NOV 20 1922 B5418066

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow showers; moderate temperature; fresh south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 36.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

[COPYRIGHT, 1922, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.]

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. 80—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 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.

SULTAN FLEES FROM CAPITAL; NOW UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION

Embarks Secretly on English Battleship and Departs for Malta.

DENIES HE ABDICATES

Flight Follows Vote of Angora Assembly to Try Him on Treason Charge.

YOUNG SON IS WITH HIM

Leaves Wives Behind; British Coup Seen in Aid to Head of Moslem Church.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 17.

Sultan Mohammed VI. of Turkey is on board the British battleship Malaya bound for the British island of Malta in the Mediterranean. The Sultan fled from the palace in Constantinople and placed himself under British protection this morning, following the announcement yesterday that the Angora Assembly had voted to try the Sultan and the Ministers who remained faithful to him on a charge of treason.

The latest action of the Angora Government followed a decree of November 3, proclaiming the end of the Sultanate. It was announced that a new Caliph would be elected from among the members of the reigning family. As Sultan, Mohammed exercised temporal power in Turkey and as Caliph he served as head of the Moslem Church. The Sultan refused to recognize the power of the Angora Assembly and refused to abdicate as Sultan or Caliph.

When the Angora Government set up a local government in Constantinople it recruited for its own army the majority of the Sultan's guards. Since then there have been rumors that an attempt would be made to kidnap him and turn him over to the Nationalists.

The action of Britain in extending its protection to the Sultan is regarded as a diplomatic coup of far reaching possibilities because of its probable effect on the Moslem populations of such British possessions as India, Egypt and Mesopotamia. It has been reported that a certain percentage of these did not regard with favor the attitude of the Angora Government toward the Sultan, at least toward him in his capacity as head of the church. By virtue of the Caliphate he is recognized as a near-sacred person and it is probable that any violence against him would have been resented by the entire Moslem world.

It is held that his flight under British protection will have a reaction on the Turkish situation and the Lausanne conference.

Says He Is Not Abdicating.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17 (Associated Press).—Mohammed VI., Turkish Sultan, fled from Constantinople to-day on a British warship, bound for Malta. Upon embarking the Sultan emphasized that he was not abdicating, but merely removing himself from immediate danger.

The Sultan, with his ten-year-old son, Prince Erioqrul Effendi, drove in a motor to the British naval base, where Gen. Harington and Neville Henderson, acting British High Commissioner, received him.

The Sultan embarked on the Admiral's barge without anybody perceiving his flight. He was rowed out to the British dreadnough Malaya, where he was received by Vice-Admiral Brock. Commissioner Henderson gave the Sultan a welcome in the name of King George upon the Turkish monarch's setting his foot on British territory. The Sultan replied that he felt safe under the protection of Great Britain.

The Malaya steamed off immediately for Malta, where instructions will be received as to the eventual destination of the Sultan.

The Kemalists, it is generally thought, will endeavor to make it appear that the Sultan fled under British pressure. It is declared in British quarters, however, that there is not the slightest foundation for such an allegation and they point out that British troops had not even been guarding him.

Leaves Wives Behind.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A Reuter dispatch confirming the flight of the Sultan says that the Crown Prince and all the Sultan's wives remained behind. The flight was effected in a heavy rain and only squads of British soldiers and a few fishermen were at the dock.

The Sultan's voice broke with emotion as he thanked Gen. Harington for protection and begged the General to make it clear that he was not abdicating.

Official circles anxiously awaited the effect the news of the Sultan's flight might have on the Moslem populations of India and other British domains.

A British official statement says that the Sultan, fearing his life and liberty were endangered, asked to-day as Caliph of all the Moslems, for British protection and for transportation from Constantinople. The Sultan's wishes were complied with.

Great Britain's defense for giving refuge to the Sultan, it is explained, will be that since he formally asked, as Caliph of the Moslems, for protection from what he considered a personal danger, Great Britain could do nothing else than comply.

"Great Britain," an authority said, "has traditionally been the refuge of deposed sovereigns. Even Napoleon was removed to safety on a British ship, and the only reason the Kaiser did not offer himself up to Gen. Haig was because he feared the danger of passing through the firing lines on the western front."

