$20,000 GEM THEFT REVEALED IN ARREST

Switchboard Man Returns Jewelry He Stole From Horace De Lisser.

THEATER SAFE BLOWN

Newark Robbers Take $1,500 in Bills and Leave $500 in Coin.

HELD UP, STABBED, ROBBED

Bronx Contractor Identifies One Prisoner as an Assailant.

Frank Devito of 37½ Morton street, operator of the telephone switchboard in the apartment house in 200 West Fifty-seventh street, was arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in Headquarters charged with the theft April 17 of $20,000 in jewelry from the apartment of Horace De Lisser, an official of the Ajax Tire Company. According to the police Devito took them to his home, where the missing jewelry was found.

Detectives Cooney, McAuliffe and Cordes, who trailed Devito more than a month, said that on the night of the robbery Mr. and Mrs. De Lisser went to the theater and gave their maid the night off. Devito saw the family leaving and entered the apartment by means of a pass key. He took nothing but the jewelry, which consisted of a diamond ring valued at $15,000, a pearl scarf pin worth $3,500, a brooch set with rubies, emeralds and diamonds, and a gold watch set with diamonds.

Employees of the Strand Theater in Newark discovered yesterday that the safe in the theater office had been blown open and $1,500 in bills taken. Scattered on the floor was $300 in coins.

Carlo Marino, a contractor of 239 Lorillard place, The Bronx, was held up early yesterday morning by two men who asked him for work and then stabbed him and robbed him of $50. He was not seriously hurt. Patrolman John J. Loughran of the Bronx Park station arrested Vincenzo Delicato of 706 East 214th street, who was identified by Marino as one of his assailants.

"Certified" to Shoot.

Victorio Feruzzo of 359 Madison street, when arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Oberwager in Essex Market Court for shooting at Isadore Gotthelf of 361 Madison street last Saturday, produced a certificate of membership in the League of Rights, 501 Pulitzer Building. This certificate, Feruzzo said, gave him immunity from arrest and the privilege of using a revolver as he saw fit. He was held in $10,000 for felonious assault and carrying a deadly weapon. The League of Rights is an organization formed to fight the prohibition amendment, and Harry I. Kohn, counsel for the league, said the certificate of membership did not pretent to give the holder any such rights as claimed by Feruzzo.

Mrs. M. E. Schoen of 535 West 155th street awakened last Sunday night in the home of Mrs. E. T. Schnuck in Greenburg, N. Y., to find a masked and armed man bending over her. He got away with her watch, overlooking a pocketbook containing $100 and jewelry.

Leaps From Window.

Julius Pollack of 20 Bartlett street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Detective Wolter of the Clymer street station, although he had jumped from a second story window when he heard the detective coming. Pollack is wanted in Philadelphia for the robbery of Nathan Suntag of New Brunswick, N. J.

Detectives Farrington, McCormack and Beyer of the Gates avenue station in Brooklyn recovered three stolen automobiles yesterday after they had arrested Willard Ostrander, 17, and his brother, Alfred, 23, of 621 Quincy street, Brooklyn. According to the detectives, the Ostranders admitted stealing seven automobiles. Three were found in a garage in Lexington avenue. They belonged to Thomas E. Menten of 317 Caton avenue, Brooklyn; Henry G. Bush of 38 Shipley street, Richmond Hill, Queens, and John M. Bassin of 843 South Eighteenth street, Newark.

SAYS MORSE PROMISED WEALTH TO DAUGHERTY

Continued from First Page.

Senator Watson (Ind.) of his intention to read documents implicating Mr. Daugherty in the Morse pardon, but Mr. Watson had absented himself from the chamber.

Some time ago Senator Watson declared on the floor of the Senate the Attorney-General had received no fee for the Morse pardon. When his attention was called to that statement Senator Watson said:

"I merely repeated on the floor of the Senate what the Attorney-General told me, and I must stand by that statement."

The Letter of Felder.

The letter from Felder was written to Leon O. Bailey and is printed here under copyright by the Washington *News*. It follows in part:

"I am in receipt of your favor of recent date advising me that Mr. Grafton Johnson had turned over to you for collection or adjustment $25,000 of common and preferred stock in the Morse Securities Company, which I gave to him a year ago as collateral security for a loan which I obtained. You ask me to acquaint you with the facts of this transaction before you take the matter up with Mr. Morse and to tell you why interest upon these stocks has not been paid, and why they were transferred to him.

