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LABOR IN COMMONS BREAKS OUT AFRESH

Jack Jones Is Ejected After Calling Ministers "Murderers"— Another Is Silenced.

COAL BILL IS FINALLY READ

Baldwin Declares It a Satisfactory Settlement for Owners and Miners.

By T. R. YBARRA. Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 1.—There will be a free fight in the House of Commons one of these days if things keep on as they are going just now. The extreme labor members, who calmed down somewhat yesterday after the rough-house tactics of the previous day, got under way again today with renewed vigor, adding another chapter to the British Parliament's suddenly acquired record of disorder and ruffianism.

At this afternoon's session one Labor member shouted "murderers" through the august hall of Parliament, as a delicate compliment to statesmen sitting on the Government bench. Another requested a member of the Government making an important speech to "shut up."

Scene Starts With Coal Bill.

Today's instalment of parliamentary hooliganism was ushered in when Mr. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, got up to move the third reading of the Government's Coal Bill, around which the debate was still raging, though to all intents and purposes the bill has been jammed through the House of Commons by its Government sponsors.

As soon as Mr. Bridgeman opened his mouth to speak, a Labor member, Mr. Batey, interrupted. The Speaker cautioned him that Mr. Bridgeman had the floor, but Batey kept right on, insisting that he would not permit the First Lord of the Admiralty to speak and would not permit the third reading of the bill.

"I have called in the First Lord of the Admiralty," said the Speaker of the House severely.

"You can call on whom you like," retorted the belligerent Mr. Batey, "he's not going to move the third reading today."

Again Mr. Bridgeman attempted to speak and again Batey chanted: "He's not going to move the third reading of the bill."

"I must ask the honorable member to resume his seat," the Speaker told Batey, but the Laborite just kept on gesticulating and repeating his little chant.

Mr. Bridgeman rose again to make his speech, but Batey again interrupted.

By this time, however, there were others besides the Speaker arrayed against Batey. He was pulled into his seat by Labor members who gathered around him, and the long-suffering Mr. Bridgeman was at last able to begin his speech.

Jack Jones Ejected from House.

But his troubles were not over. Hardly had he got underway by remarking that he resented hearing members of the Government called "murderers" by Labor members when one of the latter, Jack Jones, observed "You are a murderer."

The Speaker instantly warned Jones that such an epithet could not be allowed in the House of Commons and that he must withdraw it or leave.

"I refuse to withdraw it and I will gladly leave the House," replied Jones. On his way out, he turned, pointed dramatically to the Government bench, where Prime Minister Baldwin and several of his colleagues were seated, and shouted, "They are murderers, the whole gang of them."

With these few kind words he stalked out of Great Britain's Legislative Chamber.

Calls Baldwin Labor's Enemy.

Having got rid of last of Messrs. Batey and Jones, the First Lord of the Admiralty delivered an eloquent defense of the Government actions in the coal crisis.

But the Labor Opposition again got its innings after Mr. Bridgeman had concluded. Vernon Hartshorn, Postmaster General in the late MacDonald Government who has made considerable reputation as a parliamentary orator, garnered more laurels for himself at the expense of Prime Minister Baldwin and his governmental colleagues by another verbal onslaught upon them, wherein he described the Government Coal bill as "a dastardly attack on the miners" and Prime Minister Baldwin as "the greatest enemy of the working classes that this generation has produced."

The reason for this, continued Mr. Hartshorn, was that Premier Baldwin had thrown the whole weight of the Government machine behind the coal owners in order to depress the standard of living of men who risked their lives every day.

In response the long-suffering Mr. Baldwin rose up to speak, displaying a very unbecoming nonchalance and a very pronounced sneer from the Gov-

LEAGUE AGENTS QUIT AUSTRIA, HUNGARY

Jeremiah Smith Leaves Budapest for Boston—Zimmermann Goes to Holland Monday.

BOTH NATIONS REJOICING

Laud Commissioners in Valedictory Eulogies for Their Good Work.

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VIENNA, July 1.—Austria and Hungary are rejoicing today, as their finances are freed from the direct control of Resident Commissioner Generals of the League of Nations.

Jeremiah Smith and Harry Selman, adviser to the National Bank, left Budapest this morning for Paris, the former with the intention of returning to Boston and taking a long vacation in his country place near the Canadian frontier.

Herr Zimmermann, the Austrian Commissioner, returns home to Amsterdam on Monday, expecting later to go to America to lecture.

Hungarian control technically has not yet ceased, full termination having formally to be voted upon next September by the League. Austrian control definitely ended last night after a six months' provisional period.

The League, however, reserves the right of re-establishing the office of Commissioner General to these countries if it should prove necessary, but few are pessimistic enough to think this will need to be done.

The revenues of these two countries, allotted to pay the interest on the international loans remain pledged as before.

While the Austrian and Hungarian problems confronting the two League Commissioners were similar in many respects, especially regarding budgetary deficits, depreciated currency and the large numbers of Government officials, the Hungarian reconstruction was worked out quicker and smoother than the Austrian.

This is held to be due to a variety of reasons.

In Austria the pioneer attempt at League reconstruction was made, so that Hungary was able to profit from her neighbor's experience. Austria is more complex being an industrial country, while Hungary is mainly agricultural.

Count Stephen Bethlen's Government moreover has enjoyed a stronger position in Parliament than the Austrian, where the Socialists, who are in both countries opposed to League control, form a formidable minority. This enabled Hungary to pass and enforce with less difficulty the laws the League required and to keep the press critics more in hand.

Briefly, Herr Zimmermann had to deal with a country where democratic institutions have the freest play in Central Europe, while Jeremiah Smith had to work with a régime much more dictatorial in character. Personal factors, such as the differences in personality and temperament of the two commissioners are believed also to have affected the working out of the two schemes.

While both countries are showering tributes on their respective commissioners it is well known that Mr. Smith enjoys much the greatest personal popularity. If Herr Zimmermann has lacked a certain amount of tact and diplomacy, if he has been overbearing and has generally failed to understand the Austrian character, as has been reported, it must be sold on the other side that the Austrians have often shown themselves guilty of petty obstructionist tactics, captious criticism and even unfair attacks against his person and family affairs.

There is now, however, a friendlier atmosphere and the press shows a more objective judgment in reviewing the past.

Thus the Reichspost writes: "Herr Zimmermann, although often considered an enemy, has fulfilled his duty in a spirit of unyielding seriousness, high conscientiousness and vigor, not lacking in good-will. So new was his task, that some form of cooperation had to be found and it was found, despite some differences."

"If Herr Zimmermann we had a friend who made things for us and himself disagreeable, but who always kept his aim—which was also our aim—in view."

The departure of the commissioners does not mean, however, that both countries are completely out of the woods, although they are undoubtedly now on a blazed trail. Both are still suffering an economic crisis, neither having yet succeeded in obtaining satisfactory commercial relations with their neighbors, of which Austria, as an industrial country, is especially in need.

A note of gloom was sounded in Vienna by the difficulties of the Central Savings Bank and the Consumers' Cooperative, both suffering slight runs, owing their origin to alarmist reports; but the Government intervened on their behalf.

Budapest continues to report an unusual number of suicides as a result of the economic depression.

While Austrians and Hungarians continue to complain of effects of the drastic reconstruction measures, this grumbling seems rather to be a safety valve, and it appears, at the bottom, that they are not blind to the real advantages they have secured.

If it is not a subject of congratulations among them, it is one of envy among their neighbors, that as a result of the financing reconstruction, the

School for Nurses Turned Over to Poles; American Project Marks a New Era

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WARSAW, July 1.—The profession of trained nursing was definitely established in Polish hospitals today when Miss Amelia Greenwald of Alabama officially turned over to Polish control the most important nursing school ever attempted here.

The institution, which physicians declare will revolutionize medical conditions throughout the country, is the gift of the Jewish people of America through the late Joint Distribution Committee. Its success through the sole efforts of Miss Greenwald, after three years of struggling against nearly insurmountable obstacles, is one of the most interesting results of post-war relief abroad, as well as one of the highest importance. Moreover, it has been accomplished by the ingenious nurse with the expenditure of less than \$100,000 of the American relief funds. Other experiments of the same kind into which infinite funds have been poured have thus far failed to attain the recognition her efforts have received.

As a result of this little heralded American project several wards in the Jewish Hospital, the second largest in Poland, have the appearance of some of America's best institutions, while others, yet unreached by the introduction of trained nurses, present a contrast that makes Miss Greenwald's work stand out all the more clearly. In the renovated rooms expert attention from pink-clad nurses is bestowed upon the patients, and surgeons for the first time are receiving aid from trained attendants, while others of the 1,200 patients lie upon filthy, straw-stuffed sacks without covers and usually without hospital garments. One attendant, ordinarily a scrub-

woman, is the only caretaker available for a hundred persons. Nurses before were unknown, and the simplest sanitary supplies did not exist. Now, however, with nearly forty graduates and students, the first products of the school in service, reform is sweeping through the hospital like a ray of sunlight, and Miss Greenwald, considering the foundation work well established, today turned over the institution to the women she had trained. She received the highest praise last week from Dr. Morris B. Hexter, Professor of Economics at Harvard; Dr. Jacob W. Newman of New Orleans and Captain Frank Connes of New York, who visited Warsaw on a tour of Eastern Europe in the interest of the United Jewish Campaign, as well as from Minister Stetson and other Americans who have inspected the experiment.

Some of the country's greatest specialists who are connected with the Jewish Hospital today hailed the turning over of the school as one of the greatest health movements Poland has ever seen. The present small nucleus will now begin turning out from thirty to forty nurses each year, and these in turn will be sent to broadcast health propaganda in hospitals and homes. It will be many years, Miss Greenwald estimates, before even a small part of the country's need for nurses is supplied, but the health authorities have assured her that her work will be carried on with every possible aid.

Miss Greenwald was known during the World War for her work at base and evacuation hospitals and at the embarkation camp at Brest, where she had charge of the French war brides.

"I have reached an agreement more on a matter of procedure than anything else. The agreement consists in this, that when it is found convenient to ask the Abyssinian Government for certain concessions the two powers will act amicably and in concert instead of cutting each other's throats, bidding against each other or resisting each other's claims."

The agreement contains nothing against Abyssinia, which, in the last analysis, is left the arbiter of the situation, as she may grant the concessions or refuse them, thus rendering the Anglo-Italian agreement null and void.

The spokesman said that the text of the agreement had been communicated to the French and Abyssinian Governments, but that no reply as yet has been received from them. Therefore the Italian Foreign Office does not yet know what the official Abyssinian and French viewpoints are.

"In any case," he added, "the prospect of Italy's building railroads in Abyssinia is such a remote one that the storm raised abroad by the news of the Anglo-Italian agreement makes us laugh."

"We have other and more immediate problems to attack. At present we are far more interested in the battle begun the day before yesterday with the measures adopted by the Cabinet for Italy's economic independence."

Finally, the Foreign Office spokesman denied that Italy has assumed any attitude either for or against in the matter of an attempt to Germanize the Canton of Tessin, in the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland. Referring to articles that have been appearing in some Italian newspapers he said:

"We consider it a purely internal Swiss problem with which we wish to have nothing to do. Indeed, we have asked the Italian papers to speak as little as possible of the matter, lest we appear to be meddling with other nation's affairs."

"We read, however, with great gratification President Motta's statements after the recent anti-Fascist episodes."

RUMANIA NOW PLANS SOVIET RECOGNITION

BUCHAREST, July 1 (AP).—Rumania soon will open negotiations with Russia with a view to recognizing the Soviet Government.

In return for this the Rumanian Government is planning to obtain promises from the Soviet that the latter will not make further efforts to retrieve Bessarabia, which has been the centre of controversy for some time.