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

Angora Likely to Demand Britain Return Sultan

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17 (Associated Press).—It is reported the Angora Government will make formal representations to Great Britain for the return of the Sultan to the Kemalists, pointing out that only the great National Assembly of Turkey has authority to direct the Sultan's movements and declaring that he must face trial as ordered by the Government.

Rafet Pasha, Nationalist Governor, has urged immediate convocation of the great National Assembly to select a new Caliph. Rafet said to-day that while the Nationalists did not attach great importance to the Sultan's flight or the manner in which it was accomplished, they denounced Great Britain's participation in it as flagrant interference in Turkey's affairs.

R. W. DEFORESTS GIVE $2,000,000 ART WING

President of Metropolitan Museum and Wife Endow American Collections.

BUILDING TO BEGIN SOON

Structure to Be Linked to Present Morgan Wing and Contain Colonial Works.

Edward Robinson, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, announced yesterday that Robert W. de Forest, president of the museum, and Mrs. Emily Johnston deForest had given to the museum an American wing which will cost about $2,000,000.

Preparations for constructing the wing have been begun. It will be of three stories, connected by a passageway with the north end of the Morgan wing, and it will contain eighteen exhibition rooms, material for fifteen of which is already on hand.

Mr. Robinson said the new wing will be devoted entirely to American art of the Colonial, Revolutionary and early Republican periods. Its construction is regarded as one of the most important developments in the expansion of the museum in many years.

To Use Assay Office Stone.

It will be the north side of a quadrangle on the south of which the museum may incorporate the Wentworth-Gardner House from Portsmouth, N. H. The east and west sides will be formed by connecting one story corridors with colonial doorways. The exterior of the new wing will contain stone from the facade of the old Assay Office, at 15 Wall street, Mr. de Forest having bought the stone and stored it when the building was torn down.

The three floors of the new wing will be accessible from the first or second floors of the Morgan wing because of the proposed low ceilings. The plans call for a central exhibition gallery, and the smaller rooms will be furnished with actual woodwork from colonial houses, among them being the Powell house, Philadelphia; the Hewlett house, Woodbury, L. I., and a house in Marmion, Va., that was the home of George Lewis, a nephew of George Washington.

Arrangement Chronological.

The arrangement of materials will be chronological from the third floor, where the earliest American articles will be grouped, down to the first floor, containing those of a century later. Woodwork and furniture of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries will occupy the third floor, that of the middle eighteenth or pre-Revolutionary period the second floor and the last decade of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth the first floor. Grosvenor Atterbury is the architect.

Mr. deForest is a member of the law firm of DeForest Brothers and is one of the widely known attorneys in New York. He also is the head of the Russell Sage Foundation, president of the National Housing Association, president of the Municipal Art Commission of New York and a vice-president of the American Red Cross. He has made many gifts to the Metropolitan in the last few years.

SEEKS $20,000 FOR BOY WHO FELL WHEN TICKLED

Father Sues Truckman for Son's Injuries.

John Moretti, a truckman of Elizabeth, is defendant in a $20,000 suit in Union County Circuit Court, accused of having tickled Leroy Flammer, son of Otto Flammer of 100 Spruce street, Garwood, N. J., so that the boy fell from the running board of Moretti's truck and struck on his head.

The father says the boy's mind was affected.

WOMAN PATIENT DIES AS FIRE SWEEPS BED OF OXYGEN CHAMBER

Had Been Taken to Rockefeller Institute Room to Be Revived.

MOTOR STARTS FLAME

Nurse Rushes for Help and Dr. Flexner Finds Patient Dead.

BLAST KILLS STUDENT

Columbia Man Was Experimenting in Chemical Laboratory.

MRS. Anna Couche, 47, of 255 West 109th street, a patient in the Rockefeller Institute, Sixty-sixth street and Avenue A, was burned to death last night in the oxygen chamber, on the sixth floor of the institute building, when a spark from an electric motor caused a fire which spread almost instantly to every part of the oxygen filled room.

Mrs. Couche was taken to the institute on November 14 suffering from pneumonia, and her condition became steadily worse. She was so near death yesterday that the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church were administered, and late in the afternoon, as a last resort, she was taken into the oxygen chamber.

