

Cloudy, followed by rain, to-day; to-morrow clearing and colder.

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.

HYLAN SWEEPS NEW YORK BY PLURALITY CLOSE TO 415,000; CRAIG, HULBERT AND OTHER DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES WIN; UP-STATE VOTE MAY SAVE ANDREWS FOR COURT OF APPEALS

FRANCE AND JAPAN TO FOLLOW LEAD OF U.S. IN ARMS PARLEY

Washington Officials Encouraged by Kato's Stand for Navy Cut.

DECISION IS GRATIFYING

Tokio Government Willing to Abide by Limitations Conference Fixes.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

The officials of the United States Government, who are earnestly striving to bring about international agreements which they believe will guarantee benefits to all of the peoples of the world, were very much encouraged to-day by the attitude of M. Briand, the French Premier, and Admiral Baron Kato, the spokesman for the Japanese delegation.

Baron Kato, who is the Secretary of the Imperial Navy, created an even more favorable impression by not only declaring that his Government was ready to curtail its "eight and eight naval programme" to conform to reductions by other countries, but would acquiesce in any decision reached by the conference.

M. Briand, the French Premier, has conducted himself pretty much like an untrained delegate to an American political convention. In his conversation with President Harding to-day and in his informal statements to other officials with whom he came in contact, the French Premier gave the impression that he and his associates did not bring with them any hard and fast formula for the solution of the armament and Far Eastern problems with which the Harding conference will engage itself for some time to come.

Main Object of the French.

On the contrary, the French appear to have approached the tasks to be considered by the conference with only one object in view, the consummation of the plans for the relief of world conditions suggested by this Government. The associates and intimates of the French Premier do not entertain the slightest doubt that the other nations of the conference are fully informed as to the special needs of their country in the defensive line and that every allowance will be made to protect it against future ravaging by Germany.

There is no gaining saying that the French would place above any other concession in this respect the ratification by this Government of the tripartite agreement embracing France, Great Britain and the United States. But the spokesmen for the French Government appear to have the fullest appreciation of the prejudice existing in this country against such agreements whether effected by treaties or otherwise. It is quite probable that France will make a fervent and sincere plea for the consummation of some understanding that will assure the support of the United States to meet an emergency which the people of that country hold to be a constant menace of the future.

How such an understanding is to be effected in face of the adverse sentiment against such agreements is the sole disturbing question in the French mind. Until the French position is made clear, as it will be undoubtedly by its most eloquent representatives, the full extent of her case cannot be clearly understood nor the necessity for a consummation of an alliance fully appreciated. In the meantime the French attitude synchronizes with the ambitions of the United States to provide correctives for the evils which are held to be the direct consequence of imperialism and militarism.

Kato's Frank Statement.

Quite as encouraging as the French attitude toward the approaching conference was the frank statement made by Admiral Kato, spokesman of the delegation headed by Prince Takagawa. The head of the Japanese navy to-day seized upon the opportunity provided by the publication of a prediction that in no circumstances would his Government consent to modify its naval programme, which does not mature until 1925, to indicate the totally unexpected decision of his Government to make any concession that may contribute toward the accomplishment of the purpose of the conference, at least in respect to the limitation of armament project.

Referring to the specific report that his Government would insist on completing its naval programme regardless

German Mark Rapidly Follows Austrian Crown

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Financial experts to-day called attention to the fact that the German mark to-day reached the point where the Austrian crown was exactly a year ago.

ASK BERLIN TO PAY INSTALLMENT NOW

Reparation Commission Leaves Paris to Demand Part of Sum Due Jan. 15.

SUSPECTS GERMAN TRICK

French Believe Fall of Mark Is Being Manipulated to Avoid Payment.

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With both Roland W. Boylen and Col. James A. Logan accompanying it as observers of American interests, the entire Reparations Commission, left to-day for Berlin to demand that Germany make an immediate advance payment of between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 marks gold on installment of the fixed annuity of 500,000,000 due January 15. Germany has been making representations that she desired this payment postponed.

