B 541784
OCT. 28 1922

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; slightly warmer this afternoon; to-morrow fair and warmer.
Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 37.
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. 58—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 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

LLOYD GEORGE ONLY OUTSTANDING ISSUE IN BRITISH ELECTION

Bonar Law's Manifesto and Speech Could Have Been Made by Opponent.

CASE OF TWEEDLEDUM

Both Insist That Friendship With America Must Be Strengthened.

A RETURN TO NORMALCY

New Premier Urges Peace Abroad—Work and Economy at Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 26.

The British election campaign formally opened to-day. The King dissolved the present Parliament. The new Parliament was called to meet on November 20. Prime Minister Bonar Law's platform was issued in the form of a manifesto, and he himself made a formal statement of his policy in Glasgow. Mr. Lloyd George roused a big London audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm in Whitefield Tabernacle. And when all these supposedly hostile pronunciamentoes are compared side by side the difference is found to be that between tweedledum and tweedledee.

Mr. Bonar Law's platform might have been Mr. Lloyd George's. Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Whitefield Tabernacle might have been a mere elaboration of Mr. Bonar Law's announcements in Glasgow. Furthermore, the latter explicitly said he saw no reason why, even in the face of the Carlton Club meeting's demand that the Conservatives go before the country as an independent party, the Conservatives shouldn't cooperate in individual constituencies with the coalition Liberals.

Perhaps the most important part of Bonar Law's speech and platform was that he defied Lord Rothermere. The successor to the control of the Northcliffe press had been threatening to destroy any Prime Minister who did not agree to scuttle Mesopotamia, Palestine and other costly Eastern ventures. Mr. Bonar Law declared that these commitments would be reduced as occasion permitted, but he almost followed word for word Mr. Lloyd George's declaration yesterday that Great Britain could not evade the responsibilities she had already assumed.

Both expressed the utmost concern for America. Mr. Lloyd George made an impassioned plea for the recognition of what America owed Great Britain sentimentally—Milton, Shakespeare, Wesley and Whitefield. Both insisted that America must come into the League of Nations to make world peace complete. The new Premier deprecated a too ready assumption that it would be the easiest thing in the world for England to pay £1,000,000,000. (The British war debt to the United States is approximaately £963,000,000.)

Friendship With U. S. First.

The Prime Minister asserted that the cultivation of friendship with America must be first in the British foreign policy, though no formal alliance was contemplated. The unanimity of these two wings of opinion is instanced in the fact that the French invitation to America to sit in at the Near East conference in any fashion she desired claimed British initiative. The Foreign Office admits to-night that an intimation was sent to Paris to that effect.

Hence the entire issue before the bewildered electorate is rapidly narrowing to the question of Mr. Lloyd George's personality—should he have been "fired" by the Carlton Club meeting?

Mr. Lloyd George's Conservative Cabinet Ministers, who followed him "into the wilderness," also opened the campaign to-day, Sir Robert S. Horne traveling to Glasgow on the same train with Mr. Bonar Law, prepared to take up any issues he might join there, and Lord Birkenhead going with his chief to the Colchester oyster feast, where he made this morning tribute to the former Prime Minister: "An ally who brings more courage, more inspiration, more eloquence than any living man in this country at this moment."

The One Issue—Lloyd George.

Taking up this issue of Mr. Lloyd George's personality—apparently the only one left him—Mr. Bonar Law promised to-night to get rid of the Cabinet secretariat. This is a group of young men and women, under the leadership of Sir Maurice Hankey, through which Mr. Lloyd George practically exercised personal control of the foreign policy, particularly during international conferences. It is distinct from the personal secretariat, formerly headed by Sir Philip Kerr or Sir Edward Grigg.

But Mr. Bonar Law insisted that this mark of Lloyd Georgian methods would be the first to go, and that the old system of making permanent Treasury officials the channel of communication between the Prime Minister, who is technically First Lord of the Treasury, and the rest of the Government must be restored. Undoubtedly this will heal Lord Curzon's pride. As indicated in these dispatches, his resentment, upon recovery of his health, against Mr. Lloyd George's dominance of the foreign policy, centering upon opposition to the call to

Continued on Page Eight.