"To 'begin at the beginning' permit me to say that after Charles W. Morse was sent to the penitentiary in Atlanta, under a fifteen years' sentence, and after his attorneys and family had exhausted every resource that they possessed or ingenuity could suggest, Hon. Fred L. Sealy, then editor and proprietor of the Atlanta *Georgian*, who had, as I understand it, a benevolent and charitable interest in the fate of Mr. Morse, and who had been for some years theretofore a client of mine, came to my office and stated to me that I had convinced him of my resourcefulness and my capacity to 'do things,' and while the Morse situation seemed hopeless, because the President had refused on the best showing that could be made, either commutation or pardon, yet he desired me to examine thoroughly the record, and if in my judgment anything could be done, he would cause me to be employed in the case and would see that I was substantially compensated for services rendered in proportion to their value to Mr. Morse.

Interested Daugherty.

"I read the record, studied the case thoroughly, got in touch with Mr. H. M. Daugherty of Columbus, Ohio, who stood as close to the President as any other lawyer or citizen of the United States, interested him in the case, agreeing to divide with him any compensation that I might receive. We took the matter up with the Attorney-General and with the President, stating to them that the record disclosed that in refusing to extend executive clemency reasons were given which were not borne out by the record and requested the case be reopened. We are informed by the President and the Attorney-General that the act of the President rendered the matter a 'closed incident' for the present, but if we would bring the matter to their attention again just before the term of office of the President expired in March, 1913, the matter would be reopened and perhaps a different action taken in respect thereto.

"This decision was communicated by Mr. H. M. Daugherty and myself to Mr. Morse, who had agreed to pay $6,000 cash to cover expenses (this sum was paid) and $25,000 conditional upon our obtaining his release from the penitentiary. When this result was reported to Mr. Morse he stated to us in the presence of the penitentiary guard that if we would renew our efforts to obtain his release he would pay us in addition to the amount agreed upon the sum of $100,000, and exclaimed, 'Gentlemen, I will make you both rich if you will get me out of here!'

"At this consultative conference with Morse I thought that I discovered in him a very marked physical deterioration since the last conference I had with him, so after leaving the penitentiary I called upon Dr. A. L. Fowler at his office in the Candler building (this doctor having been the prison physician at the date of the inception of Morse in the penitentiary) and asked him to inform me as to the state of Morse's health at the date of his inception in the penitentiary and thereafter during his incumbency as prison physician. Dr. Fowler referred to his reports and advised me that his initial examination disclosed incipent Bright's disease; that this disease was progressive; that the mental condition exercised a powerful influence over the physical and accelerated its ravages, and that he entertained no doubt that if Morse was left in the penitentiary for any considerable length of time that this disease would progress rapidly and result in his death.

Examiners Appointed.

"With this cue, Mr. Daugherty and myself took up the matter de novo. We returned to Washington, discussed this phase of the case with the Attorney-General and with the President. We received an intimation that if his continued incarceration would prove fatal Morse would be released. A board of medical examiners was appointed at our request, an examination was made and the three physicians reported that Morse's condition was not serious. Thereafter a board of military doctors was appointed who conducted an examination and thereafter reported that [illegible] was serious.

"[illegible]ation for pardon or clemency [illegible]ure' several weeks. Pending [illegible] developments, Morse was removed from the penitentiary to the hospital at Fort McPherson. During all of those weeks Mr. Daugherty and myself spent practically all of our time in New York, Cincinnati and Washington working upon the case.

"The day before the pardon was granted, as we hourly expected it, some very unfavorable developments occurred resulting from undesirable newspaper publicity, and we requested those responsible for it to desist until things 'quieted down.' We had been expecting for a week or ten days to get the order for Morse's release. It did not come; so on the day the release was granted, we called at the office of Hon. John R. McLean, a warm personal friend of Mr. Daugherty's and an acquaintance of mine; also a friend of both the President and the Attorney-General. Mr. McLean took the matter up actively. He called the editor in chief of the Washington *Post*, Mr. Bennett, over the 'phone, sent his automobile for him and had him brought to his office, where we had a long conference, going thoroughly over the situation.

Gets Discharge Order.

"As a result thereof, Mr. Bennett was dispatched to the office of the Attorney-General, where he was joined by Attorney-General Wickersham and the twain called at the White House, and after a protracted conversation between the President and Mr. McLean over telephone, Mr. Bennett returned to the office of Mr. John R. McLean and delivered to us the order discharging Charles W. Morse and the same was by us transmitted to the head official of the Atlanta penitentiary.