This new test of Germany's good faith, said a high official, was dictated chiefly by the mark's fluctuation and the desire of the Reparations Commission to ascertain just how far Germany's Government is guilty of provoking the mark's fall. That Germany is capable of paying an advance sum is considered certain, as the Commission on Guarantees has obtained the fullest data regarding the total sums Germany has obtained from interior and exterior revenues, and the Reparations Commission intends to insist that a substantial portion of this total be paid into its coffers rather than to pay the constantly increasing army of German functionaries or increased dividends to owners of factories in which the Government is interested.

The Reparations Commission does not intend to deal lightly with Germany and far reaching decisions may be expected in the event that Berlin balks this time. The French press, which for two weeks has been clamoring for action, now claims that as far as the Government is concerned Germany has reached the long sought state of bankruptcy and, therefore, the *Liberte* says:

"Germany's sovereignty must be restricted and put under the Allies' supervision. The Treaty of Versailles gives the Allies this right just as it gives the right to remit all or part of the reparations if it deems it necessary. It now only remains to be seen which of these two rights the Allies have decided to employ."

The Reparations Commission is expected to stay in Berlin for three weeks and its work will involve conversations with industrial and political leaders, and private financiers as well as Government officials.

Fostering Fall of Mark.

The conviction is generally expressed here that Germany is fostering and using the fall in the mark to affect her reparations payments in two ways to her own advantage. These are:

First, to secure postponement of a part of the fixed annuity payments such as January's on the plea that the fall in the mark is complicating her financing of these payments.

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3 N. Y. POSTOFFICE CHIEFS SUSPENDED IN ROBBERY INQUIRY

'Inexcusable Dereliction of Duty' in Failure to Provide Convoy.

MARINES ON EACH TRAIN

'U. S. Mail Must Be Protected to Last Postal Card.'

Declares Hays.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Declaring that there was an absolute and inexcusable dereliction of duty on the part of postal officials of New York, which accounts to a large extent for the recent mail robbery, Postmaster-General Will H. Hays announced to-night that orders have been issued suspending from the service Elijah M. Morris, superintendent of mails; Henry Lipman, superintendent of registry, and Walter S. Mayer, superintendent of money orders, of the New York Post office.

That action was taken after a meeting of the Cabinet devoted entirely to the question of stopping mail robberies throughout the country.

The Postmaster-General also announced that a hearing is in process to fix the responsibility for the New York robbery. He said the department is not sure whether it was an inside or an outside job, but pointed out that in suspending the officials he did not wish to have the impression go abroad that any suspicion exists that they were in collusion in any way with the robbers.

'An Inexcusable Oversight.'

Their suspension, explained Mr. Hays, was the result of the conviction of those who have investigated the affairs that they failed to exercise due precautions in the handling of valuable mail.

"It was an inexcusable oversight on their part," he added, "to turn over the mail to a chauffeur without an armed convoy to be carried through the dark streets of New York."

The Postmaster General intimated that the inquiry, which will be drastic, may involve other New York postal officials.

'Mail Must Not Be Lost.'

"The mail may be late, but must not be lost. There is no length to which the department will not go to prevent the loss of mail. For the twelve months ended April 9, 1921, there had been a total of \$6,200,000 stolen from the mails. It was on that date that we arranged for the arming of the essential employees and for the reward for the capture of the robbers. There seemed to follow then a period of very definite lessening of the trouble."

"For the six months following—that is, from April 9, 1921, to October 9, 1921—there had been a total stolen of \$118,869. This was an improvement at the rate of over 1,000 per cent. per annum, and was in fact a splendid response by the service to the effort made."

"In this effort postal employees were injured and killed and some robbers were slain. Then came the recent New York robbery, which should have been and could have been prevented if a full performance of obviously proper precautions had been taken and the definite rules and orders of the department followed. The Kansas City train robbery last week was less serious, and in the New York robbery last night there was apparently but a small amount stolen. There was a splendid resistance by our mail clerks, two of whom were injured. The amount of mail lost, however, is not the serious phase of the matter. The mails are inviolate and must and shall be protected."

