B541769 OCT 13 '22

WEATHER FORECAST.
Mostly cloudy, probably local rains to-day; cooler by to-night; To-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 72; lowest, 62.
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. LXXXVII.—NO. 43—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 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.

INDIANA'S CAMPAIGN SHOWS MOST VOTERS TIRED OF EACH PARTY

Beveridge and Ralston Fight Without Rancor for Senatorship.

FORMER HAS THE EDGE

Believed Democrats Will Capture Three to Six Seats in House.

TARIFF IS MAIN ISSUE

Republican Registration Drops While That for Opponents Indicates Gain.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—Rival Republican and Democratic professional leaders assert equal confidence and display little moderation in their claims over the outcome of the Indiana Senate fight.

In "selling" their candidates and issues to the man on the street and the man on the farm they are inviting a comparison of the personal qualities of former Senator Albert Jeremiah Beveridge, the Republican contender, and former Governor James M. Ralston, his Democratic opponent.

The result of the vigorous and orderly battle between them will to a very large extent turn on this comparison. In this respect any advantage would naturally favor Mr. Beveridge. He is acclaimed by most Hoosiers as "the big man in Indiana"—first, because of his keen intellectual qualities; second, for his skill as an orator, and of equal importance, for his pronounced political prescience—his ability to read the trend of the popular mind.

Foeman Worthy of His Steel.

Mr. Ralston, sturdy, frank, ingenuous and less subtle in the arts of campaigning than his gifted rival, is nevertheless a foeman to be feared, not so much for personal reasons as for the forces he represents. If you ask an independent observer his opinion of the contest between these two men who fight without rancor along normal political lines the answer is that Mr. Beveridge will win, but that "he'll know he's been in a fight—it's that close."

An impartial appraisement of the contest would be that if the rival party managers succeed in arousing greater popular interest than appears at present the normal balances between the two parties will be restored—men and women voters who thought in Republican terms ten years ago will support Mr. Beveridge, and those who then entertained Democratic preferences will vote for Mr. Ralston.

Most of the hysteria encouraged by war conditions seems to have been squeezed out of the Indiana political atmosphere and, in common with other States, has left the voters apathetic, wearied of the stock arguments, tricks and drives. If the private admissions of opposing managers are correct it requires a salesmanship of no mean order to "sell" political wares in Indiana.

Little Difference Seen.

The fact seems to be that a vast majority of the Hoosiers are tired of both parties, and see little actual difference between them. In the absence of something more promising the easy influence of habit probably will prevail. The most hopeful Republican partisan admits the probability of a "light vote." He will be fully satisfied if Mr. Beveridge wins by from 20,000 to 50,000.

The plurality of 185,000 for Mr. Harding two years ago does not figure in their calculations this year. The Democrats assert they will be able to roll up from 25,000 to 40,000 for Mr. Ralston. With only minor State candidates to engage attention the contest between Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Ralston and for the thirteen seats in the lower house of Congress monopolizes the professional interest.

One thing appears to be reasonably sure. There will be from three to six Democrats in the next House. There is none at present. From this the Democratic managers argue there is certain to be a much larger vote for Mr. Ralston than the Republicans concede. The registration which is now progressing has shown a slump in the old time normal Republican districts and an increase in those that were Democratic before the war.

Women citizens, who will probably contribute around 350,000 of the 1,000,000 polled, are expected to divide on "regular partisan lines." The managers and candidates are making intense love to them, so to speak—and the women are coyly encouraging the flattering attentions.

Fewer Pledges Given.

The most impressive feature of the campaigning by both parties is that the two candidates for the Senate and the twenty-six contenders for the House are not so reckless in committing themselves to specific pledges as they were two years ago. The support of groups asserting special privileges is invited, of course, but candidates are chary in promising concessions in

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STANDARD OIL STOCKS.
Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.,
25 Broad Street, New York.—Adv.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant.
Advertising will be found on Page 12.—Adv.

