

135992-1

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; moderate southwest and west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 61; lowest, 48. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

(COPYRIGHT, 1921, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.)

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 37—DAILY.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES, FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY. The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

HART RESIGNS POST AS U. S. PROHIBITION DIRECTOR IN STATE

Acts Suddenly After Conference in Washington With Blair and Haynes on Situation Here.

DENIES ANY BREAK INSISTS JOB IS 'DISTASTEFUL' AND SALARY INADEQUATE FOR RESPONSIBILITIES INVOLVED.

WOULD OUST MARSHAL

Daugherty Asks Resignation of Connecticut Official Following Inquiry of Rum Running.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 5. Official announcement of the resignation of Harold L. Hart, prohibition director of New York State, was made to-night at the close of a two day conference of Mr. Hart with Prohibition Commissioner Haynes and Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair.

At the conference Mr. Hart declined to reconsider his decision to quit the job. His resignation was on the ground that the position had become "distasteful." He said he felt that the salary, \$5,000, was too low for the responsibility he was compelled to bear and the inability of his official superior to allow a larger sum.

Mr. Hart refused to discuss any of the many circumstantial reports which had arisen since Mr. Hart's sudden determination to leave the enforcement's service became known. He made only this statement: "The resignation of Judge Harold L. Hart, Federal prohibition director for New York, was tendered this evening in person and is being considered by Commissioners Blair and Haynes."

Mr. Hart at his hotel later denied that a break with either Commissioner Haynes or Commissioner Blair had caused him to resign. He said, however, that his decision to do so had come very "suddenly."

"The work has been distasteful to me from the first," he said, "I do not care to continue in it."

Sensational Developments.

Another sensational development in the prohibition enforcement tangle was seen in the demand of Attorney-General Daugherty that William R. Palmer, United States Marshal for Connecticut, resign as a result of the charges of rum running in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Mr. Hart was called to Washington by Mr. Haynes on the heels of an interchange of rather fiery messages between them over enforcement methods at New York and the recent supervision exercised by agents detailed from Washington to make a clean up of the prohibition situation in New York.

JAPAN'S FAR FLUNG ISLANDS IN PACIFIC FORM STRATEGIC NET

Situated North of Equator, They Provide Formidable Line of Offence and Defence Whose Future Uses, Seibold Says, Are Not Disclosed.

NIPPON'S STATESMEN REJOICE OVER DIPLOMATIC TRIUMPH RACE EQUALITY CLAIM ADVANCED AT A PEACE CONFERENCE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN CLOAK FOR MANOEUVRE TO ENLARGE MILITARY ADVANTAGE IN FAR EAST.

Japan's outposts in the Pacific, wrested from the Paris peace conference, are described in the following article by a NEW YORK HERALD staff correspondent. It is the tenth of a series based on an investigation of Far Eastern conditions that bears on the armament and transpacific problems that will be taken up in Washington November 11.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

TOKYO, Sept. 15.—It was by no haphazard stroke of luck that Japan won a strategic advantage at the Paris peace conference and before the League of Nations when it secured the control over some of the most important islands in the Pacific. No accomplishment of Marquis Salajo and his fellow delegates from Nippon to Paris pleased the Japanese Government and people quite as much as the manner in which they raised the empty cry of "race equality" to cloak the real aspirations of Japan for control over the former German island possessions that, in certain emergencies, might prove of inestimable value as naval bases.

The claim for "race equality" brought forward at just the right moment—to be abandoned at an equally propitious period—is now generally recognized by diplomats throughout the world as a rare stroke of subtle intrigue. Capable observers at Tokio who are in position to reflect the state of the Japanese official mind are quite convinced that Japan knew in advance that her plans for recognition of her nationals by other countries would be denied.

They are also rather confirmed in their opinion that, by playing the game as she did, Japan secured what she wanted at Paris and Geneva—the allotment of islands under direct award or by mandate, whose strategic value in the event of foreign complications which might eventuate in war, she had fully prospected in advance.

Circumstantial evidence originating in unofficial channels and tending to confirm the reports that Japan has already set about fortifying Bonin Island of the Parry group (a Japanese possession) is permitted to go by default. Evasive replies only are forthcoming in response to inquiries regarding the prospective Japanese policy regarding the islands which she controlled in advance of the Paris peace treaty or which were given to her by the Versailles treaty or under mandate by the League of Nations.

No direct information regarding either her plans or actual undertakings in the line of fortifying the highly important island bases which are now under her control is to be obtained. One very good reason for this is that Japan allows no aliens without special permits to land on any of the new islands which, her critics say, she will use in precisely the same manner as she has Asiatic territory over which she now exercises fairly complete economic and partial political control.