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

Round Trip from Germany Is Over 2,000,000 Marks

MR. AND MRS. HENRY BULWINKEL, who paid 2,100,000 marks for round trip tickets from Hamburg, started homeward yesterday by the American liner Manchuria with the distinction of being the first voyagers to travel on such tickets from Germany by the line for three years. They bought the tickets when marks were 3,600 to the dollar.

U. S. ASKED TO HELP MAKE TURKISH PEACE

Europe Calls on America for Aid in Pact Replacing Sevres Treaty.

RUSSIA ALSO INVITED

To Participate in Straits Settlement — France Approves Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 26.

America, on the expressed wish of Lord Curzon, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with the hearty approval of the French Government, again has been asked to participate in a European peace conference. An invitation was sent to the American Embassy here to-day asking America to participate in the Near East conference and suggesting that this be held at Lausanne November 13.

The invitation is predicated upon interest shown by America under the Wilson Administration in sending her Ambassador to the San Remo conference and to negotiations incidental to other phases of the reparations question and the Sevres treaty.

The United States is asked not only to attend and express views at a corollary conference to discuss the future of the Straits, to which Russia also was invited to-day, but the United States even is one of the nations invited to the Near East conference proper, which has for its sole object the drawing up of a substitute for the Treaty of Sevres and establishing a new status for the Turks both in Asia and Europe.

Johnson Mission Cited.

The inclusion of America followed an exchange of correspondence between the British and French foreign offices with Lord Curzon pointing out in a note received here yesterday that an invitation to America to attend the Near East conference proper would be analogous to that accepted by Washington when it sent the then Ambassador Robert Underwood Johnson from Rome to San Remo, where the basis was laid for the Sevres treaty, now destroyed, and where the present mandate and oil agreements were formulated.

Mr. Johnson limited his activities strictly to those of an observer, and the Allies hardly hope that the United States will go beyond this in the present instance. But even the pessimistic reports from Washington lately have not convinced them that Washington intends entirely to ignore both conferences, in which they plainly see world interests to be at stake.

Turks Will Agree.

It is now understood the Turkish Nationalist Government will not object to the conference being held at Lausanne nor to the date proposed, November 13. Invitations will be issued to the United States, Turkey, Greece, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Jugo-Slavia and Rumania for the peace conference, and to the Soviet Russian and Bulgarian Governments to the conference dealing with the future of the Dardanelles.

The two conferences will be held practically simultaneously. Russia was asked by wireless to-night to participate in the straits conference. The representatives of Russia's satellites, Georgia, Armenia and the Ukraine, were invited. Bulgaria also will be admitted to this conference.

"Whatever may be the attitude of the other Governments toward American participation, France particularly welcomes it, as this will imply a spirit of solidarity which always has actuated us when relations with Russia were concerned," a high official of the Foreign Office said to-day. "Besides, even if the United States did not declare war against Turkey, she has a vital interest in nearly every problem which will come up, especially problems affecting the oil bearing areas in east Turkey. Although the San Remo accords, whereby France and England settled their disputes as to ownership, will not necessarily come up for revision, it must be admitted that American representation at least would prove that there is absolute good faith all around.

"As far as the straits are concerned there is bound to be a divergence of opinion as to the best method to assure the utmost liberty, and America's advice as a great commercial and maritime Power certainly will be useful."

DE VALERA RALLIES HIS MEN; NAMES CABINET

Calls Second Dail and Resumes Presidency of Republic.

DUBLIN, Oct 26 (Associated Press).—Eamon De Valera's latest move to rally his Republican followers is to summon the second Dail Eireann, which he contends was never formally dissolved. He refuses to recognize the Provisional Parliament as replacing it.

His publicity department to-night issued a statement that the second Dail met in secret session yesterday and called upon former President De Valera to resume the Presidency.

The manifesto adds that as President he appointed a council of state, the members of which are Austin Stack, Robert C. Barton, Count Plunkett, Laurence Ginnell, Sean O'Kelly, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mary MacSwiney and several others.

