggests great utility in the speedy repair of shattered vessels."

Organization Launched.

The demonstration was staged as a feature of the launching of "Miller Reese Hutchinson, Inc.," an organization of inventors, engineers, scientists and others interested in the advancement of civilization through invention. Its purposes, as stated by Mr. Hutchinson are: "1. The investigation and development of worthy inventions through cooperative efforts on the part of inventors, engineers and scientists.

"2. The correlation of the world's inventive minds in the perfection of worthy inventions.

"3. The reduction of waste now caused by development of unworthy ideas by group research and development.

"4. The movement is to have worldwide scope and is to afford every opportunity to fundamental ideas that are sound and practical for the perfecting and marketing of such ideas."

Dr. Hutchinson, inventor of the acousticon and the Klaxon automobile alarm horn, is president of the organization. He was formerly chief engineer to Thomas A. Edison, and for nine years acted as his personal representative. As chief engineer of the Edison Laboratories, he perfected the Edison storage battery.

The vice-president and European director of the corporation is Sir Edgar Rees Jones, M. P. of London, who formerly was chief of the priorities division of the British Ministry of Munitions. Associated with them as directors are Hudson Maxin, authority on high explosives; Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, U. S. N., retired, formerly Paymaster-General of the Navy; William M. Williams, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue; F. D. Carney, consulting engineer and metallurgist; George E. Dean, expert in patent law; Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., attorney; and Embury McLean, treasurer of the Engineer Company.

Alfred D. Flinn, deputy chief engineer in the construction of the Catskill water supply system, is technical analyst of the company.

To Encourage Inventors.

"Our sphere," said Dr. Hutchinson, "will be to encourage the so-called 'poor inventor.' Any invention, after it has been passed upon by the technical staff, will be submitted to outside experts of international reputation for reports on the question of commercial demand, integrity of theories embraced, patentability and validity of title.

"Before we accept an invention for

development we will exhaust every avenue of cooperative knowledge and will expend much time upon the drawing board before fabricating a model. After that a model will be made and tested to destruction to uncover unforeseen weaknesses which ordinary usage might not develop for months.

In addition to the silent and smokeless rivet driving gun which had come to them for development through Sir Edgar Jones, M. P. of London, Dr. Hutchinson and his associates had on exhibition in the laboratory a single household apparatus for resting dehydrated vegetables and other foods to their original succulence, the invention of a Connecticut man.

Dr. Hutchinson said he expected within a few months to be able to announce also the perfecting of a device which, at least in the cases of children who are regarded as totally deaf, will enable 50 per cent of them to hear even a whisper at any point in a room of ordinary size.

## BODIES OF FIRST THREE WAR HEROES ARE BACK

Arrive With 1,484 Others on Transport Somme.

To the 5,824 bodies of American soldiers who died in France brought in a few days ago by the United States transport *Wheatona* was added yesterday 1,487 more caskets which reached port in the hold of the transport *Somme*.

A funeral service for the soldier dead brought home in these two vessels will be held Sunday afternoon at pier 4, Hoboken. Among the thousands of bodies are those of Corporal James D. Gresham and Privates Thomas E. Enright and Merle D. Hay, all of the Sixteenth Infantry, the first three Americans to go down in the fight in France. They were killed by a German raiding party on the night of November 9, 1917.

Word reached this city yesterday that plans have been started in Pittsburgh for a great public funeral for Private Enright, who was a native of that city. Gresham lived at Evansville, Ind., and Hay at Giddon, Iowa.

## SUSPECT IS CAPTURED IN CHASE ON BROADWAY

Falls Unconscious While Trying to Make Getaway.

Patrolman Hackett was directing traffic at Broadway and Fifty-seventh street last night when a man came up and said that another man had tried to sell him a motor meter which he believed had been stolen. The second man ran when the policeman started toward him.

The chase led down Broadway through the crowd, and twice before the man reached Fifty-fifth street he fell. At Fifty-fifth street he fell again and did not arise. He was unconscious when he was taken to Bellevue Hospital, although it is thought that he will recover.

The police found a motor meter in his pocket and lodged a charge of petty larceny against him. They also found a drug addict's card in his pocket, made out to Frank Olson of 460 West Twenty-third street.

## "BABY OVERBOARD" PLEA WINS

Ferryboat Jumpers Receive Suspended Sentences in Court.

John McLoughlin and John Handy, who jumped off a ferryboat into the North River and caused 1,000 commuters to miss their trains, were arraigned yesterday in Jefferson Market court.

"We heard some one cry 'Baby overboard!'" they explained to Magistrate Mancuso, "and we just jumped in without waiting."

"That was heroic," said the Magistrate, "and since there is no evidence here to show that you did not hear such cry I will suspend sentence."

## BEAUVAIS SNEERS AT ALIBI BY STILLMAN

Witnesses for Banker Said to Suffer From 'Sleeping Sickness of Brain.'

TELLS OF PLEASANTVILLE

Letter to Friend Says He Would Like to Testify for Accused Wife.