Japan Has Plans Ready to Fortify Long String of Islands in Pacific

Bonin Island is not by any means the most important upon which Japan might depend for offensive and defensive uses in the event of war with any power that might seek to question her policies of expansion in the Pacific. The island has been Japanese territory since 1861. It might prove of tremendous strategic importance under certain contingencies. Fairly reliable information is at hand to show that the Japanese Government has already spent more than \$600,000 in fortifying Bonin Island as the result of a careful survey conducted under the direction of the Japanese Navy Department.

Much significance is attached to the activities of the Japanese naval forces on Bonin Island by the fact that it is only ten hours' steaming distance from Guam, the American naval base. Reports which diplomats representing other countries at Tokio view with interest are, in effect, that the preliminary plans for fortifying the Marshall and Loyalty Islands, which are under the mandate of Japan, have been completed, but that no work has actually been inaugurated in the direction of transforming those islands into effective naval bases. The administration of these islands has been turned over to the Navy Department, notwithstanding the introduction of civil administration on the Marshall and Caroline Islands.

The plans of Japan regarding the islands which she occupied before the German war and which have since come under her control form a lively subject of discussion among not only foreign diplomats but business men representing the interests of countries dealing with the Mikado's Government and people. It is considered very significant by these men that the Japanese Government has not made formal denial of its purpose to transform those of established strategic value into naval stations and bases in such a way as to give her a comprehensive string of such stations from the Parry group to the coast of Japan itself.

Military Value of Islands. Discussion among leaders of the Japanese Government concerning the military value of the islands which the Mikado's Government now controls in the Pacific is naturally interpreted to indicate insurance in case of war, although it is not accounted for by any legitimate apprehension of attacks from foreign quarters. Government leaders at Tokio, Melbourne and Auckland, who maintain a vigilant eye upon all things Japanese, presume to read the maneuvers of Japan as indicating a belief that such preparations will be justified in the future, though versions emanating from this quarter are very naturally scoffed at in government circles here at Tokio.

JAPANESE IS FOUND DEAD BY STRANGLING UNDER BED IN HOTEL

Police Alarm Sent Out for Tan Kohn, Recent Occupant of the Room.

MAID DISCOVERS BODY Victim and Man Sought Last Seen Together in Home of the Former.

NO SIGNS OF A STRUGGLE Authorities Undecided as to Murder or Suicide—Scarf Is Death Weapon.

Harry Yasuhara, a waiter, living in a Japanese boarding house at 114 West Sixty-fifth street, was found strangled to death yesterday afternoon underneath a bed in room 118 of the Empire Hotel, Broadway and Sixty-third street. The body was discovered by Barbara Metzger, a maid in the hotel.

The police have sent out a general alarm for Tan Kohn, another Japanese, who registered at the hotel at 8:30 o'clock on Monday night and was assigned to room 118. The two Japanese were seen together late Tuesday night in the boarding house where Yasuhara had been stopping for several weeks, and at the time apparently were on friendly terms.

There was a bureau scarf found knotted at the front of the neck of the dead man, who was fully dressed when found. There was no evidence that a struggle had taken place before his death. The scarf was tied in two knots, the second or last knot being found loose upon close examination by Medical Examiner Norris and Capt. Patrick Marshall of the West Sixty-eighth street station.

Letter Helps Identification. The bed in the room appeared to have been slept in. The police are working on the theory that Yasuhara was strangled by a man who might have loosened the last knot after the crime was committed. Nothing of value was found in the clothing of the dead man.

The police have been informed that some hostility existed between the dead man and Kohn, and are trying to find out why Yasuhara came to be in the room engaged by Kohn. The body was identified by means of a letter of recommendation found in the clothing, and also by Japanese from the boarding house on West Sixty-fifth street.

According to the police, nobody has been found who saw the two men enter the hotel either late Tuesday night or early yesterday morning, although an employee of the hotel believes he heard voices from the room a few hours before the body was discovered.

Kohn is described as between 21 and 24 years old, about five feet five inches tall and wore a black suit when last seen. He carried no baggage when he registered and informed the clerk the room only was wanted for the night. He paid in advance.

"We have not yet decided whether it is murder or suicide," said Capt. Marshall last night. "From our investigation so far I am inclined to believe that Yasuhara did not take his own life, although there are circumstances which might make it a case of suicide. Perhaps this point will be cleared up if Kohn is found. He registered at the hotel under his own name, and this fact is rather significant."