"We do not fear the Red Army," Premier Averescu told a correspondent for The Associated Press, "neither do we fear Bolshevik propaganda—we are quite prepared to meet both. But we are continually annoyed and harassed by the frequent Russian incursions into our territory and the constant efforts to stir up the population against us."

"As long as Rumania fails to recognize Soviet Russia this condition will continue. I am anxious to remove it. I am especially anxious to lift the state of siege which now exists throughout Bessarabia; therefore, I expect some time in the near future to approach the Moscow Government with a friendly understanding concerning Bessarabia and the resumption of normal diplomatic and commercial relations."

General Averescu will deal with Moscow through the intermediary of Italy. Even when he was Premier in 1921, he urged recognition of the Soviet and was on the point of opening negotiations with them when he was replaced by M. Bratianu. Now that he has returned to power he hopes to induce Premier Mussolini, who is an old friend, to have Italy ratify the transfer of Bessarabia to Rumania, as France and Britain have done, and then open conversations with Russia looking to recognition of the latter by Rumania.

The Foreign Office spokesman also dwelt at length on the discussion in the French press of the Anglo-Italian agreement on the Abyssinian question. He termed the attitude taken by the French press as "highly unpleasant," especially as neither England nor Italy, he said, had taken any step which could in any way harm French interests.

"England and Italy," he continued,

PILSUDSKI IS ILL IN A SANITARIUM

Polish Dictator's Treatment Will Take Only a Few Days, It Is Officially Announced.

BUT HIS FOES TAKE COURAGE

Sejm, With Witos Present, Ignores the Reforms Demanded and Posen Talks of Fascism.

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WARSAW, Poland, July 1.—Un-guided by the masterhand of Dictator Pilsudski, who it was definitely admitted today, is in a sanatorium for nervous diseases at Drunkenki, near the Lithuanian border, the reconvened Sejm resumed aimless talk, avoiding any mention of constitutional and electoral reforms.

The absence of the Marshal has stagnated political procedure, first, for the reason that if he is ill, as supposed, government reforms may not be reached for an indefinite period, and secondly, because his opponents still hope that if he is eliminated from command for a long time there still may be a way to save the old pork-barrel form of government.

No sooner had the Marshal gotten out of town yesterday than an organization of business men met declaring that while fine progress had been made they were still unable to proceed on any stable commercial policy.

In Posen the adherents of General Joseph Haller last night held a demonstration, threatening to establish Fascism in Poland with General Haller as the leader.

The Pomeranian public utility strikers today served notice on Premier Bartel that the Warsaw public utility workers are ready to walk out next week in sympathy if they do not receive a wage increase.

Two companies of cadets from the Warsaw officers' school who defended the city against Pilsudski during the revolution, returned to the capital today from training camps and were hailed with cries of "Long live the defenders of Warsaw!"

Even ex-Premier Witos, who fled before the Pilsudski storm two months ago, boldly took his seat in the Diet this afternoon, making his first public appearance since his expulsion.

While reports of Marshal Pilsudski's breakdown are ordinarily accepted, there are many who believe he is using his trip to the Lithuanian border as a ruse either to confer secretly with Lithuanian officials on a probable alliance and outlet to the sea for Poland, or to prepare Poland's frontier army for a coup. The fact that it is officially stated that he will return at the end of the week is believed to indicate that his condition is not serious if it requires only two or three days' treatment and the hard journey to and from Warsaw.

The Senate met this morning in the nick of time to save thousands of Government employes from a financial panic. Today was payday, and word was given out that because of the failure of the Senate to act on the Sejm's bill there was not a cent in the treasury, but when the measure was perfunctorily approved funds were made available at noon and will be paid out tonight and tomorrow.

FASCISTI AIM TO END ITALIAN EMIGRATION

Foreign Office Denies Report Rome Will Ask Us to Raise Quota of Workingmen.

ALL EMPLOYED AT HOME

But Rapidly Growing Population May Create Future Problem—French Hit on Abyssinia.

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ROME, July 1.—That Italy will make an attempt to induce the American Government to abandon its present strict immigration restrictions was denied by a member of the Mussolini Government in speaking to representatives of the press at the Foreign Ministry today.

"On the contrary," he said, "we wish the word 'emigrant' to disappear forever from official Italian. Nominally there still may be Italians residing abroad, but, thank God, the shameful spectacle of hundreds of thousands of Italians wandering all over the world because they were dying of hunger at home now no longer exists, and will never return."

The occasion of this statement was a question from a foreign newspaper man as to whether the Italian Government did not feel that in view of a real or supposed shortage of workingmen in America, to which attention had been called by several European American journals, the time was propitious to approach America in an attempt to obtain concessions in the matter of immigration.

The Foreign Office spokesman denied this, saying that the Government had no intention of taking such steps at present, and there was no prospect of their being taken in future.

So long as Italy is able, as she is at present, to find work for all her citizens, she prefers not to dissipate her man-power through emigration, he stated.

He admitted, however, that the Italian population is growing at a more rapid rate than the country's wealth, which may lead to difficulties in the future.

"Our constantly growing population," he added, "is, at the same time, our weakness and our strength. We are doing everything possible to find work for all and hope great benefits will accrue in this direction from the temporary raising of the normal working day from eight to nine hours."

He pointed out further that, despite the economic crisis which Italy is now undergoing, large sums are still being spent on land reclaiming schemes, while the development of colonies is being pushed to the utmost.

"But our colonies," he continued, "are not capable of absorbing much population. They do not amount to much."

He stated, however, that Mussolini's recent visit to Tripoli had unhopd for results in drawing the attention of Italian capital to the possibilities of the Italian North African colonial possessions.

The Foreign Office spokesman also dwelt at length on the discussion in the French press of the Anglo-Italian agreement on the Abyssinian question. He termed the attitude taken by the French press as "highly unpleasant," especially as neither England nor Italy, he said, had taken any step which could in any way harm French interests.

"England and Italy," he continued,

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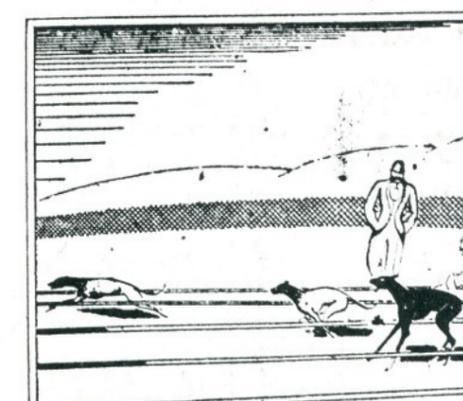
We would that, for our patron stores will on Saturday

Weber Clothing, H in the



WEAR you would comfort be united desirable feege wear.

STETS Styled



WHIPPET RACE

TO SATISFY men who wear fit must be correct in style and Shoes satisfactory in design wh properly ar as unsatisfactory as appearance is sacrificed to comb

You will find in the John War all lasts and patterns in wh the hycst quality is made. So

PILSUDSKI ASSUMES FULL DICTATORSHIP

He Becomes Chief of War Council and Moves into Poland's Old Royal Palace.

HIS "ILLNESS" JUST A RUSE

Warsaw Manifests Spirit of Friendship for America, Celebrating Our Independence Day.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARSAW, July 3.—Having decreed that the old Belvedere Palace, home of the former Russian Governors of Poland, was an unfit place to house a democratic Government, Marshal Pilsudski moved into it himself today for the first time since he was military dictator during the Polish-Soviet War.

The Marshal returned from his "vacation" last night with an announcement that his supposed illness was just a little joke on his opponents and that really he was making an inspection of the frontier troops. The fact is, however, that he wished to avoid the duty of presiding as chief of the army at the graduation exercises of the cadets of the military school who opposed his revolution.

His return was signalized today by a decree that the President nominated him Chief of the War Council, which constitutes the post of dictatorship he sought after his revolution, and his triumphant re-entry into the Belvedere Palace completes his assumption of power.

His supreme moment came when the resignation of General Joseph Haller, his oldest foe, was summarily accepted, as was that of Inspector General Osinski of the Army School, thus removing the last two disturbing influences against him.

Warsaw was filled with a spirit of American friendship tonight, preparatory to the observance of the Fourth of July tomorrow, and the arrival of Professor Kemmerer, who is regarded as the harbinger of Polish financial rehabilitation. Dr. Kemmerer expects to begin work with the Government financial committee early next week, and as a result of his visit a Parliamentary financial advisory committee, probably including Americans, is likely to be established. Tonight Mr. Stetson, the American Minister, is broadcasting American greetings to Poland over the radio, and he and the President of the Polish Republic will be the chief figures at a celebration when thousands of children and soldiers will be reviewed.

The President today requested all Warsaw citizens to decorate their houses with Polish and American flags, and hundreds of these blazed forth tonight.

This morning Mr. Stetson attended an elaborate good-will service held by the United Jewish Congregations of Warsaw.

TENANT UPHELD IN SUIT OVER A BARKING DOG

Hotel Buckingham's Failure to Suppress Nuisance Amounted to Eviction, Court Rules.

Justice Edgar J. Lauer in the Ninth District Municipal Court, 642 Madison Avenue, denied a new trial on Friday in the case of the Hotel Buckingham against Alphose G. Kaufmann, a former tenant of the hotel, upholding a jury's verdict that the barking of a dog constituted a technical eviction. The case was tried last May. The Buckingham Hotel sued Mr. Kaufmann for \$805 as due under a lease of three rooms, from Nov. 1, 1925, to Oct. 30, 1926. He left the hotel on Feb. 1. The barking of the dog, belonging to an occupant of an adjoining apartment, "night and day," he alleged, was a form of eviction. He said it drove his wife almost into hysterics. Then he moved.

The jury awarded to the Hotel Buckingham a judgment for \$55 which Mr. Kaufmann owed for meals and incidentals, and rendered a verdict in favor of the tenant. "The question of whether or not this dog was a nuisance was submitted to the jury, and its finding must be presumed to be the decision on that fact, to wit, that the dog in question was a nuisance," the Court held. "If the dog was a nuisance, it could not rightfully be kept in the apartment of its owner. The management of the hotel, it seems to me, must be regarded as having consented to the continuance of the nuisance and in a measure responsible for its continuance."

BLACKWELL TO WED MRS. HAXTON AGAIN

Report of a Third Ceremony of American Film Actor and Late Barney Barnato's Daughter.

SIR ADOLPH TUCK, ART PUBLISHER, DIES

Originated Exhibition of Christmas Card Designs in Dudley Gallery, London.

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LONDON, July 3.—Sir Adolph Tuck, famous for having introduced picture postcards into the British Empire, died here today at the age of 72. He was the head of Raphael Tuck & Sons, art printers. Sir Adolph each year designed Christmas cards for the King and Queen of England. He also was noted for many gifts to Jewish charities.

Sybil Tuck, his second daughter, recently married Sir Edward Stern, financier. Sir Adolph was created a baronet in 1910. His son, Major William Tuck, inherits the title.

Sir Adolph, second son of the late Raphael Tuck, was born in 1854 and educated at the Elizabeth Gymnasium, Breslau. He entered his father's art business in London in 1869 and inaugurated ten years later a series of original Christmas card design exhibitions at the Dudley Gallery, at which the judges were such well-known artists as Sir Coutts Lindsay, John Everett Millais, R. A., and Marcus Stone, R. A. He introduced picture postcards into the British Empire in 1894.

In 1910 Sir Adolph was created a Baronet. He was Chairman and managing director of Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., art publishers; extraordinary director of the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, President of the Association of Publishers of Picture Postcards, and Treasurer of Jews' College, London.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore Kobbe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moore Kobbe, widow of Walter Kobbe, died yesterday of bronchial pneumonia after a long illness at her home, 123 East Fifty-third Street. She was born in this city seventy-four years ago, a daughter of the late V. Mumford Moore, a President of the National Park Bank of New York. Her husband was in the silk-importing business and a member of the firm of Bonnet, Kobbe & Co. She is survived by two sisters, Mrs. A. Moore Richard and Mrs. M. Moore Cross, both of this city. Funeral services will be private.

