

ACCEPT ALLIED TERMS

MODIFIES OLD CIVIL SERVICE RESTRICTIONS

New Harding Order Will Affect Approximately 13,000 Post Offices.

CAN EXERCISE CHOICE

Administration Authorized to Select One of First Three Eligibles.

By Associated Press: WASHINGTON, May 10.—Civil service restrictions regarding the choice of postmasters were modified by President Harding Tuesday to give the administration a freer hand in exercising its own judgment in regard to the qualifications of applicants.

In an executive order affecting approximately 13,000 post offices of the first, second and third classes, the president authorized the selection of one of the first three on the eligible list as determined by open competitive examinations.

Under an order of President Wilson the executive could exercise no such choice, but was required to appoint the applicant standing at the head of the list.

Permit Other Elements. In making the order public, Mr. Harding issued a statement saying that the new arrangement had been decided upon because it would permit such elements as business training and experience to figure in the selection of postmasters, and would not stake the choice merely on "a cloistered scholastic examination which might result in a high grade in theory, but not a guaranty of efficiency in fact."

The president also pointed out that a choice among the first three already is permitted for fourth-class postmasterships under permanent civil service regulations. He expressed the hope that congress would extend these permanent regulations to all postmaster positions by bringing them under the classified civil service.

Text of Order. The text of President Harding's order follows: "When a vacancy exists or hereafter occurs in the position of postmaster at an office of the first, second or third class, if such vacancy is not filled by nomination of some person within the competitive, classified civil service who has the required qualifications, then the postmaster general shall certify the best qualified person for the position."

F. O. E. CONVENTION OPENS HERE TODAY

Hundreds of Delegates Arrive for Annual Session of Eagles' Lodge.

Delegates from all parts of the state, continued to arrive yesterday afternoon and evening to attend the opening program of the 15th annual state convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles which will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Eagles' home on N. Michigan st.

John De Haven, member of the board of the fraternal order, was the first to arrive. He was followed by Mayor Carson to deliver the address of welcome in behalf of the city of South Bend and immediately following his talk Mayor Ralph Gaylor of Mishawaka will welcome the visitors for his townsmen.

State President U. A. Farabaugh will formally open the morning business meeting and the usual routine comprising the appointment of committees, report of the credential committee and the reports of the state president, treasurer and secretary will be heard. Shortly afterwards the other state officers will be formally introduced.

Much interest is being displayed by the Indiana Eagles in the delegates from neighboring states, many of whom are attending the convention. More delegates from border states are here at present than have attended the Indiana state convention. Word has been received that others are on their way from Kentucky and Illinois.

Ten delegates arrived Tuesday from Reading, Penn., and told local officers that it was their desire to obtain first hand information on a big state convention of Eagles, and that they believe this one will fully live up to expectations.

Wednesday afternoon will be spent in a two-hour automobile tour of Notre Dame and St. Mary colleges, while in the evening special performances at the movies and an open house will be given.

Makes Attack on Harding's Action On Allied Offer

By Associated Press: WASHINGTON, May 10.—A resolution condemning President Harding's action in the appointment of American representatives to the allied councils in Europe was introduced in the senate Tuesday by Sen. La Follette, republican, Wisconsin.

Sen. La Follette's resolution, the first open outbreak of republican dissatisfaction with the administration policy, proposed a declaration by the senate "that it is contrary to American ideals and traditions for the government of the U. S. to participate in any manner" in the allied councils.

The Wisconsin senator introduced his resolution after assurances had been given to President Harding that there was little criticism among republican senators over the appointment and that the opposition of a small number of republican senators was not serious.

Reveals Refusal. The resolution recalled the refusal of the senate to approve the treaty of Versailles or to sanction the League of Nations; declared that American participation in the allied policies abroad would be an acceptance of their "imperialistic policies" and said in conclusion: "It is the sense of the senate that it is contrary to American ideal and traditions for the government of the United States to participate in any manner in councils, the purposes of which constitute a denial of freedom and self-government, and thus sanction, or appear to sanction, the acts of oppression which are now being inflicted upon Ireland, India and other subject nations and that it is the sense of the senate that the government of the U. S. should not take part in any form of such councils except upon the express understanding that the purposes of such councils are to be the fulfillment of the pledges made by the responsible representatives of this country and the allied governments during the war, for the establishment throughout the world of government by consent of the governed."

