MAY 19 1922
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**WEATHER FORECAST.**
Showers to-day; to-morrow fair; not much change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest, 53.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

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**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.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 262—DAILY. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER. POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

## GERMANS TO ATTACK ALLIES' ATTITUDE AT FINAL GENOA SESSION

### Wirth and Rathenau Expected to Upset Eulogistic Close of Parley.

### LAST SESSION TO-DAY

### American Refusal to Join Hague Meeting Now Accepted as Final.

### PARLEY HELP TO SOVIETS

### Berlin Ready to Ratify Treaty With Russia and Speed Plans for Trade.

By JOHN M'H. STUART.

*Special Cable to* THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1922, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENOA, May 18.—Even though the American refusal to participate in the Hague conference is now accepted as final, to-morrow's final plenary session of the economic conference is likely to be devoted to a eulogy of what it has accomplished, notwithstanding the failure to attain anything like the grandiose program planned.

Germany will be one element of uncertainty in the smoothness of to-morrow's proceedings. The Germans are planning to put the Rapallo treaty immediately into effect when the conference adjourns, ratifying it promptly in the Reichstag, sending an Ambassador to Moscow and consuls throughout Russia. Likewise, the inviting Powers have practically decided not to include Germany in the solemn adhesion to the non-aggression truce, the no-separate treaty agreement or provisions for The Hague. It is not known yet what attitude Dr. Wirth and Dr. Rathenau will take in the final session, but they may say something on either or all of these points which will jar the machinery of adjournment.

**Lloyd George Last Speaker.**

Hence Mr. Lloyd George is being held in reserve. That master of facile explanation is planning to make a speech after the other important delegates have finished speaking. He told a friend to-night that he was not preparing in advance, but would be governed largely by what the others say.

Also, there will be no solemn signing of the non-aggression truce here. It will be merely an affirmation, albeit a solemn affirmation, and recommendation to the respective governments. Of course, in the case of the States whose heads are here, like England, Italy and the Little Entente, that will be equivalent to final acceptance. But not only can neither France nor Belgium give such acceptance but Russia also. Russia's ultimate acceptance is believed assured, however, as Tchitcherin has been in frequent communication with Moscow. The French attitude now is undoubtedly to do all possible to help along the work of settlement.

According to reports in French quarters, Premier Poincare is convinced that France cannot pursue either a purely negative or a purely isolated policy. Twice, at least, she came close to rupture, not only with England, but with other of her friends on the Continent. These others, the Little Entente States and the Poles, frankly told the French delegation they could not stand by and see France break the Entente upon which the entire European policy rests.

**Twice Near Rupture.**

The first time it was over the Russian terms, when Russia took upon its own broad shoulders the burden of smashing the conference—the burden which, upon French shoulders, would have smashed the Entente. The second time, it was over the Hague conference. In this instance, it was not only her European friends, but, according to unquestionable information, it was American representation, too, that convinced France she could not afford to smash the conference purely upon a negative basis, but must agree to some constructive course.

Louis Barthou, like Carlo Schanzer, in connection with his suggestion for some constructive method of ending the conference, had in mind that the United States certainly would not agree unless the plans for the subsequent conference included a pact against separate agreements with Russia, and unless the experts delegated to the forthcoming conference were bound to submit their decisions to their respective Governments before making them effective. Both M. Barthou and Signor Schanzer apparently interpreted this to mean that the United States would come in if these two conditions were fulfilled.

There has been much gossip here of direct communication between France and Washington in an effort to line up the United States with France over Russia, to regain the loss of French popularity in America following her action at the Washington conference. France felt that change in sentiment keenly, according to admissions by her spokesmen here. Though some Franco-American feelers were put forth by her spokesmen at Genoa the main business has been done direct from Paris, since M. Barthou's return from his frank talk with Premier Poincare on what a break with Great Britain would mean.

The effect of the failure of the con-

Continued on Page Five.

## Gov. Miller Must Run or Printing Is Wasted

PREPARATIONS are being made by the Republican State Committee on the assumption that Gov. Miller will head the State ticket again this fall.

Following the declaration of the Governor on Wednesday night that it was time "Republicans buckled on their armor," it was learned at State headquarters, in West Thirty-ninth street, there is a large consignment of Miller lithographs. They bear a life size bust of the Governor. The name of the Governor is not printed on the lithographs, nor do any words "For Governor" appear. In the lower right hand corner is a fac-simile of his signature.