James Willis Mott.

James Willis Mott, custom house broker and a member of the firm of Alpers & Mott, 16 Bridge Street, died yesterday at his home, 740 West End Avenue. He was born in Great Neck, L. I., seventy-one years ago, a son of William Jones and Catherine Sanders Mott, and had been in the brokerage business fifty-four years. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jennie Bayne Mackay Mott, and a brother. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 2 P. M. at the West End Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

Nicholas Gibney.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, N. J., July 3.—Nicholas Gibney, who was for many years President of the Gibney Iron and Steel Company at Phillipsburg, N. J., died at his home at 14 Bennett Street, Phillipsburg, this morning. Mr. Gibney was 55 years old and a native of Iowa. He is survived by four daughters, Mrs. Mary Courtney of New York City, Miss Anna J. Gibney of St. Louis, Mrs. P. J. Newman and Mrs. James P. Monahan of Phillipsburg. Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Thomas Boyd.

Thomas Boyd, a retired shoe merchant and until recently President of the firm of Thomas Boyd & Co., died on Friday night at his home, 8 Brookside Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J. He was in his seventy-fourth year. The funeral services will be held at his late residence this afternoon. Mr. Boyd came to this country from Ireland in his youth and settled in Brooklyn. He had been associated with several large banking institutions and was one of the founders and charter members of the Ridgewood Trust Company.

Frederick A. Canfield.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 3 (AP).—Frederick A. Canfield, a nephew of Mahlon Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy under President Andrew Jackson and former Governor of New Jersey, died today at a private hospital at the age of 78. Mr. Canfield was a retired mining engineer and had gathered a valuable collection of minerals during his travels in South America and this country. He was a bachelor and lived at Mine Hill, near Dover.

Edward D. Blodgett.

CORTLAND, N. Y., July 3.—Edward D. Blodgett, managing editor of The Cortland Daily Standard, died this morning at the Cortland County Hospital after an operation. He was born here 63 years ago and was a graduate of Amherst College. He left widow, a son and a daughter. He was a brother of Frank D. Blodgett, President of Adelphi College, Brooklyn.

POSTCARD 13 YEARS ON WAY.

Mailed in Colon in 1913 It Went With Amundsen to Arctic. A postcard which was mailed thirteen years ago in Colon, Panama, and

CHARLES HEINRICH DIES.

Secretary of the German-American Chamber of Commerce Before War.

Charles Heinrich, who lived in this city many years, died on Friday in Washington, D. C., it was learned here yesterday. Before the war he was Secretary of the German-American Chamber of Commerce. At various times he gained notice through his hobby, which was the claim that America was not named for Amerigo Vespucci, but by an Alsatian poet named Mathias Rigmann. The poet, Mr. Heinrich claimed, coined the word America, which, Heinrich claimed, meant "enlightened energy." Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4,902 Arkansas Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM HARLAN PAGE, an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in which he was the oldest employee, died on Friday at his home, 307 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-first year. Mr. Page had announced Brooklyn for nearly sixty years and was the last surviving charter member of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, in which he was an officer.

Mrs. MARY HILTZ POWELL of 1,141 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, died Thursday at Baldwin (nee Ruth Pearlman) announce the birth of a son on Friday, July 2, at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.

Mrs. MARTHA MAE DE WOLFE HARRISON, wife of Charles E. Harrison, chief editorial writer for The Brooklyn Standard Union, died on Friday at her home, 425 Park Place, Brooklyn. She is survived by a daughter. Funeral services will be held at 2 P. M. today at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

Born.

AMES—To Mr. and Mrs. Ames (nee Nathanson), a son, at Lying-in Hospital.

APPELBAUM—Dr. and Mrs. Harold R. Appelbaum (nee Ruth Pearlman) announce the birth of a son on Friday, July 2, at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital.

BARITHE—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred (nee Robertson) announce a daughter, June 29, at Dr. Druskin's Hospital, 1 West 123d St.

BRAMSON—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, girl, July 1, at Dr. Druskin's Hospital.

RENISCH—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Benisch (nee Kramer) announce the arrival of a son, Joseph, July 3, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

BLOW—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour L. Blow (nee Alice G. White) announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Lee, July 3, Fifth Avenue Hospital.

BRICKMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Herman (nee Sybil Hartman), 1,724 53d St., a daughter, July 2, at the Jewish Hospital.

BROWN—Mr. and Mrs. H., announce the birth of a daughter at Jewish Memorial Hospital.

BROWN—At Hunts Point Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Brown, a son on June 30.

DAVIDOFF—Dr. and Mrs. Bernard Davidoff (nee Mildred Cohn), 310 East 15th St., New York, announce the birth of a son, July 1, 1926, at Lying-in Hospital.

DE VOS—Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. (Ruth Solomons) announce the birth of a son, Joseph, July 3, at Mount Morris Sanitarium.

FRELING—Mr. and Mrs. Jack, a daughter, July 1, at Hunts Point Hospital, Bronx.

FRIEDLANDER—Mr. and Mrs. Emil (nee Phyllis Dorf), 259 De Graw Av., Jamaica, announce the birth of a son, July 3, at St. Mark's Hospital, New York.

FURMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Furman announce the birth of a son, July 2, at Mount Morris Park Sanitarium.

GINSBURG—Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Ginsburg (nee Ruth Solomons) announce the arrival of a son, Friday, July 2.

GOLDBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Porter R. Goldberg (nee Klein) of 253 West 88th announce the birth of a daughter, on June 29, 1926, at New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

GLUCKSMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel, announce the birth of a daughter at Hunts Point Hospital.

GOLDBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldberg (nee Anna Cohen), 1,311 Boynton Av., are happy to announce the birth of a daughter, July 1.

GRIBIN—At Hunts Point Hospital, Saturday, June 26, 1926, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Gribin of 931 Falle St., Bronx, N. Y.

HARRIS—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, a daughter, June 26, at Hunts Point Hospital, Bronx.

HEIT—Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Heit of 1,157 45th St., announce the birth of a girl, Lucille Ann, June 26, at the New York Lying-in Hospital.

HERMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence H. (nee Helen Cohn), wish to announce the birth of a son, June 27, Concourse Sanitarium.

JAFFE—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, a son, on June 29, at Hunts Point Hospital, Lafayette Av. and Manilla St., Bronx.

JANOVIC—Mr. and Mrs. Max (nee Pearl Klein), announce the arrival of a son, Harvey Stewart, June 28, 1926, at Mount Morris Park Sanitarium.

LAPIDUS—Mr. and Mrs. A. announce the birth of a daughter at Jewish Memorial Hospital.

LURIE—Mr. and Mrs. William Lurie announce the birth of a daughter, Vivian D., June 27, 1926, at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

MARX—Mr. and Mrs. Louis N. Marx announce the birth of a daughter, June 27, 1926.

MILLER—At Mount Morris Park Sanitarium, New York, June 28, 1926, a daughter, Cynthia, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Miller of 70 Haven Av., New York.

NOTT—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, girl, July 1, at Druskin's Hospital, 31 Mount Morris Park West.

OSTROWE—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham, a daughter, June 25, at Hunts Point Hospital.

RAHNOVICH—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rahnovich announce the birth of a daughter at Lippincott's, 667 Madison Av., Chicago papers please copy.

REISS—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Reiss (nee Mildred Edelman) of 281 Wadsworth Av. announce the birth of a daughter, Barbara Ellen, on July 1 at the Mount Morris Park Sanitarium.

RIBACK—Mr. and Mrs. Charles, a daughter on June 30, at Hunts Point Hospital.

SHUPNIK—Mr. and Mrs. Abe Shupnik, a daughter, June 30, at Hunts Point Hospital.

STOLL—Mr. and Mrs. George Stoll (nee Sadya White) happily announce the birth of a son, June 30, at Bedford Maternity Hospital, Brooklyn.

SUSKIND—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour (nee Nina Philips) announce birth of a son, June 19, 614 West 152d.

WEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Charles, announce son, July 1, Dr. Druskin's Hospital.

WEISMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Max, a son, on July 1, at Hunts Point Hospital.

ZWILLICH—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel (nee Sylvia Henry), 1,300 Grant Av., announce

Engaged.

MORRIS-LEVY—Mr. Leonard Levy, 470 Audubon Av., announces engagement of his sister, Dorothy, to Lewis Morris, son of Andy Morris, 567 West 170th.

SCHIFF-MINTZ—Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Mints of 1,925 7th Av., New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jessie, to Henry Schiff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Schiff of 580 West 161st St., New York City.

SCHLOSS-MEYER—Mrs. Rea Meyer, 215 West 61 St., announces the engagement of her daughter, Helen, to Irving A. Schloss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour J. Schloss of 203 West 90th St.

SEPTOFF-SANT—Mrs. R. L. Sant of 1,455 Union St., Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Etta, to Mr. Joseph H. Septoff, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Septoff of 808 Foster Av.

STERNBERG-KAHN—Beatrice Kahn, 302 Central Park West, and Edward Sternberg, 326 West 180th, announce their engagement.

Married.

ASCHER-HOFFMAN—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hoffman announce the marriage of their daughter, Paula, to Mr. Adolph Ascher, June 30, New York City.

BERNSTEIN-SYDNEY—Mr. and Mrs. William Sydney announce the marriage of their daughter, Dolly, to Mr. David Ray Bernstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bernstein, on Sunday, June 27.

CANTOR-ROSENZWEIG—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cantor, 965 Fox St., announce the marriage of their daughter, Sadye, to Joseph Rosenzweig, Sunday, June 27, 1926.

DEVERICH-FEINBERG—Mrs. Ray Feinberg, 289 West 113th St., announces the marriage of her daughter, Una Marian, to Mr. Louis Deverich.

FINK-LENROW—Sunday, June 27, at Far Rockaway, by Rabbi Norman Salt, Elias, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Lenrow, to Nathaniel Fink of New York City.

FISHEL-SELIG—Mrs. Leo Davidson of Palestine, Texas, announces the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Marian Marks Selig, to Mr. Walter Fishel of New York City on Thursday, July 1.

GEIGER-MORGENSTERN—Kate Morgenstern to Julius Geiger, by Dr. I. Mortimer Bloom.

GROSSKOPF-RYBECK—Mr. and Mrs. Herman Rybeck, Mount Vernon, N. Y., announce the marriage of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Leo Grosskopf, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Grosskopf, New York City, on June 27, 1926.

HARRIS-SCHWETZER—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene J. Harris, announce the marriage of their daughter, Hannah, to Dr. Irvine Harris, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Harris, June 27, Majestic Hotel.

HESS-FIRST—Mr. and Mrs. Fred First announce the marriage of their daughter, Ida Henrietta, to Nathan Marks Hess, son of Mrs. Jennie Hess, on July 3.

HYMES-LEVINE—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levine announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary, on June 26, to Henry Hymes, New York City.

JACOBI-WALLACK—Ruth Wallack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wallack of 210 Riverside Drive, to George S. Jacobi, on June 27. Left on Leviathan July 3.

KRELLMAN-MANKOFF—Mr. and Mrs. William Mankoff of 330 West 90th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Max, to Mr. Joseph Mankoff, on June 27, at the Hotel Astor, S. S. Resolute, June 27-28 July 8. At home Aug. 15.

KEHLMANN—RACOOBIN—Mr. Leopold Kehlmann was married on June 30 to Mrs. Fannie Racocobin by Rabbi J. Hahn.

LAGE-ENGEL—David Engel announces the marriage of his daughter, Jeska Ruth, to Mr. Samuel Lang, June 27.

LEVY-WILDFEER—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wildfeer, 331 West 101st St., New York, announce the marriage of their daughter, Rose, to Lester G. Levy of New York, June 20, 1926.