Whole Marine Corps, if Needed.

Major-General Lejeune, head of the Marine Corps, and Col. Matthews and Snyder were present when the Postmaster-General told of his plans to have the marines help him protect the mails, and they gave their full approval of the scheme as outlined.

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ANDREWS IS LEADING SCUDDER IN CONTEST FOR APPEALS BENCH

Republican Up-State Returns Offset City Vote of About 2 to 1.

PLURALITY ABOUT 80,000

Andrews Carries Syracuse in Face of Democratic Municipal Victory.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Judge William A. Andrews, Republican, has beaten ex-Judge Townsend Scudder in a close race for Judge of the Court of Appeals, the midnight returns indicated.

Mr. Scudder made a marvellous run in the metropolis, receiving about two votes to one cast for his opponent, but the up-State plurality for Judge Andrews appears to have more than offset that gain. The Republican claim was that Judge Andrews had won by anywhere from 50,000 up to 100,000. They declined to be more definite than that and the up-State returns on this vote were slow in arriving.

Two-thirds of the districts gave Mr. Scudder 267,000 plurality in New York. Manhattan gave 84,000 of that, Brooklyn 53,000, Queens 42,000, The Bronx 53,000 and Richmond 10,000. The vote in 2,370 districts was: Andrews, 323,548, and Scudder, 556,952.

George A. Glynn, chairman of the Republican State Committee, said at 11 o'clock that Judge Andrews' up-State plurality would be close to 350,000 over Scudder. On that basis, if Mr. Scudder maintained his lead through the missing districts in New York, Judge Andrews would have a plurality of about 80,000.

Andrews Carries Essex County.

Essex county gave Judge Andrews an indicated plurality of 1,000. In Schenectady Andrews received 11,113 and Scudder 10,954. Tompkins county gave Andrews about 2,400 plurality; Orleans 2,500, the normal Republican vote; Delaware gave Andrews about 5,000; Sullivan county about 1,000; Lewis county about 2,500; Niagara county 7,500.

Judge Andrews carried Syracuse, his home city and the town of Gov. Miller, by a plurality of 5,887 in the face of a Democratic victory in the city election. The vote for Andrews in Syracuse was 37,713, Scudder 21,848.

Monroe county, with the city of Rochester, where George W. Aldridge is leader, gave its customary 10,000 plurality for the Republican candidate.

Judge Andrews carries Suffolk county, the home of Mr. Scudder, by about 2,000, the incomplete returns showed. In Nassau county Judge Andrews had a plurality of about 7,000, his vote being two to one for his opponent. City of New York, Scudder carried Troy city by 3,064, upsetting all political figuring. He received more than 17,000 votes. The rural districts in the country had not reported their vote and the Republicans were hopeful at midnight they would hold the county for Andrews.

Republican Vote Falls Off.

Republican State headquarters estimated at 9 o'clock that Scudder would carry New York city by 291,000. Even with that lead, however, they refused to concede Andrews' defeat, insisting that their candidate would have upward of 300,000 outside of the city.

The up-State vote did not pile up the big pluralities hoped for as the later returns began to come in. Some of the Republican strongholds came through with their old time majorities. Westchester county gave Judge Andrews 22,500 plurality.

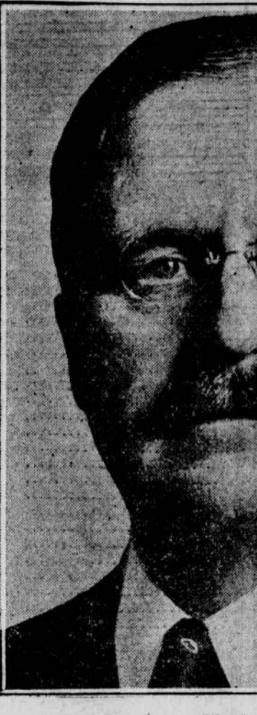
In Jefferson county the vote was 15,500 for Andrews and 5,300 for Scudder. Niagara gave Andrews about 8,000. In Rockland the Andrews plurality was 2,000 and in Steuben more than 7,000. Wayne county was close to 16,000 for Andrews.