GET THEM IN EARLY.
In order to insure proper classification of Apartment, Real Estate and Want advertisements in the Sunday issue of The New York Herald, copy should be delivered to any of our Branch Offices before 5 P. M. on Saturday. Advertisements, however, can be delivered up to 6 P. M. to our Main Office, 280 Broadway. Telephone Worth 10000.—Adv.

CABINET RESIGNS AS FASCISTI MARCH ON ROME TO RULE ITALY

Facta Ministry Quits Following Ultimatum Issued by Organization.

CHIEFS ARE SUMMONED

Military Sections Ordered to Have 800,000 Workers Ready to Cooperate.

GIOLITTI MAY COME BACK

Popular Opinion Is That He Will Placate Fascisti by Giving Them Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 26.

Dispatches to *The New York Herald of Paris* from Rome to-night state that the Italian Government resigned at 9 o'clock to-night on learning that the Fascisti, headed by Prof. Benito Mussolini, were marching on the capital. The Cabinet members placed their portfolios at the disposal of Premier Facta, who left immediately for the palace. The resignations were accepted, it is stated, and ex-Premier Giolitti is expected to form a new Cabinet in which Fascisti Ministers will predominate.

ROME, Oct. 26 (Associated Press).—The Ministry of Premier Facta has resigned following an ultimatum issued by the Fascisti.

Benito Mussolini, head of the Fascisti, to-day called together all the military leaders of that organization and simultaneously ordered all the military sections of the Fascisti to keep in readiness the 800,000 workers who have joined the organizations, ordered to cooperate at an opportune moment with the military sections.

This is interpreted as preparation for the assumption of power by the Fascisti.

The official organ of the Fascisti here says: "We are on the eve of an important event." The conference in Rome comes directly upon the heels of the great Fascisti congress at Naples, which closed yesterday.

Cabinet Urged to Remain.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear to induce the Ministers to withdraw their resignations and remain in power, in view of the imminent reopening of the Chamber and the absence of King Victor Emmanuel from Rome.

The *Epoca* considers there probably will be a new Cabinet formed, with former Premiers Giolitti, Orlando and Bonomi holding portfolios, but without Fascisti representation. The *Giornale d'Italia*, however, hints at the possibility of a third Facta Cabinet, comprising Fascisti membership.

This newspaper urges that whatever solution there is to the present situation it should be rapid and should restore foreign confidence in Italy, since the present state of affairs destroys Italy's credit, as proved by the value of the lira, which normally is worth twenty cents, but to-day is worth less than four cents.

The most popular belief expressed by the Rome newspapers is that Signor Giolitti will return to power, with members of the Fascisti holding portfolios, but with the claims of the Fascisti reduced. It is asserted that parleys between Giolitti and Benito Mussolini will be resumed. Stress is laid on the fact that the Fascisti congress at Naples broke up in haste and that the leaders immediately conferred with Mussolini.

Meetings between prominent members of Parliament continued to-day. Notable among the conferences was one between Signor Giolitti and Signor Orlando.

Fascisti Intentions Unknown.

The situation was regarded hopefully in Rome. The belief prevailed in some quarters that either Orlando or Giolitti would be requested to organize a new Cabinet.

The impression was advanced in political circles that the Facta Ministry decided to retire chiefly for the purpose of bringing about the formation of a strong administration, which at the approaching reopening of the Chamber of Deputies would be capable of facing the Fascisti. There was some speculation as to whether the Fascisti would yield to offers of portfolios in a Cabinet headed by Giolitti or Orlando or

Continued on Page Eight.

PLANE HOPS OFF U. S. WARSHIP, LANDS ON DECK AFTER FLIGHT

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NORFOLK, Oct. 26.—For the first time in the history of the American navy an airplane has hopped off from the deck of a ship and after flying fifty miles landed back on the same deck.

It happened fifty miles off Cape Henry to-day. The navy airplane carrier Langley was cruising off the capes when a land type plane was launched from her deck. The "hop off" was made without the use of a catapult. The plane gained its momentum by gliding down the 500 foot deck until it reached the stern of the ship. Then the machine shot up in the air about 500 feet. On the return from the fifty mile flight the plane met the Langley going at a speed of six knots and landed on the deck in the receiving gear. A thirty mile wind was blowing from the northwest at the time, and the plane, landing at a velocity of forty-five knots, was stopped by an arresting-gear within twenty-five feet.

