

CLASSIC PATS OFF CRIME REPORT

No Decision on Law Enforcement Expected Until Well After Election.

By the Associated Press.
There will be no report on prohibition from the President's Law Enforcement Commission until well after election. The task of reaching mutually agreeable conclusions, even now that the bulky reports of investigators have been digested by the members of the commission, has proved a large task. Chairman Wickham is expected to adjourn after this week until November 8, the day after election.

Says Harmony Exists.
The task of getting 11 minds together on an opinion on whether prohibition is being enforced and can be enforced will then be resumed. In the meantime word from the members was that everything was proceeding harmoniously, but that no effort had been made as yet to line up any group of members behind any proposal.

There are definite conclusions, however, among members who worked on the special committee gathering facts for the prohibition report, and they are prepared to push these.

Three Members Absent.
Meetings of the group were planned for today and tomorrow, but at yesterday's first session of the week it developed only eight members were able to attend. The three who could not come are Newton D. Baker of Ohio, Judge William S. Kenyon of Iowa and Frank J. Loesch of Chicago.

Their absence contributed to the decision to take no definite action this week. Judge Kenyon was one of those who urged most strongly that the commission settle down now to clear its position in regard to prohibition.

**THREE WHO VISITED
DIAMOND SOUGHT**

Wounded Gangster Better and Doctors Plan Operation for Bullets.

By the Associated Press.
NEW YORK, October 16.—Three of four men who visited Jack Diamond 36 hours before he was shot were sought by police today.

The wounded gangster's condition was so improved that surgeons said they were preparing him for an operation to remove the four bullets which were fired into his body in his room in the Monticello Hotel Sunday forenoon.

After a day in which a number of persons, including both friends and enemies of Diamond had been examined, Police Commissioner Mulrooney said he had learned the names of three of four men who visited Diamond Friday night. He refused to name the men, but said their arrest had been ordered.

One of the three reputed underworld characters questioned yesterday while held for further examination, while the other two were released after making statements.

Charles Entratta, alias Green, an ex-convict, who was indicted with Diamond for the shooting of a man in the Hoty Toty Club in July, 1929, was held after being brought from hotel in which he was hiding.

He denied being in the city since his release from Sing Sing Prison several months ago, and said that he learned Entratta had a falling out with Diamond after the Hoty Toty shooting and blamed him for not coming to his aid at the time of his trial, at which he was acquitted of the shooting.

Diamond remained in hiding until after the acquittal, then gave himself up and was subsequently released. Entratta was sent back to Sing Sing for breaking a previous parole.

**MILL WORKER'S HOME
JARRED BY DYNAMITE**

Explosion First Serious Act of Violence in Textile Strike at Danville, Va.

Special Dispatch to The Star.
DANVILLE, Va., October 16.—The first serious act of violence in connection with the strike of 4,000 textile workers here occurred early today when an unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the home of Jerry Wentz, an overseer in the Schofield division of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills.

Either a bomb or dynamite was thrown into the yard of the Wentz property this morning shortly before 2 o'clock exploded with a detonation which shook the west section of the city and killed hundreds of people from their sleep.

No one of the Wentz family of five was injured when the house was shaken and four rear windows were shattered and the household members were rudely awakened when the house was shaken along with scores of others in the neighborhood. The explosion awakened residents for a distance of a mile away.

Mrs. Wentz reported hearing a car leaving that vicinity immediately after the explosion. A police investigation was under way.

A group of strike pickets hardly 50 yards away could see no light on the outrage. Questioning disclosed that all who brought the car to the Wentz explosion. No one could be found in the group who had seen any suspicious character or car.

The demonstration by strikers as non-union workers entered the mills in increased numbers today was louder than on any previous occasion. The jarring and noise incidental to the demonstration echoed almost across the city in the stillness of the early morning.

**DENIAL MADE HOOVER
HIRED GERMAN ARTIST**

White House Reports President Had No Negotiations for Paintings of Village.

