JUL 10 '22
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WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers and probably thunderstorms to-day; cooler by to-night.
Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 64.
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. 312—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 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.

DEMOCRATS INDORSE SMITH AND APPROVE ATTACK ON HEARST

Syracuse Conference Fails to Develop Unanimous Action Predicted.

LUNN SECOND CHOICE

Osborn Resolution Against Committing 'Political Burglary' Adopted.

FAVORITE SONS PUT UP

Judge Irvine, Who Ran on Wet Platform, Regarded as Most Popular.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SYRACUSE, July 7.—Democratic organizations of twenty-seven up-State counties went on record to-day in their unofficial party conference as favoring the nomination of Alfred E. Smith for Governor. Mayor Lunn of Schenectady is second choice.

William R. Hearst's candidacy was denounced and given a hard knock, but was not killed. It still has life enough left to cause a lot of trouble for Tammany and the Democratic party.

Smith for Governor and Lunn for United States Senator may be the ticket in the field next autumn, but there is a long, hard fight ahead for the party. It was by no means the unanimous action expected by the managers who got up the conference to sidetrack Hearst.

Seventeen counties were not represented. Several presented favorite sons, the most popular being Judge Frank Irvine, who made such a big run on a wet ticket in the Ithaca district a few weeks ago.

After trying all day to steer clear of all mention of Hearst's name, William Church Osborn wound up the proceedings by denouncing Hearst, charging that he was trying to commit political burglary and offering a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this conference the coming State convention should nominate only Democrats of proven standing for the high office of Governor and Senator.

Few Scattered Noes.

It was adopted by an overwhelming vote. No record was taken, but probably 190 at least of the 200 delegates voted for it. There were a few scattered noes. Then on top of that the conference flopped all the way back the next minute by adopting a resolution declaring that the sense of the gathering was that it would support any candidates named by the party convention in September, "whoever they may be."

This second resolution was sprung on the conference at the last moment by E. S. Slaughter of Ithaca, and when many of the delegates were leaving their seats, but it was passed with only a faint no against it and it furnished the Hearst backers on the sidelines with great consolation.

Although none had a good word to say for Mr. Hearst, and it was perfectly obvious that the great majority of the up-State Democrats are against him, his supporters gathered just enough encouragement from the conference to admit of a fighting chance and they tried to work up a celebration to-night at their smoker at the Democratic Club. The thing they make the most of is that seventeen counties were not represented and they were contending that the representatives of the counties were not authorized spokesmen and did not voice the true sentiment of their sections. That charge was made by Mayor Fitzgibbons of Oswego before the conference.

False Comfort Seen.

But to political observers it seemed that it was false comfort the Hearst people found. There may be some Hearst spots in the State, as was indicated, but in the roll of the nearly thirty counties recorded for Smith are Erie, Monroe and Onondaga and most of the important municipalities in the State. And the spokesmen for those counties were the organization chairmen. The vote of the Smith counties would swamp that of the counties not represented or doubtful.

The one certain thing resulting from this meeting is that the name of Alfred E. Smith will be presented to the State convention with pledged support which is so strong as to put him far in the lead. Mr. Hearst may be able to get some delegates, but Mr. Smith now has a big lead, so big that the organization leaders feel quite positive he will be the nominee.

The women delegates, speaking for their organization, were more emphatic than the men in their antagonism to Mr. Hearst. They are bitter about it. From all sections of the State they reported strong sentiment for Mr. Smith.

There was a considerable demonstration for Mr. Smith when his name was first mentioned. It came in a letter written by Franklin D. Roosevelt, expressing the belief that the one time Governor should be called to take the nomination. The hand clapping and shouting lasted two minutes. Every delegate for Mr. Smith received a generous hand. Those who did not were heard in silence. The way is made easy for Charles F. Murphy to throw the Hearst boom if that is his wish. Many believe such was the real purpose of this gathering—to open the way out for Mr. Hearst without a break with Mayor Hylan.

Hearst Men to Fight On.

In the face of the record made to-day it would be little short of political suicide to nominate Mr. Hearst, the leaders all say. And yet the Hearst men declare positively they will go ahead with their fight and carry it through to the convention. The only thing that can stop it is for Mr. Hearst to declare himself out of the race.

The managers were in conference for

Continued on Page Three.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurants Advertising will be found on Page 8.—Ads.