This chamber is eight feet square, and the ceiling is ten feet from the floor. Patients are taken in there only when everything else has failed to save their lives. The room, which is said to be the only one of its sort in the world, is so constructed that the oxygen in the room is 40 per cent. higher than in the outside air. It is this extra percentage of oxygen that often has brought back lives that had all but flickered out. And it was in the hope that the oxygen might save her that Mrs. Couche was taken there late yesterday.

The woman, who was barely breathing, was stretched on a narrow bed on one side of the room. On the other was a little electric motor so contrived as to drive out the impure air and to bring in the pure. A nurse, Miss Dorothy Pine, sat beside the closed door and watched the unconscious woman for whatever effects the oxygen might produce.

There was no sound except the efforts of the patient to breathe and the whirring of the motor. At about 8:30 o'clock there was a slight but sharp crackle, and Miss Pine saw a section of the woodwork near the motor burst into flames. She jumped from her chair and screamed, and then ran to the door and called down the hallway to the night supervisor, Miss Anna Dalen, who was on the same floor.

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the institute and himself one of the leading medical authorities, was coming up from the floor below when he heard the screams of the nurse. He and Miss Dalen reached the oxygen chamber at about the same time, but the flames, stimulated by the oxygen, had spread with astonishing rapidity to the woman's bed and her clothing was in flames.

Dr. Flexner and the nurses pulled Mrs. Couche from the chamber and put out the fire, but she was dead. Some one had called a hook and ladder company from East Sixty-seventh street. The doctors and nurses, however, had put out the fire with hand extinguishers before the firemen arrived. Dr. Flexner said the fire probably was set by a spark from the electric motor. The chamber has been in existence three years, and, although many persons near death have been taken in there, last night was the first time there was an accident.

STUDENT AT COLUMBIA KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Another Scorched as Machine Blows Up.

William E. Spandow of Memphis, Tenn., was killed and Reginald Sloane of Port Washington, L. I., was seriously injured yesterday afternoon when chemicals in an autoclave, a machine used to heat liquids under pressure for intermediate compounds, exploded in the chemical laboratory of Havemeyer Hall at Columbia University. Both were graduate students in chemical engineering and were conducting an experiment with the autoclave filled with aniline hydrochloride for manufacturing diphenylamine, which is used in making aniline dyes.

Spandow was hurled against some

Continued on Page Four.

ALLIES DEMAND GERMANY CEASE TREATY VIOLATIONS

PARIS, Nov. 17 (Associated Press).—The allied Powers through the Council of Ambassadors have informed Germany that all questions concerning the withdrawal of the Military Control Commission in Germany have been suspended until the German Government gives the fullest satisfaction for what are termed flagrant violations of the militray clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, committed during the last six months, and shows willingness to abide by the commission's instructions.

The note of the Allies was sent after the receipt of a German communication, which was termed "insolent to a degree." Germany is said to have declared that she was glad to learn the Allies were about to end their military control and permit Germany to revert to normal.

The allied note of to-day demands an apology and reparations for recent incidents at Passau and Stettin. In requesting an immediate reply the Allies say their patience is about exhausted.

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (Associated Press).—In the course of a hearing by the Reparations Commission on wood deliveries for next year the German delegates said Germany would be unable to deliver more than 1,440,000 cubic meters of the between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 cubic meters demanded by the Allies.

German experts testified that the allied demands would cost Germany 740,000,000,000 paper marks at the present rate of exchange, whereas a German offer made last July of nearly two-thirds of the amount of wood demanded by the Allies would have cost 150,000,000,000 paper marks.

LAWS HERE DRIVING YACHTSMEN ABROAD

Dry Act, Tariff and Ship Rulings All Help Disgust Owners.

LABOR FEELS THE LOSS

W. K. Vanderbilt, Leiter and Cochrane Turn Building to Foreign Countries.

Prohibition, the new tariff and American shipping laws are driving rich men to Europe for their yacht building. The present tendency in that direction indicates a considerable loss to American labor and American merchants. This is the latest development of a situation which causes steamship men to assert that the American merchant marine is crumbling under oppressive laws.

Early in the season W. K. Vanderbilt purchased a vessel named Ara in which he had cruised for several months in foreign waters. Joseph Leiter of Washington is having a big yacht built in a British yard. Alexander Smith Cochrane is reported to have placed an order for a yacht larger than his one time Warrior, which was more than 200 feet long. Another New Yorker is having a 200 footer built at the Baumeister & Wein yard at Copenhagen, a steel hulled three master with auxiliary power Diesel engines of an aggregate of 600 horsepower.