The returns at 10 o'clock were as follows: In Manhattan 659 districts gave Scudder a plurality of \$7,000, 200 districts in the Bronx gave Scudder 45,000, 700 districts in Brooklyn added 22,000, 200 districts in Queens gave 43,000 and 50 districts in Richmond gave 10,000. This was a total indicated plurality of 255,000 for Scudder.

That figure was considerably lower than the Democratic claims, and was explained by the fact that a large proportion of the districts on which the total estimate was based were the Republican strongholds here. Twenty-six districts in Suffolk county gave Andrews 900 plurality.

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Reelected



John F. Hylan.

DEMOCRAT ELECTED MAYOR OF ALBANY

Republicans Lose Control at State Capital First Time in 22 Years.

LUNN IN OFFICE AGAIN

Walrath, Elected in Syracuse, Is First Democratic Mayor in 20 Years.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

William S. Hackett, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Albany to-day. He will be the first Democrat to head the city administration in twenty-two years. His victory is a rebuke to William Barnes, whose organization has had complete control of Albany county since 1899. In the county the normal Republican majority of 10,000, it is expected, will be cut to 5,000.

Every city in Albany county is now Democratic. The Democrats carried Cohoes by 1,000 and Watervliet by 530. The Democrats claim the city of Albany by 7,000, and say they will elect their entire county and city ticket.

The Republicans are making no concessions yet, but gloom prevails in their headquarters, which is filled with office holders, who have about given up hope of holding their jobs after January 1. The most disappointed of them is William Van Rensselaer Erving, the Republican candidate for Mayor.

William Barnes was in Albany to-night but would make no comment on the election. For three years there has been growing dissension in the Republican Albany county organization because of what the independents called the arbitrary rule of Barnes.

The independents conducted a bitter primary fight against Erving in the Republican primaries, their candidate, Dr. James N. Vanderveer, being defeated by only about 2,000. Disgruntled Republicans who followed Vanderveer in the primary undoubtedly voted for Hackett.

In the campaign many anti-Barnes Republicans openly worked for Hackett and spent thousands of dollars in newspaper advertising in his interest. The recent Albany coal scandal, in which \$18,000 worth of coal was paid for by the city but never delivered, it being said the money went into the pockets of petty grafting office holders, was made one of the big campaign issues by the Democrats.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. SYRACUSE, Nov. 8.—John H. Walrath, Democrat, and the entire Democratic ticket were swept into office to-day in a landslide by pluralities ranging from 7,500 for mayor to 1,500 for lesser offices. Walrath is the first Democratic mayor in twenty years since the days of James K. McGuire.

With the count from the country districts coming in slow indications are that two Republican assembliesmen, Chamberlain and Smith, have been elected by close margins. They lost the city by a small vote but the rural returns are cutting down the Democratic lead and there is every indication that all three have been sent back to Albany.

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White Sulphur Springs, The Greenbrier and Cottage, Delightful autumn days. Perfect golf every outdoor sport—day.

Man Is Shot, 3 Held in Election Battle

Two Youths Start Fracas Outside G. O. P. Headquarters in 110th Street.

PURSUED BY A CROWD

One Wounded and Other Escapes—Dry Agent Is One of Trio Arrested.

A fight provoked by two young men who, according to the police, invaded the Eleventh Assembly district from the vicinity of the East River borders, following in the wake of an automobile carrying banners of Lawrence Clodi, Republican candidate for Alderman, yesterday afternoon resulted in a running pistol fight in Park avenue, between 110th street and 114th street. Six shots were fired, one wounding Angelo Marclano, 17, of 306 East 113th street, alleged to have incited the trouble. He was shot in the hip. The other shots went wild. A youth with Marclano escaped, and the police arrested Samuel Kupperman, a Federal prohibition agent, and John Ryan of 85 Old Broadway on charges of felonious assault.