Strikers Deputized to 'Guard' Strike Breakers

CHICAGO, July 7 (Associated Press).—Gov. Allen of Kansas discovered to-day that in several Kansas towns Sheriffs had sworn in rail strikers as guards for strike breakers and railroad property.

He at once ordered this condition to be changed, and in the case of Parsons, where the Mayor, Alfred Coad, was a boilermaker in railroad shops, and had sworn in a special police force of sixty-one strikers, the Attorney-General was sent to see that the demobilization order was obeyed.

GARVAN CHARGES GERMAN DYE PLOT

Asserts President Harding, Daugherty and Miller Are Being Misinformed.

FEARS A TREASURY RAID

Answer 'No' Is Ready to Meet Demand of Government for Return of Patents.

That the effort of the United States Government to smash the Chemical Foundation and hand back to Germany invaluable organic chemical patents and the big wireless plants of one time German ownership is the result of a scheme hatched by German agents in this city three weeks ago at the law office of O'Gorman, Battle, Vandiver & Levy was the charge launched last night by Francis P. Garvan, president of the institution under fire.

The move made by the President, Attorney-General Daugherty and Alien Property Custodian Miller is directly traceable, Mr. Garvan said at his law office, 67 Wall street, to the "smooth scheme" which was worked out by three agents of the great German dye trust, the Interessen Gemeinschaft, and Almuth C. Vandiver of counsel for the German interests in this country, that are seeking restoration of seized property worth hundreds of millions of dollars.

"For more than three years," said Mr. Garvan, "the Germans, watching the upbuilding of the American organic chemical industry, seeing our army and navy in free possession of technical secrets that were once German only and noting their one time wireless plants now in American hands, have intrigued and schemed and plotted to get these properties back and to get millions of American dollars in reparation for their use in and subsequent to the war. Until three weeks ago they had not been able to hit upon a scheme, in spite of earnest effort and much money and propaganda used at Washington and elsewhere.

Conference Here June 23.

"Then there came to this country three gentlemen of brains, Herren Rudolph Oppenheim, Hans Wagner and Karl Holderman, representing the great German dye trust. On Friday, June 23, these gentlemen met in the office of O'Gorman, Battle, Vandiver & Levy with Mr. Vandiver and with Mr. Levy and with several other lawyers representing the German Embassy and other German interests.

"At this meeting it was agreed that something had to be done to wrest possession of patents that were sorely needed by Germany out of the hands of the Americans who were benefiting so much from them. It was agreed after shrewd counsel from the three brainy gentlemen just over from Berlin that it wouldn't do for the German interests themselves to bring suit against the Chemical Foundation. It wouldn't look right. There might be enough patriotism left around the country to resent any such impudent action.

"It was agreed after the whole ground had been covered from a diplomatic, business and legal point of view that the smartest trick and probably the most effective scheme would be to induce the United States Government to bring suit against the foundation and break it up so that the patents would revert to the United States Government, which had promised to return them to their former German owners. It was agreed to offer the United States Government all possible assistance. Accordingly a committee consisting of Messrs. Oppenheim, Wagner, Vandiver and Levy was appointed to go to Washington and to consult with the Department of Justice.

"On Tuesday, June 27, this committee visited the office of Attorney-General Daugherty and there placed before assistants of his the German proposition, together with their offer of German assistance. It was the shrewd judgment of this German visiting committee, so earnestly desirous of extending aid to the Government of the United States, that it wouldn't do to bring the action contemplated on the ground of fraud; that charges of fraud would be too easily contrafuted and might react, so as to interfere with the great desideratum, the getting of the patents and the wireless plants and the gun making secrets back into good German hands. The assistants of the Attorney-General were counselled by these level German heads to bring their suit on grounds other than fraud if the Government had any hope of success.

"Immediately after that conference there was another closed meeting consisting of at least three extremely important persons, whom I could name if it were necessary, and in whose hands lay the final decision as to what should be done. It was at this conference that the suggestion of the New York meeting and the further suggestion of the Washington meeting were fused into the letter of the President to the Attorney-General and the subsequent statements of Daugherty and Miller.

"What I am saying is the square

Continued on Page Two.

SENATE VOTES DOWN CLOTURE AS TARIFF REVOLT INCREASES

Action Makes Passage of the Bill Uncertain at This Session.

