

'FIF' LETTERS FAKED, HE SAYS

Indian Guide Bitterly Denounces
Love Notes Introduced in
Stillman Case.

(Continued from First Page.)

man of the woods who has grown into a business position requiring intelligence, culture, and dispatch, does not in any wise jibe with the carelessly written, poorly expressed phrases of the "dearest honey letters."

LETTERS ALTERED, HE SAYS.
Beauvais' explanation of how the letters were altered, in his opinion, included the definition of one of the several Indian words included in the published excerpts and texts.

The word "Akwekw," as appearing in some of the exhibits, means "heart of the flower." It is from the idiomatic Iroquois language.

Beauvais continued:
"In Hiawatha, which treats of words of the Iroquois in places and is highly poetical for any literature writing on Indian matters, such words as 'Akwekw' are employed. That was the name that my father bestowed on Mrs. Stillman. Surely there was nothing wrong in my going father so naming a woman who was beloved by all who knew her in these woods, where she had been virtually thrust aside."

It was revealed that Mrs. Stillman, an extensive writer of poetry, especially verse dealing with Indian tradition and aboriginal life. In this respect she often wrote to Beauvais, asking him for a definition of such words as "Akwekw."

BASIS OF SCANDAL CASE.
The man who is charged with forging these letters and who handled some of the correspondence of Beauvais at Grand Pile when the latter had relayed them by boat from the Stillman estate at Grand Anse set upon these definitions to build his scandal case, Beauvais declared, and arouse the jealous fury of the banker.

In proof of the stand that he is regarded as an authority on the legends, life, and the literature of the Iroquois, Beauvais displayed several letters from well-known authors. In all of them he is asked to define certain Indian terms, many of which are phrases of endearment.

One of the authors is J. Phelps Clawson, of Buffalo, who is said to have been the man who introduced Dr. Russell to the Stillmans. Clawson has featured Beauvais in several of his poems of the St. Maurice Valley.

Another author, Longstreth, has written Beauvais a letter in which he declares that Beauvais shall be the hero of his next novel and asks for advice and information in regards to many Iroquois words suggesting love, romance and undying fealty to the heroine.

TO BE USED BY DEFENSE.
It is believed that this among other facts will be utilized by the defense in attempting to wear down the allegation that Beauvais wrote the letters that contained such phrases as:

"I could not sleep at nights until I came to your room."

In the one single flash of a humorous nature in the entire chat with the well-groomed, handsome Beauvais as he and the reporter sat in his place of business, and later dined at the Windsor Hotel, and finally jogged along the quiet streets of Montreal to see places where Beauvais' ancestor, Count De Beauvais, lived before he was stolen by the Iroquois Indians. Fred said of the letters:

"They are the best conglomeration of chewing gum advertisements I ever saw. You know we have a brand of gum here in the wrappers of which are just such foolish, sim-

Beauvais Gives Basis of His Forgery Charges

MONTREAL, May 12.—Fred Beauvais, branded as forger in today's seven letters published last Saturday and asserted by lawyers for James A. Stillman to have been written by Beauvais to Mrs. Stillman.

Beauvais asserts the "Dearest Honey" letters and their companions in the series were written by another employe on the Stillman estate at Grand Anse.

Discrepancies pointed out by the guide include:
"Exhibit B"—Dated February 11, but written on stationery which was not brought to Grand Anse until the following May.

"Exhibit C"—A postscript refers to the enclosure of "the first four-leaf clover of the Spring," although snow still covered the ground at Grand Anse at the time of ostensible writing, May 20, 1920.

In disclaiming other "Dearest Honey" letters Beauvais made these points:
All were written in English, whereas one writing easily in French, as he does, would naturally have used that romantic language in correspondence of the heart.

They contain Indian words interspersed with English, contrary to Beauvais' habit of never using expressions foreign to the general language of his writings.

The handwriting resembles that which he affects in business letters—such as the fellow employe whom he accuses would have had opportunity to study—but isn't at all like an "informal slant" he uses in social correspondence.