Served in British Army. "From one source we are informed the two men were on friendly terms, and from others that they were not. The evidence thus far points to the fact that Yasuhara was invited to the room by Kohn, and that they must have been on more or less friendly terms if this is true. We certainly would like to question Kohn."

Tari Takerchi, owner of the Japanese boarding house, told the police that Yasuhara came to this country from England last July and stopped at his place the first week of that month. He said Yasuhara then went to Morris-town, N. J., where he was employed as a waiter. He returned to this city on September 10 and since then had been staying at the Takerchi house.

The police say Takerchi informed them that Kohn and Yasuhara were in and out of his place two or three times late Tuesday night, and that on one occasion they were accompanied by another Japanese boarder who works in a tea room near Forest Hills, Queens. This man is said to have left the other two late on Tuesday night and gone to his work as usual yesterday morning.

YANKS BEAT GIANTS 3 TO 0 IN WORLD SERIES OPENER; AIRTIGHT PITCHING BY MAYS

Winners Too Speedy for Nationals, Noted as Marvels of Swiftmess.

RUTH DRIVES IN A RUN He Fans Twice Also Before Crowd of Only 30,000, Who Show Little Pep.

McNALLY STEALS HOME Feat Seems to Rob Losers of Their Nerve—Frisch Gets 4 of Giants' 5 Hits.

Speed and resourcefulness, always attractive in any sport, backed by the wonderful pitching of Carl Mays, won a 3 to 0 victory for the Yankees of the American League over the Giants of the National League yesterday afternoon in the first game of the first intracity world series that ever came to New York. A few more than 30,000 people—and this was the big surprise—saw the game.

If big, blond Mays had been a creature from Mars, all metal machinery and mysterious power, he could have been no more baffling to the Impotent National Leaguers. In-coming after inning, man by man, he turned them backward after his dashing mates had jumped into a lead that held.

One run was all he needed. The Yankees gave it to him in the very first inning, extended it to two in the fifth and made it three in the sixth. Grim and desperate after a few innings had passed, the Giants could not touch Mays to save their lives—all but Frank Frisch, the speed streak that plays third base for the McGraw team. Where his companions swung wildly or poked little, footless grounders at the agile and alert Yankee fielders, Frisch smashed out four clean hits. The whole team made five only and Frisch got four of the five, a remarkable personal record standing against the bezelization of the rest.

Mays Gets First Crown. World series games must have their heroes, and since this is so Mays gets the laurel crown for the Yankee team. Cool, intelligent, extraordinarily alert, this big fellow with the peculiar underhand sidetrack motion of throwing, a motion that hypnotized the Giants, deserved the major share of the credit, for without such a superlative defence the Giants probably would have broken through. But Mays was unbeatable, and the baseball experts probably will agree that not a nine in the game could have won from him yesterday.

Mays, though, did not stand alone, and it is interesting to chronicle that part of the shining honors of the conflict must go to young Mike McNally, obscure compared to the great stars of the team, such as Babe Ruth and Frank Baker and Mays himself. That is the way with these annual inter-league conflicts. The mighty fall from their high estate and the humble are exalted beyond the dreams of the wise.

So it was with Mike McNally. Coming to bat in the fifth inning he drove a two base hit to the left field fence, advanced to third on a sacrifice and waited events. It happened that the Yankee coach at third was none other than Babe Ruth himself, and there are few more alert or wide-awake players in the game.

McNally's Steal Applauded. Ruth, studying the deliberate and rather ponderous technique of Shufflin' Phil Douglas, pitching for the Giants, waited for the exact moment, seized it and sent McNally down the base line sprinting like a frightened deer for the plate. He was on his way and in flashing momentum before big Douglas had let go of the ball, and he arrived at the plate at about the moment the ball sank with a chug into Catcher Snyder's glove. He came so fast and slid so expertly that Snyder missed him with a free swing of the ball and Umpire Rigler awarded him "safe."

What a yell went up then, and de- Continued on Thirteenth Page.

\$103,965 Gate Receipts on First Day Set Record for Championship Games

THE total receipts for the first game of the world series were \$103,965. This constitutes a new record for professional baseball, the former record being \$101,768 paid for the sixth game of the Cincinnati-White Sox series of 1919.

Here is the box office statement of the first Giants-Yankee game: Total paid attendance..... 30,202 Total receipts.....\$103,965 Of this amount \$15,594 (15 per cent.) goes to the National Commission.

The remainder, \$88,371, is divided between the players and the owners of the contending clubs, as follows: Owners' share (40 per cent.).....\$35,348 Players' share (60 per cent.).....\$53,022

Of the players' share the members of the contending clubs receive 75 per cent., 15 per cent. goes to the men on the second place clubs in each league and 10 per cent. to the men on the clubs that finished third. The players' share is confined to the first five games of the series, receipts from subsequent games being 15 per cent. to the National Commission and 85 per cent. to the club owners.