It was also learned that a large amount of campaign material is being prepared, all based on Gov. Miller's candidacy to succeed himself. Different county organizations also are making plans on the same lines.

None of the leaders would say he had any definite declaration from the Governor that he would be a candidate, but all united in expressing the belief that he would yield to the demands of the party.

## U. S. WON'T DISCUSS POLITICS OF EUROPE

### Would Attend Conference Dealing Only With Russia's Economic Situation.

### MAKES TWO CONDITIONS

### No Recognition of Soviet and Withdrawal of Russian Memorandum.

*Special Dispatch to* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 18.

Secretary of State Hughes has addressed a note to Richard Washburn Child, Ambassador to Italy, and observer at the Genoa conference, explaining the position of the United States relative to the proposed continuation of the conference at The Hague. It is an amplification of the one sent earlier, in which the United States expressed its inability to accept the invitation to participate, and asserts that the United States regards a decision on economic matters in relation to Russia as a necessary preliminary to any discussion of political affairs.

The text of the note was not made public, but its purport was explained by a high official of the Government to-day who dwelt on the importance of getting down to hard practical facts in dealing with the Russian situation and of recognizing the obstacles that are in the way of a practical settlement.

According to the resume of the memorandum sent to Ambassador Child the United States is willing to participate in a conference to discuss the economic situation as it affects Russia, but on two conditions. These are:

First—That political questions be eliminated entirely and that no question of the recognition of the Soviet Government be raised.

Second—That if the Russians are to be represented it shall be done only after they have withdrawn their memorandum of May 11, which this Government believes precludes the possibility of dealing with the Soviet Government in any way.

[The Russian memorandum of May 11 was a refusal to restore nationalized property to its former owners, claiming that the question was a political one and, as such, barred by the Cannes agreement. It denied the Soviet could prevent Bolshevist propaganda in other States and adhered to repudiation of the Czarist debts. It suggested mutual cancellation of claims while capitalizing on Russia's need of a foreign loan.]

The note of explanation, which dwells on the American friendship for the Russian people, expresses the belief that the proceedings at Genoa, which have permitted the Soviet leaders to exploit their propaganda and to make absurd claims and demands, leads nowhere. The advantages to be gained by an economic conference, the Government of the United States believes, are involved in a common acceptance of facts which will enable all of the Powers represented to start from a given point with acknowledged premises. It is considered doubtful if such an inquiry will develop any facts not already known, but it will bring about a common understanding concerning them.

While expressing the keenest desire for cooperation with world Powers in dealing with the Russian problem, the note is frank and is notable for its plain speaking. The inescapable facts which the Administration professes to see in the situation and which it believes appear to have been overlooked at Genoa are described.

## ROB NEW YORK BANKER OF JEWELS IN BERLIN

### J. E. Westheimer Loses Money and Gems in Hotel Room.

*Special Cable to* THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1922, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, May 18.

J. E. Westheimer, a New York banker, was robbed of jewelry and bank notes valued at 1,500,000 marks last night at the Hotel Adlon. While he visited the theater with some friends thieves entered his room, forced open the desk, cut up his trunks and selected the most precious objects, using expert judgment in doing so. When leaving they cut the telephone wires and bell strings in the room and locked the door.

When Mr. Westheimer returned he found the room turned upside down. The thieves used expert discrimination in assorting some loose diamonds which Mr. Weistheimer had in a bag in one of his trunks. The cheaper ones were not taken. Among the bank notes taken were several £100 notes. The police have offered a reward of 150,000 marks [illegible] property.

## MILLER CHALLENGES CITY HALL TO QUIT BLOCKING TRANSIT

### Wants to See Hylan Plans; Says He Won't Interfere in Solution.

### ASKS END OF POLITICS

### Warns Obstruction May Retard Problem, but It Must Be Met.

### SILENT ON GOVERNORSHIP

### Addresses Chambers of Commerce of Westchester and Queens Counties.

Gov. Miller in two speeches here yesterday criticized city officials for playing politics with the transit situation, declared for real reforms in county government without adopting any "cheeseparing politics," and insisted his administration is the real advocate of home rule.

His discussions covered a wide range of political subjects, but no word came from him on the subject of his going into the contest for the Governorship, and it was assumed he left that subject until this evening, when he will address the New York Republican County Committee in Town Hall.