One of the Republican headquarters in the district is situated at Park avenue and 110th street, almost under the overhead structure of the New York Central Railroad. Small boys were going through the street tooting horns when the Clodi automobile caravan drew up. Out of the crowd following came two youths, one alleged to have been Marclano, who began shouting to make a bonfire.

Marclano is said to have tried to take some chairs from nearby stores and from the Republican headquarters to torch the fire. This precipitated a fight. Marclano and a youth with him darted up Park avenue with a crowd in pursuit, and as they reached 111th street, where men and women were on their way to vote at Public School No. 101, Marclano is charged, drew a revolver and fired two shots.

Ryan, who was running with Kupperman at the head of the crowd, took Kupperman's revolver, according to Detective Dougherty of the East 104th street station, and fired four times. Marclano fell, but his companion was unharmed and ran away. Marclano was taken into a drug store, where he was found by Detectives Dougherty and Caputo.

During the day there had been a few minor disturbances in the district, which appeared to originate among persons who were found not to be residents.

Ryan said the detectives reported, that after Marclano began shooting he felt he was justified in firing back in the hope of stopping the youth. Intense excitement pervaded the district during the remainder of the voting period. It was quieter after the polls had closed. Some of those in the Republican headquarters said the whole affair looked like an attempt to frighten people from the polls.

Marclano after being attended, was taken to Harlem court, where he was held in \$3,000 bail, and Kupperman and Ryan were held in \$1,000 bail each for examination. Marclano was put under medical care at Harlem prison.

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Tammany Gets Five Borough Presidents, County Officers, Judges and Control of Aldermanic and Estimate Boards

MISS MATHEWS REGISTER BY 104,000; BANTON STAYS DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Women Turn Out in Great Force at Polls—Socialist Vote Smaller Than Expected—Day Passes With Very Little Disorder Anywhere in City.

Vote for Mayor by Boroughs

Table with columns: Borough, Curran, Hylan, Panken, E. D. Miss's. Rows: Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, Totals.

John F. Hylan was reelected Mayor of New York city yesterday. He won over Borough President Henry H. Curran, the Republican coalition candidate, by a plurality close to 415,000.

The Mayor got the largest vote ever received by a Democratic candidate here.

The Democratic sweep also carried Mayor Hylan's colleagues on the Democratic ticket with him, to a much less impressive victory.

Charles L. Craig was reelected Comptroller over Senator Charles C. Lockwood by an estimated plurality of 243,000.

Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert was elected President of the Board of Aldermen over Vincent Gilroy, the young Democrat who ran on the coalition ticket, by an estimated plurality of 262,000.

The smashing Democratic triumph carried with it every one of their candidates in the five counties of the city. The only hope the Republicans had at all was that possibly District Attorney Harry E. Lewis might be able to squeeze in as Supreme Court Justice in the Second district, through the aid of 20,000 plurality given by Nassau and Suffolk counties.

The hope of the coalitionists that the Democratic women would break away from their husbands and vote for Henry H. Curran in response to his denunciation of the Hylan administration's treatment of the schools and policies in other matters pertaining to the home was not realized.

Large Pluralities for Borough Presidents.

The five Borough Presidents elected by the Democrats, with an indication of their final pluralities, based on incomplete returns, are: Julius Miller in Manhattan defeated Ernest P. Ellert by 93,000.

Borough President Edward Riegelmann defeated George W. Baker by 111,000 in Brooklyn.

Borough President Henry Bruckner defeated Joseph M. Levine by 58,000 in the Bronx.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly defeated Edgar F. Hazleton by 43,000 in Queens.

Matthew J. Cahill defeated George Cromwell in Richmond by 4,000.

These figures were subject to change with more complete returns, but there was no doubt that the Republican candidates had been defeated.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell kept down the plurality of Miss Annie Mathews, her Democratic opponent, to about 104,000.

The indicated pluralities for Hylan by boroughs are: Manhattan, based on 900 out of a total of 973 districts, 137,000.