CUNARD AND ANCHOR LINES SUE TO ENJOIN U. S. BARRING LIQUOR

Great British Owned Companies Ask Federal Judge Here to Restrain Daugherty Ruling on Bringing In of Intoxicants as Ship's Stores—Hand Orders Government to Show Cause.

Suits designed to test the validity of the Government's ruling that foreign as well as American ships are debarred from taking liquor into American ports were started yesterday by the British owned Cunard and Anchor lines.

Their attorneys went before Judge Hand in the United States District Court and applied for an order restraining the Treasury Department from interfering with ships carrying alcoholic liquors as sea stores for the use of passengers and crew.

The Judge refused to grant the order, but ordered the Government to show cause why it should not be granted. Argument was set for 2:30 P. M. next Tuesday. John Holly Clark, Jr., Assistant United States Attorney, argued against the application yesterday.

Members of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, 25 Broadway, attorneys for the Cunard company, went to Washington last night hoping to arrange a friendly test case with Attorney-General Daugherty, so that the constitutionality of the ruling regarding ships and liquor may be determined as quickly as possible.

It was thought that American ship owners also might decide to try for an injunction, but the executive committee, meeting yesterday at 11 Broadway, came to this conclusion: "The association feels that the question of meeting the situation produced by the Attorney-General's opinion is one which should be left to the discretion of the individual companies."

See Ship Subsidy Argument.

Otherwise the committee found in the situation another argument for the passage of the ship subsidy bill.

Decision of the Cunard Line to seek an injunction is looked upon by officers of the Department of Justice as the first step in the fight of the foreign ship owners against the recent liquor ruling, the Associated Press learned in Washington last night. Notice that counsel for the Cunard company were on their way to Washington did not come as a surprise. Department officers said that they were ready to "meet the issue" both as regards an injunction and a test case, which, they said, undoubtedly would be brought whatever the action on the application already made.

"Issuance of the injunction was forecast," says the Associated Press, "both by the Department of Justice and the Shipping Board. Under the ordinary judicial procedure, it was said, an injunction usually issues if the petitioner can show to the court that the act complained of will operate to his injury in the period which must intervene before he can obtain other relief.

Order Expected at Once.

"It was expected that an order to show cause would be granted at once, returnable within a brief period, and that the enjoining order might have effect before the termination of the time allowed by President Harding for the foreign lines to put their affairs in order to conform with the ruling. This period ends October 14 when, according to information given in official circles to-day, the Treasury Department is expected to issue its regulations to customs and prohibition agents for enforcement of the new ban.

"Attorney-General Daugherty said to-day it was the hope of his department that those opposing the liquor ban would carefully select the case upon which they would make their real fight in order that a clear cut issue might be presented to the court of the first instance and, eventually, to the United States Supreme Court for final determination."

The complaint filed here yesterday by the Cunard and Anchor lines fills about twenty pages. It says that "irreparable injury" would be done to the investment of millions of dollars in the ships of the two companies should the Daugherty ruling be enforced. It points out that the laws of France and Italy require the daily serving of a certain amount of wine to crews of ships making ports of those countries points of departure. It says that if wine is prohibited, particularly on vessels calling at Italian ports, ships could not leave those ports.

Contravenes Treaty.

The complaint contends further that the ruling of the Attorney-General contravenes the general commerce treaty of 1815 and that the Volstead act is unconstitutional. It says the Eighteenth Amendment declared transportation of liquor to be illegal, but did not decree the possession of liquor to be illegal aboard ship.

When Judge Hand made the "show cause" order returnable on Tuesday, the attorneys for the two steamship companies, Lord, Day & Lord, asked for a temporary stay restraining the Government, in the interval, from seizing liquor on the companies' ships. This motion was withdrawn after Mr. Clark noted that as the Government would not try to enforce the ruling until October 14 the stay would be unnecessary.

In its statement the American Steamship Owners Association said:

"In the judgment of the association it is a foregone conclusion that if the interpretation of the Attorney-General is ultimately sustained American ships will be placed at such a great disadvantage with foreign ships that national aid must immediately be given if privately owned American ships now operating are to be maintained and the merchant and foreign trade developed.

