

A Vanderbilt Gone. Story of a Great Fortune. Not Like the Medici. Harmless Python. By ARTHUR BRISBANE

W. K. Vanderbilt is dead in Paris, where of late years his horses raced and his time and money were spent. The world reviews "a great American family."

The first generation, headed by Commodore Vanderbilt, started on the road to wealth from a small rowboat with a Vanderbilt at the oars, via great railroads, with a Vanderbilt as president and stock manipulator.

The second generation, under William H., saw the Vanderbilts very rich and getting richer. It had great houses to which "nobody" came. It comforted itself with the knowledge that in Main S. it had the world's greatest trotter and in banks and stocks the world's greatest fortune.

With the third generation, that of the man just dead, the Vanderbilts came "into society." At last "somebody" came to the big houses. A footman sat beside the coachman when the carriage went out. Instead of a maid neatly dressed, a footman with powdered hair and silk-covered calves opened the door.

In that third generation the Vanderbilt fortune was divided among eight children of William H. It could stand division. The two oldest sons, Cornelius and William K., got one hundred million each at least, and others another hundred millions among them.

That so far is the Vanderbilt history. Power seemed to die away in the third generation. American racing, yachting, "society" became a business, once achieved. Vanderbilt went abroad, where racing and society are more thoroughly understood and organized.

The Vanderbilt fortune, once the greatest, is now one of the "comfortable" large fortunes. All the Vanderbilts combined, including collateral branches, have perhaps one billion—not very much in our day.

The real money makers have come up since old Vanderbilt charged a few pennies for rowing you in his little boat from Staten Island to New York.

W. K. was the richest Vanderbilt. John D. Rockefeller could buy his total fortune every year with part of his annual income, and have enough left to buy up the next richest Vanderbilt.

Henry Ford, in his machine shop, earns enough money to buy the richest Vanderbilt about once a year. Henry Ford was mending bicycles when William K. was deciding that Paris was the place for a "gentleman" to live and spend money.

The life of the dead man was perfectly respectable. He did only what he had the right to do. His money and time under our laws were his own, to be disposed of as he thought fit. Among the great kings of money history will place him, probably, among the rois fainants—idle kings that took little pleasure in power or the exercise of it.

He lived preferably in the background—died in attention. One day at Monte Carlo many years ago, having placed and won the highest bet allowed, twelve thousand francs, the croupier, thinking Mr. Vanderbilt had overlooked the bet, called out his name, a violation of gambling house etiquette. Thus pointed out to the crowd of gamblers, swindlers, idlers, and parasites, Vanderbilt hurried away, leaving the twenty-four thousand francs to anybody that chose to take the money. Thereupon, James Gordon Bennett, less sensitive, said to the croupier: "The money is mine" (La masse est a moi), gathered up the bank notes and golden louis, found Vanderbilt in the crowd, and gave the money to him.

The death of the chief Vanderbilt is interesting because it enables you to study the course of great wealth in this republic as it passes from generation to generation. You observe that it is not dangerous. It begins in intense energy—useful building, transportation development, necessary to all of the country. It dwindled into quiet, colorless conservatism, perfectly willing to let government and everything else alone in return for a quiet life, with a good valet, good cook, good yacht, and good race horses.

Power controls men and governments. Money is power. Gigantic fortunes running to the billions might disturb the balance of democratic government. But from Mr. Vanderbilt you learn that the danger seems not immediate.

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POLES AND REDS AGREE UPON ARMISTICE

High Winds Postpone Final Yacht Race Until Monday

BREEZES HALT DECIDING TEST

Boats at Starting Line When Regatta Committee Calls Off Contest.

RESOLUTE NOW FAVORITE Chances Appear to Indicate Victory for Defender and Retention of Cup.

By FRANCIS J. WHITE. (International News Service.) ABOARD U. S. S. GOLDSBOROUGH OFF SANDY HOOK, N. J., July 24 (via wireless).—The deciding race between Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's big green challenger, and Resolute, America's cup defender, was today postponed until Monday, owing to high winds.

The big yachts were at the starting point and ready to go when the regatta committee flashed the signal calling the race off for the day. WIND WAS TOO STRONG. A twenty-five-mile southwester, under which both yachts staggered about the starting line under the shortest possible sail, caused the calling off of the race.