Calls Treaty a Crime. The resolution also declared that the Versailles treaty "is a crime against the people of the United States and constitutes a betrayal of the solemn promises of this government made to the world and formally accepted by the allies as the basis of the peace treaty."

It was declared that "barbarous and uncivilized warfare is now being waged against the people of Ireland." Sen. La Follette had his resolution read and asked that it lie over in position for discussion in a few days. After the La Follette resolution had been introduced, Sen. Harrison, democrat, Mississippi, presented and had read an article by William Allen White of Kansas, and an editorial in a local newspaper regarding the administration policy. Sen. Harrison said that "much significance was attached because the newspaper was 'dominated' by Secy. Hoover of the department of commerce. Mr. White's article said that the president's appointment of American representatives was 'an entering wedge' to larger American commitments abroad, while the editorial predicted that there would be no opposition to the president's policy from the majority of republican senators, but only from a 'few dissenting ones.'"

COMMITTEE BEGINS ON RAILWAY PROBE

Interstate Commerce Board Hears Kruttschnitt's Testimony.

By Associated Press: WASHINGTON, May 10.—Senate investigators, charged with the duty of finding an answer to the question of what is the trouble with American railroads, began work Tuesday and heard the first witness, Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific company, whose statement was unfinished when the session adjourned.

Chairman Cummings of the senate interstate commerce committee read the resolution authorizing the inquiry before a crowd which taxed the capacity of one of the largest senate auditoriums and included high officials of many trunk line railroads.

Regarding consolidated earnings, for the past eight years each showing a progressive increase in the expense proportion, Chairman Cummings said that the "gravity of the situation before the American people is apparent if our national transportation industry has become permanently an unprofitable business." Operating expenses, consuming normally around 65 percent of railroad receipts, he said, consumed more than 80 percent of the revenues for the year ending March 1, fact, though the gross receipts of \$6,175,000,000 that year were the largest on record, and could never be made larger, in his opinion by higher rates on the same volume of traffic. The committee, he said, would therefore seek to demand whether the revenue has been efficiently, wisely and properly expended since we must look to reduce expenditures for relief, if we cannot hope to raise revenues higher.

Three Wives—Yes, All Belong One Man



Guess Bigamy is The Very Latest In "Ole" Gotham

New "Wave" Displaces the Marcel, Suicide, Crime and Holdup "Waves."

NEW YORK, May 10.—New York has suffered from crime waves, holdup waves and suicide waves. Now comes the so-called bigamy wave.

John William Murray, a publisher of 23, is the central figure in the latest plural marriage case. He is being sued by Wife No. 3 for separation. She charges him with "cruel and inhuman treatment." It develops, as a consequence of this action, that he has two other wives—all married within seven years—though he says he didn't intend to be a bigamist and doesn't believe two of the marriages are legal.

Manhattan Jack, still in possession of the alicy manners which distinguished his meteoric Broadway career, rushed from New York to Los Angeles, where dwells Yvonne Pavis Murray, Wife No. 1, a motion picture actress.

He announced there that they had effected a reconciliation and that he is ready to return to New York and "face the music."

Wife No. 2, was Marie Dougherty Murray, war worker, whom he married when he enlisted in the Marine Corps. Wife No. 3 was lovely Ann Warwick Murray, actress and daughter of an Illinois store similar.

The story of Murray is the story of others. Recently Herbert Thornton Andrews, wealthy young stock broker and con vivant, fired of Maud Augusta Haynes, whom he married in Portland, Me., on April 2, 1911.

Without divorcing her he hurried to Pittsburgh, bundled pretty little Esther Marie Tattall, a stenographer, into his automobile and fled to Greenwich, Conn., where the laws on bigamy are toothless.

There he made her his bride and returned with her to his home where he introduced her to Wife No. 1. He compelled both women to live together in the same house until the scandal caused Esther, free and Maud to commence a divorce action.

Even La Follette Gets "Fever." Just before Andrews caused a sensation, New York was stirred by the news that Vice Chancellor Joseph Merritt Lane of New Jersey had taken the Connecticut law favorable to his polygamous purposes.

On January 20, 1919, he married Geraldine Garrison-Kerr, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Garrison and a niece of Lindley M. Garrison, former secretary of war.