"The loss in profits to American ships from the sale of liquors will be inconsequential and really is not a substantial factor in the situation. The serious loss will come from the driving of passengers to foreign passenger ships, not only in the transatlantic trades but more particularly in the transpacific, South and Central American and West

Continued on Page Two.

DRY AGENTS UNCOVER $250,000 RUM HOARD

Seize $40,000 Worth for Which No Permits Are Exhibited.

PART IS IN DUNGEON

Raiders Dig Through Floor to Enter Walled In Champagne Room.

A tip that liquor was being carried into the five story building at 130 West Third street came recently to Ralph A. Day, prohibition director. The building is a warehouse and garage not far from where Sixth avenue loses itself in Greenwich Village.

Yesterday fifteen of the raiders of John H. Appleby, zone chief, bounced into the place and found $250,000 worth of spirits. There were 1,000 cases of Melvale rye whisky, 300 cases of champagne, 150 gallons of wine and 500 gallons of alcohol. Permits and bonding certificates were exhibited for everything but the champagne and the alcohol, worth about $40,000. They were seized.

The champagne was hidden in a completely walled in room of the cellar. To reach it the raiders removed a three ton stamping machine and cut a hole in the floor. The whisky, wines and alcohol were on upper floors.

The whole Italian quarter in addition to Greenwich Village, turned out to watch the invasion and the carting away of the stuff, which took hours. In the midst of the flurry an automobile truck in front of the building caught fire. What with the smoke and the firemen and everything even the most sophisticated villagers entertained something like a thrill.

Exhibit Their Permits.

Appleby's men had a search warrant from United States Commissioner Hitchcock. They made use of it at 11 A. M. John Holley Clark, Assistant United States Attorney, was with them. The building is the headquarters of the Franz Trucking and Rigging Company and, according to Appleby, the members of that firm, Peter Franz and Benjamin Strumpf, also own the building under the name of the Minute Realty Company.

Strumpf met the raiders and told them that whisky, alcohol and wine were stored on the premises by firms holding the proper permits. The whisky was found in a rear room on the third floor. The door was locked and sealed and labels indicating that liquor had been stored there legitimately were tacked to the door. Strumpf thought at first that the prohibition agents were robbers. They said he drew a revolver and prepared to protect the property. When they satisfied him of their identity he made no objection to the search.

The 150 barrels of wine were found on the main and third floors. It was proved that they were put there two years ago by the Knickerbocker Warehouse Company because the warehouse hadn't room to house all the beverages sent to it by the Government. The 500 gallons of alcohol, in five gallon cans, were on the fourth floor.

Suspects Kessler Interests.

Some of the raiders noticed that the cellar which they had explored did not conform exactly to the measurements of the floor above. This led to the discovery of the walled in room and the 300 cases of champagne. Strumpf said that a short time ago one Jacob Rosenthal leased the space in which the champagne was found and boarded it up himself without the owners of the building knowing anything about the contents of the boxes he placed in the compartment.

Summonses were handed to Franz, Strumpf and Rosenthal. Appleby said there was a connection between yesterday's raid and the one last Friday in the Standard Carpet Company's storehouse, at 319 East Forty-fourth street, where liquors and alcohol appraised at $750,000, bootleg value, were seized. Trucks which carried booze to and from the Forty-fourth street building were also seen in West Third street. Appleby said he had reason to believe that Mannie Kessler, now under indictment and charged with being a bootlegger, had an interest in the champagne found in West Third street.

Prohibition agents also raided yesterday afternoon the Michelob restaurant, at 111 East Twenty-eighth street, and got 150 bottles of whisky, champagne, gin and other forbidden drinks, which they found in an icebox in the cellar. Albert Michel, president of the restaurant company, and a waiter received summonses.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?
Try DEWEY'S "Dew-Tone" Tonics.
Sold only at 138 Fulton st., N. Y. C.—Adv.

FRANCE CANNOT PAY ITS DEBT TO AMERICA IN NEXT FOUR YEARS

No Chance to Meet Any Portion of Obligation or Interest.

REJECTS LODGE PLAN

Unable at Present to Fix Definite Date When It Can Start Payments.