The Langley has long been considered a "doubtful" ship. Because of her length and the long "hop off" deck she was regarded as top heavy by many naval officers. It had been predicted that the Langley would turn over if she ever went to sea.

The successful flight of the plane has placed the Langley back in the confidence of naval men.

EXPERTS FIND TRAIL OF HUGE TAX FRAUDS

Internal Revenue Officials Set Machinery of Exposure Into Motion.

FAKE LOSSES REPORTED

Returns Made on Forms Which Would Be Examined in Local Offices.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Preliminary investigations conducted by Internal Revenue Bureau officials have led them to the belief that a number of business men over the country have undertaken to defraud the Government of taxes by crediting to themselves in their income returns fictitious or unjustifiable losses, running in some cases to huge amounts. Machinery to uncover such instances has been set into motion, and its operation will be widespread.

Revenue officers say the supposed delinquents have taken advantage of a regulation with respect to the audit of tax returns in the hope that their attempted evasion would escape ultimate detection. Under this regulation returns on the special forms provided for those having net incomes of $5,000 or less a year have been audited in the offices of the local collectors without reference to the special audit bureau in Washington, to which are sent returns covering incomes in excess of $5,000.

Preliminary examinations indicated that some taxpayers by crediting themselves with sufficient losses had brought their net income within the figure enabling them to make their returns on the special forms audited in the collectors' offices. Such returns necessarily could not receive from the small forces under the individual collectors the study and investigation that would be given in case the net income were placed above $5,000 and the returns thus brought under the attention of the large and highly trained personnel in the audit bureau in Washington.

Officers of the bureau said the investigation had not yet proceeded to the point that would enable them to form even a rough estimate of the taxes of which the Government might have been defrauded by this method or of the number of persons who might have sought to escape full payment in this manner.

ANTI-PROHIBITION MOVE IN WORLD CONGRESS

Delegates of 11 Countries Work for Individual Liberty.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 (Associated Press).—Delegates from eleven countries are participating in the Third Anti-Prohibition Congress, holding sessions here. Senator Delannoy, of Belgium, presiding, defined the object of the congress as an energetic struggle against the tendencies of modern legislation to sacrifice individual and commercial liberty.

The delegates from each country represented, Belgium, Canada, Spain, Finland, France, England, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, reported on the prohibition campaigns in their respective States.

BRITAIN TO PAY INTEREST.

Great Britain will make another payment November 15 of about $50,000,000 to the United States on account of back interest on the money borrowed in wartime. A similar amount was paid October 15.

BLUENOSE IS VICTOR OVER CRIPPLED FORD

American Schooner Sails Under Protest in Race That Decides Title.

LOSES HER FORE TOPMAST

Splintered Keel Adds to the Trouble—Heavy Winds Favor Canadians.

By JAMES B. CONNOLLY.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GLOUCESTER, Oct. 26.—Bluenose people here, not otherwise known to be especially devout, have been praying heartily for what they called a Bluenose day, meaning wind and a sloppy sea. To-day was like a day made to order for them and the Bluenose went out and won the most exciting race of all so far this year, defeating the Henry Ford and retaining for Canada the International fishermen's cup. It was a grandly sailed race and the Bluenose showed herself a grand boat in winning it, even though the win may not be allowed because of a protest by the Henry Ford.

The Henry Ford has been willing to have the wind. She could take it, her skipper said, but she was betting last week it would not come soon and so she stripped for light weather, taking fifteen tons of ballast out of herself. Saturday's and Monday's results proved that Capt. Morrissey had the right notion of it. After yesterday's race, Capt. Morrissey was satisfied that something was wrong with the Henry Ford.

The night before it had rained hard and the Henry Ford's sails, left uncovered, her crew and captain not intending to race again, got well soaked. Going aboard her to race at the last minute gave them no time to dry them, and so handicapped she went out. But Morrissey felt that there was more than that wrong with her. She did not have her usual life. This morning a diver went down and came up with a big splinter from off her keel. He chiseled the rough spot off as well as he could under water and so the Ford sailed to-day's race under protest.

