NOV 14 1922

WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy and colder to-day; rain to-morrow night; fresh east winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 65; lowest, 50.
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. 75—DAILY. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 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.

SOLID ALLIED FRONT FOR STATE OF SIEGE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

France and Italy Instruct Envoys to Join With British.

FIX MANY CONDITIONS

Many Fear Time Is Past and Martial Law Would Start Conflict.

KEMALISTS HANG EIGHT

Editor of Opposition Paper Slain by Mob of Women in the Capital.

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Monday).—A Constantinople dispatch to the *Times* says it is understood permission has been granted to the French and Italian High Commissioners to agree to the declaration of a state of siege as a preventive measure. Their instructions, adds the correspondent, are so hedged about with conditions as virtually to withhold such declaration until too late. Some fear that the moment for such action has passed and that a declaration of a state of siege would be likely to precipitate a conflict, as the Kemalists are becoming more dictatorial. They insist upon complete control and have prohibited the exportation of gold from Constantinople.

While relief is felt here that the reopening of communications with Constantinople has not revealed a still worse situation than had been feared the British press is concerned over what it claims is the too evident irreconcilability in the British and French policy toward the Angora Government.

It is understood France was only reluctantly brought to agree to a postponement until November 20 of the Lausanne conference, where the Turkish delegates have already arrived. The fact that France is suspected of leaning toward the Angora Government's viewpoint is being commented on here as being encouraging to the Kemalists and preventing the desired settlement.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, which usually follows a pro-French policy, declares that plain speaking has become necessary and admits that never in his long experience has it been so difficult to ascertain the real intentions of the French Government. The correspondent adds that there persists in France an inclination to pass lightly over Turkish acts of provocation and defiance.

Hang Eight Anti-Kemalists.

ANGORA, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—Eight leading Turkish opponents of the Kemalist regime have been hanged. These include Ali Ruchid Bey, former Minister of Justice; Gen. Emin Pasha, former commandant at Constantinople, and Col. Fettah Bey, former member of the military tribune.

The executions were a sequel to the Kemalist decision to deal ruthlessly with Turkish Nationalists who opposed their program. The victims were identified with the former Constantinople Government, the remaining members of which are fleeing the country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12. — Ali Kemal Bey, editor of the Anti-Nationalist newspaper *Sabah*, who was arrested at Ismid on the charge of subversive actions, was killed by a mob after having been officially condemned to death. He was taken before Gen. Nureddin Pasha, who pronounced the death sentence dramatically: "In the name of Islam, in the name of the Turkish nation, I condemn you to death as a traitor to the country."

Ali Kemal remained passive, uttering no word of protest. His hands tied, he was led to a scaffold. Before he reached the gibbet, however, an angry mob of women pounced on him, attacking him with knives, stones, clubs, tearing his clothing and slashing him with cutlasses. After a few minutes of torture the victim expired. His body was dragged through the streets and exposed to public gaze on the scaffold for several hours.

There has been much trouble in Constantinople over the bread supply. Bread riots occurred throughout the poorer quarters several days ago owing to the stoppage of the importation of flour because of the exorbitant Kemalist duties on the product. Rafet Pasha, Nationalist Governor, ordered temporary suspension of the taxes and restrictions on cereals and expressed the belief that bread would soon be supplied more cheaply.

Kemalists Press Demands.

The situation in Constantinople, though somewhat ameliorated, is still dangerous. Undisguised apprehension exists over the renewed demands of the Kemalists, and five days' negotiation and temporizing have failed to alter the determination of the Nationalists to obtain a firmer grip on the capital before the Lausanne conference is concluded.

Angora continues to demand the evacuation of the allied land and naval forces, but there is no indication that the Allies intend to yield on this vital point, as they are fully conscious that their withdrawal would imperil the lives of the Christian population in the capital and Asia Minor.

Recurrent isolated shootings of British soldiers, it is feared, may precipitate a clash, and American and other foreign residents are asking if and when martial law will be proclaimed. The British Government has empowered Gen. Harington to institute a state of siege if the situation warrants it, but he has held off thus far, notwithstanding that ill feeling toward foreigners is increasing. Applicants for passports face new obstacles

Continued on Page Six.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant. Advertising will be found on Page 10.—Adv.