On April 4, just 64 days later, spring fever caused him to hurry to Stamford, Conn., where he was united in wedlock to Grace Harch. Bringing her back he installed her in a palatial home in northern New York.

Wife No. 1 brought no legal action and the laws of New York and Connecticut were inadequate to prosecute him for bigamy.

He resigned, however, as vice chancellor of New Jersey, a few days later when Wife No. 2 entered his court and publicly horsewhipped him.



Mrs. Yvonne Pavis Murray, upper left, Mrs. Ann Warwick Murray, upper right, and Mrs. Marie Dougherty Murray are the wives of the much wedded John W. Murray of New York.

HOUSE PASSES BIG ARMY BUDGET BILL

Adopt Appropriation Providing for Army of 150,000 Enlisted Men.

By Associated Press: WASHINGTON, May 10.—The army appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$320,000,000 and providing for an army of 150,000 enlisted men was passed Tuesday by the house and sent to the senate.

Before the final vote was taken, unsuccessful attempts were made to have the house reverse its previous action in adopting an amendment providing for a reduction in the size of the army, which now totals about 230,000 men to 150,000 and for the discharge from service under reasonable war department regulations of men making application.

An effort by Rep. Herrick, republican, a new member from Oklahoma, to attach a rider declaring the war at an end and directing the secretary of war to withdraw American troops from the Rhine was quickly checked by Rep. Mondell, the republican leader, who made a point of order against it.

STAGE FOUR RIOTS IN STRIKE DEMONSTRATION

By Associated Press: BALTIMORE, Md., May 10.—Four riotous demonstrations by striking marine workers were outstanding incidents in a day devoted by deep-sea organizations of union men and ship operators in Baltimore to preparations for a prolonged struggle.

Neither side would yield a hair's breadth. Every point had been settled it was said, except that of wages.

More than thirty men were arrested on various charges in connection with the riots. Several negro strike-breakers were badly beaten. Some of the rioters were roughly handled, but no one was seriously wounded.

Muscle fills the air of every neighborhood and the neighbors do not object, because everyone is blowing. This came straight from Richard B. Aldcroft, president of the music industries chamber of commerce, who is here from New York attending the music trades convention.

"Music stores are having great difficulty in getting enough instruments to supply the demand," he said. Every one wants a horn to blow. The demand for pianos is also great.

THE NEWS-TIMES

GERMANS YIELD TO ULTIMATUM FROM ENTENTE

Reichstag Also Votes to Fulfill Terms of Treaty of Versailles.

WIRTH HEADS CABINET

New Chancellor Succeeds in Forming Coalition Cabinet to Accept Terms.

By Associated Press: BERLIN, May 10.—Germany has accepted the allied ultimatum. The Reichstag Tuesday night by a vote of 221 to 175 yielded to the final demands of the allied powers and in so doing agreed to fulfill the terms of the treaty of Versailles "to the capacity" of the nation to do so.

Dr. Wirth, the Centrist leader, finally succeeded in forming a coalition cabinet composed of Centrist, majority socialists and democrats, which, confronted by grave necessity, speedily decided that acceptance of the ultimatum was the only course.

In making this announcement to the Reichstag the new chancellor asked for an immediate decision by that body and in the voting which followed the government was sustained.

Required Definite Reply. The allied ultimatum required a definite reply based on "yes" or "no," and the ultimatum was formulated to expire on the night of May 12.

The total sum which Germany is called upon to pay is \$750,000,000 pence; disarmament must be carried out by Germany in accordance with the provisions of the treaty and the trial of war criminals must be put into effect. Numerous other important terms will be enforced.

Non-compliance with the allied ultimatum would have subjected Germany to the occupation by the allies of the Ruhr valley and whatever military and naval measures were deemed advisable.

The new cabinet is generally regarded as a makeshift, but good enough to accept the entente ultimatum and thus avoid a French advance into the Ruhr.

Members Not Pledged. While the cabinet obtained a comfortable majority in the Reichstag, it has the unhelpful support of only the majority socialists and clericals. The members of the other parties, it is declared, are not pledged to give it parliamentary support. A leading democrat said today: "The cabinet cannot last long, as it is not on a broad enough basis to carry out the financial and economic problems involved in German acceptance of the reparations settlement."

ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET.