NORRIS JOINS ITS FOES

La Follette Predicts Republican Defeat in 1924 if Measure Passes.

TOO MANY ARE 'SOLOISTS'

Stanley Says G. O. P. 'Sepulchral Glee Club' Members 'Sing Different Tunes.'

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 7.

Prospect for the passage of the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill at the present session of Congress was lessened materially to-day by the decisive defeat of the cloture rule to limit debate and by the spreading of the tariff revolt among Republican Senators.

Only 45 Senators voted in favor of the gag rule, while 35 voted against it. The vote consequently fell far short of the two-thirds necessary to put the cloture rule into effect.

Senator La Follette (Rep., Wis.), who has been opposing the high and unscientific rates from the start, began a dramatic attack on the bill, warning the Republicans that if it was passed the party would be defeated next November and in 1924. The delivery of this speech, in the course of which Senator La Follette tore his hair and paraded through the aisles pushing chairs right and left, was one of the most striking scenes in the Senate in many weeks.

Senator Norris (Rep., Neb.) joined the forces opposed to the bill and announced in an interview that he would vote against it. He condemned the measure as economically unsound, being based on the difference in the selling prices of articles at home and abroad rather than on the cost of production, the result of which would be a "freezing" of the present high prices in America.

Farmers Oppose Bill.

On top of all this, it developed, there is an undercurrent of opposition to the bill among the farmers, evidence of which is seen in the attitude of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the president of which is J. R. Howard. He is critical of those features of the bill that place aditional burdens on the farmers and those that seem to help the farmers but do not—so-called "paper" tariffs, devised by the agricultural tariff bloc for political purposes.

The addition of Senator Norris to the list of Republicans in open revolt against the bill and the shifting attitude of the farmers has precipitated a situation which the passage of the bill is by no means certain. The two other Republicans opposed to the measure are Senators La Follette and Lenroot (Wis.). All three are from agricultural States and influenced politically to a large extent by the farmers themselves. That other Republican Senators from agricultural States will join forces with the revolting trio was predicted in some quarters to-night.

Five Republican Senators—Borah (Idaho), Norris (Neb.), Brandegee (Conn.), Moses (N. H.) and La Follette (Wis.) joined with the Democrats in opposing the cloture rule.

Senator Watson (Ind.) occupied the floor during the entire hour devoted to the debate before the roll call. He was subjected to such a running fire of questions that he said he was being "filibustered."

Views of Democrats.

During the discussion Senator Owen (Okla.) said he would favor a cloture rule to be invoked by a majority vote, since the majority party has been entrusted by the people of the nation to shape its policies. He opposed the present cloture rule because of its purpose to cut off amendments to the pending tariff bill.

Senator Underwood (Ala.), minority leader, also expressed himself in favor of a rule to restrict debate in the Senate under certain conditions to expedite business, but he opposed the adoption of the proposal, saying no restrictions should be placed on the Senate in the midst of the discussion of a bill, especially of a revenue measure. He said the people were entitled to the fullest discussion of the reasons why the Congress should add to their tax burdens.

Considerable comment developed during the debate on the President's remarks before the Columbus Glee Club yesterday, in which he scored the "soloists" in Congress.

Senator Harris (Miss.) brought up the subject by asking Senator Watson:

"I want to ask the Senator from Indiana if he does not think this delay on the tariff bill has been caused by the fact there have been too many prima donnas and headliners on the

Continued on Page Five.

Paid 131,000,000 Rubles for Five Days in Hotel

RICHARD MUENZ, fur dealer of Manhattan, who arrived last evening by the United American liner Reliance, said he guessed he held the record for the largest hotel bill ever paid by an American in Europe. The hotel is in Moscow and after he had stopped there five days he handed over the desk several valises of currency that the statistical experts very much later said represented 131,000,000 rubles. He got soup, steak and bread for 5,000,000 rubles.

Mr. Muenz said department stores have been opened and one could get almost anything by paying lofty prices fixed by the Government.

MRS. MALLORY AND LENGLEN IN FINAL

American Champion and the French Girl Will Meet To-day for Tennis Crown.

'OUR MOLLA' BRILLIANT

Defeats Mrs. Beamish at 6-2, 6-2; Suzanne Scores Over Mrs. Peacock.