LOEB-COHN—Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer J. Cohn of 21 Bennett Av., New York City, announce the marriage of their daughter, Hortense Irene, to Mr. Lucien L. Loeb, at the Hotel Astor, Sunday, June 27, by Rev. Simon R. Cohen.

LOEB-MAGNON—On Thursday, July 1, Daniel Loeb to Genevieve Magnon at the chambers of Judge Lauer.

LUBIN-CRONSON—Dr. and Mrs. Reuben Cronson of 503 West End Av., formerly at the Towers Apartments, 250 West 5th St., New York, announce the marriage of their daughter, Evelyn Ruth, to Mr. Joseph I. Lubin, June 27, 1926.

LYLE-HARVEY—On Sunday, June 27, 1926, Miss Harriet Harvey to Mr. Sidney Lyle at the Towers Apartments, 250 West 5th St., New York.

MANHEIMER-DHABKIN—Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Dhabin announce the marriage of their daughter, Deborah, to Mr. Jacob S. Manheimer, on July 1, 1926, at the Hotel Astor, Rabbi Victor E. Reichert officiating.

MEYERS-CROSS—Mr. and Mrs. David Cross of 708 Riverside Drive announce the marriage of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Alexander W. Meyers.

MODIN-MOSS—Henrietta Moss to Sol Modin, by Rev. Dr. Bloom.

PERLA-GOODMAN—Mr. and Mrs. I. Goodman of 1,676 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, announce the marriage of their daughter, Sylvia, to Mr. Charles Perla of Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 27, at their home. Rev. Harry Halperin officiated.

PHILLIPS-GARCY—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Garcy of 215 West 90th St. wish to announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy, to Ferdinand F. Phillips of Portmouth, Va., Tuesday, June 29, at the Hotel St. Regis, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise officiating. Chicago. Postmaster send and Norfolk papers please copy.

KUBIN-TURBERG—Jeannette R. Turberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Turberg and granddaughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Hirsch Masliansky, to Mr. Saul Rubin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Rubin, on June 29, by Dr. Israel Herbert Leventhal, rabbi of the Brooklyn Jewish Centre.

SILVERMAN-HARRA—Mr. and Mrs. S. Harra announce the marriage of their daughter, Janno, to Mr. Nathan Silverman on Tuesday, June 29, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Va., Tuesday, June 29, 1926.

SIMONS-SOMMERFELD—Mr. and Mrs. David A. Sommerfeld announce the marriage of their daughter, Nannette, to Mr. Mortimer H. Simons, Monday, June 28, 1926.

STECKER-HIRSCHFELD—Miss Edna Hirschfeld to Mr. Harold Stecker, June 29, 1926.

STRACHOUSE-BESTHOFF—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Besthoff of Bellerose Manor, L. I., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mabel, to Mr. Louis Strachouse, New Haven, Conn., and New York, to Miss Ann Novick of Easton, Pa., on June 27, at Easton.

WEINS-GOLDBERG—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Goldberg of 77 West 19th St. announce the marriage of their daughter, Estelle, to Mr. Abraham S. Weiss, on June 27, at the Hotel Astor, the Rev. B. A. Tintner officiating.

WOOLEY-POLLITT—On June 30, at the Old Chapel, Dukinfield, by the Rev. E. Gwllm Evans, B. A., Harry Dyson Wooley, younger son of the late W. E. Wooley and Mrs. H. H. Peers of Meola, Chesire, to Doris Charlesworth Pollitt, elder daughter of Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Pollitt, Moss Lodge, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Died.

ANGELL—At Douglaston, L. I., July 3, 1926, Henry Lester Angell, age 60 years, husband of Jessie Taylor. Services at his residence, West Drive and Knollwood Av., at 2 P. M. Tuesday. Conveyance will await the arrival of the Long Island train leaving Penn. Station at 2:05 P. M. Daylight Saving Time. Chicago papers please copy.

BERNSTEIN—Henrietta (nee Glassberg), wife of the late Alexander S. Bernstein, July 3, in her sixtieth year, husband of Mrs. Bernsteiner, 1925 Church Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, July 4, at 3 P. M. Interment Mount Carmel Cemetery. Survived by sons, Max, Joe and Benno.

BLUM—Albert, on July 1, in his seventy-ninth year, at his residence, 240 Audubon Av., beloved husband of the late Eliza Blum, devoted father of Clara Jonas and Nette E. Adler, brother of Carrie, Lena and Minnie Blum, late residents of Kings County Lodge and Washington Lodge, No. 21, U. O. T. S., are invited to attend funeral Sunday, July 4, at 10:30 A. M., Universal Chapel, 524 St. Nicholas Av., Interment at Malmondes Cemetery.

BOYD—At Ridgewood, N. J., July 2, 1926, Thomas, beloved husband of the late Grizzella Clyde McCarrill. Funeral services on Sunday at 4 P. M. at his late residence, 8 Brookside Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

CARSON—At Ridgewood, N. J., July 2, 1926, Charles Carson, beloved husband of Mabel A. Carson. Funeral and interment private.

CHARLES—Heinrich, beloved husband and father, suddenly, July 2, 1926. Services Monday afternoon at daughter's residence, 4,902 Arkansas Av., Washington, D. C.

COATES—July 1, 1926, Isaac B. Coates. Remains Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St.

CONKLIN—David Joseph, dearly beloved son of Harry H. and Lelia (nee Cuthbertson) Conklin and brother of Cecelia M. Conklin. Funeral services at the Universal Chapel, West 177th St., on Monday, July 5, at 9:30 A. M., Mass of requiem at 10 A. M. at Church of Incarnation, 175th and St. Nicholas Av., followed by services at St. Nicholas Cemetery. Buffalo papers please copy.

CORNELL—July 2, 1926, Harriet L. (nee Phillips), at her home, 59 Lee Av., Scarsdale, N. Y., beloved mother of Norman, Herbert, Chester and Edith Dowling. Funeral services at the Episcopal Church at Scarsdale, July 5, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

COURT—William I. D. Brethren Benevolent Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M., are requested to attend Masonic funeral services at Daniel McLaughlin's parlors, 105 West Tremont Av., Sunday, July 4, 2:30 P. M. Members of the Order of Scottish Clans invited to attend.

CUMMINGS—John, on July 2, beloved husband of Jane Reid and father of John C. Cummings, Royal Deputy of the Order of Scottish Clans. Funeral services at Daniel McLaughlin's parlors, 105 West Tremont Av., Sunday, July 4, 2:30 P. M. Members of the Order of Scottish Clans invited to attend.

CUNLIFFE-OWEN—On June 30, of complications following pneumonia, at the age of 71, Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, C. B. E., Officer of the Legion of Honor, Grand Officer of the Order of Charles III of Spain, and so forth, eldest son of the late Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K. C. B., and Lady Cunliffe-Owen (nee Baroness von Reitzenstein). Funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, 57th Av., and 50th St., Manhattan, Sunday, July 4, 8 A. M., London, England, papers please copy.

DINKEL—Suddenly, on July 2, John Henry Dinkel, beloved husband of Marie Harris Dinkel. Funeral from his late residence, 115 Kings Highway, N. Y., on Monday at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

ELY—On July 1, 1926, at the home of her son, Willet C. Ely, Ridgewood, N. J., Christiana A., widow of the late Willet C. Ely and Elizabeth Warner Ward, in her eighty-sixth year. Funeral services at Christ Church, Ridgewood, N. J., on Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery at 4:30 P. M.

FLAGG—At Woodcliff Lake, N. J., on July 2, 1926, Mary Letitia, daughter of the late E. O. Flagg, D. D., LL. D., daughter of Dr. Hon. J. C. Flagg, N. Y., on Monday, at 8 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

FOWLER—At Brooklyn Hospital, on Friday, July 2, 1926, George Little, son of the late Jonathan A. and Eliza Little Fowler, Amherst, Class of '77. Funeral services at his late residence, 531 West 143d St., New York City, July 5, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment Cherry Valley, N. Y.

FRANK—Henry Clay, on July 3, at 98 Spencer Av., Lynbrook, L. I., at the home of his daughter, Lillian, daughter of the late Albert Frank, Lillian, Stella Rogers, in her eighty-second year. Funeral services at the Universal Funeral Chapel, 357 Lexington Av., at 32d St., on Monday, July 5, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

GILDS—Suddenly, at his home, 198 Madison St., Brooklyn, on July 2, 1926, John W. N. Gilds. Funeral service at Hill's Funeral Home, 390 Gates Av., at Nostrand, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

GREENBERGER—Joseph L., beloved husband of Bertha and devoted father of Henry, Morris, Maxwell, Frank and Mrs. Lillian Spencer Valentine. Funeral from the chapel of David Reich, 247 Lenox 2 Av., Sunday, July 4, at 10 A. M.

GREENE—Lieutenant Irving B. U. S. A., on July 2, at Base Hospital, Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas, age 25 years. Cause of funeral later at parents' home, Carmel, N. Y.

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October 12, for the murder of Maurer, a drug clerk, who was shot when the Scott brothers the City Hall Pharmacy in Chicago on the night of 1924.

Scott took the leadership out," said Judge Gemmill, "the reatening language. There was of the kind shown so far as was concerned. There is no any question or doubt that Russell the fatal shot. There is stion about both being guilty der, but they are not evenly

rt Scott was not the leader. a seven-years younger than ; had been in the employ of her.

ems to be true he did not to kill. Had Robert been as lraty as most of these robbers he could have killed Maurer time."

Gemmill characterized the kill- the young clerk as "the most y and cruel murder I have of since I have been on the r was shot down, the prosecu- tended, while scuffling with Scott for possession of the at- volver. The testimony indi- Russell Scott rushed to the his brother and shot Maurer. n Russell once was represented ng claimed Robert fired the ot, Russell later denied hav- such a statement.

ot also criticized the organ- orts to save Russell Scott from e Court termed "just punish- ll Scott took a leading part rime," said the Court. "There er is any question of doubt sell fired the shot. I seems ue that Robert Scott did not o kill."

l Scott twice has escaped the enalty. In the same court rom h Robert was sentenced today a year ago pleaded guilty and tenced to death. His attorney permission to change his plea ury trial resulted in another sentence. That was evaded other jury found Russell in- fer incarceration in the State or the Criminal Insane. Ru- nently was brought back and jury found him sane. It was sentenced to be hanged.

Scott was found a few ago in the California State ary serving under the alias dding. Brought back here, he d for robbery and sentenced ears to life.

ived today's sentence without e of expression, as did his aged Thomas Scott, and his mother, la Scott, of Cleveland.

It is not hanging," said Scott. "It's shown now my not a real murderer." Mrs. ho began to weep softly, her head when asked if she sried.

Scott evaded a jury trial to- agreeing to take the witness d be asked one question con- the slaying and any that Judge wished to ask regarding his r.

and romantic in the extreme. While recovering from an illness in a Düssel-

POULTRY MEN HELP INQUIRY INTO GRAFT

Health Commissioner Says He Has Enough Evidence to Ask for Indictments.

KEHOE TRIAL IS DELAYED

Ex-City Official, Accused of Plot in Milk Scandal, to Be Called Tomorrow.

Poultry dealers sent to the office of Dr. Louis I. Harris, Health Commissioner, yesterday, by Major David A. L'Esperance, who has undertaken to rehabilitate the industry, gave evidence which Dr. Harris said was sufficient for the District Attorney to ask for the indictment of a lawyer who is accused of being the "czar" of the poultry graft ring, and of two former Health Department officials.

Evidence was presented, Dr. Harris said, that during the chicken cholera epidemic early in December, 1924, a concern in West Washington Market sold large quantities of condemned poultry. This poultry, he declared, was sold to the public at practically the normal price under the protection of corrupt Health Department officials.