These vessels will cost more than $1,000,000. Yacht builders, engine makers and supply dealers in this country are wondering why such lucrative trade must be placed with foreigners. The following points stand out:

The dry situation undoubtedly influenced many of the yachtsmen as it influenced steamship men. American yachts—that is, yachts of American register—must sail dry, according to recent interpretations of the law. Foreign vessels may carry supplies of liquor without being molested, except when in ports of this country. Joseph Leiter, for example, plans to have a yacht that does not have to cruise dry. It will fly the flag of another country than this one, will be manned by a foreign crew and kept in foreign waters. Since he had trouble some time ago over a stolen store of liquor Mr. Leiter has been wrathy over prohibition.

The tariff act recently made law does not impose a duty upon foreign built yachts large enough to cross the ocean by sail or power. Strange to say, however, small yachts are taxed 35 per cent. If a yachtsman is rich enough to have a costly oceangoing vessel built in a foreign port he can bring it to this country without paying a tariff tax, but if it is a modest vessel, such as is carried aboard large craft, duty is collected before the yacht is landed. The British yachtsmen here recently with sailing vessels of the six meter class had to put up a bond insuring against the sale of any of their boats in this country.

There is a tariff, also, of 45 per cent. on engines and machinery, but if engines and machinery are in a hull, and form, with the hull, a properly equipped vessel, there is no duty.

MOTHER-IN-LAW GAVE $6,100 TO BAYARD FUND

E. B. du Pont Helps Defeat Senator T. C. du Pont.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—E. B. du Pont contributed $6,100 of $6,125 received by Senator-elect Bayard (Dem.) of Delaware, who defeated Senator T. Coleman du Pont (Rep.), according to a campaign expense account filed to-day by Mr. Bayard. He gave his expenditures as $8,957.

Senator-elect Samuel M. Ralston (Dem., Ind.), who defeated Albert J. Beveridge (Rep.), filed a statement listing expenditures of $4,204, with no contributions.

Senator Pomerene (Dem., Ohio) filed an account listing contributions of $4,250 and expenditures of $6,025, while his victorious opponent, Representative Fess (Rep.), reported contributions of $4,600 and expenditures of $4,814.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 17.—According to prominent Democrats, E. B. du Pont, who contributed to Thomas F. Bayard's campaign fund, is Mrs. Bradford du Pont, the mother-in-law of Mr. Bayard. She is a widow of Dr. Alexis I. du Pont.

RAINIER TRUCKS. Made in New York, ¾ to 6 ton; free repairs 1 year. 5th & Webster Aves., L. I. City. Tel. Astoria 4199.—Adv.

CLEMENCEAU, PEACE ENVOY, HERE TO-DAY

Hopes to Explain French Point of View and Have U. S. Pacify Europe.

TO SPEAK IN FIVE CITIES

Big Reception in City Hall for 'Tiger'—To Outline Plans on Tuesday.

Georges Clemenceau will arrive in this country to-day on a mission not yet specifically understood here, but to be made plain by him at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening.

While a debate rages in France as to whether he voices the mass sentiment of the French people, he has been serenely approaching these shores, confident of his ability at least to clarify the problems of peace, as specially affecting France and the United States. His self-defined purpose is "to try to explain the French point of view and to try to get America to help bring peace to Europe."

He returned at the age of 81 to a city that he last saw 53 years ago, when, after three years of study and teaching here and hereabouts, he went back to France and flung himself into his political career. He emerges from the privacy to which he retired after his great labors during the war and the defeat of his Presidential ambition.

His tentative program includes speeches in New York, Washington, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis. He will take counsel as to his moves while here with American friends, including Col. Edward M. House.

To Be Greeted at Quarantine.

M. Clemenceau will be met at Quarantine by representatives of the city, the Council of Foreign Relations and other organizations. Later a reception in City Hall will be followed by a ride uptown to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, 727 East Seventy-third street, where he will live until his departure for Boston on Thursday.