He was greeted loudly as "Our next Governor" last evening when he appeared before a big gathering of Westchester residents at the Chamber of Commerce dinner of that county at the Commodore Hotel. He smiled but said nothing.

In his discussion of city transit affairs at the Commodore Hotel at luncheon he was unsparing in his denunciation of policies of obstruction which seek for political purposes to hold up subway building. The proposed new system, he declared, will operate for a real five cent fare and destroy the myth the Mayor has sought to build up of a five cent fare. He challenged the Mayor to produce his transit plan and said the city officials might retard but they cannot obstruct the transit development permanently.

**Transit in Westchester.**

There was some comment last evening when William L. Ward, Republican leader of Westchester, did not attend the Chamber of Commerce dinner, but it was explained the occasion carried no political significance. The Governor talked at length on the subject of remodeling the Westchester county government, and it was in that connection he expressed his views on county and other forms of government.

Westchester's transit problem is becoming acute and must be reckoned with soon, the Governor said, and he suggested that it might be necessary to establish a separate system, as distinct from the trunk lines, to provide for commuters, with a central station and one line through the county and branches to all parts. Long Island, he said, has the same problem.

"We have outgrown some of our old methods of town and county government," the Governor said. "We have saved your county $1,250,000 in State taxes in two years, as we have saved other counties large sums, but I have found that the saving in State taxes was offset by the increase in local governments.

"It is quite true that the cost of local government necessarily has and necessarily will continue to increase, because with the expanding needs and demands of society the localities have constantly to take on new and additional work. I am impressed with the belief that our town and county government systems need revision; that we are continuing some unnecessary work and that there is much overlapping work. I am not suggesting that there shall be any diminution in the powers of local government, because local self-government is absolutely indispensable to the maintenance of our representative institutions.

"And let the local governments be impaired in their efficiency; let there be too much centralization of power either in the State or in the Federal Government and the result will be to destroy the capacity of our people for self-government.

**Not for "Cheeseparing."**

"The people do not want parsimonious government. They do not begrudge the expenditure of public money if that expenditure results in a commensurate public benefit, and I want it to be understood that I am not standing for any cheeseparing and parsimonious policy. What I believe in and what I believe the people want is efficient government and real public service, and if they get that they are willing to pay what it is worth.

"Almost any kind of form of government will work well if it is well manned. You will not be able to devise by any magic any new scheme that will work itself. It will still have to be worked by individuals and in the last analysis whatever form of government you adopt you will get just as good government as you ought to have or deserve. Because in the final analysis it rests with the people to choose those upon whom they wish to confer the duties of government, and as they choose wisely or illy, they will receive good or bad government."

It will take a long time for the Westchester committee, now being organized by authority of the Legislature, to work out its plan for county government, the Governor said, and a system which may look good on paper may not be found to work well. The plan will have to go to the Legislature, he explained. On the subject of home rule he said:

"I think the real trouble which has caused so much talk about home rule is that those who talk about it loudest practice it the least. No sooner does something arise which only the Legislature has power to do than they rush to Albany and that has led to the practice in Albany of enacting all sorts of special legislation.

"We believe up there in home rule

Continued on Page Two.

## The Boomerang Bonus.

Congressmen who have lined up for the bonus to save their own political scalps, looting the Treasury to save their own political scalps, now find the bonus a boomerang.

This is what has happened in the Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania primaries. Six bonus Congressmen were turned down hard in Pennsylvania Tuesday. One of these, William J. Burke, a candidate for the United States Senate, was buried by a majority of more than 200,000 in favor of Senator Pepper, a red hot fighting opponent of the bonus.

The fact is the American people have no use for the Congressman who sells them out to satisfy his own political greed.—*Editorial.*

## GRAFT CHARGES REND ARMY AND NAVY CLUB

### Forgery Also Alleged and Banton Will Be Asked to Obtain Indictments.

### DRIVE FUNDS ARE TRACED

### Faction Asks About $3,000,000 for Memorial and Sale of Piano and Fixtures.

It was reported last night that several members of the Army and Navy Club in Fifty-ninth street will go before District Attorney Joab H. Banton to-day and ask him for a Grand Jury inquiry into certain charges under investigation by a grievance committee of the club headed by Martin Vogel. These charges involve forgery, misappropriation of funds, illegal sale of furnishings and property, and particularly an improper accounting of the money raised by the club in 1920, when a drive for $3,000,000 was held for a memorial to officers who died in the war.