Mauretania Makes New Record Passage East

PLYMOUTH, England, Nov. 12.—The steamer Mauretania has arrived here, having made a record passage from New York. The Mauretania averaged 24.47 knots despite three days' gales.

When the Mauretania left New York Tuesday, November 7, Capt. Rostron said that, weather conditions permitting, he expected to land his passengers at Plymouth in time for them to eat their dinners in London Sunday. The fastest transatlantic trip made by the Mauretania was in 1910, when she made the distance from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in four days thirteen hours and forty-one minutes.

SIX CHILDREN EAT RAT POISON; ONE DIES

Little Inmates of Orphans' Home on Staten Island Mistake It for Candy.

ANOTHER CLOSE TO DEATH

Stuff Had Been Thrown Into an Ash Barrel After Exterminators Worked.

Six little girls, all of St. Michael's Orphan Home at Greenridge, Staten Island, found a box of rat poison yesterday while playing around an ash barrel near the home. They thought it was candy and ate it, and one of them died late in the afternoon in the Memorial Hospital. Another is in a critical condition and is not expected to recover, and the other four are seriously ill.

The dead child was May Daley, 10 years old, and Elizabeth Elberton, 10, is the one who is not expected to live more than a few hours. The others are Helen Usher, 10; Annie Devano, 8; Evelyn Desmond, 10, and Annie Gallerio, 7. The last named four were said last night to be very sick children, but the surgeons at St. Michael's Dispensary said that they hoped they would get well.

The police learned that the poison had been swept up and thrown into an old box several days ago, after a rat exterminating company had been at work at the home, and the box was tossed into an ash barrel. The children, playing around Fresh Kill road, searched the barrel and came across the box. Since it had a very pleasant smell they were sure that it must be candy.

May Daley was the first to eat the stuff. She nibbled on a piece of it for some time, and told the others that while it was not the best candy she had ever eaten, still it wasn't so bad, and any sort of candy is good candy to little girls who are so situated that they don't get any sort very often. So the others ate of the poison and then went on about their play.

Some time later, probably two hours or so, they began to feel very ill. They bore their sufferings for some time, but finally they became so ill that the nurses and attendants noticed them.

Dr. McDonald Peggs of Tottenville was summoned and sent the Daley child and Elizabeth Elberton to the Memorial Hospital. Dr. George Mord, Medical Examiner of Richmond, performed an autopsy on the body of the dead girl and had various organs sent to the city laboratories in Manhattan for a chemical analysis.

Four hundred children are in the home, all of whom were questioned last night to see if any others had eaten the rat poison. The home authorities believe that others may have done so, but so far none has shown signs of illness. An investigation will be begun to-day to determine who was responsible for putting the poison into the ash barrel.

COMES TO BURY GIRL, KILLS BABY BROTHER

Undertaker Runs Down Child at Parents' Home.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 12.—An undertaker called to the home of George F. Breen to-day to make arrangements for the burial of Lillian Breen, 8 years old, drove his automobile past his destination and struck and fatally injured the dead girl's baby brother, George, two and one-half years old.

The funeral for Lillian was to have been held to-day, but services for both children will be held later.

The undertaker was not blamed by either the police or the family for the accident.

SHIPPING BOARD ENDS LIQUOR TRADE AT SEA BY TRANSFER OF FLAG

Issues Regulations to Counteract Evasion of Dry Ruling.

ATTACK ON SMUGGLING

Buyer and Seller of Vessel Will Be Bound by Rule.

FORFEITURE IS PENALTY

Action Puts Seal of Dry Covenant on Every Craft Flying U. S. Flag.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.

The Shipping Board to-day issued new regulations aimed at counteracting the recent movement on the part of steamship owners to get around the Daugherty ruling by transferring their vessels to foreign registration. A clause in the new regulations binds the buyer and seller of the vessel never to permit the vessel so transferred to carry intoxicating liquors to or from the United States.

The new regulations are considered to be a flank attack on liquor smuggling on the high seas and are intended to prevent American vessels in the future from being converted into rum smugglers under foreign flags.