The Paris, expected to reach Quarantine about midnight, will lie there until 8:15, when M. Clemenceau will be transferred to the committee boat, the Macom, belonging to the Department of Plant and Structures. On board will be Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador; Robert Woods Bliss, third assistant Secretary of State, representing the American Government, and a committee of the Council of Foreign Relations, consisting of Frank L. Polk, chairman; George W. Wickersham, Otto H. Kahn and Hamilton Fish Armstrong; a delegation of the Mayor's welcoming committee, headed by Alfred Meehan in the absence of Mayor Hylan and Grover Whalen and because of the illness of Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the committee. In the party will also be M. Clemenceau's personal friends, Col. House and Bernard M. Baruch, and Stephen Bonsal, who was a liaison officer at the Peace Conference, will accompany the visitor on his American trip.

The committee boat will land the traveler at the Battery about 9:30 o'clock. Thence they will go in automobiles, preceded by mounted police, to City Hall. M. Clemenceau will find a guard of honor supplied from Fort Jay, Governors Island, by Major-Gen. Bullard. The ceremony of welcome will take place in the Aldermanic Chamber. M. Clemenceau will be introduced by George W. Wickersham to Murray Hulbert, President of the Board of Aldermen and Acting Mayor.

French Flag to Be Shown.

Going to the Gibson home the route will be up Lafayette street to Ninth street, west in Ninth street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Seventy-third street. The Fifth Avenue Association has asked its members to display French and American flags.

So far as possible the "Tiger" will stay in retirement until Tuesday evening. He will, however, review the 106th Infantry in Brooklyn, also Brooklyn school children, on Tuesday afternoon. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon he will attend a reception given by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at 65 Liberty street, and will be introduced by the president, Irving T. Bush.

All boxes and orchestra seats for Tuesday night's meeting in the Metro-

Continued on Page Two.

EARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.
To insure proper classification of Apartment, Real Estate and Want advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Herald copy should be delivered to Branch offices before 5 P. M. Saturday, or to the Main Office, 280 Broadway, up to 8 P. M. Telephone Worth 10000.—Adv.

BOOM FOR AL SMITH IN 1924 ROUSES THE RALSTON BACKERS

Conqueror of Beveridge Is Picked by Indianans for Presidency.

COX READY TO FIGHT

Murphy and His Cohorts at French Lick Hear of McAdoo's Plans.

NEW YORK FACES BATTLE

Strength of Governor-Elect Conceded, but Midwest Wants to Name Man.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, Ind., Nov. 17.—Some of the first moves in the 1924 Presidential campaign were made here to-day while Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, and his New York associates talked national politics with the leaders of several States.

In answer to arguments advanced by the New York delegation concerning the availability of Alfred E. Smith for the next Democratic nomination, the Indiana men pointed to Samuel M. Ralston, Senator-elect, and remarked: "Observe how much he resembles Grover Cleveland."

In addition to the boomlet which has developed here in the last two days for Mr. Ralston, who defeated Albert J. Beveridge, Mr. Murphy has learned that William G. McAdoo is in the field for the nomination with an organized force and that James M. Cox is out for another nomination and is getting ready to fight for it.

The Tammany men expressed surprise that the Presidential race already had reached such a stage. When they arrived a week ago they scoffed at the idea of talking national politics. To-night they are in the thick of it and talking little else.

McAdoo Boomers Arrive.

Three of Mr. McAdoo's most ardent supporters arrived to-day. They are Fred Thompson of the Shipping Board, Donald Comer, son of the former Governor of Alabama, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, who was head of the McAdoo field forces two years ago. They were boosting McAdoo to-night in the corridors among the groups of politicians as if this were a pre-convention gathering. Mr. Thompson has purchased the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, where he is expected to carry on his work for McAdoo in the South.

Working along the lines which have been effective in many national campaigns, the New York and Indiana Democratic leaders are trying to perfect an offensive and defensive alliance which will take in other States and prove effective enough to block any of the candidacies they do not approve.

Mr. Ralston took possession of Thomas Taggart's offices to-day and held an informal reception. He talked with a dozen political leaders saying he has no Presidential aspirations and that his only thought is to help the Democrats do some constructive work in Washington.

Governor from 1913 to 1917, Mr. Ralston made a record which helped him to carry Indiana in the recent fight for the Senatorship. During that term he appointed Mr. Taggart U. S. Senator and in return Mr. Taggart was influential in bringing about Mr. Ralston's nomination for Senator.