By STANLEY N. DOUST.
Veteran Internationalist.

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

WIMBLEDON, England, July 7.—Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, America's tennis champion, achieved her heart's desire—a match with Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen of France for the world's title—on the Wimbledon courts to-day. That has been the object of her trip to this country. Her determination to sweep the last formidable obstacle away in order to realize it was apparent when she met Mrs. Beamish in the semi-final round. Her dash and brilliant tennis proved too much for the Englishwoman, who fell quickly at 6—2, 6—2.

Mlle. Lenglen also came through easily against Mrs. Peacock, but not so easily as Mrs. Mallory against a more skillful player than Mrs. Peacock. They are to meet in the final round to-morrow and the entire tennis world is quivering with excitement over the great duel.

There is intense interest and great excitement here over the match of the morrow, but there seems to be little real money on the issue. There is a bit of even money in evidence but not enough to make the betting very important. It's an even chance all around.

Play again was marred by intermittent rain, but a crowd estimated at 15,000, including Queen Alexandria, the Bishop of London and Lord Lonsdale, waited patiently. The management wisely altered the program so that Mlle. Lenglen appeared first against Mrs. Peacock. She gave an exhibition brimming with beautiful tennis. The French girl never before had played Mrs. Peacock, and she appeared to be testing the strength of her opponent at the start. Nearly every ball was directed at Mrs. Peacock's backhand, which happens to be her strongest point.

Suzanne Loses the First.

Mrs. Peacock served well, hit much harder than usual and played confidently, inspired by the happy feeling that she had everything to gain and nothing to lose. Mrs. Peacock won the first off the champion's service, but lost the next four games. Then she took the sixth. Mlle. Lenglen won another, but Mrs. Peacock by sterling tennis drew up to 4—5. In the next game she lost the set mainly through overhitting the baseline when lured by cleverly disguised short returns.

Mlle. Lenglen appeared to have a little always in reserve which she brought out at the right moment. Her extreme cleverness in varying length from deep court to half length cross court won many aces and incidentally exhausted her opponent.

The second set consisted of longer rallies. Both were brilliant, but Suzanne always was the craftier. Both played chiefly from back court, which seemed a tactical error on Mrs. Peacock's part, as defensive tactics can hardly prevail against the French girl. With the score 4—1 in Mlle. Lenglen's favor rain interrupted the second set and it was not resumed until two hours later, when Mlle. Lenglen won two games in a row.

Mrs. Beamish Forlorn Hope.

Mrs. Mallory's determined play astonished even her admirers. The mechanical precision of Mrs. Beamish was easily overcome. Many had expected that Mrs. Beamish might check the advance of the American champion, but it was apparent at once that this was a forlorn hope. Mrs. Beamish certainly is no match for Mrs. Mallory when the latter is in form.

Mrs. Mallory began by taking the first five games in short order and lost the sixth and seventh, which were marked by tremendous rallies. Then she won the eighth and with it the set. The second set went almost the same way, the American playing by far the finest game we ever have seen. She showed wonderful stroke control, great pace and a most brilliant back hand.

If she produces the same to-morrow Mlle. Lenglen will have the toughest

Continued on Page Ten.

Duke in Motor Wins 15 Hour Race With Train but Gets Police Call

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, July 7.

The Duke of Leinster won his wager to-day, arriving in Aberdeen within less than fifteen hours after he had left London in his Rolls-Royce, and pocketing the stake of $1,500. He reached the Scottish city before the other bettor's train pulled in, but did not make the journey in less time than the express, as the parties to the wager had decided to concede three hours to the motor on account of wet roads.

The Duke achieved more than he set out to do, for the Surrey police decided that he was breaking the speed limit, judging by the hasty glimpse they had of him as he passed through, and he was summoned to appear in court. London is thoroughly aroused over the event, but as yet the railway has not filed a protest against unlicensed competition.

SENATORS WILL TRY TO COMPEL HARDING TO KILL BONUS BILL

Committee of Three Appointed to Place the Matter in His Hands.

WANT A CLEANCUT 'NO'

Also to Request That He Agree to Postponing Subsidy Bill.

NOT 'BUCK PASSING' PLAN

Idea Is to Prove Once and for All to Legion Politicians Veto Is Certain.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.
Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 7.