RECONSTRUCTION IS FIRST

Possible Solution of Reparations Tangle Hoped For to Clarify Situation.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 11.

Reports from Washington of a new attempt to settle the problem of war debts elicited a new and explicit statement of the French position to-day from one of the highest authorities of the French Finance Ministry. It may be summarized as follows:

First—The French Government, after long study of European conditions, does not believe there is the slightest possibility of France meeting any portion of her debts or interest during the next four years, as all available receipts for that period must be used in building up the devastated regions.

Second—France for the moment cannot accept Senate Lodge's suggestion that her promises to "pay on demand" be replaced by a new series of securities providing definite dates for payment and definite rates of interest.

Third—The French Government is doing its utmost to find a new formula for the regulation of European debts and the reparations tangle, and probably will submit a detailed scheme by Premier Poincare when the inter-allied financial conference is held in Brussels about November 1.

New Assessment of German Debt.

This plan will call for a new assessment of Germany's indebtedness on a basis of actual reparations only, all charges for pensions and wartime allotments, &c., to be wiped off the slate. In France's case this would reduce the French claim nearly 25 per cent. This plan is expected to arouse opposition in Great Britain, as the British share in reparations was originally demanded to cover pensions charges in the British dominions.

"Much depends, of course, upon the nature of the settlements the British will make with the United States," the Government's financial spokesman told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day. "From all information we have received from England it is very doubtful whether Britain herself is able to make a settlement calling for the full payment of her debt in twenty-five years.

"So far as France is concerned it is generally conceded here to be absolutely out of the question for France to make any such arrangement. During the next four years France's entire income must be devoted to meet ordinary budget requirements and to build up ruined factories that pre-war conditions may be restored. It is getting more difficult every year to obtain money of a public already burdened with heavy taxes, and it is doubtful whether the present issue of Treasury bonds at 6 per cent. will bring in much more than enough to meet the budget deficit of 4,000,000,000 francs this year.

"Added to this difficulty France must not forget the danger of political disturbances, as certainly if taxes are increased there will be great popular opposition and a demand that Germany be made to pay all costs in the devastated regions.

"Another factor, which even America financiers recognize, is the danger in signing anything calling for the immediate payment of interest. Were this done immediately, as some political interests have suggested, it would mean a great rush to buy dollars, sending exchange to at least eighteen francs to the dollar inside another twelvemonth, or probably double that.

Forecast Recovery in Four Years.

"However, if we are allowed to work slowly and surely, four years will see us on the way to recovery, with steadily increasing sums ready to be devoted to meeting the American debt. Incidentally this was discussed in New York and Washington by M. Parmentier, and though he was then unauthorized to go further than to explain the French impossibility of paying until the devastation had been repaired he received the assurance of sympathetic treatment from the highest American authorities. Probably this explains the evident inclination of the American Government not to deal so rigidly with France as with Great Britain, which has regained pre-war capacity to meet her obligations."

It was insisted in official circles that there is no desire here to transfer the projected financial congress from Brussels to London unless specifically proposed by the United States. Although the date is not definitely fixed it is felt that it must be held in the middle of November, just after the American elections.

French, British and Belgian Finance Ministers virtually have agreed that there must be some modification of Germany's indebtedness to enable Germany to induce foreign investors to lend her the cash to meet her war obligations.

M. Poincare's reported scheme for cutting down the total by waiving claims for pensions certainly will mark a tremendous advance of French

Continued on Page Eight.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.
Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.,
25 Broad Street, New York.—Adv.

Tries Out His New Car and Drowns With It

JAMES MUNZIO of Seventy-sixth street and First avenue bought a second hand touring car yesterday afternoon, and took it last night to the pier at East 108th street, where he is night watchman, to practice driving. He practiced for a time and got along all right. Then he attempted to make a short turn and drove the automobile off the pier into the East River. Capt. James Wilson of the barge Donigan saw the car go over and notified the police, but early this morning neither the machine nor Munzio's body had been recovered.