Looks Like Cleveland.

The resemblance between Ralston and Cleveland is striking. The Indiana Senator looks as much like the former President as if they had been twin brothers. Their features, build and mannerisms are identical. Tammany men think this might prove a big political asset.

One thing on which the Democratic boomers here all appear to agree is that they do not look with much favor on Mr. Cox's advances for another nomination. If the former Governor of Ohio should develop real strength it might take a middle West man to beat him and in that event Mr. Ralston is about the only one now available.

Mr. Ralston is outspoken in denunciation of the tariff as the worst tax measure ever enacted. He is against the ship subsidy and a long argument by Mr. Thompson did not appear to make much impression on the Senator-elect.

CANDLE CAUSES CHURCH FIRE.

Fire early yesterday in St. Adelbert's Polish Roman Catholic Church on Morningstar road, Elm Park, Staten Island, caused damage estimated at $2,000. The blaze started when a lighted altar candle ignited some altar cloths.

Fosdick Must Accept Faith or Quit Pulpit

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Dr. Lewis Seymour Mudge, stated clerk of the General Assembly, announced that Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York will be summoned for trial before the Presbyterian General Assembly in Indianapolis next May.

The New York minister will be compelled either to accept the tenets of the Presbyterian faith or resign as preacher in the First Presbyterian Church in New York.

JURY FAILS TO HOLD UP DAY RESIGNATION

Charges That Letter to Mellon Involving Parsons Also Was Delayed.

DRY FORCES ARE SCORED

Federal Court Body Says Law Can Be Enforced Here With Efficient Officers.

The Federal Grand Jury investigating alleged prohibition frauds said last night that the efforts of the Grand Jury to forestall acceptance of the resignations on November 1 of Ralph A. Day, enforcement director, and John S. Parsons, chief State enforcement agent, were defeated through "delay of a letter forwarded on October 27" to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury.

The purpose of the letter, written by Mr. Trenholm and approved by the Grand Jury, was "to have the Treasury Department refuse to accept the resignations of Parsons and Day so as to keep them under jurisdiction and so place responsibility." The letter was received in Washington "so late," Mr. Trenholm said, "that the whole purpose of the Grand Jury was defeated."

The Grand Jury's letter in part, follows:

"The United States Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, now sitting, has heard testimony believed to be reliable indicating that the affairs of the office of the Federal Prohibition Director for the State of New York, located at New York city, have been conducted in an inefficient and disgraceful manner.

"Apparently the agents selected for the active work of suppressing illegal traffic in whiskey have been chosen principally for political reasons when it was necessary to select men for this work who are worthy of confidence and of such stable character that they would not yield to the temptations to which they would be subjected, which it was well understood they would be subjected.

"The testimony mentioned shows definitely that the agents operating directly under Mr. John S. Parsons, Chief Enforcement Officer, and subject to his directions, were treated unfairly and with partiality. At least some of those who connived with people engaged in illegal whisky traffic enjoyed the confidence of Mr. Parsons and were shown favoritism by him, while in some instances the agents who exerted themselves to enforce the law were dismissed or transferred from New York City elsewhere to their disadvantage.

"In one instance one of the agents whom he favored committed a serious violation of department regulations which was of such character that he should have been promptly dismissed, but he was retained.

"Mr. Parsons and Mr. John D. Appleby, Divisional Chief of the General Prohibition Agents, stated under oath that the facts in the case were communicated by them to Mr. Ralph A. Day. Mr. Appleby further testified that had he been in Mr. Day's position he would have suspended the agent referred to and recommended his dismissal. This agent's brother lent Mr. Day a large amount of money.

"In response to the question as to why he failed to investigate the conduct of this agent, Mr. Parsons said, 'I don't know, except because I was a damn fool, I guess.' It was considered that any man who offers as a reason for having neglected to perform his duty that he was 'a damn fool,' is unfit to hold the position that he occupies.

"It was Mr. Day's duty to know what was going on in the office under his charge. The Grand Jury is of the opinion that if a genuine effort is to be made at New York to enforce the Federal Prohibition law it is necessary that the office here be placed in other hands and entrusted to the care of capable, responsible people, and that Mr. Day and Mr. Parsons should be removed from their present positions.