The affidavit which must be submitted to the Shipping Board along with other requisite details of transfer becomes a permanent part, as it were, of the bill of sale and any violation of the affidavit renders the vessel liable to seizure and forfeiture to the United States without compensation and wherever found.

The New Order.

Referring to the smuggling regulations which are to be enforced and become a prerequisite of every transfer from now on, the Shipping Board said:

There is an added clause that the purchaser or transferee of the vessel covenants for himself or itself, his or its heirs, executors, administrators, assigns or successors, with the seller or transferer for the use and benefit of the United States of America (represented by the United States Shipping Board) that if the permissions requested are granted, in consideration thereof the vessel shall not be used for the importation into or exportation from the United States of America of any spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; or of any articles, property, goods, wares or merchandise in violation of the laws of the United States.

It is further agreed that the covenant shall run with title to the vessel for the further guaranty of its strict performance, and that upon any breach of the covenant the permission granted by the United States Shipping Board upon the application for the sale or transfer of the vessel to the purchaser or transferee and for the transfer of the vessel from the registry of the United States to foreign registry shall thereupon be and become null and void and without effect; and in the event of the happening of such breach the vessel shall thereupon be immediately subject to seizure, libel and forfeiture to the United States of America whenever and wherever found, without compensation to any person therefor.

The regulation will have the effect of making all American ships Volstead ships, irrespective of what flags they may be under in the future. It puts the seal of a dry covenant on every vessel now flying the United States flag.

The Daugherty Ruling.

It is understood that the regulation was formulated to meet two conditions. One is the anticipated flood of requests for transfer of registry, as was recently done in the case of the steamships Reliance and Resolute of the Harriman Line, which were placed under Panama registry with the permission of the Shipping Board.

Because of the ban placed on Ameri-

Continued on Page Two.

Police Seaplane Dives Into Bay at Battery, Missing Several Boats

As thousands of persons looked on a hydroairplane of the Police Department Aviation Division Reserve took a sharp nose dive yesterday while maneuvering over the upper bay and fell into the Bay a few hundred feet off the Battery. Scores of motor boats and other small craft were near by, but none was struck by the falling machine.

Capt. Theodore Bridgeman and Arthur Randal, occupants of the plane, were rescued from the wreckage by Coxswain Thomas Robinson, Seamen John Gottlander and John Mollar and Fireman Christoff Krull, all of the revenue cutter Manhattan. From the lifeboat of the cutter they were transferred to the motor launch Sagatta of the Todd Shipbuilding Company and carried to the Battery, whence they were taken to the Broad Street Hospital.

The plane was flying up the river, according to Capts. O. M. Christie and A. Todd of the Merritt-Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, when she suddenly dashed downward from an altitude of about 200 feet. Boats in the vicinity immediately hurried to the rescue, thrilling the Sunday crowd that thronged Battery Park.

Stunned momentarily, Bridgeman and Randal were unable to climb from the seats of the hydroplane. They were extricated from the wreckage and immediately began a heated argument, according to Coxswain Robinson. Each blamed the other for the crash, Robinson said, and the argument was growing hotter as the injured fliers were put aboard the Sagatta.

Capt. Bridgeman, a member of the Aviation Division of the Police Reserves, declined to give any information as to who owns the plane or what caused the fall. He was taken to his home in the Apthorp apartments suffering from slight lacerations and submersion. The Police Department knew nothing about the ownership of the machine, although the craft was labeled "Police Department, City of New York."

Mr. Randal, who lives at 821 West End avenue, who was piloting the flying boat, would not discuss the fall. His injuries were slight.

Hundreds of persons telephoned Police Headquarters immediately after the plane had fallen into the water. In less than five minutes every police boat in the harbor was rushed to the scene.

Tug With $100,000 Gone; Bootleg Pirates Feared

RUM runners of the "whisky armada," lying four to seven miles off the New York and New Jersey coast, are believed to have "kidnaped" a tug, Federal investigators revealed last night after conducting a futile search for it. The vessel, said to be owned by a captain well known hereabout, left the harbor on October 19 and has not been heard from since.