During the epidemic chickens from various localities where the cholera existed were placed under embargo by the Health Department. It was asserted by some poultry dealers at the time that the chickens were not afflicted with cholera, but were frozen to death in cars while en route to New York City. It was proved to the satisfaction of the Health Department experts, however, that the chickens were, in fact, afflicted with the disease.

The poultry dealers who visited Dr. Harris yesterday told of the alleged operations of gangsters in the industry. According to the Commissioner they gave details of strong-arm work among the chicken pullers in Manhattan and New Jersey. It was said that the dealers were compelled to employ these men, and that all persons who wished to work at chicken pulling were forced to join the gangs who controlled the business.

Dr. Harris conferred with legal experts in an endeavor to find some way by which former Health Department employees who, since their retirement, are alleged to have been involved in the milk or poultry graft, can be deprived of their pensions. He said that some employes, fearing exposure, had retired, and that he believed it unfair that the city should continue to pay pensions to them when they had betrayed their trusts.

Judge Max S. Levine, in General Sessions, adjourned until tomorrow the trial of William H. Kehoe for conspiracy in connection with the milk graft scandal.

Chief Assistant District Attorney Pecora said yesterday he intended to bring Thomas J. Clougher, secretary to former Health Commissioner Frank J. Monaghan, from Sing Sing, where he is serving a five-year sentence for bribery in the Bronx, and place him on trial on the bribery indictment returned in New York County.

\$450,000 FOR DAIRYMEN.

Cooperative Association Distributes Surplus at End of Year.

In setting its business for the fiscal year, the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., found a surplus of \$450,000. Checks for this amount have been mailed to the 40,000 active pooling members of the league. With these checks went Series E Dairymen's League Certificates to the amount of \$2,250,000 to mature in five years and earn 6 per cent.

Each month members of the association are paid for the previous month's milk supply. From these checks a percentage is deducted for operating expenses of the association and a fixed amount for certificates of indebtedness. This deduction is a loan from a member to his own organization. On completing the accounts for the year the association found \$450,000 left after deductions and final settlements with dealers had been made.

French have little hope of extraditing him.

ETTINGER IS NAMED FOR \$12,000 LIFE JOB

Former School Head Appointed Superintendent Emeritus Under Recent Law.

BOARD'S ACTION UNANIMOUS

He Was Ousted During the Hylan Regime—Removal Raised a Storm of Protest.

The appointment of former Superintendent of Schools William L. Ettinger as Superintendent Emeritus was made yesterday by the Board of Education at its regular meeting in the Education Building. A law authorizing such appointments of persons who have served ten years or more as Superintendent, Associate Superintendent or District Superintendent in cities of a million or more population became effective May 4. The duties of the Superintendent Emeritus as specified in the law are to consult with and advise the officials of the Board of Education when and as requested by the Superintendent of Schools.

A resolution recommending the appointment of Dr. Ettinger as Superintendent Emeritus at an annual salary of \$12,000 was presented by Dr. William J. O'Shea, who succeeded Dr. Ettinger as Superintendent of Schools. It was unanimously adopted, to take effect today, subject to the concurrence of the Board of Estimate. The appointment is for life and cancels all retirement allowance.

The Board of Education dropped Dr. Ettinger as Superintendent of Schools in April, 1924, despite the fact that his candidacy for re-election was endorsed by fifty educational and civic organizations. The only member voting for him was Commissioner Arthur S. Somers.

In a statement issued a few days later Dr. Ettinger assailed the board and said if he had not opposed certain "sinister plans" he would have been permitted to "bask indefinitely in the morally enervating sunshine of official favor." Both Mayor Hylan and President George J. Ryan of the Board of Education defended the ousting of Dr. Ettinger, the Mayor charging him with failing to work in harmony with the board, with delaying building construction, with resisting investigations and with playing into the hands of the "Rocketeller-Gary" interests.

The removal caused a storm of protest from many organizations, including the United Parents' Association, the Public Education Association, the Teachers' Union and the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

The board at its meeting yesterday nominated T. Adrian Curtis, Principal of the Junior High School at 145th Street, near Broadway, as District Superintendent, for a probationary period of three years, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of District Superintendent Cecil A. Kidd.

A resolution was adopted accepting the offer of the Community Councils of Greater New York to maintain without expense to the Board of Education about 100 Summer playgrounds in the five boroughs, under the supervision of teachers. It was also voted to cooperate with the Fire Department in providing shower baths for children in the school yards.

OLD-TIMERS WIN IN BALDWIN

Vote Against Incorporation of Village is 597 Out of 812.

Special to The New York Times. BALDWIN, L. I., July 14.—By a vote of 597 noes against 215 ayes, the voters of this community refused today to make it an incorporated village. The interest taken in this question, which has agitated the residents for the last two months, is shown by the fact that 812 of the 856 eligible voters cast their ballots.

David Dalley raised the question of incorporating two months ago and was backed by a number of the newer residents who moved here more or less recently from Manhattan. They were opposed by older Baldwinites under the leadership of Willard G. Elxby.

The question of incorporation then pretty well split the community. The two main grocery shops displayed opposing placards. There were opposite opinions in the various village organizations and even in families. But in the last analysis the knowledge that incorporation would mean higher taxes won the day almost three to one for the anti-incorporators.

and sunk by the Savannah liner City of Rome. That was the testimony yesterday of Lieutenant Commander Edward Ellsberg, who had charge of salvage operations under Captain E. J. King, before the Naval Board of Inquiry at the navy yard in Brooklyn.

In answer to a question by Captain David A. Weaver, a member of the board, Commander Ellsberg said that the forward fuel tanks contained salt water pockets and that the aft group of tanks contained no fuel.

"The inference that I draw from these conditions," he said, "is that the S-51 must have had engine trouble."

Logs Are Still Missing.

Search for up-to-the-minute logs on the bridge, in the control room and engine room and in the effects of the men who were lost has revealed no record. The hunt for the rough log, which in calm weather is usually kept on the bridge, and for the engine room log, in which hourly conditions in the engine room are kept, will be continued.

Three books which had been found in the engine room and held for the inquiry by Commander Ellsberg were examined yesterday. One was apparently the personal diary of L. L. Lindsay, a member of the crew who was drowned. Another was a diary with the name William Dennison on the flyleaf. This contained one page from the engine room log with records for September up to the 24th, but nothing bearing on the running record of the Diesels on the day of her sinking. A third diary bore no decipherable name.

The testimony of Commander Ellsberg concerning the fuel tanks increased the importance of finding the engine room log, although Michael Lira and Dewey Kils, two survivors who were members of the engine room force, testified last Fall that the engines ran perfectly until 8 o'clock, when they came off watch.

Hearsay Testimony Barred.

A witness started to testify to statements made to him by the survivors that at one time the engines had been stopped during the run. This testimony was not admissible as hearsay evidence.

"During salvage operations did you encounter conditions in the valves and fuel lines that indicated to you fuel trouble on the run?" Captain Weaver asked.

"Yes," the witness answered. "The survivors stated that during the run, while they were on watch, salt water had been found in the forward fuel tanks and the valves were changed to take fuel from the after tanks."

"Divers found that the valves were not set as they expected to find them, which made it evident that the ship was using the forward group of fuel tanks."

"The divers set the valves to blow the oil from the after group and no oil whatever was blown from this group. A diver then entered the engine room and set the valves to the forward tanks, which were then blown. They blew salt water for forty minutes and then oil."

Commander Ellsberg said that about 9,000 gallons of oil were taken from the tanks, after which salt water appeared again.

The board will meet today to consider the evidence and prepare findings.

Funeral services were held yesterday at the Church of St. John the Evangelist for John J. McCarthy, seaman first class, whose body was found in the S-51 last Friday. Requiem mass was read by the Rev. Henry Sullivan. Escorted by a guard of honor of seamen, the cortege proceeded to Calvary Cemetery, where a salute was fired and a bugler blew taps. McCarthy lived with his aunt, Mrs. Margaret Pettier, at 57 East Fifty-third Street.

DETECTIVES WOUNDED BY THUGS RECOVERING

Two, Shot When Confederates Tried to Free Prisoners in Auto, to Leave Hospital Soon.

Surgeons at Bellevue Hospital reported to Inspector Coughlin, head of the Detective Division, yesterday that Detectives Thomas Hammill and Henry Hoffman of the Fence Squad, who were shot on Tuesday in Twenty-first Street near Fourth Avenue, in an attack by five gunmen who tried to free four suspects who were being brought to Police Headquarters in an automobile, were expected to be able to leave the hospital in a few days.

Two of the suspects, Peter and Dominick Bianco, shot during the exchange of bullets between their confederates and the detectives, were reported at the hospital to be in a critical condition. Doubt was expressed that they could live till morning.

Inspector Coughlin said that special details of detectives had been assigned to run down the other two suspects who escaped during the shooting and the gunmen who shot at the detectives after one of the suspects suddenly brought the car containing his fellow-prisoners and the detectives to a stop. He added that search of the department records revealed that Detective Hoffman previously had received one honorable mention and seven commendations for bravery in arresting gunmen, and that Hammill had received honorable mention and six commendations.

PAVERS' UNION ELECTS.

T. M. Doherty Chosen to Head It for the Eighteenth Time.

Thomas M. Doherty of Cincinnati, Ohio, was for the eighteenth time re-elected President of the International Union of Pavers, Mappers, Flaglayers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, Asphalt Workers and Road Builders at the conclusion of the annual convention in Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. Edward I. Hannah of this city, Secretary and Treasurer, was re-elected for the twentieth time. Other officers included ten Vice Presidents, who with the President and Secretary constitute the General Executive Board.

The 300 delegates from this country and Canada, after completing their business session, made an automobile tour of the city.

one time. A special grade of airplane gasoline is furnished.

SECOND REVOLUTION THREATENS POLAND

New Government Again Displeases Pilsudski; and is Expected to Fall This Week.

DIET BLOCKS HIS REFORMS

He Faces Prospect of Resort to Arms Again to Get Early Action on His Program.

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WARSAW, Poland, July 14.—Poland's new Government has again displeased Marshal Pilsudski, and some members of the Cabinet, if not all, will fall this week, it became known today. Premier Bartel, the Minister of Justice, and the Minister of the Interior are those slated for the block, according to official comment in the Sejm's corridors late this evening.

This situation was heralded this morning by the Kurjer Poranny, the editor of which is a personal friend of Marshal Pilsudski, in a strong article stating that the new Government had fallen into a trap in the Sejm and warning that the resulting deadlock might require another revolution.

Several hours later it was announced that there was little likelihood of an agreement with the strong Left parties on the Government's demand for extraordinary powers even during the period when the Diet is sitting, and Premier Bartel and his associates, who have thoroughly pledged themselves to this program in the belief that they represented Marshal Pilsudski's wishes, will be obliged by political procedure to resign.

The Government had hopes of reaching an agreement with all parties, none of which is now supporting it wholeheartedly on the program of changing the Constitution, but asked in addition the power to make certain administrative changes while that body is in session. The Premier, in a speech before the Constitutional Committee of the Diet last night, declared this to be merely a method of facilitating Government reconstruction, arguing that the Sejm has not time to take up all the minor measures which have been proposed and that, further, he was ready for closer collaboration with the national body, hoping to gain its confidence.

The Opposition, while not opposing this in principle, insisted on making the measure such a specific statement of what powers are to be conferred that the Government's demand, after concessions on the constitutional changes, was completely emasculated.

A Pilsudski organ then appeared with the threat of a new revolution, and the Government again yielded, and the most reliable advice tonight is that Professor Kuzharzewsky, who is known as a Liberal instead of a Left, as is Premier Bartel, will be the next Premier, the only other changes being the Ministers who were the authors of the apparently defeated constitutional and administrative changes. In view of the situation, the meeting of the Sejm scheduled for tomorrow has been postponed until Friday.