At the club last night it was admitted that certain charges had been preferred and that the matter had been under investigation by the committee, but it was said also that so far as attaches of the club knew this committee had not yet made a report. There was no one at the club who professed to have any knowledge of the Grand Jury proceedings, and those who were questioned were inclined to think that the seriousness of the situation had been exaggerated. Many of the complainants, however, declare that the investigation of the grievance committee has been blocked by certain strong influences, and that the situation is serious enough to justify a Grand Jury investigation.

It is understood that the principal basis of the charges is the allegation that there has been no proper accounting of the moneys secured from the drive, and that the drive was not conducted in a proper manner. Contributions were solicited from the public, especially from the families of men killed in action. These families were also requested to send letters, photographs and other records, so that they could be placed in the record room that was to be a part of the memorial. It is charged that these things were not properly cared for, that many were allowed to become water soaked, and that others were destroyed.

The other charges are said to include forgery, misappropriation of funds, the illegal sale of a $2,500 piano and the sale of an $8,500 set of chandeliers and other furnishings. The responsibility for these offenses is said to rest with a former governor of the club who was brought up on charges but was allowed to resign. It is charged that this officer was protected by certain influences, presumably the same which are said to be blocking the present investigation.

Before the grievance committee also is a charge that in a drive for members last year $34,000 was spent to obtain entrance and initiation fees of $24,000. Much of this money was spent in paying large salaries, it is said, and in commissions to club members for getting new members. The club is now housed in the building that used to be the German Club, and it is charged that a Brigadier-General and a club member accepted a commission of $5,000 from a real estate firm for arranging the sale of this property to the Army and Navy Club.

## CHASE BANK MAY NOT RECOVER $30,000 BONDS

### Negotiable Paper Defense Is Suggested in Florida.

*Special Dispatch to* THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAVANNAH, May 18.—Detectives on the $500,000 Liberty Bond robbery from the Chase National Bank of New York returned from Jacksonville to-day and stated that a hard legal fight will be made to hold the $30,000 in bonds disposed of there, it is alleged, by J. W. Vardeman. Under Florida law bonds are negotiable paper and the present holder may claim to be an innocent purchaser.

## BONUS ADVOCATES' HOPES SHATTERED

### Pennsylvania's Action Convinces Them Nation Opposes Raid.

### ALL PROPAGANDA FAILS

### American Legion's Political Power Is Shown to Be Overestimated.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

*Special Dispatch to* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 18.

The walkover of Senator Pepper in the Pennsylvania Republican primaries has decided the two most important political phases of the bonus raid on the public Treasury.

The first is that the Republican voters in the Keystone State have overwhelmingly indorsed the position of President Harding that the bonus business should be dropped unless it is financed by the sales tax.

Of equal importance is the decisive rebuke administered by Pennsylvania voters to American Legion officials for attempting to use the patriotic power of that organization to loot the Treasury and dictate the political opinions of its members.

The effect of the Pennsylvania judgment on the bonus raid has been pronounced and instantaneous. The most ardent bonus Senators who clamored for immediate action for purposes purely political admit the blow delivered by Pennsylvania is the most serious yet suffered.

**Voters Against Scheme.**

The figures of the contest between Senator Pepper and his competitor, Representative William J. Burke, provide such convincing evidence of the public attitude toward the bonus that the Senatorial advocates of it are compelled to admit there is but one explanation—the voting population of the country, regardless of the claims of the officials of the American Legion, are against the whole scheme.

Up to date two candidates for the United States Senate and seven members of Congress who declared themselves in favor of the bonus, or voted for it, have gone down to defeat. They are:

Senatorial candidate Harry S. New, Indiana.

Senatorial candidate William J. Burke in Pennsylvania.

Congressional candidate Ira C. Copley of the Eleventh Illinois district.

Congressional candidate Clifford Ireland of the Sixteenth Illinois district.

Congressional candidate Anderson H. Walters, at large, Pennsylvania.

Congressional candidate George P. Darrow of the Sixth Pennsylvania district.

Representative Charles R. Connell of the Tenth Pennsylvania district.

Representative Benjamin M. Focht of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania district.

Representative Evan J. Jones of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district.