Navy Department airplanes and revenue cutters have searched Atlantic waters for many miles in an effort to locate the craft. The captain of the vessel is said to have had $100,000 in cash when he left port. She carries a crew of thirteen men.

The missing tug is large enough to carry a cargo of 2,000 cases of whisky and, Federal agents say, it is probable that she has been "seized" and pressed into the whisky running business between Nassau, the Bahamas and New York.

YOUNG JOHN D. FEARS WORK IS NOT FASHION

Says Civilization Will End When Labor Is All Out of Style.

SIX HOUR DAY 'CHILDISH'

Believes We Should Not Have Much Time for Idleness.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., strengthening his contention that work is becoming unfashionable, said yesterday that all talk of a six hour day was "childish and puerile."

The multimillionaire's convictions were expressed during an address to 200 Bible students in the Park Avenue Baptist Church, Sixty-third street and Park avenue. "The Four Fundamentals of Good Citizenship" was his theme. These bases he enumerated as work, thrift, respect for law and reverence for things sacred and holy.

Mr. Rockefeller said that when work went out of style, we might expect civilization to totter and fall.

Opposes Six Hour Day.

In the workaday world, according to Mr. Rockefeller, people looked askance at hard work. "Men have no earnest concentration on their work," he said. "Recently I had occasion to issue a public statement concerning the eight hour and the twelve hour day. An eight hour day is generally talked of as an accepted standard for a day's work. This talk of a six hour day is childish and puerile. I don't believe any of us should have so much time on our hands for idleness.

"In industry the attitude toward shorter hours is the result of a gross misapprehension. The worker thinks that the fewer hours he works the more work there will be for himself and for others. He does not stop to think that, because of such short hours, he is increasing the cost of his own clothing and the other necessities of life."

Referring to the modern system of education, Mr. Rockefeller said there was a tendency to allow children in the lower schools to avoid any study which seemed to them particularly arduous or distasteful. Young men and women who now enter the colleges seemed to him to regard it as a holiday rather than as an opportunity to work and learn. He was in favor, he said, of raising the college entrance requirements to weed out those who were inclined to look upon their college years merely as an opportunity for a good time.

Tells of Penny's Value.

The second of his fundamentals, thrift, Mr. Rockefeller said, had fallen into disrepute among the people. "You often see a sneer on people's faces when we speak of economy. They think it niggardly—mean—small. The rapid growth of wealth in this country is responsible for this attitude. I point out to your minds that the spirit of extravagance sweeping over the land is a very dangerous thing. Unless we turn back to thrift and economy we may well shudder when we think of the future.

"There is no better way to make money than to save it. A friend of mine, who is in the banking business, told me that his institution had adopted recently a system of window displays much like a department store. In one of these displays they had a thousand pennies. Some of these pennies were grouped in piles of 100, each with a sign saying 'when you have 100 of these you can open an account with us.' Yet many of us fail to realize the value of the pennies and think only in terms of dimes and dollars.

"Years ago my father visited one of the refineries, where he saw a man soldering cans of oil. He asked the man how many drops of solder he was using on each can and the man replied that he was using forty. 'Have you ever tried thirty-eight?' my father asked him. The man replied that he had not. Then he tried thirty-eight drops, but it was found that the cans leaked. Finally he tried it with thirty-nine and discovered that the cans did not leak. This sounds puerile, but only a short time ago the president of the company, on hearing this story, got out his pencil and paper and figured out just how much of a saving had been effected by this one drop of solder on each can. In those days it amounted to $50,000 each year, but that is only infinitesimal with what that saving is to-day."

Asks Respect for Law.

Mr. Rockefeller asked his audience how many had kept an account of their personal receipts and expenditures. He said that he had been taught to do so when he was still a small child. About fifteen members of the class put up their hands. "I'm certainly glad to see that so many men in this group are keeping account of their expenses," said Mr. Rockefeller. "Probably the rest of you are so wealthy you don't have to."

In regard to the third of his points—

Continued on Page Seven.

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.