Both the threat in the Pilsudski newspapers and the later report of Cabinet changes were taken to indicate that the Government created by the military revolution had attempted to leave Marshal Pilsudski in the lurch as dictator and that he is determined to show he is still more powerful than the Government. Whether his power is waning and the present impasse is due to him is not clear. Government adherents say that after the revolution he drove out the higher officials and left in existence the Diet responsible for the legislation his followers did not like. To block the efforts of the new Government the President and the Cabinet established an autocracy after the revolution, they assert.

Today they have not the entire support of any important contingent in the Diet and are not able to put through their program of reform, although it has been diluted to the point of saturation with the old ideas.

Had Marshal Pilsudski dissolved the Diet as he kicked out the Government, and called a new election it is believed that there would have been some prospect for elections in October, whereas now if a new government is formed delays are likely to result in a deadlocked situation calling for armed intervention by the self-established dictator and the probable continuance of inactivity. The Government's plan is to have the elections in February.

Premier Bartel sought to avoid such a contingency on the ground that the Government's program was for the rebuilding of the nation, but tonight it seems there will be another opportunity for Marshal Pilsudski to come to the front with a new armed demonstration in favor of indefinite reform.

CLAIMS SAFE FLYING PRIZE.

San Diego Marine 840 Hours in Air Without Mishap During Year.

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP).—Captain H. D. Campbell has been put forward by the Marine Corps as its candidate for the Herbert Schiff Memorial Trophy for the greatest number of hours in the air without a serious accident. Captain Campbell, who is stationed at San Diego, has to his credit for the year ended June 30, 1924, a flying time of 839 hours and 50 minutes without accident. Over a period of about five years he has never had a crash, with 2,401 hours and 10 minutes in the air. The trophy is awarded annually to Navy and Marine Corps aviation personnel. It was donated by the family of a naval reservist killed in a flying accident three years ago.

Plan to Organize Auxiliary to Republican Business Men—Dry Headquarters Opened.

Thomas F. Conway, former Lieutenant Governor and an influential Democratic leader in Northern New York is out for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. He calls on George W. Olvany, leader of Tammany Hall, at the Wigwam yesterday and told him so.

While it is not definitely known who backing Mr. Conway, who lives in Plattsburg, Clinton County, has influence in Democratic politics in the State is not underestimated at Tammany Hall. There is no doubt that it finally should be decided to let the nomination for the United States Senatorship go up State Mr. Conway would receive most serious consideration.

Mr. Conway practically succeeded the late Smith M. Weed as Democratic leader in Clinton County. His influence, like that of the Weed machine, extends in a measure to counties adjacent to his own, which in the Democratic State Convention will be represented in the aggregate by 75 or 10 delegates, a considerable nucleus for any boom.

Mr. Conway is a lawyer with considerable practice in this city, and is pretty close to the late Charles F. Murphy. In years past relations between the Northern New York county and Tammany Hall in Democratic State Conventions mostly have been close and friendly.

Smith Back in Albany.

Governor Smith returned to the capital yesterday afternoon after a fortnight's stay here. Asked regarding the Senatorship situation, he said no decision had been reached as to the prospective nominee or whether a man from this city or a man from up State should be selected to run against Wadsworth.

Friends of Gustavus A. Rogers, another aspirant for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, continue very active for their candidate. A delegation representing Mr. Rogers called on Governor Smith at the Biltmore on Tuesday, it was learned, but received scant encouragement. A decision in the matter of a nominee probably is weeks off.

The Republican Business Men, Incorporated, recently organized to promote the candidacy of Senator Wadsworth, made its known yesterday through a statement issued by Herbert N. Straus, its President, that formal action probably would be taken at the next meeting of the directors for the formation of a woman's auxiliary.

The subject was broached to Mr. Straus in a letter recently by Miss Pauline E. Mandigo of 342 Madison Avenue.

"Many business women in New York City," she wrote, "are interested in the plans announced by the Republican Business Men, Incorporated, and would like to work with the committee to bring about the re-election of Senator Wadsworth. It has been suggested by the women that a women's auxiliary be formed by your association. If this suggestion meets the approval of your organization we would like to have a committee wait upon you and plan developments along this line."

Welcomes Aid of Women.

Mr. Straus made public yesterday his reply to Miss Mandigo, in which he said:

"As you probably know, we are still in our infancy and going through the stress of organization. I think I can say without hesitation that my fellow-directors as well as I will appreciate every effort that you and your prospective co-workers will be able to accomplish in insuring the renomination and re-election of Senator Wadsworth.

"A few weeks ago, when the formation of a business men's organization was first suggested, its direct appeal to me was that it was high time to awaken the Republican business men of this city from their political lethargy. That it has met with general approval is best evidenced by the number of letters pouring in upon us offering cooperation and pleading for a chance to serve the cause.

"I hope that the Republican Business Men, Incorporated, although its immediate object is to effect the renomination and re-election of Senator Wadsworth, will carry on beyond Nov. 2."

Headquarters were opened yesterday at the Hotel Imperial for Senator Wadsworth's dry opponent, Franklin W. Cristman of Herkimer, who will run as an independent Republican. The Rev. S. E. Nicholson, National Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, who will manage the Cristman campaign said yesterday that from 2,000 to 3,000 signatures had already been collected for the nomination of the dry candidate.

Mr. Nicholson said that next week he would take up the work in the large cities up-State, where organizations would be built up in every Assembly district.

"How many votes do you think Senator Cristman will receive?" Mr. Nicholson was asked.

"That may be a fair question for you to ask—I am not finding any fault with it—but I have been too long in politics to answer it," he said.

THE MYSTERY OF THE NORSEMEN

THE report of discovery of a Viking burial ground and Runic inscriptions near Seattle, Washington, gives rise to speculations about Norse settlements on the western coast of America long before Columbus set foot on West Indies soil. Vilhjalmur Stefansson reviews the early expeditions of the Norsemen to Greenland and to America.

The New York Times
NEXT SUNDAY
Readers are requested to report promptly to the circulation department of The New York Times inability to obtain copies at any news stand.

July 15
July 25
July 27

New York Times

Every Day in the Year by THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. Publisher and President. Frank, Secretary. SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1928.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, 485 North Michigan Av. New York City. Telephone 1000. Second-class mail matter.

Subscription rates: 1 Yr. \$12.00; 6 Mos. \$7.00; 3 Mos. \$4.00. Single copies 15c.

Foreign Rates: 1 Yr. \$22.00; 6 Mos. \$14.00; 3 Mos. \$8.00. Single copies 25c.

Advertising Rates: 10 Lines, 1 Week, \$10.00. 1 Line, 1 Week, \$1.00.

Special Advertising Rates: 10 Lines, 1 Week, \$10.00. 1 Line, 1 Week, \$1.00.

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Printed at the Times Building, 485 North Michigan Avenue, New York City.

Published by The New York Times Company, 485 North Michigan Avenue, New York City.

Second-class mail matter. Postpaid at New York City, N. Y., under special rate of post office.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 15, 1928.

Postmaster: Please send address changes to THE NEW YORK TIMES, 485 North Michigan Avenue, New York City.

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professing to help them, really hurts them. Now, if this belief, about which there has been so much angry protest in Iowa and other States, were to pass into real political action, and a vigorous low-tariff movement were to get into the Republican Party in the West, then there would be some sense in describing it as anti-Coolidge because it was anti-tariff. That would mean something intelligible and clear-cut. It would also mean for Republican managers something much more formidable and threatening than any amount of mere talk about being anti-Coolidge.

So far as the President is personally concerned he may yet decide to take himself out of the 1928 contest. By that time the anti-Coolidge ammunition would then all be spent. But if a determined assault upon Republican tariff policies were to gather head and to continue to increase in force up to the year of the next Presidential election, it would imply something far more dangerous and possibly disastrous than the attitude or the fate of any leader. This being the really crucial thing, the proceedings at Des Moines will be carefully watched to see whether the embattled farmers have resolution enough to pass on from being anti-Coolidge to the truly significant thing of being anti-tariff.

THE AMERICAN VILLAGE.

The American public has yet to discover the village and its place in our national life. "The country" is not all open spaces, dotted here and there by a farm or a school or a church. It also contains the village, the small community of from 250 to 2,500 population. The village may look like the country to the city dweller; but its inhabitants differ almost as widely, in their interests and their point of view, from those of the open country as they do from the city population. How wide these differences are, what influence they exert, has at last been given statistical verification in a recently published report of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, written by C. LUTHER FRY, reviewed in the Book Section of today's TIMES. It fills a gap in our knowledge which the Census Bureau and rural sociologists have so far failed adequately to fill.

Mr. FRY's findings disclose the American village as the citadel of conservatism against the insurgency of the farmers on the one side and the radicalism of the big city wage workers on the other. Over 12,000,000 Americans, one of every eight, live there. These people are not predominantly farmers. In the Middle Western villages, for instance, only a little more than one-tenth of the population makes its living on the land. Nor are they tradesmen. Even in States where the proportion is relatively high, less than one-fourth of the working inhabitants are engaged in trade. The village is primarily a small-scale manufacturing centre. Mr. FRY shows that the largest single economic groups in villages are unskilled laborers, working in manufacturing plants, and "proprietors, owners and managers"—the latter having a proportion to the village population 70 per cent. greater than in the large urban centres. The atmosphere of small proprietorship, proverbially conservative, dominates the village and is in little danger of disturbance. It is further intensified by the comparatively large number of old people and clergymen who live in villages, the small number of children per family compared with the country, and the large proportion of home ownership and native white stock compared with the city.

What the future rôle of the village in our national drama will be is a matter of speculation. Mr. FRY has found that, contrary to the general impression, the village is growing in numerical and social importance. In the past twenty years villages have increased from five to nine times as fast as the open country population, and considerably more than the nation's population as a whole. In three out of eight regions villages have grown faster even than the cities. Since village mothers have fewer children than those on the farm, these facts emphasize the exodus from the open country districts, but raise the question whether the trek does not lead to the village as much as to the city. Taken as a whole, Mr. FRY's figures explain why other students have found that farmers in States like Wisconsin and Minnesota voted "radical" while the small town voters were highly conservative. In general, they indicate a more staid and settled national existence.

DICTATORSHIP, POLISH MODEL.

Marshal PILSUDSKI presents the novel spectacle of a dictator who seemingly hesitates to dictate. He has reversed precedents by crossing the Rubicon and

advent of a new Witos Ministry may have presented the danger of a thorough house-cleaning in the army in the interest of the anti-Pilsudski element. A more favorable explanation is that PILSUDSKI's coup was intended to forestall a similar move by the parties of the Right. Yet it is obvious that, whatever his purpose may have been, the Marshal could have put it through. The masses and an overwhelming section of the army rallied to him. It was taken for granted that events would follow their normal course in such circumstances. Parliament would be dissolved without wasting time on the pedantic argument whether the Constitution permitted such action. PILSUDSKI himself would become either Chief of State or Prime Minister under a President of his own making. The necessary constitutional changes would be effected by decree after the best Russian and Italian models.

Instead of this procedure the man who could have been Dictator in name as well as in fact seems to be troubled by scruples. He displays almost a tenderness for legalistic forms. Parliament is asked to sanction not only its own reform but minor changes in administration. The sabre has refused to rattle, and as a result the politicians have taken heart. It is now suggested from Warsaw that PILSUDSKI's own Premier is plotting against him, and that before things can get themselves done a second revolution may be necessary. This would suggest in PILSUDSKI a romantic streak that is certainly not present in his contemporaries, MUSSOLINI, DE RIVERA or KEMAL. Possibly he may have believed that his first warning would be enough to bring Parliament and the bureaucracy to their senses. Poland would show the world that it did not need a master but only a leader.