"A few days thereafter I called upon Mr. Morse for a settlement of his obligation. He seemed to be profoundly grateful and expressed his deep appreciation for what he was pleased to characterize our 'splendid efforts in his behalf,' stating that as soon as he returned to New York he would send us a check for $25,000 and would very shortly thereafter pay the $100,000, and acknowledged that he had said he 'would make us rich,' and this he proposed to do.

"A few days thereafter he went to New York, and instead of sending the check for $25,000 or any other amount he sailed for Europe for an indefinite leave of absence. As soon as I read in the press that Morse had gone to Europe without making any reference to his obligation to us, I immediately communicated with his son, Harry Morse, who had apparently directed his father's affairs, requesting an explanation. I received a very prompt reply to my letter stating that the condition of his father's health was such as to require his immediate departure for some mineral spring in Europe; that his condition was such as to preclude his transacting any business before his departure, but he knew his father would effect a settlement with us upon his return to the States. Immediately after Morse's departure for Europe there appeared in the press of the country numerous sensational articles to the effect that there was nothing the matter with Morse's health; that his release from the Federal penitentiary had been secured by fraud, and officials were urged to take immediate steps to have him remanded to the penitentiary.

Met Morse's Sons.

"An investigation was instituted and Mr. Daugherty and myself, as Morse's counsel, were advised that steps would likely be taken to have Morse remanded to the penitentiary to serve the balance of his sentence. His son, Harry Morse, requested Mr. Daugherty and myself to meet him and his brothers in Washington for a conference. We met him and his brother, who then resided in Baltimore, at the Willard Hotel. We conferred at length in relation to the matter, and a decision was reached that we should get in touch immediately with the Department of Justice and forestall, if possible, any efforts to carry out the threat. We made an appointment with the Attorney-General and discussed the matter with him at length.

"We took the position in this conference that an Executive order having been signed and promulgated commuting the sentence of the said Morse it was not within the power of the Executive to either change, modify or revoke the same; that if said order had been obtained by fraudulent means and artful practices and the Department desired to test this question, that it would be necessary to take Morse into custody and submit the question to a jury whose exclusive province it was to pass upon the issue of fact.

"Some weeks or months elapsed before Mr. Morse returned to America. When we received information through the columns of the press, and not from him, that he had returned, I made several efforts to arrange a conference with him in New York. I finally arranged for a meeting, advised Hon. H. M. Daugherty, and we met pursuant to the appointment at his office in the city of New York. He stated on this occasion that he had no money or property which he could convert into money with which he could compensate us; that he deeply appreciated our tireless but successful efforts in his behalf, and that it was his desire to do something then for us which would enable us to obtain some funds immediately, and that as soon as he could 'get on his feet' he could be depended upon to 'do the right thing.'

Stocks Owned by Sister.

"He exhibited to us certain stocks in the Morse Securities Company, stating that they were owned by his sister, Miss Jennie Morse, who upon his representation that he was very anxious to pay or secure us had consented to allow him to use these stocks. I told him that we could not utilize the stocks unless they were valuable, and if valuable it seemed to us that he could raise the money on them as well or better than we could. He stated that the stocks had no market value but an actual value of par; that they would undoubtedly pay 6 per cent. dividend, as I now remember, and perhaps more; that the stocks were undoubtedly worth par and it would only be a short space of time before par could be realized for the stocks, and as soon as it could be he would redeem the stocks.

"Indeed he thought he would be able to redeem them within a very short time with the proceeds of the sale of some livery stable property that he either owned or was interested in and which was then in the hands of some real estate agent who was negotiating the sale of the property.

"On this occasion Mr. Daugherty complained very bitterly of our treatment by Morse, became very angry and left the office before the negotiations were conducted. After he left Mr. Morse requested me to take the stocks up to the McAlpin Hotel, where we were stopping, and to urge Mr. Daugherty to take a different view of the matter; to either accept the stocks in payment of our $25,000 demand or as collateral security to be redeemed by him at a very early date, stating that he would come by the McAlpin during the afternoon on his way home. I left his office about noon, went to the McAlpin, lunched with Mr. Daugherty and explained the circumstances to him. He positively and emphatically declined to take the stocks, either in payment or as collateral security, although I urged him to do so, stating that I had confidence in Morse's integrity and faith in his purpose to make good his numerous promises.