The fate of the $5,000,000,000 bonus raid on the public Treasury will be decided by President Harding.

As soon as possible after his return to-morrow from Marion a committee of Senatorial leaders will lay the bonus problem on his lap and earnestly request him to solve it and thereby remove the chief irritant and obstacle to legislation.

This probably will be on Monday because Senator Lodge, the majority leader of the upper house, believes the sooner the hysterics over the bonus are removed from the tense Congressional situation the better it will be for the Republican party and the country.

The most important party leaders in the Senate assert that in again requesting further elucidation of the Presidential views on the troublesome bonus issue, they are not inspired by any desire to "pass the buck" to him. Their attitude is that the Senators who still attach importance to the political influence of the bonus promoters in the American Legion will continue to insist that the President will sign the McCumber bill unless they have direct and convincing information to the contrary.

Although the majority of the Senate leaders absolutely are convinced that the McCumber bill will be vetoed if sent to the White House, they have not up to date been given the authority of the President to say so. Hence the decision of the conference of Republican Senators held at the residence of Mr. Lodge on Wednesday night to appeal directly to the President for a cleancut statement of his wishes immediately on his return.

Other Measures Included.

The Lodge conference was of greater importance than any previous event designed to clear up the turmoil and muddle into which the Administration's legislative program has been mired. It produced a program which will be submitted to the President covering not only the bonus but other measures that should be acted on or withdrawn before a date for Congressional adjournment is fixed.

A committee appointed by the conference to inform the President as to the legislative situation and request his assistance to bring order out of chaos grew out of the meeting. The members of it are Senators Lodge (Mass.), Curtis (Kan.) and Watson (Ind.). This committee will inform the President that the tariff bill will continue in jeopardy unless some of the extraneous complications are eliminated from the legislative situation. There is an impression among the Senators of both parties that the committee will suggest first of all that the President clearly indicate his action on the McCumber bonus bill and consent to the setting aside of the ship subsidy measure until after the coming Congressional elections.

The basis for these recommendations is the conviction that as soon as the status of the bonus and ship subsidy bills has been determined an agreement can probably be negotiated with the promoters of the Democratic filibuster against the tariff as to the date of final action on that vexatious measure.

The One Uncertainty.

Not one of the Republican Senators who participated in the Lodge conference the other night entertained the slightest doubt as to the character of the reply the President will make regarding his views on the bonus. There is considerable doubt, however, as to just how he will view the suggestion that the ship subsidy bill be set aside until after the Congressional elections.

The only uncertainty that exists in the Senate regarding the President's bonus views is whether he will consent to a personal statement or authorize Senator Lodge to make one. Beyond his letter to Chairman Fordney, which he has confirmed by other statements, the President has not directly communicated his views on the bonus in an official way to the leaders of his party in Congress. He has clearly indicated on several occasions that he would disapprove any measure that did not provide the necessary revenue to finance the bonus bill unless the sales tax was adopted. In his conferences with Senator McCumber and other supporters of the bonus, the President made known his objections to anticipating the use of money repaid by foreign Governments on account of war loans.

The reason the President gave in

Continued on Page Two.

GERMANY FACES COLLAPSE; REPUBLIC IN DANGER DUE TO INTERNAL DISSENSIONS

MARK AT 2,400 TO POUND UPSETS LONDON EXCHANGE

French, Belgian and Italian Currencies Also Suffer; Dollar Soars Overnight in Paris Market to 12.75 Francs.

LONDON, July 7 (Associated Press).—Demoralization prevailed in the exchange market here to-day in consequence of a slump in the value of the mark, which touched 2,400 to the pound sterling, or about 9½ for a penny. Selling has been accompanied by various rumors from Berlin, but the principal causes of the depreciation, according to exchange experts, are the political uncertainty prevailing in Germany following the assassination of Foreign Minister Rathenau, the demonstrations proceeding in various parts of the country against monarchists, and the ever pressing burden of reparations.

The effect of the depreciation of the mark and conditions in Germany also was reflected in French exchange on London, which touched 56.50, being the worst record for this year, while Belgian and Italian exchanges also suffered, although to a smaller extent. Closing rates on all exchanges were well above the lowest point for the day.