Beauvais has the reputation of being exceedingly methodical. He wouldn't say so himself, but friends believe he has carbon copies of every letter he ever wrote to Mrs. Stillman and can substantiate his charges.

ple and cheap endearing phrases as are presented in those vile, despicable and utterly false letters."

Beauvais was exceedingly reticent on points that he is positive will be used to startle the Stillman attack. The broad intimation was given that he will appear personally when the defense is begun, Beauvais added:

"And if I come to New York, lawyers with big reputations will not bother me."

"I have a story, a straightforward story of silence, long suffering, calumny, and loss of money, but I will be able to say that I was at least one gentleman connected with the case, who remained a gentleman. I will restrain myself as much as possible, and through my long training in places where dangers are the ordinary rather than the extraordinary affairs of life, I hope to come through clean as I have been reared to be by a good father and a good, sweet mother."

HIS LIFE THREATENED.
"My life has been threatened. I have had offers of bribes."

"I have had opportunities to make money in many ways, but I would rather be a gentleman who thinks more of the honor of innocent persons, such as a good woman and sweet little children, than of money or immediate vindication. The truth must and will prevail, but Stillman will go down in shame, ruined in reputation and spattered with the very mud that he would himself throw on others."

In further comment on the letters attributed to him, Beauvais said that the handwriting, although identified by an employe of the Stillman New York estate, would show without question that the man he charges with the forgery was the author and executor of the same. He says that the signature "Fred" as appended to certain of the letters is the one he uses in signing checks. He added:

"It is not known to the conspirators that I use an entirely different style, or slant, in my writing when I write personal letters than I did in the business letters. I penned to my employer, and don't forget for an instant that there was no reference of a romantic nature in any of those I did write."

WRITES FLUENTLY IN FRENCH.
"Another thing: Do you suppose that an intelligent woman such as Mrs. Stillman is would have kept any such letters as those botched and scrambled things within the reach of servants? I think not. I know not. Still another thing: I write fluently in French. Such letters—those of a romantic trend—can be best written, at least it would be so in my case if

I were in the habit of writing that type of letter, in French. I would not have chosen English, nor would I have intermingled either English or French with the Iroquois. I always write an entire letter in the language I first begin in."

KEPT COPIES OF LETTERS.
It was said here tonight from a source that should be dependable, that Beauvais has yet another bomb to throw into the banker's camp. This is the presumed fact that he is in the habit of keeping carbon copies of all documents of which he is the author, whether they be simple notes, bills or letters. That he kept copies of all letters written to Mrs. Stillman when she was absent from Grand Anse is taken to be certain.

At least two detectives for the banker are in this city, according to a reputable source, both of them known to Beauvais, who has a whimsical tendency to play with pursuers.

An effort to install a dictaphone, it was learned, had been made at Beauvais' home where he lived in simple but well-appointed style. Still another move, Beauvais himself declared, was made when an attempt was made to tap his telephonic communications. There is something akin to ironical amusement in the way Beauvais, a trained scout and seasoned guide, shakes off detectives. He baffles them by his sudden and unexpected movements.

KNOWS BANKER'S GAY FRIENDS.
Beauvais knows the names of the women now named as correspondents by Mrs. Stillman. One of these, neither not described as a member of the "actually named ladies of gay demeanor," was said by the guide to be included in the maze of women connected with the gay life of Stillman.

This woman, who occupied post-position in Stillman's affections prior to his meeting with Mrs. Leeds, has known a coterie of financiers and bankers, all former friends of Stillman, and has smoothed their brows of worries of the money mart.

She got presents from Stillman that were generous, in comparison to the 25 cents that he is said to have given his boy, Alexander, for lunch and peanuts one day when the lad went on a park outing with nurse Isabella Armstrong, according to Beauvais.

In returning to his comment on Dr. Russell, Beauvais pointed out that the osteopath in attendance at Stillman for a month while the latter was suffering from an attack of pneumonia. That was shortly "after the treatment of Mrs. Stillman by Dr. Russell," quoting Beauvais. He added:

"I absolutely know that his fee for treating Mr. Stillman was \$7,000. This is quite a fee, even for a rich man, to pay for a month of osteopathy."