FEWER IN SCHOOLS; MORE ON PART TIME

President Ryan Submits Some Surprising Figures to Education Board.

URGES ACTION AT ONCE

Official Says Facts Warrant Investigation of School Administration.

George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, submitted to the regular meeting of the board yesterday afternoon a report on an investigation he conducted of the number of pupils on part time in the city schools. The facts disclosed in this investigation, he declared, reveal conditions in the administration of the elementary schools "that seem to me to warrant immediate action by the Board of Education. The facts before me show:

"That the opening of new school buildings has not resulted in the reduction of part time to the degree estimated in our building program.

"That the complete use of sittings at present available is not being made."

Mr. Ryan's report declared that his investigation disclosed these conditions:

"Districts in which the number of pupils has decreased since September, 1921, report this September a substantial increase in part time.

"Districts in which the registration has increased report an increase in part time far in excess of the number of pupils added, allowing an increase of two part time pupils for each pupil registered in excess of the September, 1921, enrollment.

"As to particular schools this situation is revealed:

"Schools with fewer pupils this fall than in September, 1921, have reported more children on part time.

"Schools that have increased in registration have reported a disproportionate increase in part time.

"In three groups of schools covered in this report there is disclosed a loss in registration of 1,922 pupils. But instead of this resulting in a decrease of 2,000 pupils on part time it has actually been followed by an increase of 8,732 pupils on part time."

Dr. William Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools, also presented to the board a report on an investigation made by District Superintendent Tildsley of the 66,030 pupils on double session in the high schools. These, he declared, are failing to receive 494,410 pupil periods each week, an average of seven and a half periods a pupil, which they would have received were they enrolled in a full length single session school with proper equipment. For the most part these periods are study and physical training periods.

Considerable discussion was caused when President Ryan introduced a resolution that "the Cadillac car with a chauffeur to be selected by him be assigned to the president or to such use as he may direct." It appeared from the discussion that there are two such cars owned by the board, one used by Dr. Ettinger and the other by the committee on building and sites. Dr. Ettinger tried to learn if it was his car President Ryan wanted, but no information was given him and the resolution was passed.

MAJOR SUTTON FOUND GUILTY IN STOCK DEAL

Jury Deliberates Several Hours—Sentence Nov. 10.

Redondo Sutton, formerly a Major in the United States Army, was found guilty at 1:30 o'clock this morning of having published a false statement relative to the value of stock in the Pacific Minerals and Chemical Company, of which he was president.

The jury which has been hearing the case before Judge Talley in General sessions brought in a verdict after several hours' deliberation. Judge Talley said that he would sentence Sutton on November 10. The complainant against him was Mrs. William H. Arnold, who accused him of defrauding her of $250.

OFFICIAL DATA RECORD NO GULF STREAM SHIFT

Report of Inshore Trend Surprises Navy.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 11.

Hydrographic officers of the Navy Department said no official reports had been received to bear out the assertion of shipping men and naval officers at Norfolk, Va., that the Gulf Stream has moved thirty miles closer to shore near that port, causing the unusually warm weather. They think that if the current has altered its course it is due to unusually severe storms and other natural causes rather than to filling in along the line of the Florida East Coast Railroad.

The office receives reports regularly from naval officers and captains of merchant ships traversing the Gulf Stream, but none of these reports have suggested that the stream has changed its course, grown hotter or shown any other unusual traits.

CLARK'S CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD.
Personal management; experienced staff. $1,000 up; 4 months, Jan. 22. Frank C. Clark, 410 Times Bldg., N. Y.—Adv.

MILLER LASHES AT SMITH AS 'ALIBI AL' OF EMPTY PROMISE

Tells Watertown Audience of Difference in Talking and Doing.

GOES INTO FINANCE

Asserts That Ex-Governor in Yonkers Speech Erred on Figures.

ECONOMY THE BIG ISSUE

Inquires if the People Desire Another Period of Increased Expense.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WATERTOWN, Oct. 11.—Having observed that hungry men prefer steak to pink lemonade and are perfectly aware of the difference between the two in the way of nourishment, Nathan L. Miller came up to Jefferson county and the northern tier to-night to point out that an equally sensible and obvious choice is possible in the matter of government.