**Were Strong Advocates.**

Mr. New and Mr. Burke were strong advocates of the bonus. The Illinois and Pennsylvania Representatives who met defeat all voted for the bonus. Representative McFadden of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania district, who voted against the bonus, was renominated by an increased majority.

Senators who counted on the officials of the American Legion to manipulate the machinery under their control to defeat candidates opposed to the bonus

Continued on Page Two.

## 2,000 in Georgia Mob See Negro, 15, Tortured and Burned at the Stake

DAVISBORO, Ga., May 18.—Charles Atkins, a negro, 15, one of four arrested to-day in connection with the killing of Mrs. Elizabeth Kitchens, 20, was burned at the stake to-night.

The lynching occurred at the scene of the murder and followed an alleged confession from the youthful prisoner. He was tortured over a slow fire for fifteen minutes, and then, shrieking with pain, was questioned concerning his accomplices.

Atkins was said to have implicated another negro boy but to have exonerated his own brother, whose name had been connected with the crime in a statement made soon after his arrest.

Members of the mob, comprising nearly 2,000 persons, then raised the [illegible] and lynched him body again, fastened it to a pine tree with trace chains and relighted the fire. More than 200 shots were fired into the charred body. The mob then started on a search for the negro Atkins had named as his accomplice.

Mrs. Kitchens, who served as a rural mail carrier, was robbed and murdered early to-day near here.

CONROE, Tex., May 18.—The body of a young negro named Early was found swinging to a tree by the roadside today. He had been lynched last night. Early was taken by officers Monday night when screams of a young white girl aroused the neighborhood. He was placed in jail at Anderson, but escaped Tuesday night. Searchers apparently captured the negro last

## STEEL MEN APPROVE HARDING'S PLEA FOR END OF 12 HOUR DAY

### Decide at White House to Put Issue Before Entire Industry.

### PLANS TO AID TRADE

### President Emphasizes It Is Not U. S. Interference With Business.

### TO CHOOSE COMMITTEE

### Gary Is Asked to Appoint Leaders Who Will Canvass Industry.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Forty-one steel manufacturers in conference at the White House to-night with President Harding approved the President's suggestion for the abolition of the twelve hour work day, when and if practicable.

At the dinner conference President Harding impressed upon the steel executives his belief in the necessity and propriety of such action.

Judge Gary acting as spokesman for the guests when the party dispersed said the sole purpose of the conference was to consider the question "whether or not it is practicable and desirable to abolish the twelve hour work day."

"The President stated," Judge Gary said, "that he did not desire to interfere with the natural and legitimate progress of business nor to do anything except to assist industry to meet if possible what is apparently a strong public sentiment. He gave opportunity to all present to express their views of the subject under inquiry, and advantage was freely taken of the invitation."

**Plan an Investigation.**

"After a full, frank and free discussion at which all present favored abolishing the twelve hour work day, when and if practicable," Judge Gary continued, "a resolution was adopted in which it was unanimously resolved that a committee of five from the steel industry be appointed by the President of the American Steel and Iron Institute to make a scientific and careful investigation and to report to the steel industry their findings.

"The meeting was harmonious and it is hoped much good may result."

The President told his guests there was nothing formal involved and they were not under pressure. He urged that they give earnest consideration to meeting now a question which could not be postponed and an issue, which, if not met, would rise again to interrupt the return to prosperity which was in sight.

President Harding's sentiment came as a surprise. He said that in individual conferences he had found much favorable comment among steel men for abolition of the twelve hour day, but had a full realization that nothing could be accomplished without concerted, if not unanimous, action.

**Gary and Schwab Speak.**

No commitments were made by the steel men, nor were any plans made for consideration of the proposed abolition of the long work day in the near future, it was said. Judge Gary and Mr. Schwab were the principal spokesmen for the steel men, although virtually all were called upon to express their views.

The guests at the dinner, without exception, it was said, recognized the desirability of putting in the eight hour shift, but many difficulties were pointed out to President Harding, the principal obstacle in the view of the mill owners, being that most of the men who were employed as laborers were foreigners who wanted to work long hours, in order to receive the high pay, make "a stake," and return to their mother countries. The mills could not get American labor to stand the "heat and the muck" of work in the mills, it was asserted.

The steel men described to the President what steps they had made in the direction of putting into effect the eight hour day, but it was declared that those who worked twelve hours were not by any means the hardest worked men in the mills.