By Associated Press: BERLIN, May 10.—The Reichstag assembled at 9 o'clock Tuesday night and Dr. Wirth announced the formation of a new cabinet with himself as chancellor and foreign minister. The other members of the cabinet are:

Gustav Bauer, former chancellor, vice chancellor and minister of the treasury; Herr Baumbach, secretary of economics; Herr Schiff, democrat, minister of justice; Robert Schmidt, socialist, minister of labor; Gen. Groener, social democrat, minister of transportation; Herr Giesberts, centrist, minister of posts and telegraphs; Andreas Herzig, centrist, food controller; George Gradnauer, majority socialist and deputy for Saxony, minister of the interior; Herr Gessler, democrat, minister of defense; Herr Silber, socialist, minister of education and labor; Herr Schuler, socialist, minister of reconstruction.

Dr. Eduard David, who was first selected as minister of the interior, was withdrawn and replaced by Herr Gradnauer. There was considerable delay in completing the cabinet, owing to difficulty in finding a man for the foreign portfolio, which eventually Dr. Wirth assumed.

Senate to Vote on Tariff Bill Today

Passage of Measure Regarded as Certain Even by Its Opponents.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The emergency tariff bill will come to a vote in the senate Wednesday with passage regarded as certain by its opponents. The measure is expected by those in charge of it to command the vote of the republican majority with a few exceptions and to receive the support on the final roll call of from six to eight democrats.

Four republicans refused to support the bill when it was passed by the senate of the last congress, Tuesday one of the four, Sen. Edge, of New Jersey announced he had decided to favor it because of certain improvements and changes in its provisions. Sen. Gooding charged the democratic party with responsibility for the present low prices of farm products.

CARPENTERS VOTE TO ACCEPT LOWER WAGE

The cloud of uncertainty that hung over proposed building and operative activities in this city was definitely decided last night when the South Bend Carpenters' union No. 413 agreed to accept the 14 per cent cut made in the wages. Last week, the committee representing the union authorized the men to go to work at the reduced scale until the meeting of last night when the members of the union in a body were to decide by vote whether they would abide by the decision of the committee or reject the proposal.

Practically every carpenter in the city attended the meeting and acceptance of the cut was agreed upon by a large majority. During the past two months there has been a great deal of strife between the contractors and the employees over the wage dispute and operations during that time were practically at a standstill except during the last week.

GRILL COL. HUNT IN INVESTIGATION OF BERGDOLL CASE

Charge Former Commandant Was "Whitewashed" by Court Martial.

By Associated Press: WASHINGTON, May 10.—The charge that Col. John E. Hunt, former commandant at the disciplinary barracks at Governor's Island, was "whitewashed" by a court martial resulting from his alleged failure to take proper precautions to prevent the escape of Grover C. Bergdoll, Philadelphia draft dodger, was made late Tuesday. At the end of a long session of the house investigating committee, called to tell what precautions he had taken to safeguard Bergdoll, while on a gold hunting expedition in the Maryland mountains, Col. Hunt had been on the stand for nearly five hours when he was taken in hand by Rep. Johnson, dem., Kentucky, for a grilling cross-examination.

Some of the questions put to the witness were extremely blunt and of a personal nature. The loud clanging of the house bell for a vote on the army bill and brief informal discussion as to the advisability of inserting the entire case into the proceedings in the records of the committee hearing, broke up the meeting. Extracts from the judge advocate's address, quoted by Mr. Johnson, set forth that the prosecution did not think or intimate that Col. Hunt wanted to escape, and that it was realized that Hunt was the sorriest of all "that prisoner got away."

Sympathy was expressed by the prosecutor for the Colonel, now retired, and it was mentioned that he had made "a magnificent record as an officer, but this was not the question at issue and there had been a technical violation of military regulations in a way to bring discredit upon the army."

The extract read at the insistence of Mr. Sturgeons related to the suggestion of Gen. Harris, the adjutant general, that a commissioned officer be placed in charge of the expedition, a suggestion which was not carried out. The prosecutor for the Colonel, now retired, and it was mentioned that he had made "a magnificent record as an officer, but this was not the question at issue and there had been a technical violation of military regulations in a way to bring discredit upon the army."

OPPOSE ENACTMENT OF SALES TAX LAW

First Opposition to Plan Develops at Finance Committee Hearing.