The fleet turned back from the lights and headed up the harbor at noon, when the two yachts scurried back into the horseshoe. It was the first postponement on account of too much breeze since the Resolute-Shamrock III contest called off seventeen years ago because of a northeaster.

Yesterday morning the chances of the America's Cup crossing the Atlantic in the safekeeping of Sir Thomas Lipton looked considerably more than a possibility. A remarkable sailing day that at times changed from a midsummer breeze to a tropical squall and a wonderful exhibition of handling the Resolute has changed all that.

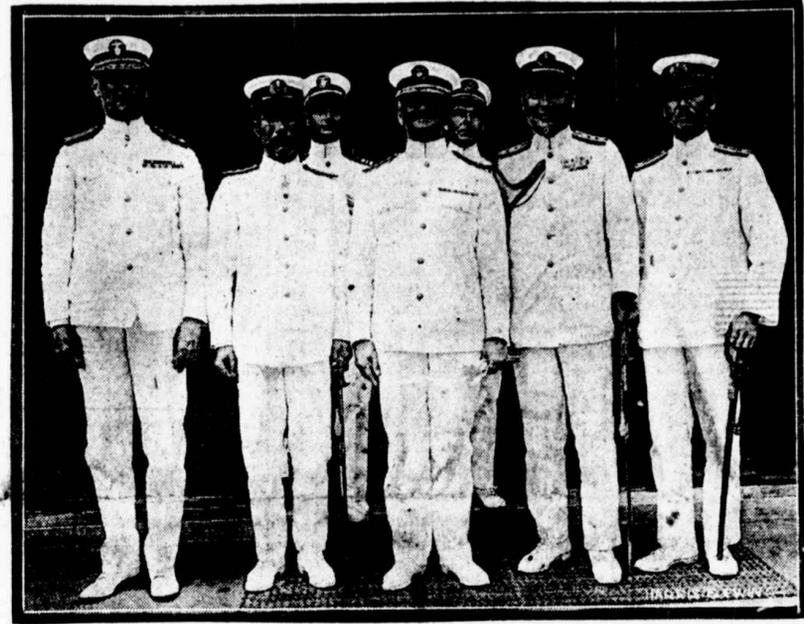
With two wins each, Shamrock and Resolute are eagerly awaiting the deciding match on Monday, and a cursory review of the races to date makes it appear that the big trophy is still to grace the museum of the New York Yacht Club.

With even ordinary luck the Resolute should have settled the matter before this. An accident robbed her of victory in the first race, and when on the second occasion the race was called off after two-thirds of the course had been covered, she had a lead of half an hour.

On the third occasion they met, Shamrock won handsomely, but it (Continued on Page 19, Column 6.)

When you see a python gliding over rocks, head well up, movements swift, look out. That python is fasting, hungry. He is hunting, and a menace to everybody. But later, when you find him asleep in the sun, with a small deer or three or four monkeys inside of him, you need not worry. Activity and the menace have gone out of him. So it appears to be with our hunters in the financial forest. They are quiet and harmless when they reach the stage of digesting that which has been accumulated. You need not worry about them then.

WHILE the Japanese warship, "Kasuga," lies in at Annapolis, a delegation of Japanese naval officers and member of the ship's crew are visiting in Washington as guests of the Navy Department. The photograph shows some of the Japanese officers with American naval officers. They are, front row, left to right: Admiral Niblack, U. S. N.; Capt. Heigo Teroaka, Admiral R. E. Coontz, U. S. N.; Capt. Yoshitake Uyeda, attache, Washington; Lieut. Comdr. M. Hibono. Back row: Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Moore, U. S. N.; Comdr. F. F. Rogers, U. S. N.



Home Rule for South of Ireland If Rest of Country Remains Loyal

LET BARS DOWN ON MAKING HOMEBREW Kramer Issues Order Permitting Manufacture of Cider and Fruit Juices.

The first step toward making prohibition easier for the country has been taken by Prohibition Commissioner Kramer in an order just issued, which provides that persons can make cider and fruit juices for home consumption. The products must be nonintoxicating, the commissioner says in his order, but they can contain more than one-half of one per cent alcohol. This puts a milder interpretation on the prohibition amendment than that of the Volstead act.

In Washington today the order of the commissioner was looked upon as the letting down of the bars from the drastic interpretation of the Volstead act and the permitting of the making of home brew for personal use.

The commissioner makes it plain in his order that the new ruling is not intended to cover the commercial use of cider or fruit juices, "but merely the use of the same as applied to the home."