Ford Gets Windward Position.

After the vessels got out to the line to-day it seemed to be a matter of pride with both of them to see who would cross to windward, even though the windward position meant little or nothing as the wind lay. The Henry Ford got the berth, but lost half a minute going over in to get it. Still with one eye to the windward berth they sailed the first five mile leg, both fetching up a quarter mile further inshore off the mark than they need have. There was a fresh southerly breeze at the time and they sailed the five miles at a better than twelve knot speed. The Henry Ford rounded as she had crossed the starting line, a half minute behind.

On the next leg, ten miles southerly, the Henry Ford got back her half minute. It was a quartering reach the whole way. Every time the wind freshened the Bluenose would step a bit further out in front. Every time it softened the Henry Ford would walk up on her. On the next leg to the off shore easterly buoy the same thing happened, only this time the Bluenose got the best of it by half a minute.

The further off shore the vessels found themselves the more wind and sea they found, too. Before they made the buoy there was a twenty-five mile breeze blowing, and the sea, though it was not yet rough, had noticeably increased. The twenty-five miles thus far had been sailed in two hours and twenty minutes. The Henry Ford's main topsail during a good part of this time had been flapping like a scared chicken's wing. Half the time since these races started it might just as well have been in the sail locker for what good it was doing aloft. After heading in for Thachers on the inshore beat a man shinned up almost to the main truck to see what he could do for it. He could do nothing for it.

Ford's Fore Topmast Buckles.

By and by Henry Ford's flying staysail was hauled down, and then it set better. It was a thirty mile breeze at the time and the Bluenose's fore topsail had already been taken in, her fore topmast buckling dangerously under the pull of topsail and balloon. It would have been good business had Capt. Morrissey taken in his foretopsail at the same time, because soon after this her fore topmast snapped off and down it came on deck.

Men hurried aloft to clear away the wreckage, the vessel holding to her course. They had a tough job of it up there. The wire stays had to be hacked through, the hemp running gear cut clear, the torn sail gathered in. They worked smartly and without fear as to themselves but it took time. Until the mess was cleared up they had to stay

Continued on Page Fourteen.

MRS. GIBSON'S STORY GIVES FINAL CLEWS TO SOLVE HALL CASE

Mott Wants Corroboration Before He Goes Before Grand Jury.

PROMISES NO ARREST

Woman Farmer Gives Her Account of Seeing Couple and Their Slayers.

SEARCH FOR MOTOR CARS

Some Motorist Known to Have Turned Around at Head of De Russy's Lane.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Oct. 26.—Slowly but with remorseless certainty the Hall-Mills case is drawing to a close.

The solution of the mystery unfolds, the processes of the law gain strength, the crisis is near. There is promised a quick, decisive move. If this move is made two people will be taken to the jail in Somerville in connection with the murder of the Rev. Edward W. Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills, choir singer.

Whether one or both will be charged with the crime cannot be said with certainty, but it appears likely that of the two only the man will be regarded as having fired the shots that ended two lives. But an accessory to the fact in a murder case faces no small penalty.

Corroboration of evidence that in many murder cases of lesser importance has been regarded as sufficient is sought now by Wilbur A. Mott, special Deputy Attorney-General, in charge of the case.

Mott wants his case "copper riveted" before he starts. Little that is new has reached him, yet it appears he thinks it almost sufficient to justify drastic action. A little more corroboration, and that already in sight, and the case is complete.

Denying the implications of Mrs. Jane Gibson, Timothy N. Pfeiffer, counsel for Mrs. Hall, said he could account for her movements on the night of the shooting. Her brother Henry was not in this vicinity that night at all, he said, explaining:

"Mrs. Gibson's statements are contrary to the facts. Mrs. Hall was in her home all evening. Barbara Tough, one of the maids, was out that night and Louisa Geist, the other maid, was on the back stoop. There was no one else but a little seven-year-old niece in the house with Mrs. Hall, but there may have been one visitor.