BATTLE LINES DRAWN TO REFORM CONGRESS AND UPSET LEADERS

Insurgent Attacks on Lodge and Gillett Projected by Westerners.

M'CORMICK OPENS FIRE

Wants Seniority Abandoned and Steering Committee Representative.

TWO SESSIONS FORECAST

Both Before March 4—Groups Primed to Block Harding Program to Gain Ends.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.

Republican and Democratic leaders here expect two sessions of Congress between now and March 4. Republicans are apprehensive and Democrats are gleeful over the prospects of a real split in the Republican organization.

Movements are developing to attempt the overthrow of Lodge's majority leadership in the Senate and to substitute a leader acceptable to the Western insurgent element; also to have a Western man Speaker of the House instead of Gillett and to block the Administration's legislative program until some pet measures of the dissatisfied Congressmen are acted on.

Two proposals to reform the Senate and the House by liberalizing the rules and naming active men on important committees have already been made. The demand of Gov. Preus of Minnesota for Sydney Anderson of his State for Speaker instead of Representative Gillett of Massachusetts has caused comment and concern here. This is a revival of the insurgent fight of twelve or fifteen or more years ago.

Senator Medill McCormick (Ill.) has asked Senator Lodge to agree to a change in the method of forming committees. He would abolish or materially modify the seniority rule. In a letter to Mr. Lodge, made public today, he outlines his views.

Borah and La Follette.

Friends of Senators Borah and La Follette suspect that the McCormick communication is aimed at those Senators. They are in line for promotions. Old style Republicans have been worrying about Mr. La Follette's position on the Finance Committee. He is next man to Senator Smoot, who will succeed McCumber as chairman of Finance.

When McCumber retires Senator Borah will be next to Lodge on Foreign Relations. If the seniority rule is continued and something happens to Messrs. Smoot and Lodge, then the two big committees of the Senate would be headed by Messrs. La Follette and Borah. It is considered a progressive move, but at this time it might hit too liberal Senators. The McCormick letter reads:

I was greatly disappointed not to see you before sailing. . . . I want to talk to you again upon the urgency of putting aside the rule under which the chairman of the Senate committees are chosen because of their seniority of service on the committees, and for no other reason, and to talk to you also about the constitution of a steering committee which may be truly representative of the average opinion of the Republican majority in the Senate, and which in collaboration with the steering committee of the House may labor energetically and efficiently to enact our legislation program.

We owe the country the creation of such a steering committee and the abolition of the binding seniority rule. I can speak frankly to you because of the intimate consideration which you have always shown me, and because of your energetic and representative action. But we do know that, although in a majority of cases the men who have become chairmen through seniority have been good chairmen, there have been others who were unfitted for their posts by reason of extreme old age, or failing health, or because of grave differences of opinion with the majority of their Republican associates.

Duty of a Chairman.

Certainly I would be the last to challenge the right or the duty of a Senator to assert his independence of opinion or to differ with any majority. A Senator is elected to represent his constituency according

Continued on Page Three.

GOVERNOR-ELECT OF KANSAS AGAINST INDUSTRIAL COURT

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 12.—Jonathan M. Davis, Democratic Governor-elect of Kansas, will start a move as soon as he takes office to repeal the industrial court law. He takes his election as a repudiation of the law, passed under guidance of Gov. Henry J. Allen.

"The industrial court law," Mr. Davis said, "has been unfair and unjust and there is no need or a place for it in Kansas. There have been only a few cases before it and none of them has been settled satisfactorily.

"The State needs officers who will arrest the wealthy man as quickly as the poor man and then the public will respect officers of the law and laws will be obeyed.

"Obnoxious laws cannot exist as long as I am Governor. The industrial court law is one of them."

MILLER AND SMITH SHAKE ON ELECTION

Meet Unexpectedly at Seaview Golf Club Near Atlantic City.

GOVERNOR CHALLENGES

'Al's' Return to New York Prevents Testing Who's Better on Links.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 12.—Gov. Miller of New York and Al Smith, his political conqueror, clasped hands today at the Seaview Golf Club, seven miles from here. Mr. Smith had just returned from church in this city. Gov. and Mrs. Miller arrived while he was away.