Denounced Morse.

"About four o'clock that afternoon Mr. Morse and his son Harry appeared and came to my room; Mr. Daugherty came in. An animated discussion followed, in which Mr. Daugherty denounced Morse in unmeasured terms, declining emphatically to accept the stocks tendered either as collateral or payment. In this humor he left the room, and after some further discussion with Mr. Morse he asked me to hold the stocks until he could make some other arrangement in respect to them. I told him that I could not use the stocks, but he left the room and left them on my dresser; and when I left the city that night for my home in Atlanta, Ga., I took the stocks along in my valise.

"In conclusion permit me to state that I have not been more aggressive in my efforts to force Morse to pay his obligations to us for the sole and simple reason that I have always felt apprehensive that if we brought suit or agitated the matter that immediate steps would be taken by the Department of Justice to secure an annulment of the Executive order and the return of Morse to the penitentiary.

"I have not been unmindful of the damaging evidence secured by the Department of Justice in the prosecution of its investigations to ascertain whether or not a fraud had been perpetrated upon the Government by Morse in his efforts to obtain his freedom, and while I knew that if a fraud had been perpetrated that the Hon. H. M. Daugherty and myself were not only not connected therewith, but were not even suspected of being connected therewith, but that the disclosure and publicity would be disagreeable if not embarrassing to everybody concerned.

Had Enough "Notoriety."

"We were informed that the department was in persession of evidence going to show that after physicians were appointed to examine Morse and before they appeared on the scene that soapsuds or chemicals or something would be taken by him to produce hemorrhage of the kidneys, and that as soon as the examination was over that the patient would recuperate rapidly.

"As I have stated, we have not brought suit or instituted any proceedings in the matter because both Mr. Daugherty and myself felt that we had had all the notoriety and newspaper publicity that we should in reason have in connection with this transaction.

"As a matter of fact, during the years that have intervened I have had frequent intimations that this matter would be reopened and I have always promptly taken steps to stop it. I have recently heard a well authenticated rumor that steps are likely to be taken at any moment to have the matter investigated; that certain interests in New York were demanding that this be done."

MARTIN GILLEN CALLS HIS INDICTMENT UNFAIR

Pertinent Facts Withheld in Morse Case, He Says.

Martin J. Gillen, indicted with Charles W. Morse and others for attempts to use the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of stock of the United States Steamship Company, made public yesterday a statement of his relations with the Morse interests while connected with the United States Shipping Board. Gillen formerly was a trustee of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and executive secretary to John Baston Payne and Admiral W. S. Benson, as chairman of the Shipping Board.

Copies of the statement have been forwarded by Mr. Gillen to President Harding, Attorney General Daugherty and the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gillen charged that an officer of the Department of Justice and others withheld pertinent facts from the Grand Jury with the result that an "innocent man" was indicted. He wrote:

"Permit me to point out that it will take two days to investigate this matter and I herewith hold myself in readiness to appear and asist in bringing the witnesses and documents at your immediate call."

Mr. Gillen said that aside from the pertinent facts eleven witnesses who could prove his innocence were not called before the Grand Jury.

The statement outlined his relations with the Shipping Board and said his first meeting with any member of the Morse family was at the general conference with the Morse interests on April 26, 1920.

Mr. Gillen asserted that Elmer Schlesinger, general counsel for the Shipping Board, and Fletcher Dobyns, his special assistant, "knew for weeks that they were arranging for the submission of an indictment of myself in this matter and withheld from or did not present to the Grand Jury" the pertinent facts, or call the eleven witnesses.

These latter were Mr. Payne, Admiral Benson, Raymond B. Stevens, Thomas A. Scott, Robert L. Hague, Robert A. Dean, Guy D. Goff, W. W. Nottingham, John A. Beck, Alonzo Tweedale and Joseph P. Cotton. Mr. Cotton was attorney for the Morse interests in the negotiations with the Shipping Board out of which grows the indictment of Morse, Gillen and the others. Mr. Nottingham was of counsel for the board and the others were connected with the board in different capacities.

MOTHER AND SON DROWNED.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—Margaret, wife of John McPartland, and John, the eleven-month-old son of the couple, were drowned in Lake Quinsigamond late today when a canoe tipped over.

The McPartland family had been at the lake to fix up their cottage for summer occupancy and were taking a canoe sail before supper.

To-day's Radio Program

Tune to 360 Meters.

WJZ, NEWARK (Westinghouse).