It was emphasized by steel men commenting on the dinner that the utmost good feeling prevailed and that while in a sense the results of the dinner were negative in that no specific progress was made toward a solution, it would be beneficial in getting the industry to realize the worthy purpose of enforcing an eight hour day was prominent in the public mind.

The President was told of the comparatively few small mills, such as the Colorado Fuel and Iron, and the small rolling mill of the International Harvester Company, which have had the eight hour day in force for several years. It was pointed out that the nature of the steel business is such there is no middle ground, the fires have to be kept going and the break can be made only in the shift to twelve hours or eight hours, making two or three shifts in the twenty-four hours.

**Those at the Dinner.**

Those attending the dinner included Secretaries Hoover, Mellon and Davis; Leopold E. Block, chairman Inland Steel Company, Chicago; James Bowron, president Gulf States Steel Company, Birmingham; E. J. Buffington, president Illinois Steel Company, Chicago; James A. Burden, president Bur-

Continued on Page Two.

When You Think of Writing

## So. Carolina Democracy Indorses the Farm Bloc

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 18.—Indorsement of the agricultural bloc in Congress was voted by the State Democratic Convention to-day. Enactment by Congress of a system of short term credits for farmers also was advocated. Woodrow Wilson and James M. Cox were voted praise as party leaders.

## DEPORTED 5 TIMES, WOMAN HELD AGAIN

### Mrs. Temperley Accused of Annoying R. McK. Thomas, Downtown Merchant.

### INSANE, SAYS LAWYER

### British Vice-Consul to Hear Story of Visitor Seized at the Martha Washington.

Leonard Parrish, British Vice-Consul, started last night to inquire into the threatened deportation to London of Mrs. Gertrude Hurley Temperley of Cork, Ireland, who is now on Ellis Island, accused by Robert McKean Thomas, 125 East Fifty-seventh street, of paying undesired attentions to him.

Mrs. Temperley arrived in New York last Wednesday by the United States liner Old North State. She had ample money when she underwent the usual physical and mental examination, and was not detained or even questioned at unusual length. She went directly to the Martha Washington Hotel, whence she was taken Saturday by two immigration inspectors on a warrant charging insanity. It was alleged that she had been deported five times previously, at least three of them for the same reason.

The Martha Washington Hotel management said Mrs. Temperley had conducted herself as "a dignified, cultured English woman."

**Thinks Lawyer Useless.**

The warrant was obtained by Mr. Thomas's lawyers, Hunt, Hill & Betts, 120 Broadway. Mrs. Temperley, who during the war was in the British censor's office in London, has two children and now finds herself facing a hearing to-morrow without the assistance of legal advice. She made no objection to being taken back to Ellis Island Saturday. Also she declined to retain a lawyer at that time, saying:

"What is the use? They will deport me. They have been doing it and probably will be able to do it again. I see no reason why I should waste my money that way."

When Mrs. Temperley arrived at Ellis Island she was interviewed by an agent of the Legal Aid Society, who prevailed on her to accept a lawyer at the society's expense. She agreed and got a list of names, being told that they were those of capable lawyers retained on occasions by the society. She ran her finger down the list and stopped at Powell C. Groner, 55 Liberty street.

"He will do," she laughed. "He comes from Liberty street and liberty is what I want."

Yesterday Mr. Groner declared that he regretted being connected with the case. He said that he had talked to Mrs. Temperley and had satisfied himself that she was not mentally normal. He does not expect to be at to-morrow's hearing at Ellis Island, but he said:

"The woman is surely insane. She talks of Mr. Thomas being disguised with false whiskers while on a South American liner, and that she has seen him on street cars wearing false whiskers."

Mr. Thomas, who is president of Thomas & Betts, 63 Vesey street, dealers in rubber and conduit fittings, was not in his office, according to employees, who asserted that he was out of town. But another member of the firm said that as Gertrude Hurley the woman was employed by Thomas & Betts as a stock clerk in 1908. She was an efficient and agreeable worker, but quit after three months and then began to write letters to Mr. Thomas. This man went on:

"They were not very unpleasant letters, but merely annoying and unwarranted. She would write of her love for Mr. Thomas and complain of his lack of reciprocity. She took to going to the apartment building where Mr. Thomas lived as a bachelor at the time. He has since married and has two children.