"Henry Stevens's identification is also contrary to fact. Henry was at Lavallette all that night."

Anna Gibson, or Jane Gibson—she says either name will do—saw the crime committed. She followed the perpetrators as they walked to the scene of the crime. She heard the shots and saw two of four figures fall. But her word is at present unsupported, and against it Mott must fight a possible alibi. If the man involved is the man whose Christian name she uses in her affidavit, the alibi is a strong one and will be well nigh impossible to break.

May Have Heard Erroneously.

But there arises now the possibility that Mrs. Gibson, though she saw aright, heard erroneously. She saw a man with bushy hair and a heavy mustache, but there are two such men who have figured in the case, and there is a strong resemblance between them. While her story might be easy for a clever defense to break down, a revision, substituting one man for another, might prove the backbone of a strong case for the prosecution.

For this reason and because corroboration is always wise Mott will not move hastily. He said as much to-day while admitting the strength of the Gibson testimony and declaring his intention of taking the case to a climax speedily. There were motor cars about the Phillips farm that night and Mott wants to know who was in them. He wants to know, too, whether men who have been nervous almost from the hour of the crime saw little or much of it and have been afraid to tell because they had no business in the unsavory neighborhood.

Exact Time Most Important.

Mr. Mott wants to know particularly whether one man connected with the church has not made himself in effect an accessory after the fact by withholding information the authorities should have received.

And Mott will find these things out. He will find many of them out to-morrow when he is to return to New Brunswick. He will learn some of them within

Continued on Page Two.

Campaign Letters Go 'Dead' 750,000 a Month

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.

CANDIDATES for political office are fighting public apathy more with circular letters than with brass bands and stump speakers, Post Office Department officials believe, on the basis of the large number of misdirected letters received at the dead letter office containing political speeches.

Ordinarily about 1,000,000 pieces of mail matter reach the dead letter offices of the country monthly. In the last two months the total has been about 1,500,000, nearly half containing political speeches. This is much more than was ever received before during a political campaign.

MILLER SQUELCHES BUFFALO HECKLERS

Defies Radical Demonstrators Who Boo Mention of Police in Strike.

CITES LESSON HE TAUGHT

Tells Agitators He Doesn't Want Their Votes and Intends to Enforce Law.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—Before his Buffalo audience to-night Gov. Miller proved his mettle as a platform speaker. Disorder, obviously planted and systematically touched off by radical laborites, began with denunciatory shrieks by a woman who seemed to think poorly of the candidate for District Attorney. It exploded loudly in groans and boos when the Governor defended his sending of the State police here to end the lawlessness of the street car strike, and for a few minutes the radicals waged guerrilla warfare.

This ended abruptly when Miller, squarely facing his hecklers, eyes flashing and jaw set and menacing them with clenched fists, fairly thundered:

"Yes, I sent the police. The people of Buffalo knew they were here. Order was restored. Rioting ceased. The lesson was learned and those who are booing have not repeated those acts of disorder. Incendiarism is not to be stopped by saying 'please' but by commanding respect for the law. So long as I am Governor that will be done. To those who do not want that done, and some of them are here to-night, I say do not vote for me, for as long as I am Governor it will be done!"

Cheers Greet Defiance.

Instantly 7,000 people burst into the kind of cheering that carries a real thrill and from then on there was not a whisper of heckling. The Governor's largest and most enthusiastic meeting had ended in a complete personal victory.

"I have tried to preserve home rule while others have been making demagogic appeals to ignorance and passion," said Gov. Miller.

Home rule as a vote catching issue has been used as adroitly here as in New York city, and Gov. Miller, charged with violating the principle by his traction policies and his use of the State police to quell lawlessness in the Buffalo street car strike last summer, tossed this glass ball into the air and shivered it with the bullets of fact and logic.

"I have consistently vetoed bills undertaking to have the State deal with matters of purely municipal concern," said the Governor. "I have consistently sent such bills to Mayor Hylan although I did not have to do so, when efforts were being made to have the State intrude upon local authority. I even vetoed a bill which sought by State authority to raise the salaries of the officials of a great city, the Mayor included." This straight talk was heartily cheered.