The new ruling as to cider and fruit juices is as follows: Any person may, without permit and without giving bond, manufacture nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices, and in so doing he may take his apples or fruits to a custom mill and have them made into cider and fruit juices. After such nonintoxicating cider and fruit juices are made they must be used exclusively in the home, and when so used, the phrase "nonintoxicating" means nonintoxicating in fact, and not necessarily less than one-half of one per cent of alcohol, as provided in Section 1, of Title II, of the said act.

This ruling is understood to mean that one can buy fruit and have it made into cider or other juices. The relaxation on the part of the prohibition commissioner is said to have been inspired by Southern members of Congress, whose constituents have been in the habit of making drinks from fruits they grow on their farms.

Can "Little Lord Fauntleroy" Win Back His Wife's Love? A Actor's Perplexing Domestic Problem—in Tomorrow's Sunday TIMES.

NEW CLUE MAY SOLVE SLAYING

Mary Abrams, Who Moved to Detroit From Canada, Had Protruding Teeth.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—James Boylen, of this city, has furnished the police with information which may result in the solution of New York's trunk mystery. Boylen told Acting Captain of Detectives Newton that he felt sure, after reading all the published descriptions of the young woman whose nude body was found in a trunk in New York, that the murdered woman was Mary Abrams, of Toronto.

Boylen said the description published in yesterday's papers tallied with that of Mrs. Abrams. He said that two of her teeth, like the murdered woman's, protruded in a noticeable manner. He said that Mrs. Abrams and her husband, Roy Abrams, had moved to Detroit, Mich., early this year. The information was forwarded to the Detroit police.

Seek Clue To Victim In Chicago

DETROIT, July 24.—Was the hacked and mutilated corpse shipped from Detroit to New York in a trunk by "A. A. Tieturn" on June 10, a Chicago woman? Detroit police, baffled at every turn for a clue, will seek the cooperation of Chicago police today in an effort to unravel the mysterious trunk murder by having them make a search of their records for a missing woman answering the description of the beautiful girl found in the trunk, her body sliced by a surgeon's knife and her vital organs removed.

LE ROY TALKED OF CHICAGO. Mrs. Lottie Brooks, manager of the apartment at 105 Harper avenue, the address given by the shipper of the trunk-coffin, told police today that the young couple giving the name of Mr. and Mrs. E. Le Roy, who departed under mysterious circumstances at about the time the trunk was shipped, had told her they were from Chicago and had talked of that city.

Because of the fiendish mutilation of the corpse, Detroit police are at a loss for a motive for the murder. All the vital organs, including the heart and lungs, were removed, the tongue was cut out, and the neck was broken so that the body could be pressed into the trunk in the form of the letter S, leading to the belief (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

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Peace, Sweet Peace

The Nice Little Treaty Ending War Is All Signed and Two Years Old But Ten Major Wars Are Raging and 4,000,000 Gentlemen Are Trying to Kill Each Other.

PARIS, July 24.—In this, the second year of the Versailles "Peace," at least ten major wars are raging in Europe and Asia. Altogether, 4,000,000 soldiers are engaged in these wars. This is as many as were at one time engaged in the great European conflict. Among the conflicts are: POLAND—300,000 Poles are fighting 600,000 Russian troops. TURKEY AND CAUCASUS—250,000 Armenians, 150,000 Greeks, 80,000 British and 60,000 French troops are at war. SYRIA—45,000 French are battling with the Arabs.

CHINA.—The country is torn by rebellion marked by heavy fighting. IRELAND—80,000 British troops and 50,000 Irishmen are engaged in almost continuous warfare.

LETTERS MAY SOLVE SLAYING

Trunk With Woman's Slain Body Shipped According to Written Instruction.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Detectives investigating the mystery of the gruesome discovery of the nude body of a young woman in a trunk in the American Express Company warehouse were hopeful of a solution today following their receipt of two letters bearing on the case which were turned over to them by Andrew J. Brack, who operates the New York and Brooklyn Express on West Thirty-fifth street.

One of the letters was signed "A. A. Tatum," the name of the man who shipped the trunk-coffin from Detroit, and said: "Your express was recommended to me by a former patron. I am sending my trunk to you prepaid. Will you please get the trunk and hold it until I come. I will pay carriage and storage when I arrive."