PARIS, July 7.—The dollar made a tremendous jump in value over night on the Paris exchange market, opening this morning at 12.75 francs, as compared with yesterday's closing price of 12.26, while the pound sterling sold at 56.50 francs, against 54.85, yesterday's price.

The exchange market is feverish and there is heavy selling of francs, which are the weakest of the lot.

Reports of Eight Largest German Banks Show Enormous Inflation

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. *Copyright, 1922, by* THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, July 7.

In connection with the slump of the mark reported on foreign exchanges to-day, special importance must be attached to the annual reports of eight of the largest German banks for 1921—all of them belated, owing to constant inflation during the last year. The turnover was 8,000,000,000 paper marks, but that does not compare with the amount of business done in gold marks before the war.

The Deutschebank, for example, did a 2,000,000,000 paper marks business in 1921, or 85,000,000 marks gold at the year's average exchange. It did 125,000,000 gold marks business in 1913.

Floating reserve and capital of the eight banks are 2,620,000,000 and 2,700,000,000 paper marks, respectively. This reserve is intended to cover fluctuations in exchange, primarily.

These eight banks paid interest from 2 to 6 per cent. higher than the preceding year, the Deutschebank being highest at 24 per cent. But two-thirds of the earnings were kept for the floating reserve and new buildings. The enormous inflation and feverish banking activity connected with dealings on the Stock Exchange have obliged all banks to enlarge greatly their establishments and increase their personnel.

German Parties Uniting to Save the Republic

BERLIN, July 7 (Associated Press).—The German Peoples party to-day announced its readiness in principle to join the Clerical and Social Democratic parties in the Government coalition. This action was taken in response to a joint invitation from the coalition parties for a union of national elements for "active aid in the work of safeguarding and building up the republic."

THIEF PROOF HOUSE LOOTED FROM ROOF

Bars, Gratings, Boards, Chains and Watchman Fail to Deter Burglars.

Charles A. Brodek, a lawyer, of 354 West End avenue yesterday revealed a burglary at his home when he turned in a list of the missing articles to the West Sixty-eighth street station. He had taken many precautions against thieves in closing his town house for the summer. The windows were barred, the doors protected with iron gratings, burglar chains were across the inside door and even the doorbells were boarded up. A trusted watchman was on duty at night.

Returning from the country on June 23 Mr. Brodek noticed that the basement door by which he entered the house had been jimmied. Everything was in disorder. Coverings were torn from the furniture, bureau drawers had been opened and their contents thrown on the floor; the house was topsy-turvy. Upstairs he found the thirty inch safe, where valuables were kept, open and empty.

Investigation by Detective James Farley led the police to believe that some time between June 14 and 23, while there was no one in the house, entry was made by forcing the scuttle on the roof. Working down stairs the thieves were forced to jimmy their way out. It is thought that the burglars went to the roof of one of the Seventy-sixth street apartments and worked across to the adjoining roofs until they reached 354.

Liberty bonds, twenty-four pieces of jewelry, silverware and a Russian sable scarf belonging to Mrs. Brodek, a total value of about $8,000, were among the missing articles; also clothing and rugs, which were covered by insurance. The night watchman said the burglary must have taken place in the daytime.

SWORDFISH CONQUERS WHALE IN LONG FIGHT

Sea Battle Watched From Shore in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Off Point Sur, below Monterey, a battle between a whale and a swordfish was reported to-day by Frank McDonald, custodian of the customs house here.

"The first I saw of the battle," he said, "was when the whale churned up a field of foam that looked like a white island in the sea. Then the big fellow spouted and leaped. I knew he was fighting a foe unseen. Suddenly, as though he had been coming straight up for a solar plexus blow, a swordfish pierced the air."

After a battle lasting more than a half hour the swordfish was victorious, McDonald said.

BOYS BURN RIVAL IN LOVE AT STAKE

Rescued With Clothing Afire—He Cut Them Out With Little Girl.

KINGSVILLE, Ont., July 7.—Eddie Sanderson of Bellingham, Wash., came here visiting and promptly became popular with a little Kingsville girl. They went walking together, they bought ice cream together—and the girl pretty generally showed the home town boys that the visitor from America was her ideal. But three boys—all between ten and twelve—liked the little girl, and they didn't like Eddie's popularity. They became frankly jealous. So they got together and planned to end Eddie's visit and his popularity at one stroke.