CALLS HIM COWARD.
And on top of this, O'Connor stated Grover was a coward.

"He is credited with being a dare devil," said the witness, "but he isn't. When it came to fighting in the army he was a coward."

"He was a victim of the stars. He consulted them about everything. He asked them about going into the army, and they told him, according to what he told me, that if he went overseas he would return a corpse. So he didn't go."

"Grover never took a chance without the cards being stacked in his favor."

O'Connor revealed several interesting sidelights on Bergdoll's first arrest.

One was that a young aviation officer, Lieut. J. A. McDonald, a pre-war friend of Bergdoll's, undertook to help catch the slacker.

Charles G. Cresson, trial judge advocate, who tried Colonel John Hunt for responsibility in the escape of Bergdoll, today flatly denied that he "had whitewashed Colonel Hunt at the trial."

The denial was contained in a telegram to Congressman Ben Johnson, Kentucky, a member of the House committee investigating Bergdoll's case, who had previously made the charge that Hunt was "whitewashed."

The telegram read:
"I desire to state my act did not whitewash Col. John Hunt. Being detailed as trial judge advocate I prosecuted him vigorously. I was also trial judge advocate who conducted the trial of both Bergdolls. During Grover Cleveland Bergdoll's trial I had disagreements with Colonel Hunt. I earnestly tried for and insisted on conviction. My opinion then was, that the record and trial would

POLAND DENIES STARTING WAR

Diet Declares Silesian Trouble
Was Spontaneous and Unau-
thorized Act of Populace.

WARSAW, May 12.—Denial that the Polish government had participated in the Polish uprising in Upper Silesia was made in the diet today by Premier Witon.

The premier announced that a communication had been received from the Allies that Poland immediately disassociate herself from the Upper Silesian insurgents.

DENIES STARTING WAR.
"The Polish government was not involved," said M. Witon. "The uprising was the spontaneous act of the Polish population of Upper Silesia."

The premier had previously announced that an agreement had been reached between Adolf Korfanty, the Polish commissioner, and the inter-allied commission in Upper Silesia.

BERLIN, May 12.—News from Breslau that Adolf Korfanty, the Polish commissioner in Upper Silesia, had reached an agreement with General Leronde, commander of the French pacific troops, to establish a line of demarcation, allowing the Polish insurgents to retain all of the territory they had occupied, was followed by the announcement here today that the German foreign office will make immediate protest to London.

MAILED AS VICTORY.
The Polish population of Upper Silesian cities were said to have greeted news of the agreement between Korfanty and General Leronde as a Polish victory. Church bells were rung and there were displays of fireworks.

Despite the "armistice" fighting has continued in several districts of Upper Silesia.

BERLIN, May 12.—Germany today dispatched notes to London, Paris and Rome, protesting that the inter-allied commission is compelling German pacific troops to employ their cars and themselves as chauffeurs in the interest of the allies.

It is claimed by Germany that this is a violation of the Hague convention.

The French military authorities at Dusseldorf recently requisitioned large numbers of German automobiles.

BERGDOLL HAD FEAR OF DEATH

By T. N. SANDIFER.
(International News Service.)

The stars told Grover Cleveland Bergdoll not to go to France—that if he did he would come back a stiff corpse.

This was the real reason why the wealthy young Philadelphia died the draft, and underwent the ignominy of imprisonment as a deserter and slacker, according to John J. O'Connor, an agent for the Department of Justice, who testified today before the Congressional Committee which is investigating his escape to Germany.

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And on top of this, O'Connor stated Grover was a coward.

"He is credited with being a dare devil," said the witness, "but he isn't. When it came to fighting in the army he was a coward."

"He was a victim of the stars. He consulted them about everything. He asked them about going into the army, and they told him, according to what he told me, that if he went overseas he would return a corpse. So he didn't go."

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be a total loss."

NEW YORK, May 12.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, failed to distinguish nine of ten well-known odoriferous substances placed before him last night in a test conducted by the Engineering Society of the university.