"The Grand Jury feels that the information herein contained should be conveyed to the proper authorities, and therefore this letter is written as a result of a voluntary and unanimous action of the Grand Jury."

EX-PRIEST SAYS HALL GOT MURDER THREAT AND PLANNED FLIGHT

Rector, He Avers, Feared Wife's Relatives Would Kill Him.

MEXICO HIS OBJECTIVE

Quoted as Saying He Would Get a Divorce and Marry Mrs. Mills.

TALE SEEMS A BIT HAZY

Mott Asserts He Will Not Call Former Pastor to Testify in Inquiry.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 17.—Into the Hall-Mills murder mystery was projected to-day the figure of an unfrocked Hungarian priest, F[illegible] B. Hamborszky, formerly pa[illegible] the Hungarian Reformed Chu[illegible] New Brunswick, and, as he all[illegible] confidant of the Rev. Edwa[illegible] Hall, murdered on September [illegible] gether with one of his choir [illegible] Mrs. Eleanor Mills.

According to this priest H[illegible] frequent quarrels with his w[illegible] garding Mrs. Mills and his l[illegible] been threatened because of his [illegible] tion for the choir singer.

This unfrocked priest is not [illegible] called before the Grand Jury ne[illegible] according to Wilbur A. Mott, [illegible] Deputy Attorney-General. That [illegible] have known Hall is agreed, but that Hall ever made a confidant of him is questioned in nearly every quarter.

Hamborszky alleges that while on the Metuchen road one day Dr. Hall passing along asked him to jump into the automobile the rector was driving. He then introduced him to a woman with him as Mrs. Mills. Some time later in February, Hamborszky also alleges, he met Hall on the train while on his way to a meeting in Rahway, when the rector confided to him that he was having "troubles at home."

Rector's Alleged Admission.

The Hungarian said he replied: "It was on account of the woman I met you with, wasn't it?" Whereupon Mr. Hall is said to have answered: "What makes you think so?" Hall continued: "Yes, my wife is very jealous of Mrs. Mills." The priest then told Hall that he had heard some rumors about the matter.

Hamborszky left New Brunswick on April 1, 1922, and went to New York city. He had occasion to return in June and met Dr. Hall on the train on the way back to New York. At this time, he said, Dr. Hall declared:

"I am leaving New Brunswick on account of Mrs. Mills. I am deeply in love with Mrs. Mills. I am sorry to say. I cannot get over it. I am planning to do something—to go away. I do not know what to do. I am in constant fear. A relative of Mrs. Hall threatened me and told me that he would finish me if I did not give up Mrs. Mills." Hall, the priest alleged, said that he thought about going to Reno and getting a divorce, or to Europe for a divorce, in order to marry Mrs. Mills. In answer to a question as to whether he had thought anything about Mrs. Hall the rector is reported to have said:

"No, she is a very cool woman. She has changed very much lately, and I am very much afraid that she will do me some bodily harm."

Hall admitted, so Hamborszky alleges, that Mrs. Hall knew about his relations with Mrs. Mills, and that they had often quarreled on that account. He said: "I will have to leave New Brunswick. It is a fact."

Says He Urged Hall to Move.

The Hungarian priest further alleges that he tried to persuade Dr. Hall to give up Mrs. Mills, saying: "You are financially and morally a strong man and people would get over this. Do something. If you think you cannot stay in New Brunswick try to see that Mrs. Hall will agree to another pastorate and forget Mrs. Mills."

Then Hall is alleged to have said: "I am not going to give up Mrs. Mills. I do not care what happens to me."

Two or three days after the murder Hamborszky returned to New Brunswick and he said an acquaintance whom he understood to be connected with the police advised him that it was best to keep his mouth shut unless he wished to get "mixed up" in the case. Several weeks afterward Dr. Hamborszky said he decided to impart his knowledge to the authorities, and got in touch with Mr. Mott.

Mr. Mott was communicated with to-day after the Hamborszky story was made public. He said: "I will not pe[illegible] on the credibility of this story as I know I am the only [illegible] received this infor[illegible] we get these sto[illegible] and we give the [illegible] particular story [illegible] Kron Detective [illegible]

Asked whether [illegible] be called befor[illegible] Mott replied, "A[illegible]

Mr. Mott sa[illegible] this story came to me origi[illegible] no one was specifically mentioned as having threatened Hall, although it was stated that his life had been threatened. I do not place great importance in the statements made by Mr. Hamborszky."