"This is an unexpected pleasure," began Gov. Miller. "Allow me to congratulate you on your fighting spirit and on how well you look after the campaign."

"But you will run second if you let me take you around this course to-morrow," said Gov. Miller.

"I'd take you up, Governor, but I must go back to-day," said Al.

Luncheon was served. Gov. Miller was escorted to the suite of W. L. Ward, Westchester Republican leader, whose guest he was, while Mr. Smith was conducted to that of Campbell Carrington, an attorney, at whose invitation he had come to rest at the club. They twitted Carrington on inviting Smith to a club of which Gov. Miller was a member, but he protested that he was unaware of it at the time.

Everybody but the newspaper men had expected the Governor and Mr. Smith to play a few rounds of golf, and the newspaper men had hoped that there would be a statement of some sort about something, they didn't know exactly what. But there was no golf and there was no statement. The reporters flocked about the Governor and the Governor-elect when they returned to the club house from their round of conversation, but Mr. Smith refused to say anything but this:

"This is Sunday, you know, boys."

The report that the Governor and the Governor-elect were to come to the club at the same time gave rise to the report that the Governor had challenged the man who will be his successor to a game of golf. This brought several hundred motor car parties to the club, but they saw no game between the New Yorkers. Few of them even saw the two men together, as the club management cooperated with Mr. Miller and Mr. Smith in their efforts to avoid notice.

Gov.-Elect Smith arose early and after breakfast took a long walk through the pine woods near the clubhouse. Returning from his stroll he asked to be driven to St. Nicholas's Catholic Church in Atlantic City. As he was about to ascend the church steps he was greeted by Mayor Bader.

Gov. Miller will remain here for a few days and then probably proceed further south.

WOMAN HELPS BANDITS TO HOLD UP DRUG STORE

Owner, Customer and Little Girl Herded to Rear.

Three men and a woman late yesterday held up the drug store of Pellettier & Phillips, 712 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, and looted the cash register of $63.20.

Andrew Phillips, an owner of the place, was waiting on Miss Anna Winter when the four robbers entered. After Miss Winter had been served one man walked to the rear and asked for talcum powder. When Phillips turned around the robber pulled a gun and forced the owner into the prescription room. Miss Winter also was thrust into the prescription room.

While one man stood outside another ransacked the cash register. He grabbed Miss Winter's handbag and took $5. A small girl who entered during the robbery was sent into the rear room. The robbers escaped in an automobile.

UPSETS MRS. GIBSON'S STORY OF HALL CASE

Neighbor Asserts Woman Was Guest When She Contended She Witnessed Crime.

HANLON TALE COLLAPSES

State Said to Be Planning Demand for Immediate Indictments.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 12.—Two attacks on the credibility of Mrs. Jane Gibson, so-called eye-witness in the Hall-Mills murder mystery, brought to-day an unexpected result in that Wilbur A. Mott, Special Deputy Attorney-General, in charge of the case, changed his plans and, instead of coming to New Brunswick to-morrow will go to Somerville.

Mr. Mott did not disclose to-night the purpose of his visit to the Somerset county seat, but it is believed confidently that he will have the Grand Jury called for Wednesday and not await the return of Supreme Court Justice Parker, now in Havana. The case therefore may result in indictments before the end of the week.

One attack on Mrs. Gibson's story, accredited to Mrs. Anna Hanlon of Queens Village, Long Island, was most circumstantial and interesting. The only trouble with it was that it was not true, as Mrs. Hanlon herself admitted in New York to-night after the story had caused quite a sensation and Mott had said he would investigate it.

Attacks Mrs. Gibson's Story.

The second attack came in much more legal form through Timothy N. Pfeiffer, counsel for Mrs. Hall. He produced an affidavit from Mrs. Nellie Bo Russell, who resides not far from Mrs. Gibson's home, and who asserts on her oath that on the night of September 14, when Mrs. Gibson says she was on the Phillips farm witnessing the firing of the shots that ended the lives of the Rev. Edward W. Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills, Mrs. Gibson was sitting on the steps of Mrs. Russell's house and talking about a dog that was supposed to have been stolen.