By the Associated Press.
Denial was made at the White House yesterday that President Hoover had commissioned a German artist to paint pictures of the village of Kallstadt in the Palatinate.

It was said that no negotiations of any kind had been entered into with the painter. A German newspaper said he had been authorized to paint pictures of the village. The artist was believed to have lived in that village.

MATE SOUGHT FOR RARE INYALA



Here is an Inyala—a rare animal from the African Jungles, and the only one ever to be brought to the United States alive. It, or she, resides in the Zoo here. She may be a very distinguished animal—the only one of the kind in the country—but it's a lonesome life, and the kindly keepers are preparing to make another expedition to Africa to bring back a mate.

Associated Press Photo.

LABOR SUGGESTS JOBLESS AID PLAN HURLEY INSULTS FACE NOT CHARGE

Committee of Public and Private Groups Headed by Hoover Urged.

By the Associated Press.
BOSTON, October 16.—The American Federation of Labor today offered an unemployment relief plan in the form of a co-operative committee of public and private groups, headed by President Hoover.

Under the plan, adopted at yesterday's convention session, the President, Governors of all States, mayors and other city and county officers, as well as labor groups, would appoint national, State, county and district committees. In co-operation with Federal and State departments, these committees would make specific recommendations for their particular localities.

The executive council of the federation was instructed by the convention to call upon President Hoover immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

A report of the resolutions committee said: "Public works should be started at once and all procedures and practices making for delay should be removed. Private enterprises should not withhold work from the unemployed, but should be urged to employ them in their own plants, but all should do their share for this emergency."

Suggestions included in the relief plan were those of the federation executive council, which said that relief of unemployment depended upon the establishment of industry, maintenance of purchasing power to provide power of consumption, efficiency in management, reduction in hours of work, use of public works, and the establishment of a Nation-wide system of employment exchanges and adequate records.

The convention referred to the executive council the question of unemployment insurance. President William Green said that such insurance limited the liberties of the working man and that it might have been found practicable, the methods used there would not apply here.

Discusses Patent Law Changes.
The desirability of amending the patent law of the country to protect workers was taken up at today's session.

In discussing patent laws and displacement of labor by machinery, President Green declared the patent law offered a fertile field for study and that the "displacement of skill by machinery is a tragedy."

In the report of the Resolutions Committee it was said that the federation never had opposed the introduction of labor-saving machinery or the development of scientific processes.

Parker Defeat Cited.
The Executive Council submitted an optimistic report on national legislation and cited as of outstanding importance the failure of confirmation of the west section of the court by appointment to the United States Supreme Court.

The report, which was accepted, expressed confidence that the United States would proceed to enact legislation designed to prevent the courts from using yellow dog contracts as a basis for the rejection of labor.

The convention adopted a resolution supporting the King bill, which would provide an appropriation for a border patrol to enforce restrictions against Mexican immigration.

The convention was keenly interested in the question of conscription of private property for use in the event of war. The Government in case of war and the Executive Council was instructed to watch carefully all developments and take any action necessary to protect labor interests.

**\$5,000,000 DAMAGES
ASKED BY CANNON
FROM W. R. HEARST**

(Continued From First Page.)

to the World Court matters Hearst said that the most important duty of the court was to protect the country from the destruction of the influence of the group which Bishop Cannon represents and controls, and that this can best be done by constant, though, careful assaults upon the plaintiff.

Alleges Injury Sought.
All of the alleged libelous statements in the various newspapers are declared by Bishop Cannon, through Attorney Andrew Weir, to be false and to have been made for the purpose of damaging the influence and reputation of Bishop Cannon.

It is claimed that Hearst, not only in the publications, but otherwise, has sought to injure Bishop Cannon by persistently pursuing him and members of his family for the purpose of discrediting the clergyman.

The court is also told that Hearst received word from special agents concerning Bishop Cannon and his family between April 2, 1930, and September 27, 1930, and published widely throughout the United States and foreign countries statements to greatly injure and injure Bishop Cannon in his fame and reputation, and has brought into disgrace and disrepute before the general public a minister of the Gospel and a bishop, and has impaired his influence.

