

INQUIRY ON WATSON CHARGES BROADENED

Senate Committee Will Investigate Conduct of A. E. F. Officers.

ITS POWERS UNLIMITED

Light Sought on Treatment of Private Soldiers in France.

GEORGIAN DEFIES SENATE

Turns Sarcasm on Baker and Belittles Services of Lafayette to America.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.

The Senate to-day, after three hours of lively debate, voted to enlarge the scope of the proposed inquiry into charges that American soldiers were put to death without trial in France during the war.

Instead of being confined to the allegations of Senator Watson (Ga.), the inquiry will be broadened to cover the conduct generally of officers in the expeditionary forces, particularly in their treatment of private soldiers under their command.

Efforts to discharge the special investigating committee and abandon the inquiry broke down completely to-day. Senator Simmons, Democrat (N. C.), offered a motion reconsidering the Lenroot resolution, adopted earlier in the week, to investigate Watson's charges. The Simmons motion carried and a new resolution was offered then, striking out specific mention of Watson's charges and placing virtually no limit on the investigation powers of the committee.

The special committee, as now constituted, consists of Senators Brandegee (Conn.), chairman; Ernst (Ky.), Willis (Ohio), Overman (N. C.) and Shields (Tenn.). The committee will meet Monday to arrange its plan of procedure. It probably will proceed at once to summon witnesses to sustain Senator Watson's assertions and to call upon the War Department for whatever data it may have bearing upon the controversy. Senator Watson read a telegram from a man who said he was an ex-soldier and had seen the gallows Senator Watson referred to. The sender of the telegram said the scaffold guard told him twenty-one men had been hanged and that others were awaiting execution. He said he was anxious to come to Washington to testify, but was "broke." Senator Watson said he would send him the money to pay his way to Washington. Another writer, who gave his name as Ernest M. Jeffery of Great Lakes, Ill., said that he had seen a man hanged in a cell. The letter was written on Cross stationery. In the middle

Pershing Denounces Accusations as Untrue

NASHVILLE, Nov. 4.—Gen. Pershing declared here to-day that charges made in the Senate by Senator Watson, Democrat (Ga.), were "the most outrageous and untrue accusations that could possibly be made and absolutely without foundation."

of the reading of the letter Senator Lodge, Republican leader, called for the regular order.

"You can demand it if you are afraid of what I am going to read," shouted Senator Watson.

Senator Lodge insisted and the reading of the letter was halted.

Senator Watson defied the Senate to expel him.

"Expel me if you will," he said. "Is the Republican majority scared? What is the matter with the general staff? Is it frightened? Does it want to hide in a committee room?"

In sarcastic language Senator Watson paid his respects to former Secretary of War Baker, who issued a statement yesterday denying the Watson charges.

"Little Newt had to get in. Poor little Newt," he exclaimed.

The Georgia Senator, who is a noted authority on French history, turned his fire upon France and particularly on Lafayette, saying:

"Oh, yes, France is not a howling wilderness, but a civilized country, from which Lafayette came upon a written contract made with Silas Dean, pledging this country to make him a Major-General before he would leave France and come to America, and he did not have sense enough to drill a company of soldiers, besides which he snuffed."

"Some of these days, when somebody gets up here and blows off about Lafayette I mean to take him down a peg or two. I know Lafayette and Washington knew him, and it was not Washington who had him released from that Austrian prison into which he was put when the French army chased him with the intent to kill. It was Napoleon Bonaparte, in the treaty of Campo Formio."

"Yes, I know Lafayette. He betrayed every French Government that trusted him and the only independent command he ever had in America came very near getting bagged by Benedict Arnold and it was only the James River that saved Lafayette and his command from being captured."

JUDGE ADVOCATE CALLS WATSON CHARGE ABSURD

Has Record of Proceedings in the Three Hangings.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Lansing, Mich., Nov. 4.—Col. Samuel D. Pepper, Judge Advocate of the Fifth Army Corps in France during the war, sharply criticizes the charge of Senator Watson (Georgia) that American soldiers were hanged in France without proper court-martial proceedings.

"The charges of the Georgia Senator are so absurd that they bear their own refutation," Col. Pepper said. "Three men of the Fifth Army Corps were hanged in France. These hangings took place only after the regular court-martial proceedings, after they had been approved by Gen. Pershing."

Col. Pepper, now Assistant Attorney-General of Michigan and Judge Advocate of the reorganized Third Second Division, said he has the records of every hanging in the Fifth Army Corps and can present them to a committee at any time.

"There were no hangings in France on charges other than that of murder," Col. Pepper said. "We have records of three of these. In each case Gen. Pershing personally reviewed the proceedings of the court-martial and licensed his own investigators for the facts, so that nothing favorable to the accused soldier would be overlooked."