The choice in this essential kind of nourishment is between deeds and words—the efficient and constructive things Mr. Miller did economically and the unachieved promises that Mr. Smith handed out like cigars to all comers.

At the same time the Governor picked up Al Smith's Yonkers speech and took it apart to examine the works. When he got through he said it was simply a case of "Alibi Al"—nothing but alibis, excuses, confessions of weakness or impotency from first to last. He said Mr. Smith even had taken the trouble to arrange an alibi in advance of failure to make good by asserting that a Governor could accomplish nothing with the present machinery of government; that all a Governor could do was to sit and watch the wheels go round.

As for himself, Gov. Miller had found it perfectly possible to do something more than watch the wheels go round, and he asserted that a Governor of this State has power enough and influence and authority enough to direct the course of Government in every one of the many departments, for that is exactly what he has done.

Free With Promises.

"Alibi Al," pleased to meet all comers—very open-handed with the money hard ground from the taxpayers. "Promising Al," willing to give every group, every special interest, the State house roof if they wanted it. But when it came to getting big and vital things done, when it came to reducing the cost of Government and taxation, that was being shoved off as usual upon the consumer, helpless in his big chair A record of weakness confessed.

That was Al's speech at Yonkers, Gov. Miller said to-night.

Now, in saying these highly interesting things he did not shout at the top of his voice nor treat the audience to Billy Sunday acrobatics. His breath kindled no coals, as Job would have put it—he is not one who "swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage." He simply, as one gentleman speaking regretfully of another, told the people of Watertown in the Olympic theater, 2,000 of them, that as a Governor Al simply wasn't there. He made the amiable statesman of Oliver street seem like a little girl who took her doll rags and went home when she got mad. This, make no doubt of it, was appreciated by the yeomen who gave ear, for Gov. Miller can get laughs when he wants them. Usually he is too busy.

"I claim to have substituted government of deeds for a government of words," said Mr. Miller, looking at Speaker Machold, sitting near him, "and I shall take his (Smith's) remarks of last night as a text to illustrate what I mean. He says the wise men of the State discovered in 1915 that it was impossible to stop the mounting cost of government without a reorganization of the State government. A plan for reorganizing the government was worked out, submitted to the people and voted down by 500,000 and more, and the cost of government did go on mounting.

No Distortion Needed.

Mr. Smith was elected Governor and took office on January 1, 1919. He had been a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1915. He says I am now distorting figures to present an alibi for what he calls the destruction of the plan for reorganizing the State government. He began at the outset of his administration to provide an alibi for non-performance by asserting that nothing could be done without changing the organization of the State government by constitutional amendment and by appointing a commission, styled a reconstruction commission, and for two years in office he discussed that subject.

"In the campaign two years ago he presented as his alibi for not having stopped the mounting cost of government and for having sent the cost higher than it had ever been in the history of the State, that it was impossible for the Governor to operate the machinery of the State government.

"I promised that if I were elected I would stop the mounting cost of government without waiting for a constitutional amendment. I did it.

"He made the definite admission that the cost of his last year of government and of my first year had been substantially the same. It was at least kept at the level where he set it, notwithstanding the very large and inevitable annual increases made necessary by the expanding needs of government."

Then, quite calmly, like a business man arguing a business point before a board of directors, the Governor analyzed Smith's assertion of "alibi" that the machinery of government reduces a Governor to a figurehead and ridiculed it.

"To use his own words," Gov. Miller went on, "he says, 'the Governor is out of the picture entirely. He can neither increase or decrease an item in

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STANDARD OIL STOCKS.
Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.,
25 Broad Street, New York.—Adv.

Death Ends Rail Strike of One Man Begun in '88

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 11.—The oldest strike in the country is ended, and the striker, Albert M. Parmeter, is buried. Parmeter went on strike in 1888 when he was driver of an old wood burning engine on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and he never gave in. He continued to draw strike pay until his death.

At his funeral to-day 400 members of his union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and a delegation of striking shopmen, followed his body to the grave.