Home Rule "Claptrap."

The Governor's main topic was exposure of the "claptrap" (as he put it) of the home rule attack that is being made against him and his administration. It was claptrap, he said, when it was applied to the up-State public utilities situation because there is probably not a concern supplying light, heat, power or traction which does not extend its activities beyond municipal boundaries, and which does not, therefore, fall inevitably under the police power and regulatory activities of the State.

It was hypocrisy as applied to New York city, where such concerns serve within the municipal limits, the Governor said, because the Democratic home rule promise in their platform belies Alfred E. Smith's performance as Governor when he failed to turn the traction problem over to municipal solution and appointed two State commissions to deal with it, one of these noted for trying to increase New York city fares to eight cents.

He reminded his hearers that the fares went up in Mr. Smith's administration.

Continued on Page Four.

INSPECTOR HENRY'S WIFE HAD CITY BUS TO TIDE OVER TRIAL

Police Official Says Car Was Run Only While He Was Suspended.

SHOWS 'SOFT BERTH'

Shearn Sees in It What's Done for 'Political Favorites.'

LYNCH DENIES CASH AID

Grein Admits $1,000 Split on Insurance With Sinnott Firm.

Deputy Inspector Dominick P. Henry of the Police Department testified yesterday before the Transit Commission that for a period of eight or nine months while he had been under suspension and drawing no salary from the Police Department, his wife, Mary C. Henry, had bought a bus which was run in the city's Eighty-sixth street line under a permit granted in her name. She had borrowed the purchase money from a cousin.

After Inspector Henry was reinstated on the force with full pay, he testified, the car was sold. The car had been operated only as a means of tiding him over his period of unemployment. Clarence J. Shearn, conducting the bus inquiry, said:

"I merely wanted to bring this out to show how the lines are being used as soft berths available for police inspectors who are indicted and under suspension and for political favorites."

Thomas F. Lynch, supervisor and collector for the six buses operating on the Eighty-sixth street line, which Mr. Shearn has dubbed "the McCarthy buses" and "the Lynch buses," was the first witness.

The Bus "Expert."

John A. McCarthy, intimate of Charles F. Murphy and "discoverer" of Mayor Hylan, when testifying on Wednesday had described Lynch as a bus expert. Lynch, describing his experience prior to the bus enterprise, said he had been a collector for a brewery, had collected rentals for a relative, and prior to that and until Charles S. Whitman became Governor he was a special agent in the State Excise Department. Afterward, he said, he had studied the bus situation.

"I have been trying to make money any which way," the witness said. "I bought and sold many things, including automobiles." Mr. Lynch said he had no place of business other than his residence.

"Where did you pursue your studies of the bus business?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"Well, all over the city; Delancey street, Madison street, Eighty-sixth street."

"You mean you went around and watched the various routes?"

"Yes sir."

"A Blind Gamble."

The witness said he met Mr. McCarthy through the late Arthur Murphy, Tammany leader of The Bronx. In July, 1921, he contracted for the first two of the so-called Lynch buses. He insisted that he signed the contracts for this $11,200 obligation without having had any previous assurance that he would be permitted to operate them over a city route.

"Mr. McCarthy testified that he went to see Mr. Whalen about you?" suggested the examiner.

"Well, if Mr. McCarthy testified to that, that is his affair."

"You have no recollection of having asked him to do so?"

"No, I haven't."

"Did Mr. McCarthy become in any way responsible for the payment by you of the $11,200?"

"As I stated last night, Mr. McCarthy did not."

Mr. Shearn produced a stenographic record of the quiz to which Lynch had been subjected Wednesday evening after he had been found and served with a subpoena. It appeared that when asked the same question then he had replied: "I am just after saying that I am not too clear about that."

"Don't you recollect testifying to that last night?" asked Mr. Shearn.

"Yes, I believe I did." Lynch said smilingly that he had refreshed his memory since then, however, "with a good night's sleep," and he would now say positively that Mr. McCarthy did not. He admitted that he had gone to see Mr. McCarthy yesterday morning after his good night's sleep, but he had not discussed the questions Mr. Shearn had asked him on the previous evening.