The opposite theory would credit the Marshal with Machiavellian subtlety. Having made himself master by force of arms, he would practice moderation. He would thrice refuse the Dictator's crown and accept it only because events forced it upon him. Until the deadlock in Parliament is broken or Parliament itself is dispersed, the outsider can only wonder at this new style in dictatorship.

FASCISM IN THE TWO SICILIES.

The old Kingdom of Naples, or the Two Sicilies, has long been regarded as the most backward part of Italy. Without glancing at historical and physical causes, it may be said in general that hygienic, economic and social conditions have been deplorable. The rural people, the mass of the population, have had for generations the hardest of struggles to make a living. The soil was farmed on unfair systems of tenure from great landlords, holders of the still undivided immense feudal estates. Some 8,000,000 tenant farmers, uneducated, knowing only ancient and unproductive methods of agriculture, were steeped in malaria. Every night, before sunset, they had to trudge miles off to squalid towns on the hills. Emigration was their only refuge; emigration to the United States their hope, now largely cut off.

Again and again Italian Governments tried to help them, but were defeated every time. There was scant money available for the purpose; and the local bosses and cliques and contract-jobbers got most of it. Industry suffered not alone from the lack of capital and credit, but from an almost total lack of communication. The few railroads were incompetent in management and equipment. One might almost say that the country districts were roadless. Such was the region which the Fascist Government set out a year ago to improve. It was divided into eight zones, under inspectors at Caserta, Aquila, Bari, Potenza, Catanzaro, Palermo, Cagliari, Naples. All these zones were coordinated by a commission under the Ministry of Public Works. The Naples correspondent of The London Times shows us the scheme, projected as a whole, in fruitful operation:

Plans from all zones have now been sent in and generally adopted, and work has begun on them in all parts of the country. Malarial districts are being drained and cleaned, great irrigation schemes are being carried out, reservoirs and aqueducts made, wells sunk, hill-towns supplied with pure water; forests are being planted, new roads, railways and bridges being built, ports enlarged and improved, housing and school accommodation provided, areas devastated by earthquake and landslide made habitable, motor-car services extended, and farmers encouraged to use better methods and formulas for cultivation. Measures have been adopted for the settlement of reclaimed land by means of so-called "internal emigration," and boards have been set up to regulate the supply of labor. Schemes have been formulated for the substitution of cottage and garden villages in

have a finger in the pie. More significant, perhaps, than any material advance, "the budding artificer is being taught the meaning of good work, and given some idea of the duties of citizenship, through the agency of the various schools, classes and organizations." Whatever be thought of Northern Italy, Southern Italy had little to give up by accepting Fascism and seems to be getting a good deal from it. Apparently a genuine Risorgimento, sanitary, economic, educational, social, is going on in the Two Sicilies. Ultimately the lingering feudal burden of the latifondia will have to be shaken off. Those wide domains will have to be distributed among small holders.

AS TO PRESIDENTIAL FISHING.

What was said about fishing in the conversation between the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New York would be of more than passing interest, but since it is denied the public, except in scantiest suggestion veering off into the safe areas of conservation, one turns to the commingings of a former President (GROVER CLEVELAND) with himself, the sometime Governor of the State of New York, as preserved in a delightful essay that he has left under the title "A Defense of Fishermen"—a defense not of the sturdy folk who fish for a livelihood, but of those who "have an occult and mysterious instinct" which leads them to love fishing. "Narrow and ill-conditioned people" may snarl at these as lazy members of society, but laziness, this Lone Fisherman contends, has no place in the constitution of a man who starts at sunrise and tramps all day with only a sandwich to eat, floundering through bushes and stumbling over rocks or wading streams in pursuit of the elusive trout. Nor can a fisherman who with rod in hand sits in a boat all day be called lazy, "provided he attends to his fishing and is physically and mentally alert in his occupation." One has but to read this revelation of a former Presidential fisherman in the Adirondacks to know, without too much prying, what physical industry and mental alertness must have preceded the White Pines Camp Friday luncheon, in whose published menu trout and bass were the pièce de résistance.

And as to the alleged close relationship between mendacity and fishing, the incredulous and skeptical should know, says Mr. CLEVELAND, that fish are "constantly doing the most mysterious and startling things." No story of personal experience is ever discredited by a real member of the fraternity, even to the estimate of the size of the fish that are lost. The presumptions are all with the fishermen's contentions, for it is perfectly plain that large fish are more apt to escape than small ones. Weight, activity and resourcefulness due to age and experience are all in favor of "the one that got away." There is an added explanation which only the most alert fisherman's imagination could have framed from an acquaintance with the allied art of hunting—an explanation suggested by the ingenious theory that the bird exerts some hypnotic influence over the dog:

If there is anything worth considering in this theory, why may not a struggling fish exert such hypnotic influence on the intensely excited and receptive nature at the other extremity of the fishing outfit as to suggest an arbitrary and independent statement of the dimensions of the hypnotizer?

This is too transcendental a doctrine for ordinary conversation, but it suggests into what reaches of science and philosophy the Lone Fisherman would lead his newest Presidential disciple and the gubernatorial guest if he, the predecessor of both, could but sit with them at their feast of fish and discourse in defense of his "honest and conscientious brotherhood."

BIDDING THE SICKNESS CEASE.

The report of the Rockefeller Foundation dealing with the progress of the work which it is doing throughout the world in combating such diseases as malaria and hookworm covers up in business language a story of unselfish devotion. In most of the disease-ridden parts of the world are to be found representatives of the International Health Board, patiently and tactfully going about the difficult task of inculcating the elementary principles of hygiene in the minds of people who have always looked on disease as an affliction for which there is no remedy but to placate the evil spirits by magic. Aside from the natural unwillingness of native tribes to put more faith in the white man's magic than in their own, the representa-

tion. These rapidly convinced the doctors that the white men had "good medicine." The real trouble lay in convincing the natives that there was a direct relation between unsanitary drainage and hookworm. The problem was the comparatively simple one of showing how the worms passed out of the human body, re-entered through the bare feet and gradually worked their way into the intestines. When one of the doctors found that, as a rule, it was possible to take up a handful of dirt from the ground in front of almost any native house and by wetting it show the tiny grubs alive and wriggling, it did not take long to convince the people that it was necessary to do everything to rid the earth of these creatures. Once the idea was understood it passed with great rapidity by word of mouth, and the changes which the Foundation's doctors recommended in the village sanitary arrangements were soon effected.

The Rockefeller Foundation's annual report, dealing in large figures and rendering an accounting, is always an impressive document. Some time the story will be told of the adventures of the men who did the work that the report summarizes, and of their hardships and their splendid devotion. This is a chapter in American altruism with which our own public, as well as the world in general, is as yet too little familiar.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POTASH.

Potash is on the free list, and it is not possible for American law to dissolve the Franco-German combination which monopolizes the world potash trade. The best hope of cheapening the fertilizers of which our farmers use too little is to develop domestic supply. Already active steps are being taken under the grant in aid passed by Congress. In supporting the bill Secretary HOOPER stated that the world's largest potential natural deposits lie in Texas, New Mexico and Utah. The plan is that Federal funds shall be spent under contracts with owners, giving the right of fixing the price to the Secretaries of Commerce and Interior. Potash stronger than the German has been discovered at a fraction of the depth of the German. During the war we produced the potash we used, but the price rose to four and six times the foreign. Even before the war our farmers were restless against the prices of the imported fertilizer, and it is said that over \$30,000,000 has been spent in the attempt to create an American industry.

Recently the American Chemical Society declared that the Searles Lake works in California are producing more potash than any single foreign mine and more than the maximum total production of this country during the war. Other producers were discouraged when imports were resumed and prices fell. It is not possible wholly to reconcile the price statements made by the Department of Commerce and the American importers of German potash. It is desirable that there should be a minimum of recrimination and a maximum use of potash. Fertilization is the first thing the farmers neglect when their profits fall, with the result that our recently virgin soils produce less than foreign acres which have been cropped for centuries. Cheaper potash means larger crops.

"ERICA."

Some one has whimsically suggested that the northern threshold of the Western Hemisphere, which was first crossed, so far as we are informed, by LEIF ERICSON (nicknamed "LEIF the Lucky"), son of ERIC the Red, might properly be called "Erica." Mr. VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON's article on the Norse voyages, in today's TIMES, shows how naturally the sea-going Norsemen, the keels of whose viking ships knew all the coasts of the northern seas as well as those of Roman reach, must have found their way to that threshold, though fenced about with ice and hung about with the fabrics of mist and fog, especially when these far-faring men had made their settlements in Iceland and Greenland, the two island steps up to the mainland of North America. As the Old World archaeologists have brought to view the walls of the palace at Mycenae, where the watchman hailed the beacon light that told the fall of Troy, and where Agamemnon "paced over purple" to the hall of his death, so should the New World archaeologists be eager to identify for us our Mycenaean age sung of in the Sagas, the classics of a pre-Columbian day, though it is difficult to know whether the forms are of real men, half hidden in the mists as they are, of a land that was then as "lonely as a star."

Senator Borah's Georgia is said to projected two-year Idaho to the White

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Thrift-

The premise may Conceivably an age the opposite of whu dent Coolidge impr gospel of economy engaged in throwi faster than at any nals. It is three b automobiles, and h thrift; half a billion and half the sturdy for the privilege Messrs. Berlenbach near distance, and England spirit in t odd. The silk-shir is in love with the poor and continent Coolidge. If in it wallowing in weal Coolidge on a platf 1928 the country is ject the preacher prophets.

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length. Lately, he has discovered them, having indications that a large faction is forming in the party. Incidental to this, some in the party, CUMMINS of Iowa, staunch supporter of the Coolidge administration, recently predicted that he would not be renominated in 1928 as one more signal for little anti-Coolidgeites ads and sing for joy. Can he be anti-Coolidge? public issues involved here personal dislikes. Coolidge ruled. A man with sympathy with the Coolidge, yet feel strongly against Coolidge policies. It is at least some of them, he is willing to be known. The President's popularity with Republican Seniors. Many things they are. But this leaves question whether his hold of the great majority of countrymen has been that we have little. Even in the coming years there may not be a President as disreputable as Mr. Coolidge.

they tradesmen. Even in States where the proportion is relatively high, less than one-fourth of the working inhabitants are engaged in trade. The village is primarily a small-scale manufacturing centre. Mr. Fry shows that the largest single economic groups in villages are unskilled laborers, working in manufacturing plants, and "proprietors, owners and managers"—the latter having a proportion to the village population 70 per cent. greater than in the large urban centres. The atmosphere of small proprietorship, proverbially conservative, dominates the village and is in little danger of disturbance. It is further intensified by the comparatively large number of old people and clergymen who live in villages, the small number of children per family compared with the country, and the large proportion of home ownership and native white stock compared with the city.

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DICTATORSHIP, POLISH MODEL.

Marshal PILSUDSKI presents the novel spectacle of a dictator who seemingly hesitates to dictate. He has reversed precedents by crossing the Rubicon first and deliberating afterward. It has been a confused situation from the beginning, and it centres about a puzzling personality. PILSUDSKI is credited with being at the same time a Socialist and an Imperialist. When he overthrew the Witos Government he had the ardent support of the working classes, who are not favorable to a policy of military adventure such as the Marshal is suspected of cherishing. The opposition to him today is headed by the Socialists, who are nevertheless careful to state that they agree with him in principle. In the forefront of his program was the amendment of the Constitution and the prerogative of Parliament. Yet it is now combating his reform measures. Instead of bringing down his mailed fist on the table, the Marshal is negotiating with the different factions quite in the spirit of the futile parliamentarism against which he protested.