The members of the club that wins the series receive 60 per cent. and the losers 40 per cent. of the purse.

MAYS OUTPITCHES DOUGLAS IN DUEL

Drives by Miller, Ruth, Peck and McNally Score Yanks' Three Runs.

NO HOMER FOR THE BABE Meusel's Triple Is Not a Triple Because He Falls to Touch First.

Few opponents of Carl Mays have made more than a little headway against his pitching in world series games, and the Giants yesterday were no exception to the rule. The first game of the 1921 series—the Giant-Yankee series—was played at the Polo grounds, and the Yankees won, 3 to 0. The first success in the all Manhattan series, cleanly and cleverly won, goes to the American League.

Around the pitching of Mays, best of all the underhand pitchers of the game, the Yankees weaved a protection of sharp and perfect fielding, and the combination formed a barrier through which the Giants couldn't break.

The Giants' speed had little chance because speed is of small value if there's no opportunity to use it. The Giants were shut out, and but for the rare batting of Frank Frisch, who made four hits and stood out vividly against the prevailing helplessness of the National Leaguers, the Giants would have come much further than they did from scoring.

A pitchers' battle, the first tilt of the present series, with Phil Douglas, the spittin' boxer, opposing Mays and doing splendid work himself, splendid work, but eclipsed by Mays' unbeatable work. The stocky Yankee of the powerful frame did not give a base on balls and aside from hitting one man did not commit a battery error.

His control, so finely shaded as it passed the corners that measuring was a job for callipers, helped his effectiveness, and he had change of pace, his screw ball, and made less than the average use of a curve ball.

The Yankees, held down tightly themselves—seven hits off Douglas—in the matter of base hits made their run through the hits delivered by Miller, Ruth, Peckinpaugh and McNally, added to which was a steal home by Mike McNally, a truly daring feat in a world series, and a boring, shooting three bagger by Bob Meusel which wasn't a three bagger. It batted a man home, but Meusel didn't touch first base in transit, and for that he was declared out and his hit expiated from the records. The greater value of the drive, however, remained—namely, the run it sent in.

Giants' Offense Nil. These feats comprised the Yankee offense, and they were enough. The Giant offense was a net nothing, nil in output, and Frisch's four hits practically all there was in endeavor to produce output. The game had much of world series characteristics—light batting and tight pitching; straightaway baseball for the most part, nothing wildly exciting, small chance to maneuver and inability, for the time being at least, to play one's real game, which was true of the Giants rather than the Yankees.

"The best spittin' pitching I've seen all year," said Mays of the work of his rival, Douglas. "Twice as good as anything I saw Clevelandside." So much for that. The Yankees had the better of it in all important details of offense and defence and appeared to be more carefree and more in a mood to play their natural game. They played as if they felt they were the better club and expected to prove it. Bancroft wasn't himself at short and was saved by George Kelly at first base from at least two wild throws. He was over eager to get the ball away. Whatever superior shrewdness there may be in the Giant entourage, it failed to develop in this game. However, most strategy begins at first base, and so few and far between were Giants on first base that the pitchers had no fair opportunity to show how well they could pitch. Not in speed nor headwork did the Yankee game show to disadvantage compared to the Giants' revelations.

MISS CECIL LETTCH MEETS GOLF DEFEAT

In Sensational Upset British Champion Loses to Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr.

WINNER'S UPHILL FIGHT Four Down at One Stage, Chicago Woman Triumphs on Home Green by 1 Up.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. DEAL, N. J., Oct. 5.—That little imp of golf who throughout the year has been picking the flowers from the garden of John Bull and scattering them in the path of Uncle Sam's players hung the finest garland of all upon the cheek of little Mrs. F. C. Letts, Jr., of Onwentsia, Chicago, the former Western title holder, in the second round of the all-women's championship today on the links of the Hollywood Golf Club.

There have been occasions when the tinkers of the United States have considered themselves somewhat superfluous in their own tournament, never so much as this year, with the entry of Miss Cecil Lettch, holder of the British and French titles, and since then winner of the Canadian honors. The vista offered for the home players this time in their own tournament has been nothing but a barren waste. Nor could it be otherwise, since both at Turnberry and again in Canada Miss Lettch conclusively demonstrated her superiority over some of America's best.

But to-day in the second round little Mrs. Letts accomplished the impossible—overthrew Miss Cecil Lettch, the Diana and queen of the bunkered terrain. It was a single putt victory, clinched on the home green by 1 up. But what more could be wished for against a player of the calibre of Miss Cecil Lettch!