SALES TAX BURIED ON SECOND DEFEAT

Smoot Plan May Be Dug Up as Means for Raising War Bonus Funds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The sales tax as a source of Federal revenue at this time was rejected definitely to-day by the Senate, but there was further evidence that Republican Congressional leaders intend to bring it forth later as a means of raising funds to finance the proposed "five way" plan for adjusted compensation for former service men.

The majority to-day against the Smoot amendment to the tax revision bill proposing a business sale tax of one-half of one per cent, was even larger than was that last night against the Smoot 1 per cent, manufacturers' sales tax. The vote to-day was 46 to 25, as compared to 43 to 25 last night.

As was the case with the manufacturers tax, the Democrats voted solidly against the business tax. They were joined by twenty-two Republicans, three of whom—Fernald of Maine, Gooding of Idaho and Keyes of New Hampshire—voted for the manufacturers tax. Six Republicans who did not vote last night—Brandegee (Conn.), Calder (N. Y.), Dillingham (Vt.), Hale (Me.), Harrell (Okla.) and Johnson (Cal.)—supported the amendment to-day.

Three Republicans who supported the manufacturers tax did not vote to-day. They were Edge (N. J.), Ernst (Ky.) and Warren (Wyo.). Counting Senators who were paired, it was estimated that the maximum vote which would have been cast for the sales tax was 34, or some six less than it had been estimated would support it. Some Senators thought that the debate resulted in the loss of some votes.

After disposing of the last sales tax amendment, the Senate returned to consideration of other amendments and went into another night session in the hope of passing the tax bill by tomorrow night. Whether this could be realized depended principally, Republican leaders said, on the length of the fight over the soldier bonus question and the time necessary to consider various amendments proposed by Senator La Follette, Republican (Wis.).

Urging his sales tax amendment, Senator Smoot told the Senate that since a sales tax was to be adopted in connection with the soldier bonus he thought it would be a wise plan to put it into effect now so as to determine what rate would be necessary to yield the money needed.

Senator Reed, Democrat (Mo.), said he saw no reason for delaying enactment of the bonus legislation, and in this connection paid his respects to Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee and other House leaders, who, he said, were undertaking to dilute to the Senate what it should or should not do.

An unsuccessful effort was made by Senator Townsend, Republican (Mich.), to have the 3 per cent. tax on automobile trucks and wagons repealed. The Senate voted 36 to 27 against reconsideration of the committee amendment proposing to continue this tax. Amendments by individual Senators then were taken up under a tacit agreement that the session to-night would continue late.

Without a record vote the Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Jones, Democrat (N. M.), requiring corporations in making out their income tax returns to show the dividends declared during the year for which the return is made. Its purpose, the author explained, was to prevent the possibility of concealing profits.

LIVING COSTS IN NEW YORK HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

Five Per Cent. More Charged for Necessities, Labor Department Finds—Still 80 Per Cent. Above Pre-War Prices—Clothing and Furniture Highest.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York, Nov. 4.

Residents of New York city are paying approximately five per cent. more for necessities than those who live in any other part of the United States.

The cost of living in New York is approximately 80 per cent. above the pre-war period, according to reports to the Labor Department. Taking the United States as a whole, prices are only 75 per cent. above the pre-war levels.

What amounts to an automatic economic tax thus is levied against all residents of the largest city, probably a result, officials say, of that very distinction. New York reached the peak of high prices in June, 1920, when the average cost of living showed an increase of 119 per cent. over 1914. Falling prices during the next six months brought a decrease of 12 per cent. In May, 1921, living costs were only 82 per cent. above 1914 levels.

A decrease of one-tenth of one per cent. in the general level of the cost of living spells a saving totalling millions of dollars a month to residents of the biggest city.

Food is the cheapest necessity for which New York now must open its purse strings. The general level of food prices is 50 per cent. above the pre-war period.

Clothing ranks high among the necessities in an effort to perpetuate the level of the war period. The average now spent for clothing in New York is 131 per cent. above 1914. This is despite the fact that clothing merchants have cut prices on almost every variety of garment. Clothing soared highest when the high price rush was in progress. In 1920 the level of clothing prices was 241 per cent. above the pre-war period.

Shelter in New York now costs but 44 per cent. more than in 1914, according to Labor Department reports. Officials admit, however, that to the average renter this percentage does not apply.

The percentage is based on the rents being received by owners of apartments and rented dwellings. In many instances these shelters are being occupied by tenants who sublet from the original tenants through payment of an increased rate. Official reports do not take into consideration rents of subleased apartments and homes.

Furniture prices stand at 137 per cent. above 1914 levels. Dealers in this necessity appear to have made reductions to a less extent than those in other lines. Fuel and light price levels are close behind furniture in helping to keep high the average cost of remaining alive. It costs an average of 92 per cent. more to keep warm now than before the war.

Clothing and shelter have increased in price very much more throughout the country as a whole than in New York. For the entire country the level of clothing prices now is but slightly more than 90 per cent. in advance of 1913.