Successfully subjected to him and a number of others at a dinner of the society were cloves, saffron, anise, citronella, wintergreen, carboxylic acid, lemon oil, bay rum, alcohol and turpentine.

Butler recognized only the well-known lotion of the barber shop—bay rum. The olfactory ability of the other diners was not made public.

"Well, gentlemen," Dr. Butler said, apologetically, "the sense of smell is the least intellectual of all the senses."

Read what Arthur Brisbane has to say about Dr. Butler's apology—in his "Today" column on the first page.

MADAME CURIE HEALS CANCER

Discoverer of Radium Says She
Has Effected Cures—To
Continue Work.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The greatest woman scientist the world has produced, and one of the greatest scientists of the age, Mme. Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, arrived here yesterday from France on the Olympic of the White Star Line.

ACCOMPANIED BY DAUGHTERS.
The savant comes here to receive from the hands of President Harding a gram of radium purchased with \$100,000 subscribed by Americans through a fund raised by women of this country who admired her work in supplying a remedy for cancer.

Mme. Curie brought her two daughters, Irene, twenty-three, and Eve, sixteen. The mother and her daughters were escorted here by Mrs. William Brown Malsey, chairman of the Marie Curie Radium Fund, which raised the money to purchase the gram of radium that the President will present to Mme. Curie at the White House on May 20.

Those who looked upon the little, slender white-haired woman, as she came off the pier, amid the tumultuous greeting of 300 Polish men and women representing Pittsburgh, Chicago and this city, could hardly believe that she was the woman to whom the world of science and medical research owes the invaluable radium.

DOES NOT SEEK WEALTH.
Mme. Curie is fifty-three years old, but she appears much older. Her aged and worn appearance, her friends say, is due to her incessant laboratory work, and her steadfast refusal to try to make money out of her great discovery.

She wore a black suit, of a cheap material, that verified the stories of the most impoverished condition in which she lives in Paris, because she has little money.

When the Olympic reached quarantine this morning, Mme. Curie was ill in her cabin, quickly responded when Mrs. Meloney announced that interviewers were eager to see her.

With the assistance of Mrs. Meloney and her daughters, Mme. Curie slowly walked into an adjoining cabin, and smiling, in spite of her evident illness, said:

"I have for years wished to visit America, but my laboratory work and my children have made this impossible until now. I am happy to bring my daughters to see your great country with me. They share my gratitude to the American people for their interest in science and in my work. Will you please thank the American people for me."

WILL CURE CANCER.
She did not want to talk of her work in France, but after pressure was put upon her, she said:

"Radium, though it appears not to be generally known, is a positive cure for cancer. It has cured any number of 'surface cancers,' and a great number of deep-seated cancers. It is striving her best to raise and educate her two daughters."

"But she is happy. When I spoke to her about her failure to have money, she replied: 'I am not poor. No person is poor who has contributed anything to the world.'"

While she is in this city Mme. Curie will make her home at the residence of Mrs. Meloney at No. 38 West 22nd street. Today she will rest there, and tomorrow she will go to Smith College, where an honorary degree of doctor of science will be conferred upon her.

Mme. Curie will not go into a discussion of her own financial condition, but Mrs. Meloney who knows her affairs better than any one in this country, said:

"Mme. Curie is almost penniless. The only money she has is the \$100 a month she receives as a teacher. With this small income she is striving her best to raise and educate her two daughters."

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MADAME CURIE, famous Polish scientist and discoverer of radium, who has arrived in this country to accept a \$100,000 gift of the precious metal with which to continue her work for eradication of cancer. Mme. Curie will come to Washington to receive the gift of radium from President Harding.



\$1,000,000 LOST IN YOUNGSTOWN FIRE

Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, early today destroyed a lumber yard and ten other buildings here, causing losses estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

Many people were made homeless. The fire started at 1 a. m. and still was burning at 7 a. m. it swept West Federal street on the north side to the Erie Railroad tracks and cut a swath a block long. The lumber yard, burned in a few minutes. Every fireman in the city answered the general alarm. They were aided by volunteer fire fighters. The loss is said to have been the largest in the city's history.