NEW U. S. BOND ISSUE FAR OVERSUBSCRIBED

Applications So Far Received Reach $1,000,000,000 on $500,000,000 Offering.

DISTRIBUTION IS WIDE

Subscription Books for Exchange of Notes Will Not Close Until Oct. 21.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Government's new bond issue—the first since the war—has been oversubscribed, Secretary Mellon announced to-night. The total subscriptions, it is understood, aggregate something near $1,000,000,000 on an offering limited to about $500,000,000.

Preliminary reports received from the Federal Reserve banks show, Mr. Mellon said, that the subscriptions for the new 4¼ per cent bonds of 1747-52 are well distributed over all sections of the country.

Notwithstanding the oversubscription of the issue, the Secretary announced, investors who subscribe for amounts of $10,000 or less, or who desire to exchange their 4¾ per cent. Victory notes or December 15 certificates for the new bonds may still get an allotment in full upon their application if tendered promptly to the Federal Reserve banks.

"It is the Treasury's intention," Mr. Mellon said, "to hold down allotments on the primary offerings to $500,000,000 or thereabouts, and with this in view the subscription books for this part of the offering will close at noon Saturday, October 14, 1922. Subscription books on the exchange offering will not close until Saturday, October 21, 1922, and such subscriptions will continue to be alloted up to a limited amount, thus giving investors who desire to turn in their Victory notes or December 15 Treasury certificates a further opportunity to invest in the new bonds."

GLOUCESTER FISHER WRECKED, FIVE MISSING

The Marshal Foch Ashore on Sable Island; 16 Saved.

HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—Five members of the crew of the Gloucester fishing schooner Marshal Foch, which was reported ashore on Sable Island to-day, are reported missing, according to a wireless message received to-night.

The schooner carried a crew of twenty-one hands. Sixteen have been accounted for. Although seventeen of the crew were registered as from Gloucester, fishermen declared that most of them hailed from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland and that probably new men had been shipped since the schooner left Gloucester and some of those listed here had been dropped. This would account for the fact that only four of the men reported as saved were listed as members of the crew on records here.

The Marshal Foch was built in Essex three years ago and is owned by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company. She was on her second trip of the season after halibut.

TWO OFFICIALLY DEAD SOLDIERS IN REUNION

Meet Accidentally and Upset the Records.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 11.—Harry Davis of Canastota, who according to Government records died of wounds in France, and George Gephart, from Ohio, killed in action, according to same records, buddies in the 148th Infantry, met by accident here to-day and held a reunion all their own.

Davis saw a familiar looking man. He looked like Gephart, but Gephart, he remembered, was killed. The other man looked at Davis and a flash of recognition came into his eyes.

Davis, it appears, was wounded and in a hospital. German aviators bombed the place and he was among the patients believed dead. It was only when a burying party heard him groan that he was saved. By that time he had been listed as dead.

Gephart had been left for dead on the battlefield, but was picked up and found to be alive. He recovered in a hospital. His wounds rendered him dumb.

SHUFFLIN' PHIL IN JAIL FOR BEATING HIS WIFE

Ex-Giant Pitcher in Trouble at Birmingham.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 11.—Shufflin' Phil Douglas, once star pitcher for the Giants, who was banished from organized baseball, was in the city jail to-day on charges of disorderly conduct preferred by his wife, who called police to their home and declared Douglas had beaten her.

Mrs. Douglas had both eyes blackened, and the police quoted her as saying she had been beaten in the presence of her two children.

Douglas with his family arrived here, his former home, recently from Florida, where he completed the season with the Lakeland semi-professional team.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.
Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.,
25 Broad Street, New York.—Adv.

POTATO KNIFE NEW CLEW IN HALL-MILLS MYSTERY MURDERS

Boy Discovered Blade Soon After Killing of Rector and Choir Singer.

STAINS ARE STUDIED

Analysis Is to Be Made—Widow Goes to Shore With Willie.

DENY MINISTER WROTE

Officials Contend They Know Only of Mrs. Mills's Letters to Him.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 11.—A potato knife is a new clew in the mystery enveloping the murder of the Rev. Edward W. Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills on the night of September 14.