Suspects Ex-Priest's Story.

The Rev. Dr. A. G. Schodde, dean of the Eastern Convocation of the Hungarian Reformed Church of America, who succeeded Hamborszky six months ago, said:

"I do not believe what Hamborszky says. Mr. Hall was an independent man and would not have talked that way to Hamborszky or to any one else."

Hamborszky's visit to the detectives is understood to have occurred two days after the murder, but his statement that he saw two detectives here cannot be verified, nor can his assertion that a prominent resident of New Brunswick said to him: "Shut your mouth, because if you do not, you will get [illegible]

Schwab Says He Is Now Retired and Is for Ship Subsidy and Beer

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.

The Administration's ship subsidy program was indorsed to-day by Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who came here to testify before the Federal Trade Commission in its inquiry whether the price of steel is regulated from the Pittsburgh market.

Mr. Schwab's testimony dealt largely with his activity in the steel business prior to the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. He said he could not throw much light on any arrangement in the steel companies on prices and freight charges, adding that he had not been active in the steel business for many years.

"Nominally," he said, "I am chairman of the Bethlehem corporation; practically I am a retired steel manufacturer."

Praising the efforts of President Harding to have Congress enact ship subsidy legislation, Mr. Schwab, before the commission's session began, said:

"It is the only way the United States can compete with foreign shipping and keep the American merchant flag on the seas. This is not a political matter. It is good business. I am surprised that in certain sections of the United States the people have not awakened to this fact."

Mr. Schwab disclaimed having knowledge of the "political game," but suggested that in his opinion the prohibition issue figured in the election results in some States, particularly in New York and New Jersey. He intimated it would be better for the country's laboring masses if Congress would amend the Volstead law.

"In all the years of my business experience and in my close association with the laboring man," he said, "I have found them much more happy and contented when they had their glass of beer or light wine. I have always felt that it was a grave mistake when these light refreshments were taken away from them by an amendment to the Constitution."

Piggly-Wiggly Stores Bankrupt With Liabilities of $1,260,000

The Manhattan Piggly-Wiggly Corporation, which operates forty-two self-service stores in three States under a franchise of James W. Elliott's Business Builders, Inc., was made defendant in an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed yesterday by three creditors, with claims aggregating $4,100. The liabilities were estimated at $1,250,000 and assets at $350,000. Judge Augustus N. Hand appointed Percival Wilds, 2 Rector street, receiver, under a bond of $25,000.

The petitioning creditors charged preferential payments to certain creditors after insolvency. Attorneys for the company ascribed its financial difficulties to "the opening of too many stores in too short a space of time and the pressure of creditors."

This failure involves only the Manhattan group of twenty-one stores operated under subsidiary management and does not affect 1,100 Piggly-Wiggly stores operated all over the country.

At the time of the alleged bankruptcy twenty-one stores were being operated by the Manhattan Company, in addition to some twenty-one locations up-State and in nearby States, under the direction of subsidiary companies. Percival Wilds, the receiver, of 2 Rector street, whose bond was fixed at $25,000 by Judge A. N. Hand, will take immediate possession of the stores, in which customers enter through a turnstile and pass through alleys with a basket which they are expected to fill with groceries taken from the shelves. Mr. Wilds has had previous experience in chain store receiverships.

James W. Elliott, the master spirit of the promotion, had no comment to make on the allegation of bankruptcy. A telephone call to his home, 815 Park avenue, brought the information that he was ill and under a physician's care and would answer no questions.

Vincent L. Leibell of Phillips, Mahoney & Leibell, 51 Chambers street, attorneys for the Manhattan corporation, commented on the situation, saying:

"The financial difficulties of the company are due to their having overextended themselves. They set up too many stores in too short a space of time. Because of pressure of creditors and the failure of certain financial assistance to materialize it was deemed best in the interest of all creditors to consent to the receivership as preliminary to a reorganization of all the firm's affairs. The creditors' meeting will be held as soon as the receiver's accountants are in a position to make a statement."