Representatives of the striking marine workers are today marking time and waiting developments. They let it be known that they were confident that some action would be taken by the Government within a short time which might bring the strike to an end.

Thomas Healy, a member of the executive council of the Marine Engineers' Association, stated today that his organization is willing to consider any new proposals for settlement which may be offered.

Secretary of Labor Davis is still working upon the problem.

YOU HAVE ONLY ONE MOTHER—

Today She May Be Weak and Nervous

Overwork, worry and the duties of Motherhood may have sapped the iron from her blood and robbed her of her bodily and mental vigor—HOW TO HELP HER.

IT WAS YOUR MOTHER WHO MADE THE FIRST SACRIFICE THAT YOU MIGHT LIVE.

WHEN ALL OTHER FRIENDS TURN AWAY FROM YOU, YOUR MOTHER YET REMAINS. If you are ill, it is her tender hand that strokes your feverish brow. If financial disaster overtakes you and you lose your hard earnings of years and all others forsake you, THERE WILL STILL BE YOUR MOTHER with words of comfort and cheer, ready to offer any sacrifice that may help you.

TODAY MAY BE YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO HELP YOUR MOTHER

She may be suffering from iron starvation of the blood—THOUSANDS OF WOMEN SUFFER FROM THE GREAT DEVITALIZING WEAKNESS AND NERVOUSNESS caused by iron starvation without ever suspecting the real cause of their trouble.

They think that they are weak and nervous as a result of age, worry or overwork or they think that their disturbed digestion, headaches, heart palpitation, shortness of breath, pains across the back, etc. are due to some serious disease, which is often not the case at all—their blood has simply thinned out and become pale, thin and watery and is starving for iron. This is proven by the fact that when many of these same women take a highly concentrated form of iron, one dose is estimated to be approximately equivalent (in organic iron content) to eating half a quart of spinach, or one quart of green vegetables. It is like taking extract of beef instead of eating pounds of meat. Nuxated Iron also contains a remarkable product, brought to the attention of the French Academy of Medicine by the celebrated Dr. Robet, which represents the principal chemical constituent of active living nerve force, FOR FEEDING THE NERVES, so that NUXATED IRON might be said to be both a BLOOD and a NERVE FOOD.

Nuxated Iron comes in tablet form only. Look for the letters N. I. on every tablet.

Your money will be refunded by the manufacturer if your mother does not obtain perfectly satisfactory results.

Take a package of Nuxated Iron home to her tonight.

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WOMEN IN NEW WAR ON FILMS

Decide Upon Censorship of All
Movies to Eliminate
Salacious Parts.

The Juvenile Protective Association, through its moving picture committee, Mrs. George A. Ricker, chairman, is planning to censor every new moving picture film shown in Washington.

WOMEN DISCUSS METHODS.
Representatives of various church clubs and other women organizations met in the board room of the District building this morning at the call of Mrs. Ricker and discussed the best means to eliminate objectionable parts of motion picture films.

It is Mrs. Ricker's plan to have a woman review every show and report to the moving picture committee. If she does not approve of certain parts of the film another woman will be sent to make a co-operative criticism.

If the two women agree that certain parts should be eliminated, then the committee will ask the theater manager to make eliminations, and if he declines, then the committee will appeal to the Commission for a strict enforcement of the movie regulations.

MUST PROTECT CHILDREN.
"The children of the District must be protected against the influence of salacious films," said Mrs. Ricker. "Our association is endeavoring to form a large committee of representatives of every woman's organization in the District."

"I believe that every picture shown in Washington should be passed on by the committee, and I think we can easily secure the co-operation of the moving-picture managers."

Mrs. Giles Scott Rafter, president of the District Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association, told of the work done by the Congress in securing the co-operation of a local "movie" owner to hold Saturday matinees, with approved films, for children, and endorsed Mrs. Ricker's move.

Mrs. William W. Smith, chairman of the moving picture committee of the District Congress of the Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association, also spoke.

"MUST GET TOGETHER."
"The women of Washington can have the kind of moving pictures that they want," said Mrs. Smith, "but they cannot get them if they sit at home and permit salacious pictures to be exhibited. The women must get together