S. S. S. S. S. Benevolent Attitude Toward Government in Power Seen Policy Here.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

The United States Government has been trying to decide what policy to pursue with reference to the revolt in Brazil. It is almost certain that a benevolent attitude toward the existing government will be maintained.

Usually the question of recognition is the thing which foreign governments are compelled to decide if the revolution proves successful, but at this time, with the outcome uncertain, practically all the foreign governments are disposed to do nothing about recognition. The American Government, however, has the issue presented in another form when the Brazilian government endeavors to get munitions and supplies. The Department of State has announced that it will not supply munitions to the Brazilian government. The government's application for new manufacture of munitions in the United States has already been made and the American Government has offered to supply the munitions. Indeed, an official announcement states that the Brazilian government "has a perfect right to buy munitions in this country."

Not a New Rule.
This rule is not a new one, but it has been the source of much embarrassment in the past. It has been applied in the case of Mexico in various ways. Occasionally the federal government in Mexico has been strong enough to buy munitions in the United States and squelch revolutions, but more often the exportation of arms and munitions to a federal government has been fraught with much danger because the rebels have captured their supplies or interfered with their shipment.

If the Brazilian revolutionists should capture the important seaports they would be in a position to obtain possession of the munitions designed for their opponents. In the long history of revolutions in Mexico most of the ammunition used has been obtained from the federalists. For this reason the American Government may, if it desires, under the action of Congress, prohibit the exportation of arms and ammunition to a revolution-torn country. This is what is called an embargo of arms.

If the fighting in Brazil should become more extensive and if it is apparent that both sides are really enabled to continue the struggle, the United States and already in the past, there has been considerable consideration given to an embargo.

For the moment, however, the Brazilian government appears to be committing the situation and particularly the seaports, so that the munitions obtained from the United States are destined to help the existing government to stay in power.

May Turn Tide.
It was timely aid of this kind which helped the Calles government stay in power in Mexico, and it may turn out to be the same in the case of the American Government in refusing to proclaim an embargo on arms will turn the scales in favor of the Federal authorities in Brazil.

With the use of airplanes in modern warfare, more damage can be done than in the past. In a country like Brazil, with large distances, the use of airplanes is something not likely to be dismissed in its effect upon the situation.

With its planes has been able to do considerable damage to rebel forces. The Brazilian government is buying planes from the United States and already has aircraft in action. It would not be surprising if the airplane became the chief weapon in the hands of the government, though to be sure the principal difficulty in Brazil at the moment is not a lack of aircraft inside the army.

Revolutions in Brazil have been discovered that the easiest way to win a revolution is to convert the revolution into a civil war. The revolutionaries have discovered that the easiest way to win a revolution is to convert the revolution into a civil war.

The censorship does not permit a general knowledge of just how much the revolution in Brazil has accomplished as yet, but all reports indicate that the situation at the moment is serious and that the likelihood of peace is not immediate.

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DEFINES U. S. POLICY.

**EMMET MCBRIDE SILENT
ON RETURN TO OHIO**

Officials Told to Send Papers Here to Keep Dry Leader's Brother in Custody.

By the Associated Press.
With an American naval vessel due closer today to Brazilian territory to take off Americans if their lives become endangered in the revolt in the republic, Emet McBride, brother of the late Senator, today refused to tell police whether he would return voluntarily to Steubenville, Ohio, to answer to a bad check charge and Ohio officials were notified they would have to forward papers immediately here to keep McBride in custody.

McBride, a school teacher, has been held by police for three days. Dr. McBride admitted yesterday that the brother was arrested at the request of the Anti-Saloon League, which attributed the brother's arrest to a case of irresponsibility running over a period of more than 20 years.

Detectives said they talked to the teacher for three hours last night and today, but without result. Detective B. W. Thompson, in charge of the bad check squad, said afterwards that he was fully convinced that Mr. McBride was in need of psychiatric help.

McBride makes his home at Sallenville, Ohio.