5 SOLDIERS TO BE PARDONED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Pardon for five American soldiers charged by court martial with murder of Capt. George Lancefield of the British army, in Germany last year, has been recommended by Secretary Weeks.

The men, James A. O'Dell, Roy O. Youngblood, George Van Gilder, Carl J. Bryan and Jim E. Richardson are serving life sentences in the military penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan.

FIVE WHISKEY IMPORTED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—For the first time in the history of Dunfermline consulate, Scotland, whisky appears on the list of goods exported from Fife to this country, according to a report to the Commerce Department to-day from Consul Van Sant. The value of the whiskey was \$24,414, he said, but he made no explanation of its sudden appearance on the consulate records.

COUNT SZECHENYI HOPES TO LIVE HERE

He Will Be Hungarian Minister on Conclusion of Peace Treaty.

SEEKS FRIENDSHIP OF U. S.

Husband of Gladys Vanderbilt Is Here in Home of Countess.

Count Laszlo Szechenyi, who arrived yesterday by the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, and went at once to the home of the Countess, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, in Long Island, said he hoped to make his residence in Washington with the Countess and their two children, after the ratification by the Hungarian Assembly of the treaty of peace with the United States.

He has documents that will automatically make him the Hungarian Minister to the United States at the conclusion of the peace treaty. He said his stay here was indefinite, depending on the success of his diplomatic mission.

The Count said he would do all in his power to recreate the cordial relations between Hungary and America broken by the war, and would study the economic situation and make strong efforts to establish closer commercial relations between his country and the United States. Hungary was suffering from depression due to the failure of the grain crop by the drought. She had little grain except for home consumption.

The Count did not care to comment on the attempt of the former Emperor Charles to win back his authority. He had left Hungary the day before Charles had decided on his wild scheme.



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TO THE PUBLIC:

Milk Strike Bulletin

THE ISSUES INVOLVING DOLLARS.

Milk drivers have been receiving \$35.00 per week plus 2% of their collections, these wages having been established under war conditions.

This means an average of \$43.00 earned for six days' pay, or \$7.17 a day.

The Union demands \$5.00 per week increase over the above figure, having refused to accept a continuance of the present wage for another year.

THE ISSUES INVOLVING PRINCIPLES.

The Union spokesman stated to our representative that should they be granted their maximum demands, it would satisfy them but temporarily, as they intended to force a closed shop in both city and country operations.

Furthermore, they stated it as their intention to demand that all equipment and supplies necessary to our business bear the union label; in fact, we were informed that the Union leaders would direct our Purchasing Agent where to secure such supplies.

This Union stands for class autocracy seeking its goal through physical violence as opposed to the principles of democracy as applied to industry.

WHAT IS AT STAKE.

The quality and service as rendered by experienced corporate management, always answerable to law and public opinion, as opposed to the quality and service to be had under Soviet rule.

Orderly procedure as opposed to violence for which this particular Union has a most unenviable record.

Your dollars as well as ours.
Your principles as well as ours.

AS TO ARBITRATION.

We offered arbitration at a time when there was opportunity for a compromise that would have meant no increase in wages and consequently no increase in costs and selling prices.

Arbitration now as between the prevailing wage and the Union demands for a \$5.00 increase cannot be undertaken without danger of adding to present costs and selling prices, for which there is no justification on any grounds whatsoever.

Arbitration of the principles involved as cited above and of which we were notified after our offer of arbitration is out of the question considering the nature of the issues at stake.

BULLETIN OF OUR PROGRESS

On November 2nd we had 15 vehicles moving, had taken on 400 new employees and supplied 120,000 quarts of milk.

On November 4th we had 185 vehicles moving, had taken on 1,700 new employees and supplied about 300,000 quarts of milk.

While many more men are available we cannot add materially to our forces and give employment until we are in a position to move more retail delivery wagons.

We greatly regret the annoyance caused you, but crave your continued indulgence in the interest of the vital issues at stake.

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
63 Vesey Street : : : New York City

To Milk Consumers

Request your grocer, butcher, delicatessen dealer or druggist to carry BORDEN'S bottled milk for your accommodation.

We will make every effort to fill their requests. If they cannot carry bottled milk for your convenience, call up the nearest BORDEN delivery depot and they will direct you to the nearest dealer who handles BORDEN'S bottled milk.

Your co-operation will help to break the most unfair and unjust strike of modern times.

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633 West 125th Street	1453 St. Nicholas Avenue
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385 Jersey Street, New Brighton, S. I.	

BRANCHES IN BROOKLYN

98 Sterling Place	942 DeKalb Avenue
811 Flatbush Avenue	6002 Ft. Hamilton Avenue
2380 Gravesend Avenue	390 Liberty Avenue
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At the prices quoted the values are unprecedented

Men's Sack Suits

of excellent materials, carefully tailored in the fashionable models

at \$38.00

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of selected materials and superior workmanship; in models for motoring, street and dress wear

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