4:00 P. M.—Baseball scores, fashion news, musical program.
5:00 P. M.—Baseball scores, musical program.
6:00 P. M.—Official weather forecasts, agricultural reports and prices, shipping news, musical program.
7:00 P. M.—"Man in the Moon" stories. (c) Newark Sunday Call.
7:30 P. M.—"Health Conservation," by Dr. F. C. Wells, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.
7:45 P. M.—"Art in Dress," by Mrs. Pickes of the Women's Institute of Domestic Science of Scranton.
8:00 P. M.—Literary evening conducted by the editorial staffs of the "Outlook," "Scientific American," and Harper & Bros.
9:15 P. M.—Recital by Mme. Johanna Gadski.
8:00 P. M.—Final baseball scores, closing prices of stocks and bonds, marine news by the Radio Corporation of America.
10:52 to 11 P. M.—Official Arlington time signals.
11:01 P. M.—Official weather forecast.

WGG, Schenectady (General Electric).

8:45 P. M.—Concert program, furnished through the courtesy of the Kiwanis Club of Albany, N. Y.: Ladony Opera Concert Company—Piano solo, "Fantasie" (Chopin), Max Merson, Hungarian pianist; soprano solo, "La Perle du Bresil, air Du Mysoli (F. David), Mlle. Besnier, coloratura soprano, New Orleans Opera Company; baritone solo, "Air du Toreador," from "Carmen" (Bizet), M. Kanony, barytone, Gaite Lyrique, Paris; reading, "Gunga Din" (Kipling), Frank Stirling; piano solos, "Clair de Lune" (Debussy), "Perpetuum Mobile" (Weber), Max Merson; barytone solo, waltz from "The Chimes of Normandy" (Planquette), M. Kanony; soprano solos, "Swan" (Grieg), "My Little Grey Home in the West" (Lohr), Mlle. Besnier; piano solos, "Melodie" (Rachmaninoff), "Toccato" (Schumann), Max Merson; reading, "Home" (Guest), Mr. Stirling; soprano solo, "La Fille de Madame Angot" (Saint-Saens), Mlle. Besnier; barytone solo, aria De Figaro, "Barber of Seville" (Rossini), M. Kanony; piano solo, "Mefistofele" waltz (Liszt), Max Merson; barytone and soprano duet, from second act of "Carmen" (Bizet), Mlle. Besnier and M. Kanony.
9:00 P. M.—Address, "Explanation of Tuning," by A. T. Van Dyck, General Electric Company radio engineer.

KDKA, Pittsburgh (Westinghouse).

7:00 P. M.—Weekly Dress Talk.
8:00 P. M.—"Starting to Work," John D. Stark, Pittsburgh Public Schools; "Business Requirements," William H. Walker, business counsellor. From Pittsburgh Post Studio.
8:45 P. M.—Returns of Harry Grob-Jim Tunney boxing bout at Madison Square Garden, New York city.
9:00 P. M.—Instrumental and vocal selections by Edward McFarland, baritone, and Earl Truxel, accompanist; Arthur W. Becker and Pal (Joe Dremmett), guitarists.

WGI, Medford Hillside (Amrad).

7:30 P. M.—Bedtime story, "When Francine Fell Out of Bed" (Scott, Zion's Herald), read by Miss Eunice L. Randall.
8:00 P. M.—"Preventing Tuberculosis," by B. A. Welcome, executive secretary, Junior Department, American Red Cross.
8:15 P. M.—Joan Parsons, soprano, and Thomas Quinn, tenor, soloists at St. Cecelia's Church, Back Bay, accompanied at the piano by Ida McCarthy. Selections: "Morning" (Speaks), "Roses of Picardy" (Weatherly), "I Passed By Your Window" (Brahe), Mr. Quinn; pianoforte solo, "Prelude in C Sharp Minor" (Rachmaninov), Miss McCarthy; "If God Left Only You" (Densmore), "Hymn to the Sun" (Cullen), "Break of Day" (Sanderson), Miss Parsons; piano solo, selected, Miss McCarthy; duet, "O Soave Fanciulla" (Puccini) from "La Boheme," Miss Parsons and Mr. Quinn.
8:45 P. M.—Hugh Coughlin, tener soloist, St. Mary's Church, Boston, accompanied by William E. Thomas. Selections: "Ah Love but a Day" (Protheroe), "Little Mother o' Mine" (Burleigh), "For You Alone" (Geehl).
9:15 P. M.—Junior sextet of Everett. Fred Smith, piano; Kenneth Vincent, violin; Fred Whiting, bass; Clyde Weber, cornet; Franklin Badger, flute; James McLaughlin, drums. "Lustspiel" (Kela Bela), "Traumerei" (Schumann), played by the trio, Smith, Vincent and Whiting. "Yoo-hoo" (Al Jolson), "Songs of the Nation" (J. Lampe), "Excursion Party" (R. Howe), orchestra.