**CONDEMNED DOG
AND MASTER CAN'T
BE FOUND IN CITY**

(Continued From First Page.)

"For Rent" sign was up, and neither Dr. Mooney nor the pet dog, which was wanted to sleep for viciousness, was to be found.

Neighbors all of whom spoke highly of Fritz today in his absence from his customary haunts along the block, suspected Dr. Mooney had returned from Police Court yesterday morning, secured Fritz had departed.

Would Have Been Reprieved.
Fritz would have been reprieved, anyway, it was learned this morning. At the instance of many dog lovers, who called him a pet dog, the court, Judge Schuldt issued orders that the pound that Fritz was not to be arrested and executed in the event Dr. Mooney failed to take him out of the city and keep him out.

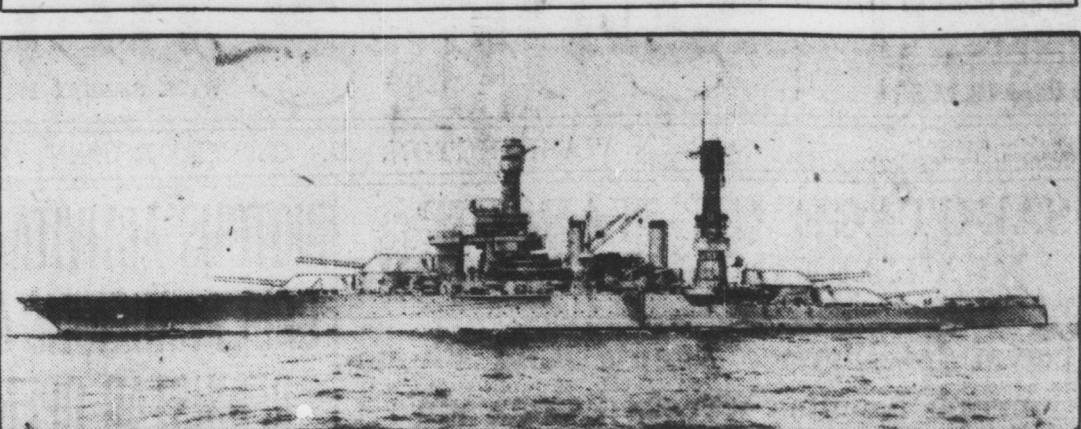
By some strange administration of justice, Fritz never was placed in the death sentence, but his owner, whose only misdemeanor was ownership of the dog, spent a night in jail, unable to provide bond for his release.

Dr. Mooney was forced to spend the night before last in jail as the result of a charge against him of kidnapping his dog. The dog was not arrested, as is customary in such cases, and while his master was in jail Fritz found comfort with friendly neighbors, who fed him while the law was pronouncing his sentence.

Attacked Postman.
Yesterday morning Judge Schuldt dismissed the charges against Dr. Mooney when he found the dog guilty. A postman testified the dog had attacked him while he was delivering mail in the vicinity of Dr. Mooney's home.

Neighbors today said they believed Dr. Mooney had taken the dog and boarded a train for Bangor, Me., where his wife is ill in a tuberculosis hospital.

WRECKING OF WARSHIP'S "NERVE CENTER" LAID TO SABOTAGE



U. S. S. COLORADO.

IRENE CASTLE McLAUGHLIN HURT WHEN HORSE STUMBLES ON RIDE

Former Famous Dancer Suffers Broken Collarbone at Chicago.

Other Injuries Have Occurred to Her While Riding Spirited Hunters.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, October 16.—The Fall hunting season of the exclusive North Shore area will be without one of its scintillant figures—for some time at least.

Mrs. Frederic McLaughlin, the former Irene Castle, is at home today with a broken collar bone. The once famous dancer, who has been riding for years, stepped in a hole and suffered a jump, threw her, then rolled over three times.

Mrs. McLaughlin has been injured several times while riding her spirited horse, which she has named "Haines." Her latest accident occurred west of Lake Forest, as she was riding with her husband, Mrs. McLaughlin. She was taken first to a hospital and then to her home.