It succeeded to-night the bloody peach basket said to have been picked up near the spot at which the bodies were found and which mysteriously disappeared within an hour or so after its finding.

The potato knife was found by a lad of 9 years on the Sunday after the bodies were discovered. It is in the hands, not of Prosecutor Adalia H. Beckman or his colleague Joseph Stricker but of the local police, who heretofore have been out of the case entirely. There is a report about New Brunswick to-night that the police are to take a hand in solving the murder and that their entry may be made within twenty-four hours in a rather sensational manner.

Mrs. Hall, widow of the murdered rector, is to go to Atlantic City for a rest in a day or so. With her will go Willie Stevens, her brother, and the household, including Miss Sallie Peters, who has been her spokesman. How long their stay at the shore will be is undetermined. The shock of the crime, her examination by the Prosecutors and the publicity have, it is understood, quite unnerved Mrs. Hall.

No Nearer a Solution.

Prosecutors Stricker and Beckman, as well as the detectives who are active on the case, now assert there are no letters in their possession from Hall to Mrs. Mills and that they have seen no such letters. All the letters they have seen, they assert, were written by Mrs. Mills. This is direct contradiction to information obtained by THE NEW YORK HERALD from as high a source as the prosecutors themselves. The information referred to was to the effect that Beckman and Stricker had seen and handled two letters from Hall to Mrs. Mills.

Drawing herrings across the trail, which New Brunswick believes resulted in the arrest of Clifford Hayes, charged with the murder, has brought into the case the whole family of Nicholas Bahmer, saloonkeeper. But it has not brought the mystery one step nearer solution. The belief is growing that there are influences at work to prevent the clearing of the case. The local newspaper to-night reprints an editorial from the Trenton *Times*, which reads in part:

"Whatever the motive behind the strange antics of the prosecuting officials in the New Brunswick murder case, they certainly are bringing the good name of New Jersey into disrepute all over the country. It will indeed be a sorry day if the latest arrest is merely a political gesture.

"But is it all politics? Or social influence? Or is it something more sinister? If Gov. Edwards is honestly in earnest about clearing up the foul stench he might with propriety send the Attorney-General into Middlesex county.

"As the matter stands now it will not be easy to keep the scandal out of the campaign."

The knife the police have is a small affair. There are stains on it that will be analyzed. It was found not very near the place where the bodies lay by Johnnie Lyons, who took it to his mother. His mother, after looking the knife over, so she said, threw it away. It was retrieved, however, and to-day Thomas Lyons, the father, drove to police headquarters and turned it over to Police Chief Michael O'Connell.

Vestryman Owned Car.

According to the youngster, he found the knife about a quarter of a mile from Derussys lane, toward Bound Brook.

The police have been looking into the case of a burned automobile, but have found nothing to connect it or its owner with the tragedy. It was the property of Ralph V. M. Gorsline, vestryman of Hall's Church of St. John the Evangelist. He is the man who said Mrs. Mills tried to win his affections some years ago and whose movements on the Thursday night of the murder the prosecutors thought it worth while to inquire into.

Gorsline was called to the Court House on Saturday and examined. His automobile was burned the next day.

It was being driven, he said, by his chauffeur and the burning occurred about a mile and a half out of town. The car was an Apperson "Jackrabbit," in which he drove about a good deal. On the evening of the murder Gorsline took to her home Miss Catharine Rastall, member of the choir of St. John's, according to the story he told Beckman and Stricker.

Gorsline's story was that he left the Y. M. C. A. at 10:15 o'clock and met a member of the choir. He took her home in his car, then went to his own home. In this story he is corroborated to-night by Miss Rastall, a very pretty girl. She said she left a moving picture house at 10 o'clock and that Gorsline saw and called to her, taking her home. She arrived at about 10:20 o'clock, she said, and Gorsline told her he was going right home.

Gorsline was in bad luck. At Livingston Park the automobile took fire when the chauffeur was returning from Trenton. The fire must have been a