Mrs. Russell, who is a negress, lives in a little ten by twelve foot shack set almost in the middle of an open field. Her home is not a particularly tidy place, filled as it is with a stove and a couch, and baskets of red peppers and other peppers strung from the rafters and with a barrel of apples in one corner and a sack of potatoes in the other. Horseshoes and farming implements are scattered over the floor and one huge horseshoe is nailed above the door.

When questioned to-night Mrs. Russell was extremely hazy about events that happened within the last week or ten days, but she recalled her conversation with Mrs. Gibson perfectly. She said that she was able to fix the 14th as the date of this talk, because she is very superstitious, and that it was on the 13th that she lost her dog, Prince. So she is able to fix the following day as the date of her talk with Mrs. Gibson.

Told Neighbors Story.

Her neighbors said that she had told them her story some time before she made the affidavit. She had a wordy argument with Mrs. Gibson this morning over a pig which she alleges belonged to her and which Mrs. Gibson said was hers, but nobody knows who got the pig.

Mrs. Russell's affidavit is a severe blow to Mr. Mott's case, providing it can be made to stand up, as it directly contradicts every important statement Mrs. Gibson has made. It is possible, of course, that Mrs. Gibson will retort that her neighbor is right as to the incident of the dog, but wrong as to the night on which it took place.

In any event, after Mr. Mott had heard first Mrs. Hanlon's story and then Mrs. Russell's, which was brought to him by Mr. Pfeiffer, who had a talk with him and Detective Mason in Newark, he decided that he would postpone the questioning of Jimmie Mills and others here and go to Somerville instead in the morning.

Mott Would Disarm Critics.

Report says that Mr. Mott will do everything he can, in view of the criticism, to get the case before the Grand Jury at an early date, and it is believed he has decided to risk the whole issue and ask the Grand Jurors to hand down indictments at once.

If indictments are found they will be against a woman described by Mrs. Gibson as the "woman in gray" and a man who lives near the Hall home and who has been brought into the case only recently. The case against the woman, because of the Gibson testimony, is regarded as fairly strong, but the case against the man is admitted to be weak, even by the officials who are pressing for the indictment. While Mrs. Gibson is said now to have identified this man at the railroad station here, she has identified three men as the man she saw with the woman in gray on the night of the murder.

Mr. Pfeiffer played his trump card

Continued on Page Four.

EARTHQUAKE DEATH LIST REACHES 1,000; BOTTOM OF SEA RENT

500 Perish in Vallenar and Near By; Many Points Not Heard From.

THOUSANDS DESTITUTE

Scientists Point to Passage of Sun Spot and Torrid Heat.

BIG WAVES RISE AND EBB

Cause Death and Destruction in Cities on 1,200 Miles of Chilean Coast.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—Chile's earthquake catastrophe is now revealed in even greater magnitude than first reports indicated. It is estimated that at least 1,000 are dead and many thousands are in distress, needing food and shelter.

In addition to heavy casualties of dead and injured at Copiapo and Coquimbo, it was reported to-day that 500 were killed at Vallenar and the surrounding district. Vallenar was virtually destroyed and the survivors are in a desperate condition. It seems certain that there have been casualties in other towns and villages around Copiapo, to the south, concerning which no news is yet available.

Already twenty-four bodies have been recovered at Coquimbo, where it is known there are 100 or more dead. At Chanaral a number were killed by falling houses.

Great Disturbance at Sea.

It was earthquake and great sea waves combined that accounted for the vast destruction in the provinces of Antofagasta, Atacama and Coquimbo. The movement of the ocean is described as phenomenal. It gave evidence of a terrific disturbance in the bed of the Pacific itself. There must have been rents torn in the bed of the sea that immense quantities of water were sucked through, causing a tremendous recession of the waters along the Chilean coast.

Several times the ocean swept outward and came back in the shape of a great wave, flooding the seaports and in some instances sweeping away the waterfront. The violent effects of these waves were felt from Antofagasta, on the north, to Valdivia, on the south, covering about sixteen degrees of latitude, or more than 1,200 miles.