"You did not talk over the testimony that you gave here last night?"

"Positively not."

$4,000 Kept in the House.

Nobody supplied him with the $4,000 cash for first payments on the first two buses, the witness said. He had the money on hand.

When he was asked in what bank, he answered that just at that time, he thought, he had no bank account.

"Where did you keep the $4,000, up at your house?"

"Why, I might have kept it under the mat in the parlor, or behind a picture, so far as that is concerned. I had it in my possession in my house. We have an iron box."

"You kept it in the iron box?"

"I did not say that I did. It is a year ago now since that. My memory is hazy about some things."

"But you would remember such a thing, would you not, as having $4,000 in the iron box in your house?"

"I don't know as I would, but it would be pretty bad if I got to be my age and did not have $4,000."

"But you are quite sure nobody advanced this money to you?"

"Positively."

Lynch said the first two of his buses were delivered in September, 1921. He took out a permit for one in the name

Rookies Bombard Farwell Mansion and McCormick Chicago Estates

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Brig.-Gen. Van Horn Moseley, commandant at Fort Sheridan, to-day summoned a court of inquiry to investigate whether a Second Lieutenant by accident or intent directed the barrage from a one pounder that missed its target, Lake Michigan, and shelled estates owned by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, Cyrus H. McCormick and Francis W. Farwell late yesterday.

"I have suppressed the name of the Second Lieutenant who directed the bombardment, as I do not want anybody to know that such a blunderbuss is on the muster roll of the army," asserted Gen. Moseley in an explosive tone.

Gen. Moseley said the gun was fired by a rookie squad under command of a Second Lieutenant. The trenches from which it was fired ordinarily run north and south, paralleling the lake shore. The target is a wide expanse of Lake Michigan from which shipping is barred.

"But for some reason I can't even guess a 'goofy Second Loole' trained the gun directly on the north shore estates and started firing," Gen. Moseley said. "But I promise that he will get his as soon as the board of inquiry reports."

Four of the shells hit the Francis W. Farwell mansion, others wrecked flower beds and scarred lawns on the estates of Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick and Cyrus H. McCormick. The Farwell mansion was unoccupied except for two servants, whose screams vied in loudness with the whistling of the shells. A few second later the Farwell gardener nearly fainted when he saw a fountain of loam spurt upward in front of him. Mrs. J. V. Farwell, whose home adjoins the Francis Farwell mansion, was walking in her garden when a shell buried itself in the lawn.

Mrs. Carnegie Sells Shadow Brook Estate at Lenox to the Jesuits

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 26.—Shadow Brook, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie's 357 acre estate in Stockbridge, has been sold to the Society of Jesus of New York which is to take possession in December and convert it into a Jesuit novitiate with 150 students. The price is said to have been around $250,000.

The fifty-four room house of native gray stone, second largest private dwelling in America, was built in 1892 by the late Anson Phelps Stokes of New York at a cost exceeding $2,000,000 in the midst of an original 1,000 acre park. Mr. Stokes lost interest in the property after his right leg was crushed while riding a Kentucky thoroughbred through the forest. The land now extends from Lake Mahkeenac to the summit of Richmond Mountain. Five cottages, a conservatory, boat house and other buildings are included in the sale.

For three seasons the house was run as a hotel by Henry C. Merrill of New York. Then it was sold to the late Spencer P. Shotter of Savannah, who amassed a great fortune in turpentine. After Alfred G. Vanderbilt was lost on the Lusitania his widow occupied the place for a summer, and Mr. Carnegie bought it in 1916. He died there in August, 1919. Some of the magnificent furnishings recently were shipped to the New York home of Mrs. Carnegie's daughter, Mrs. Roswell Miller.

There have been frequent reports of the sale of Shadow Brook. The last was that it was to go to film interests for a motion picture plant.

The gardens and lawns have been kept up exactly as they were during Mr. Carnegie's life. The music room, finished in quartered oak, will seat 500 persons. The dining room is in old English oak. The late Mr. Stokes often entertained fifty guests at a time there.

The sale was made by Theodore A. and John A. Kavanan of New York and Graham E. C. Root of Lenox.