WBZ, Springfield (Westinghouse).

7:30 P. M.—Baseball scores. Uncle Wiggily Bedtime Story.
7:45 P. M.—Rev. C. F. Leggett, superintendent of the Springfield Rescue Mission. Government and State market reports.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores. Dance music by Mack's Novelty Syncopaters; Frank Shanahan, violin; Henry Parker, violin; Edward Beattie, banjo; Edward Shea, traps; Joseph Yelnik, piano.

WVP, Fort Wood, N. Y. C. (Signal Corps).

Tune to 1,450 meters.

8:50 P. M.—Instruction in radio.
9:00 P. M.—Concert under the auspices of the Brooklyn Eagle under personal direction of Mr. Applegot.

BAPTISTS CALL ON HAYS TO CLEANSE THE MOVIES

More Needed Than Withdrawal of Arbuckle Films.

JACKSONVILLE, May 22.—Denunciation of the modern dance and race track gambling and demand for strict censorship of moving pictures, enforcement of the prohibition laws and observance of Sunday marked the report submitted to the Southern Baptist Convention to-day by its social service commission.

The commission expressed hope that Will H. Hays would "exercise what is supposed to be his great power for a thorough cleanup in the whole picture business." Withdrawal of "Fatty" Arbuckle pictures was approved, and the commission declared "much more is needed."

"We hope Mr. Hays and the producers will keep up the work," continued the report. "Regardless of what they do, we must demand the enactment of laws for strict censorship in each State. The morals of our young people must not continue to be corrupted by the public exhibition of the eternal triangle and other displays of indecency and lust."

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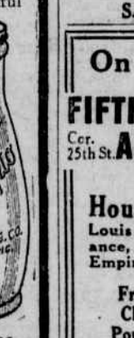

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ESTATE OF
RICHMOND LEVERING
By Order of
Henry M. Earle, A. Bruce Bielaski and Frank L. Sample
EXECUTORS

With Additional Property of Others.

Comprising Queen Anne, William and Mary Furniture, English Refectory Tables, Spanish 16th Century Tables, Mahogany and Walnut Dining Room, Bedroom and Upholstered Living Room Suites, Teakwood Pedestals, Carved Jade Electroliers, Mirrors, Rock Crystal, Filet Bed Covers, Luncheon Cloths, Day Beds, Bronzes, Miniatures, Lord Sackville Arm Chairs, Boudoir Chairs, Jewelry, Glassware, etc.

Also rare assortment of Chinese and Persian Rugs and Carpets, all sizes and of finest weaves.

SALE DAYS: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday
May 24, 25, 26, 27
Each Day at 2 P. M.
Exhibition daily until time of sale.

ON VIEW TODAY AND TOMORROW
To Be Sold By Orders of
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
Exceptionally Fine Assortment
Gold, Platinum & Diamond Jewelry
PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, PINS, FINE WATCHES, CHAINS, FLEXIBLE BRACELETS, SILVERWARE
At PUBLIC AUCTION
Thursday and Friday
May 25th and 26th, 9:30 A. M.
at the Galleries of
Smith & Jaffe, Inc.
68 West 45th St.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL KREISER, Auctioneer
Will Sell
TO-DAY, TUESDAY
Also Wednesday, 10:30 A. M.
at 178 Madison Ave.
By virtue of a bill of sale by the Blossom Holding Co. to Samuel Markel & Co. and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City of New York, May 1st, 1922
A large assortment of up to date Furniture and Household Effects.
Mahogany parlor, dining and living room furniture, Twin Beds, Day Beds, fine curled hair mattresses, feather pillows, blankets, sheets, beautiful wicker sets, Highboy, Davenport table, card and centre tables, vacuum cleaner, ice boxes, Oriental and domestic rugs and carpets, pictures, curtains, portieres and many articles of utility.
DEALERS' OPPORTUNITY.

An advertisement in the Lost and Found columns of THE NEW YORK HERALD offers a real possibility of recovering your lost property.