All types of craft were swept on shore, wrecked or left high and dry, and at scores of small ports wharves and quays were destroyed. Chilean naval vessels in the harbor at Talcahuano, about 300 miles south of Valparaiso, when they felt the force of the waters, slipped their cables and steamed to the open sea.

Tremors Last Four Hours.

The report of the Seismological Institute says that the apparent focus of the earthquake was 200 kilometers from Santiago, the intensity of the movement was recorded between numbers eight and nine of the official scale, which runs up to twelve. The total duration was three hours forty minutes and the estimated radius 1,200 kilometers in a transversal direction to the Andes.

The Meteorological Institute says that the earthshock coincides with the passage of a sun spot over the central meridian of the sun. The earthshock commenced at the termination of a day of abnormal heat. The sun spot referred to made its appearance on November 5 and was the largest observed this year.

President Alessandri has ordered the various Government departments to take all measures possible for the relief of the sufferers in the stricken districts, those most sorely afflicted lying between Coquimbo and Copiapo. The Navy Department has sent ships along the coast to aid in the work.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—A curious feature of the earthquake was the great wave which occurred two hours later, indicating a terrific disturbance beneath the Pacific. The waters were first sucked away from the coast and then hurled back. This phenomenon was repeated five times at Antofagasta before the equilibrium of the sea was restored. There was a similar occurrence at other points.

Rear Admiral Martin, director of the navy meteorological service, discussing the earthquake, said it was significant that it occurred just as the conjunctions of Mercury and Jupiter and Neptune and the sun were approaching. The conjunction of Mercury and Jupiter occurred at 1:30 Saturday morning and the other some hours afterward.

QUAKE DRIVES PEOPLE FROM BEDS INTO FLOOD

COQUIMBO, Chile, Nov. 12 (Associated Press).—The port of Coquimbo was awakened at 11:55 Friday night by violent earth shocks and in a few minutes the populace was running about the streets in terror, only partially clothed and seeking the nearby hills. The panic was increased when some of the electric street lights went out.

Coincident with the shocks the sky was illuminated by electric discharges and fires broke out. After the first shocks the sea receded for a considerable distance and then swept back in an immense wave, extending from Coquimbo to La Serena, seven miles to the northeast, flooding the town and the whole coastline and doing much damage.

Again the sea receded three hundred yards beyond the low tide mark. Then it seemed to gather force and come back in an immense wave estimated at fifty meters in height, which destroyed one-quarter of the town. A number of big lighters were picked up like chips and carried beyond the railway bridge, which is five blocks from the low tide mark.

20,000 See Army Aviator Killed in Race Going 140 Miles an Hour

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HARTFORD, Nov. 12. — First Lieut. Frank Blaney, one of the best known army pilots at Mitchel Field, Long Island, crashed to death early this afternoon at Brainerd Field. Few of the 20,000 spectators who were watching the relay race, the feature event of the Hartford aviation meet, fully realized what has happened.

Lieut. Blaney, in a De Havilland plane, was completing the third lap of the race. On approaching the finish mark he flew close to the ground toward a fourth flier, who was waiting to conclude the last lap. There is an uneven group of trees at the southerly boundary of the field that obscured his vision. The pilot, flying at a rate estimated at 140 miles an hour, miscalculated his distance, and the plane crashed to the ground. Instantly the gasoline tank was in flames.

By the time rescuers arrived Blaney had died. The 400 horsepower motor had smashed through the pilot's cockpit. Both of the aviator's legs were severed by the crash and his body was battered and burned almost beyond recognition. Army officers from Mitchel Field ordered a court of inquiry, which found that the accident had been caused by miscalculation.

The meet ended to-day. Aside from the relay race the only other event of importance was the fifteen minute altitude contest, won by Lieut. R. C. Moffatt of Framingham, Mass., with a climb of 10,300 feet within the time limit.

First Lieut. Frank Blaney had been in command of the Fifth Observation Squadron since he went to Mitchel Field last March.

Lieut. Blaney, who was 29, was born in Sutton, Neb. He was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France and after the armistice served with the Army of Occupation in Germany. Later he was transferred to the Philippines and upon his return to the States six months ago was assigned to Mitchel Field.