**"Deported by Four Countries."**

"Her visits to Mr. Thomas's apartment house became so annoying that he decided to trap her. Stenographers were hidden behind draperies and she was admitted to his rooms. On affidavits by those witnesses she was taken to Bellevue, and later to Ellis Island and deported.

"Subsequently we learned that her brother in Boston had caused her deportation in 1906. We have learned that she has been deported from Brazil and Bolivia. Finally we learned that she arrived in Panama last year and was sent home from there after having told the authorities that she was penniless and that it was her wish that Mr. Thomas come to her assistance.

"She returned to New York last Wednesday, went to the Martha Washington Hotel and telephoned Mr. Thomas her intention of coming down to see him. She arrived in the office and was told that Mr. Thomas was not here. She merely stood there at the gate pathetically and waited. She stood there for hours. Presently we thought to tell her that Mr. Thomas would be back later. We were glad to see she carried no muff in which a pistol might be hidden. She made no attempt at violence and she created no scene. Then later we called on the Ellis Island people to take her and they did."

**$10,000 REWARD FOR COP.**

NIAGARA FALLS, May 18.—The Niagara Falls Trust Company to-day paid to Chief of Detectives George H. Callinan the $10,000 offered for the arrest and capture of six automobile bandits who held up employees of the company's bank on last October 31, stole more than $12,000 and escaped [illegible]

## HARDING DECLARES ERA OF PROSPERITY IS AT HAND FOR U. S.

### More Than Trade Revival; Country Is Finding Itself, He Says.

### AMERICA IS NOT ALOOF

### But Our Own Affairs Should Not Be Wrecked to Aid Other Lands.

### 'OUR PRINCIPLES RIGHT'

### Tells Business Men to Give Example of 'Commercial Nation With Conscience.'

WASHINGTON, May 18.—President Harding speaking to-day before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States declared that the country "at this very moment is on the threshold of a new era;" that business is reviving and the "country is finding itself."

The Government, he said, was greatly interested in restoration of normal world business and economic conditions, and he added that there was no disposition on its part to hold aloof from other nations. American industry, however, he said, should not be destroyed to build up the commerce of other lands.

"If there is any one realization," said the President, "which fixes itself more firmly than another in the mind of one charged with great responsibility, it is the conviction that the business life of the republic is the reflex of all its good fortunes. I think I can venture to say that commerce and civilization go hand in hand; and were it not for commerce there would be no civilization.

**Commerce in Forefront.**

"From the viewpoint of one in authority and having responsibility comes another consideration. Commerce finds its place in all our considerations. Undoubtedly it had much to do with the bringing about of the world war, and I think I can say just as confidently that it was never once forgotten in the negotiations of peace. It is so inextricably associated with all we do that commerce is always foremost in the life of any people.

"We in America—I am sure it is not unseemly to say it—are commercially a great people, and we ought to be. God blessed us most bountifully in resources. In the citizenship of this republic is the blend of every people in the world, almost, and I like to say I believe we are unexcelled in genius; we are incomparable in our industry, and we have the talent and the determination—the righteous determination—to be commercially one of the foremost nations of the world.

"This aspiration to excel is ever an impelling one because we have learned from our observations of social and civic life that from the great golden stream of commerce flows everything in life worth while.

**Makes Life Worth While.**

"If it were not for this golden stream that comes from exchanges, from productivity and exchanges, there would be little of education; there would be less of art; there would be few of the finer attainments which make life worth while.

"While I am speaking very briefly, I wish to speak, ladies and gentlemen, for a commerce with a conscience.

"If I were to bring only one admonition to you I would like to charge you men and women of influence and responsibility with the task of eliminating from American commerce those who do not have conscience, whose conscienceless practices bring that criticism which sometimes attends our American activities.

"Something has been said, and I think opportunely said, that we want a period in America with less Government in business and more business in Government. If the commerce of America were always conscientious, there never would be a single excuse for Government in American business.

"There is not an agency in American life which can so quickly put an end to abuses and offenses in American commerce as those who are conspicuous in the leadership of that commerce.

"It will not do to pursue the activities with which we Americans are so eminently connected without a mindfulness of everybody involved. Commerce cannot be adjusted alone to the fortunes of the captains of industry.

"There always must be a thought of the great mass without whom there could be no productivity on the one hand and little consumption on the other.

"And I beg to remind you that the great world war, like every other war