Fred K. Beauvais, the Indian guide who has been named as correspondent in the James A. Stillman divorce suit, has written a letter to a friend in New York declaring that he wishes he could get "into the fight" and testify for Mrs. Stillman. He has previously expressed a desire to come to New York and go on the witness stand in behalf of the former banker's wife, but there are no indications that he will be permitted to do so.

Beauvais in his letters appears to be particularly eager to testify concerning events at the Stillman home in Pleasantville in the winter of 1917-18, when the former banker says he was not living with his wife and could not

therefore, have been the father of Guy Stillman. Beauvais recalls numerous incidents which he says happened at the Stillman home in this period, and declares that he believes servants who have testified for Mr. Stillman at the hearings before the referee in Poughkeepsie are suffering from "sleeping sickness of the brain."

"Mr. Stillman was at Pleasantville very often during the winter," the guide wrote, "and one occasion he stayed for four days in a special wing of the house that had been fixed up for him. During the week between Christmas and New Year's he accompanied Mrs. Stillman and her children on a theatre party to see 'Eyes of Youth.' I rode in the same taxicab with him on the way back to Pleasantville. He sat in front with the chauffeur and I sat inside. Mrs. Stillman and her children were in another machine. She stopped on the way back to buy sweaters for the boys, because it was very cold."

## ATTACK VICTIM REVIVES.

Tells Police He Lives in Brooklyn; Unknown at Address Given.

A man found beaten into insensibility in a cellar in Newark Sunday night had recovered sufficiently yesterday to tell the police he was Louis L. Hammond, law editor, 239 Duffield street, Brooklyn. He is now in Newark City Hospital suffering from lacerations of the face and head and possibly fracture of the skull.

Roy Walsh, son of the proprietor of Walsh's cafe, Broad and Commerce streets, who found the man in the cellar of that address, told the police that earlier in the evening Hammond had come in with three other men and bought a drink. At the Brooklyn address Hammond was not known.

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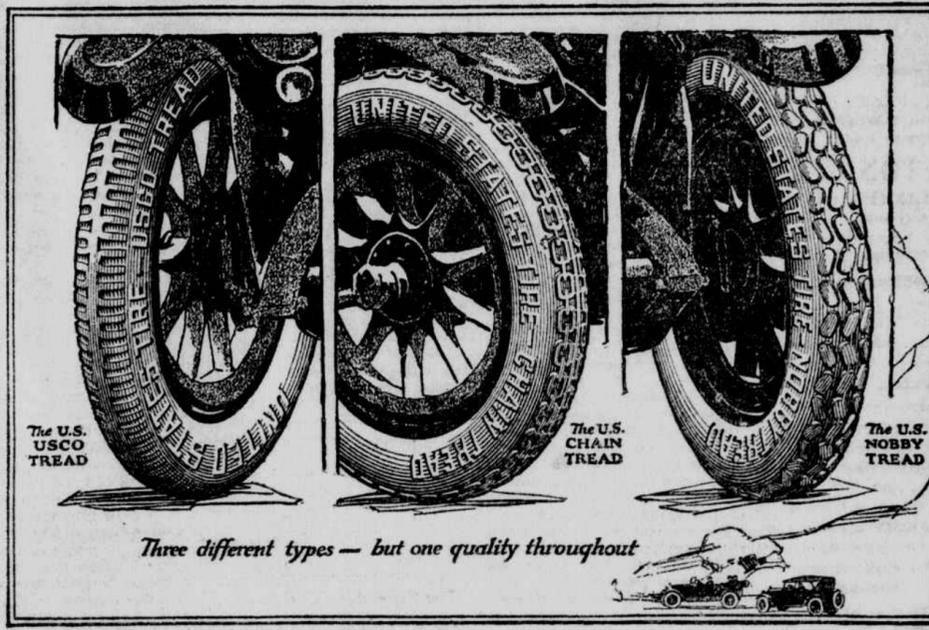
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## Much waste in fabric tires - no need of it

THERE are four or five million car owners in this country using fabric tires.

When they see themselves being made a target for the sale of "odd lots", "discount offers", "retreads" and "seconds" - what do they think?

You can hardly blame quality seekers if this kind of situation is getting on their nerves.

Some people seem to feel that the spread of cord tires has made tire-makers and tire-dealers indifferent about fabric quality.

Others have the idea that fabric tires get less attention because they run to smaller sizes.

The makers of United States Tires would like to go on record as to how they feel about it.

They are engaged in serving people.

They build the most complete line of fabric tires in the world.

This year "Nobby", "Uso" and "Chain" Tread tires are more universally popular than ever before. Because they satisfy a legitimate need for fabric quality.

Neither the size of the tire nor the kind of tire has anything to do with U. S. Tire standards.

Back of every Fabric Tire bearing the U. S. name stands the same quality that has made U. S. Royal Cords the outstanding tire.

This is the logical stand for the oldest and largest rubber organization to take.

It builds by policy - or doesn't build at all.

As people say everywhere  
**United States Tires are Good Tires**

# United States Tires

## United States Rubber Company

Tire Branch, Broadway at 58th Street

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