IRENE CASTLE McLAUGHLIN.

Lake Forest, as she was riding with her husband, Mrs. McLaughlin. She was taken first to a hospital and then to her home.

**15TH ST. EXTENSION
PLANS CANCELLED**

Eliot Tells of Proposed Developments to Be Made in Southwest.

Studies for developments in Southwest Washington, including a proposed cutting of Fifteenth street through the Mall, to pass over the Tidal Basin on a bridge, and to connect with the exit of Northwest-bound traffic coming out of East Potomac Park from Hains Point, were discussed by Charles W. Eliot, director of planning of the Park and Planning Commission, last night before the Southwest Citizens' Association.

The new traffic artery would pass under a proposed grade separation where Fourteenth street now crosses the Mall, and would be a half mile long, he explained, thus relieving that congestion.

Half of Act Acquired.
The Government has already acquired about half of the land needed for the proposed extension of the Parkway act, between Potomac Park, in Maryland, and the Anacostia River, Mr. Eliot said.

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SHIPPING BOARD ADOPTS NEW POLICY

To Refuse Sale of Ships to Lines Competing With Mail Contract Holders.

By the Associated Press.

The Shipping Board has adopted a new policy of refusing to sell ships to lines competing with mail contract holders.

This policy was announced following a meeting of the board yesterday, adding a new element to a situation which has been under investigation for some time by a presidential committee.

From the latter group a report is expected before long. It was intrusted by President Hoover with the task of making a thorough study of Shipping Board sales and the sale of ships to private operators.

Plan to Strengthen Lines.
The new declaration, the board said, was adopted for the purpose of strengthening the lines already established, many of which are receiving compensation from the Government for carrying mails. It said:

"The board will not favor the sale of ships to operate in competition with ship lines now operating under contracts with the United States Shipping Board or under mail contracts with the board, unless the Postmaster General is satisfied that the sale of the ship will result in a net gain to the Government."

The board held that it should go in each case to the purchaser of the ship, and that the Postmaster General should be satisfied that the sale of the ship will result in a net gain to the Government.

Several sales held up. Pending the report of the presidential committee several sales of ships have been held up. Among these are two transatlantic lines, the American Diamond and the French Line, both of which are operating under contracts with the Government.

At yesterday's session the board also authorized a loan of \$5,000,000 to the Oceanic Steamship Co. of San Francisco, for construction of a 20-knot ship for its California-Australia route. It will be built at the Fore River Machine Works, and will be delivered to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co.

**CAPITAL TRACTION
EARNINGS INCREASE**

Net for September Shows Gain of \$1,917 Over Same Month in 1929.

Total net earnings of the Capital Traction Co. for September amounted to \$30,259.63, in comparison with \$28,342.25 in September, 1929, or an increase in earnings of \$1,917.38, according to the monthly report submitted by President John A. Hanna at today's meeting of the board of directors.

The gain in earnings was considered highly significant by the directors, as it indicated an upward trend in the company's earnings. The report also showed that the company had been carrying on the company's lines in September this year, against \$4,197.90, or a net gain of \$1,917.38.

The increase in net earnings was largely due to the report showed, to a reduction in operating expenses. Operating revenues showed a falling off of \$2,325.11, but operating costs were cut \$4,197.90.

For the first nine months of the present year Capital Traction's net revenues decreased \$67,509.56 from what they were in the corresponding period of last year. In the same period there has been a falling off in revenue passengers of 3,000,444.

**NEWTON, HOOVER'S AIDE,
LOSES BIG DAMAGE SUIT**

President's Secretary Sought \$60,000 for Injury to Son in Street Car Crash.

By the Associated Press.
MINNEAPOLIS, October 16.—Walter H. Newton, secretary to President Hoover, today lost the \$60,000 damage suit he brought against the Minneapolis Street Railway Co. for injury to his son, John, who lost a leg when a street car knocked him from his bicycle last year.

Newton's suit was dismissed by the court today, and the railway company was awarded costs.

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