And even with this recital not a hundredth part of the story has been told, for plucky little Mrs. Letts snatched victory brilliant and glorious from the abysmal depths of defeat, came through a winner when the odds against her at the fourth green might have been called at 50 to 1 without finding one who would risk as much as one brown penny on the chances of her success.

Little Thought of Upset. At the third hole Miss Lettch stood three holes to the good. Relentlessly her powerful game had ground out two magnificent fours on those holes. Two holes even in a game of wind. There had been mistakes by both on the third but Mrs. Letts had two strokes the worst of it and it seemed that it was to be no more than what the spectators had been looking for—the match was a walkaway for the British champion. Those who kept on were merely there to enjoy the display of the adversary's art to do homage to this great golfing representative of femininity, to enjoy her stroke making and marvel at her power and skill.

For what else could even a patriotic American gallery possibly hope for with their representative a down on the first three holes? They would study the play of Miss Lettch, try to imitate her and endeavor to do better in the years to come.

SHIP OWNERS SHOW RENTING TWO PIERS COSTS OVER \$37,000

\$12,500 Fee for Influence of Corcoren, a Law Student, Store Worker, Friend of Foley and Hulbert.

BROKER OFF TO EUROPE City Loses \$25,000 a Year on Quick Lease With a Tammany Taint—Case of No Pay, Get No Wharf.

HERALD EXPOSE VERIFIED

Dwyer III, Fails to Appear for Questioning by Brown at the Meyer Inquiry—Denise Denies Offering of Bribe.

Just how "influence" of a strong and mysterious quality had to be exerted by steamship interests seeking leases for piers, needed badly that they might get their cargoes of merchandise into New York, was illustrated yesterday when witnesses told the Meyer committee in City Hall that \$37,000 at least was exacted in two transactions as tribute to this political power.

Capt. Francis R. Mayer, president of the France and Canada Steamship Corporation, testified that his company paid \$25,000 in 1918 to B. W. Loughheed, a ship broker, for his influence in getting a lease on pier 74, Hudson River. It was a mystery why such a levy had to be paid, he said, but it was a case of no pay, no lease, and the company wanted to do business here. He was not positive whether the fee was \$25,000 or \$35,000.

Edward T. Corcoren admitted receiving a fee of \$12,500 for obtaining pier 3, Hudson River. The sum was to have been \$40,000 and was cut because the lease was for five years only. Corcoren was the protégé of Surrogate James A. Foley, son-in-law of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader.

Expose Is Amply Sustained. THE NEW YORK HERALD on Tuesday explained this strange transaction, showing that Corcoren was a law student in an office at 66 Broadway, where Charles L. Craig, the Comptroller, Mr. Foley, later elected Surrogate, and Murray Hulbert, Dock Commissioner, all had offices. The Meyer committee confirmed the New York Herald's expose.

Loughheed booked his passage on the Olympic the day that Capt. Mayer was subpoenaed to appear before the Meyer committee and sailed two days later, on September 24. It was disclosed further that at his request Loughheed's name was withdrawn from the passenger list.

George M. Trembley of Bayonne, a real estate dealer, made an offer to the Department of Docks early in 1918 for the lease of pier 74, Hudson River. His client was the Associated Operating Company, a large shipping concern with an extensive business here. The corporation made a flat offer of \$100,000 a year rent. But after long delay, during which the applicants could get little satisfaction, the lease was given to the France and Canada Company for \$75,000 a year. This offer was made about the time the France and Canada Company was exerting the right kind of "influence."

Early Negotiations Failures. The France and Canada Company was operating twenty ships for the Shipping Board in 1918 and 1919. Capt. Mayer said, and had to have a pier. Regarding the negotiations and conditions in leasing Pier 74, the witness said his corporation had the assistance of several persons who could not make any progress.

"You had endeavored to get the pier without the assistance rendered by Loughheed and you were unsuccessful," but with his aid you were successful," Leonard Wallstein, associate counsel, asked. The witness said that was correct.

YANKS THE SECOND GAME GIANTS OF THE WORLD'S SERIES TO BE PLAYED TODAY ON THE POLO GROUNDS WILL BE REPRODUCED PLAY BY PLAY ON THE ELECTRIC BASEBALL SCORE BOARD Erected by THE NEW YORK HERALD and THE SUN at the Stewart Building Corner of Broadway and Chambers Street

Continued on Third Page.

Continued on Eleventh Page.

Continued on Fourteenth Page.

Continued on Fifteenth Page.

Continued on Sixteenth Page.