The other letter, signed by O. J. Wood and dated January 7 last, asked Brack to ship a trunk left by Wood to E. Le Roy, at the Y. M. C. A., Detroit.

Miss Little Brooks, in charge of the apartment at 105 Harper avenue at Detroit, from where the trunk is alleged to have been sent, has told Detroit police authorities that a "Mr. Charles E. Le Roy" came to her apartment on June 7 last. The woman disappeared on the night of June 14, according to Mrs. Brooks, and the man left the following day with his trunk and suitcase.

Authorities investigating this new angle will have a minute examination of the letters made by writing experts to see whether there is any similarity between the handwritings of Tatum and Wood.

Dr. Charles Norris, chief medical officer, who conducted an autopsy over the woman victim of New York's gruesome trunk murder mystery, declares today that the mutilation of the body had been done by some one with a full knowledge of surgery.

"The assassin knew where to locate the vital organs of the body and how to remove them," said Dr. Norris. The brain—the only vital organ left in the victim's body—was carefully examined for traces of hemorrhage. It was declared a superficial examination failed to show the existence of any blood clots, dispelling the theory that the woman may have come to her death by a blow on the head.

TRUCE SIGNED BY GENERALS

Fighting Stops Although Terms Have Not Yet Been Announced by Leaders.

BOLSHEVIKI TRIUMPHANT Russian Forces Forced Poland To Yield or Chance Complete Annihilation.

LONDON, July 24.—An armistice agreement has been reached between the two commanders of the Russian and Polish armies in the field, and it is understood that the fighting in the Russo-Polish theater of war ceases immediately, accordingly to official telegrams received here today.

It was stated, however, that the full terms of the armistice may not be reached by Moscow and Warsaw for several days.

POLES SEED FOR PEACE The following Russian wireless dispatch from Moscow was picked up here today and given out by the government.

The Soviet has ordered the Supreme command of the Red army to commence negotiations with the Polish high command and to conclude an armistice that will prepare the way for future peace. The Russian command will advise the Poles of the place and date where the armistice is to be signed.

The message was addressed to the Polish foreign minister and was signed "Tchitcherine."

George Tchitcherine is foreign minister in the Bolshevik government at Moscow.

A wireless radiogram from Moscow stated that the chief of the headquarters staff in the field had acknowledged the armistice instructions sent to him by wireless.

Another Russian wireless dispatch, timed midnight, said that representatives would be furnished with full powers and sent to meet the Polish delegates. The meeting place and date, it was said, would follow in a late radiogram.

ALLIES OUT OF IT. The allies will not be represented in any way in the armistice negotiations. It was stated in official circles. British officials said that the final and complete terms may not be received here until an agreement is reached and signed by the Polish and Russian government representatives.

Adispatch received via the Central News early in the day said that the Poles were shortening their battle line for the better defense of Warsaw.

It took the Russian soviet army slightly more than three months to bring Poland to her knees. Russia was able to concentrate practically all her war strength against Poland and there was only one other Russian front where a campaign was in progress against the Bolsheviks—the Crimean theater, where the Cossacks' White Army is making war.

The whole campaign developed into a gigantic "pincers movement," the Russians in the North moving toward the southwest and those in the south moving toward the north west. The Poles were compelled to give up the fortress of Devinsk, which they had quietly seized in January 1919. Vilna fell on July 16. The Russians forced the Vlna river in the direction of Kovno and Grodno, two fortress cities that saw violent fighting in the world war.

It is estimated that about 1,245,000 men were employed in the Russo-Polish war. On account of the isolation of that zone of fighting, few details of the battles came through to the western world. It is known, however, that the engagements reached a tenacity fully as severe as that of the battle fields of the old western front in France. An idea of the violence of the artillery duels was gained in the fact that the thunder of the big guns could be heard all the way to towns in Eastern Germany.

Every agency of war was employed—cavalry, infantry, and air forces. The Poles had taken over nearly 100,000 square miles of old Russian and Galician territory while the allied statesmen were deliberating in Paris in 1919. This was to be annexed to Poland, as a barrier against Bolshevik invasion. During the fighting the Russians completely penetrated this zone and were threatening Warsaw, the Polish capital.

BOLSHEVIKI MASSING FORCES AT COURLAND

BERLIN, July 24.—Heavy reserve forces of Russian Bolshevik troops are being massed in Courland, at the extreme northern end of the Russo-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 5.)