By Associated Press: WASHINGTON, May 10.—Opposition to the enactment of a general sales tax law developed Tuesday at a hearing before the senate finance committee. At previous sessions only arguments in support of the plan had been given.

The strongest opposition to a levy of gross sales was offered by R. G. Elliott, of Chicago, representing the National Association of Credit Men. Its application to government-regulated industries also was attacked by Philip H. Gadsden of Philadelphia, who spoke for the American Gas Association and the American Electric Railway Association.

Mr. Elliott laid down several specific reasons against employment of the new form of taxation. He declared it would require an entirely new tax collection machine and would be difficult of definition so that its administration would be an added burden on the internal revenue bureau. Supporters of the provisions, he added, contended that the tax would be based on the ultimate consumer in the additional tax. This feature, he said, was menacing in that if passed on, the tax burden would fall largely on the necessities of life and persons least able to pay.

DEFENSE GAINS POINT AS GIRL GIVES VERSION

State's Witness in Murder Trial Says Anderson Reached for Gun.

PAINTS VIVID PICTURE

Daughter of Woman in 'Love Triangle' Tells Incidents of Murder.

By C. J. COOPER. How Dallas A. Anderson met his death at the home of Mrs. Emma Emerick, 2925 W. Orange st., on the morning of Dec. 23, of last year, was told the jury in the St. Joseph circuit court by little 10-year-old Helen Emerick yesterday afternoon, in Mack Ateyo's trial for the murder of Anderson.

The child-witness was placed on the stand by the state. During the cross-examination of the 10-year-old girl by the defense, the latter's effort to establish the fact that Ateyo shot Anderson in self-defense became apparent as the child-witness responded to the cross-examination.

"When Anderson arose from his chair did he throw his hand back to his pocket as though he were about to draw a revolver?" asked Atty. W. Y. Roswell, Ateyo's chief counsel.

"Yes, he did," replied the child-witness.

On direct examination the child had testified to nothing that would indicate that Anderson had attempted to draw a revolver. She said that on the morning of the murder Edward Henninger, Anderson, son of two other Emericks, children and her mother, Mrs. Emerick, jealousy over whom is alleged to have been the cause of Anderson's death, were sitting in the Emerick home dining room.

Both Grasp Apron. The child said that Ateyo came to the door when she was locked. She said that she tried to open the door but could not. She said that her mother then unlocked it. The child-witness said that Ateyo was greeted by her mother, and that he sat down near the stove around which the others were sitting. She said that she then took a letter that she had received from her father, Frank Emerick, to Ateyo to read, and that after he had read it she put the letter in a drawer.

The girl testified that her mother talked to Ateyo, that there was no exchange of conversation between Ateyo and Anderson. She said that finally Mrs. Emerick asked Ateyo what he wanted and he had replied that he wanted his clothes. She said that her mother was standing near Ateyo and front of Anderson, and that Ateyo took his coat and hat.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

UNION OFFICIALS ARE FOUND GUILTY

Two Men Sentenced to Prison for Inciting Strike Violence in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 10.—Two of the three officials of the Upholsterers' union on trial on charges of inciting slugging and other acts of violence in the 1919-1920 strikes, Tuesday were found guilty by a jury.

The convicted men were Edwin E. Graves of Boston, international vice president, and Roy Hull of Chicago, business agent. Rudolph Kruger of Chicago, executive committeeman, was found not guilty.

The two men were sentenced to from one to five years in the penitentiary and fined \$2,000 each. Indictments still are pending against 12 other union men. Most of them were state witnesses in the trial, and it was believed the indictments would be dropped.

Graves came here from Boston in August, 1919, and directed the strike. He was alleged, according to testimony at the trial, to have issued orders for numerous bombings and sluggings.

Fisher Chief Witness. The chief witness for the state was Sam Fisher, who described himself as "the chief slugging of the strike."

During his three days of testimony, Fisher said the sluggers worked in pairs. Frequently, Fisher said, he was ordered to cripple a strikebreaker. This was done, he said, by breaking the man's knuckles with an iron rod, so he could not work.

Other state witnesses testified as to throwing of bombs, both of the dynamite and stench variety. The defense made light of the sluggings, saying that none of them was of sufficient violence to warrant even a jail sentence if considered alone. Concerning the bombings, Clarence Darrow, attorney for the defense, pleaded that the jury if they might not find that "the employers had the bombs thrown to create prejudice against the strikers."