To-day men passing a small woods near the town heard a boy's agonized cries. They smelled smoke and rushed into the woods. Tied to a stake with a fire eating its way up his legs was Eddie Sanderson. They cut the rope and freed him. They threw water on his feet and rushed him into the town.

Eddie at first refused to tell what had happened. Finally he told the story of his popularity and said the three boys had chased him, caught him, carried him into the woods and there kindled a fire of paper and sticks, tied him to a stake as the flames started to leap up—and left him.

Eddie's physical condition is not serious, but there is no report yet on the condition of his popularity.

GIRL'S MOTOR KILLS MOTHER OF 11 CHILDREN

Mrs. Carr's Daughter Sees Accident in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, July 7.—Mrs. Francis Carr was killed late to-night when struck by an automobile just after she alighted from a trolley car. Miss Margaret Butler of Wallingford, driver of the automobile, was held in bonds for appearance before Coroner Mix to-morrow. Mrs. Carr was the mother of eleven children. A daughter 18 years of age was on the sidewalk waiting for her mother and witnessed the accident.

WHITE CRICKET OUT AGAIN.

Middletown's Freak Insect Finds Summer Quarters.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 7.—For two years a white cricket has made its home in the post office here and each summer it comes out of its place of hiding. Not long ago it was heard for the first time this year in the cellar of the building, then it came up in the mail room and at present is making its quarters in the office of the assistant postmaster, George Dorrance.

CRISIS OVER MARK

U. S. Commercial Attache in Berlin Reports Country on Verge of Ruin.

ALL PARTIES IN STRIFE

Agrarians and Nationalists Bitter Over Grain Subsidy Bill.

MONARCHISTS ON WATCH

Murder of Rathenau Brings On New Troubles, With More to Come.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., July 7.

That the German Government is threatened with collapse and the Republic is itself in danger, owing to the struggle for supremacy between Monarchists and Republicans, is the gist of a report to the Department of Commerce by C. E. Herring, commercial attache at Berlin.

The conditions he set forth are aggravated by the sensational fall of the mark in the European markets to the lowest level yet reached. It was worth to-day 5 for one cent. This collapse is attributed to the failure of the attempt to provide an international loan for Germany and the effect of the assassination of Dr. Rathenau, which indicates the extent to which the Monarchist extremists in Germany are ready to go to overturn the Republic.

Reports to State Department.

Further depreciation of the mark, greater currency inflation and internal political disorders of a very serious nature are feared.

It is known that the State Department has confidential reports which have not been made public indicating that the monarchists are becoming increasingly aggressive. State Department officials are prepared for news within the next few days of a revolutionary movement of greater proportions than anything that has yet occurred since the passing of the German Empire.

The German Embassy officials here profess to be in ignorance of the exact condition of affairs but admit the situation in many parts of Germany is menacing to the republic and say privately that they are fearful of serious trouble. The Republicans, they say, are determined to uphold the present form of government by force of arms.

Worse Conditions Feared.

Mr. Herring, after stating that the failure of the foreign negotiations, aggravated by the political crisis resulting from the murder of Foreign Minister Rathenau, has inaugurated a new period in German currency depreciation, says:

"The feeling is now general that Germany faces a further fall of exchange and a further inflation, together with grave political complications. The consideration by the Reichstag of important legislation, including the forced loan bill and grain subsidy measures, was interrupted by the Rathenau incident and by the consequent consideration and enactment of stringent measures for protecting the Republican regime.

"These measures provide the death penalty or life imprisonment for conspiracy against the republic. Bavaria, where the anti-republican feeling is believed to be most prevalent, refuses enforcement of these protective measures, alleging that no necessity exists for them.

"Intense party feeling prevails in Germany, being manifested in numerous assemblages under strict police supervision. All anti-republican agitation is being suppressed. A strike among Berlin printers has resulted in the suspension of nearly all newspapers.

"The passage by the Reichstag of a grain subsidy measure providing for the assessment of large quantities of bread grain from farmers at prices appreciably under the market level has aroused bitter opposition from the agrarians and the National party, which threatens the fall of the Government."

MURDER OF RATHENAU CAUSE OF MARK'S FALL

Loss of Confidence in State's Stability Blamed.

BERLIN, July 7.—The decline in the value of the mark, apparently brought about by the assassination