Various motives have been adduced for the coup d'état of last May. The most common explanation is that PILSUDSKI was moved by a bitter hostility to his former associate WITOS. Army politics have been rife for years, and the

make a living. The soil was farmed on unfair systems of tenure from great landlords, holders of the still undivided immense feudal estates. Some 8,000,000 tenant farmers, uneducated, knowing only ancient and unproductive methods of agriculture, were steeped in malaria. Every night, before sunset, they had to trudge miles off to squalid towns on the hills. Emigration was their only refuge; emigration to the United States their hope, now largely cut off.

Again and again Italian Governments tried to help them, but were defeated every time. There was scant money available for the purpose; and the local bosses and cliques and contract-jobbers got most of it. Industry suffered not alone from the lack of capital and credit, but from an almost total lack of communication. The few railroads were incompetent in management and equipment. One might almost say that the country districts were roadless. Such was the region which the Fascist Government set out a year ago to improve. It was divided into eight zones, under inspectors at Caserta, Aquila, Bari, Potenza, Catanzaro, Palermo, Cagliari, Naples. All these zones were coordinated by a commission under the Ministry of Public Works. The Naples correspondent of The London Times shows us the scheme, projected as a whole, in fruitful operation:

Plans from all zones have now been sent in and generally adopted, and work has begun on them in all parts of the country. Malarial districts are being drained and cleaned, great irrigation schemes are being carried out, reservoirs and aqueducts made, wells sunk, hill-towns supplied with pure water; forests are being planted, new roads, railways and bridges being built, ports enlarged and improved, housing and school accommodation provided, areas devastated by earthquake and landslide made habitable, motor-car services extended, and farmers encouraged to use better methods and formulas for cultivation. Measures have been adopted for the settlement of reclaimed land by means of so-called "internal emigration," and boards have been set up to regulate the supply of labor. Schemes have been formulated for the substitution of cottage and garden villages in place of the old horribly crowded towns where whole families live in single rooms.

To industry the chief aid has been the development of electrical energies. Various factories and small industries have been started or encouraged. A new railroad to Rome is building. The two great banks of the South have been forbidden to issue notes so that agricultural and industrial enterprises might be financed and a system of credit built up. Northern Italian capital, long averse to investment in the South, is beginning to look more kindly upon it. At Vigliena a 30,000-horsepower central thermo-electric station has lately been finished, to furnish additional energy to the city and province of Naples. The great Ilva steel works at Bagnoli, long closed, are at work again. The hemp and cotton industries have improved their plant.

Much remains to be done, especially in the matter of telegraph, telephone and railroad service; but a great deal has been done and is doing. A startling change is evident in the fact that Government contracts are now executed, on a scale never before heard of, honestly and efficiently. Local jobbers no longer

are lost. The presumptions are all with the fishermen's contentions, for it is perfectly plain that large fish are more apt to escape than small ones. Weight, activity and resourcefulness due to age and experience are all in favor of "the one that got away." There is an added explanation which only the most alert fisherman's imagination could have framed from an acquaintance with the allied art of hunting—an explanation suggested by the ingenious theory that the bird exerts some hypnotic influence over the dog:

If there is anything worth considering in this theory, why may not a struggling fish exert such hypnotic influence on the intensely excited and receptive nature at the other extremity of the fishing outfit as to suggest an arbitrary and independent statement of the dimensions of the hypnotizer?

This is too transcendental a doctrine for ordinary conversation, but it suggests into what reaches of science and philosophy the Lone Fisherman would lead his newest Presidential disciple and the gubernatorial guest if he, the predecessor of both, could but sit with them at their feast of fish and discourse in defense of his "honest and conscientious brotherhood."

BIDDING THE SICKNESS CEASE.

The report of the Rockefeller Foundation dealing with the progress of the work which it is doing throughout the world in combating such diseases as malaria and hookworm covers up in business language a story of unselfish devotion. In most of the disease-ridden parts of the world are to be found representatives of the International Health Board, patiently and tactfully going about the difficult task of inculcating the elementary principles of hygiene in the minds of people who have always looked on disease as an affliction for which there is no remedy but to placate the evil spirits by magic. Aside from the natural unwillingness of native tribes to put more faith in the white man's magic than in their own, the representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation have had to overcome the hostility of the tribal medicine men and chieftains, and in some cases have even had to allay the suspicions of European Governments in whose colonial possessions health work has been undertaken.

For these reasons fighting hookworm in the tropics has been even harder than here in the United States. To the credit of the doctors in charge of the work it must be said that the progress has been highly satisfactory. After stilling the prejudices of local officials the health workers have been faced with the need of breaking through the apathy and disbelief of the natives suffering from the disease. In some cases this has been done by giving lectures with lantern slides, and, after converting the village headmen, using them as mouthpieces to further the instruction. The difficulty of making these talks clear, however, has sometimes prevented the successful spreading of the good tidings that a cure was at hand for all who suffered. The best proof, of course, was the physical condition of men who had taken the treatment and shortly afterward began to put on weight and regain their vitality.

potash than any single foreign mine and more than the maximum total production of this country during the war. Other producers were discouraged when imports were resumed and prices fell. It is not possible wholly to reconcile the price statements made by the Department of Commerce and the American importers of German potash. It is desirable that there should be a minimum of recrimination and a maximum use of potash. Fertilization is the first thing the farmers neglect when their profits fall, with the result that our recently virgin soils produce less than foreign acres which have been cropped for centuries. Cheaper potash means larger crops.

"ERICA."

Some one has whimsically suggested that the northern threshold of the Western Hemisphere, which was first crossed, so far as we are informed, by LEIF ERICSON (nicknamed "LEIF the Lucky"), son of ERIC the Red, might properly be called "Erica." Mr. VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON's article on the Norse voyages, in today's TIMES, shows how naturally the sea-going Norsemen, the keels of whose viking ships knew all the coasts of the northern seas as well as those of the Roman reach, must have found their way to that threshold, though fenced about with ice and hung about with the fabrics of mist and fog, especially when these far-faring men had made their settlements in Iceland and Greenland, the two island steps up to the mainland of North America. As the Old World archaeologists have brought to view the walls of the palace at Mycenae, where the watchman hailed the beacon light that told the fall of Troy, and where Agamemnon "paced over purple" to the hall of his death, so should the New World archaeologists be eager to identify for us our Mycenaean age sung of in the Sagas, the classics of a pre-Columbian day, though it is difficult to know whether the forms are of real men, half hidden in the mists as they are, of a land that was then as "lonely as a star."

Whether or not LEIF "with his golden-bearded curls" came rowing up the Charles in sea-battered "dragon-ships," after he had waked the sea-lions on the glacial shores of Greenland, as one American poet has put it, and whether or not COLUMBUS actually went to Iceland or heard LEIF'S name, or "the tale of Norumbega Town," certain it is that the Norsemen did touch our continent shores at the beginning of the millennial and make settlement upon the mainland. But LEIF'S house "soon mouldered away" and the last old woman died "babbling in the lost Nordic tongue" of Icelandic meadows.

And poppies of the midnight day,
Glorious upon Mount Hekla's slopes
When she was young.

Yet the memory of it lived in the "runes of the priests" that were heard as far away as Rome and in the rumors and "relations" of these Western voyages. And no doubt new word will come from those who are making explorations in that region, for as Mr. STEFANSSON says there is always the possibility of uncovering some new material, left by the Norsemen, before the explorer "who goes north."

Further than that the placatoria Woods. Once more extraordinary limitation money. By means of astronomers pretend on in Betelgeuse, and cago demands a new status of prohibition genus and weight of haul out of the water still a matter of content subsequent enterprises ret-eyed special cork in the Adirondacks determine whether it bass or a large-mou valescent lady to wh sented has asked wi make. It is absurd the mouth, and the breakfast in any case a blessing in the mou or a curse, as the W wants a neutral Inq The Federal Council published the results into Volstead and thanks of nobody in

On July 26 Bernard old, or almost the ag

Truth in Ple

For the purpose of the United States trip to Europe. Gene ing whether to resign called for England to As the initial move cheap housing for Nev a European trip. La Atlantic States, irriga sus bulb exclusion ea crime waves and the can theatre all involv wrong to speak of Am Continent. Mostly t but earnest investigat once upon a time oc went abroad for a h for the purpose of s Central Europe with tariffa and river na extra days in Paris. I in the case of magazi investigators for the Summer the principal tion are to be found in Canada, whereas chief problems are West Indies, Panama

Kemal Mean

In case General And mind to resign, there seems qualified to m enforcement, and that an enforcer he has a tremendously impressi enacted prohibition c flower-pot cap with meant it. Anatolian to give up the fez hanged outside the vi against conspiracy w day by thirteen grin Smyrna waterfront. ing in enforcing disci ans is now being uti mestic purposes.

Newspaper accounts son's statement on i in this country, giv calling for Europe on vote, make it clear Roosevelt carried 447

EMPTIES PRISONS
Regime Ends State of Seige
Insorship.
93 RADICALS
Promises Minor and Wins First net Clericals.

MANY NOTABLES AT C. A. COFFIN'S BIER
Go in Special Train to Locust Valley for Services—Dawes Pays a Tribute.
Special to The New York Times.
LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., July 17.—Funeral services were held here today for Charles A. Coffin, one-time President of the General Electric Company, by the Rev. Charles W. Hinton, rector of St. John's Church, Lattingtown. Burial was in Locust Valley Cemetery. A special train brought many New York friends for the service.
Among those present were Owen D. Young, Edward N. Hurley, Nicholas F. Brady, Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company; Dwight W. Morrow, George F. Baker Jr.; Hanson W. Burchard, Chairman of the Board of the International General Electric Company; E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Company; Phillip Gosler, President of the Columbia Gas and Electric Company; John Hays Hammond, Gano Dunn, M. H. Aylesworth, Clark Minor, President, and M. O. Oudin, Vice President, respectively, of the International General Electric Company; Samuel Ferguson, President of the Hartford Electric Company; Charles R. Huntley of

JOHN ENRIGHT DIES AS HE ENDS SPEECH
Former New Jersey Commissioner of Education Stricken With Heart Disease.
STARTED SCHOOL PENSIONS
Began Teaching in a One-Room Building in South Jersey—Burial Monday in Freehold.
Special to The New York Times.
ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 17.—John Enright of Freehold, former State Commissioner of Education, was stricken with heart disease at the dinner of the St. Petersburg Society of New Jersey here last night and died in a few moments. He had just finished an address when he collapsed.
Mr. Enright was dead when Dr. J. W. Hassler of Belmar, President of the society; Circuit Court Judge Rufus V. Lawrence and Garret M. Denise,

Born
SEGAL—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Segal (nee Mather Singer) announce the birth of a son, July 11, at Mount Morris Park Sanitarium.
REISGOLD—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Reigold (nee Stella E. Winter) announce the birth of a son, July 15, 1926, at Lenox Hill Hospital.
BENGER—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Singer, 336 Fort Washington Av., announce the birth of a daughter, July 11, at Mount Morris Park Sanitarium.
SOLOMON—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Solomon (nee Doris Bamberger) announce the birth of their second daughter, Jacqueline, on July 16, 1926.
TANNENBAUM—Mr. and Mrs. Bea Tannenbaum (nee Kitty Rosenzweig) of New York and St. Louis announce the birth of a daughter, Carol Gloria, July 12, at United Loyal Elton Hospital, Brooklyn, St. Louis papers please 6917.
WARNER—Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. of New York and Long Beach, announce the arrival of a daughter, Monday, July 12, 1926, at New York Polyclinic Hospital, New York City.
WEILER—Mr. and Mrs. Morton W. (nee Ruth Greenberg) announce the birth of a son, July 10, 1926.
WEINSTEIN—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Weinstein (nee Kaufman) of 225 West 76th St., New York City, announce the arrival of a son on July 17, 1926.
WORLD—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, announce a son, July 13, at Dr. Druskien's Hospital.

Confirmation.
MEYERS—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard L. Meyers of 72 Stephenson Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., announce the bar mitzvah of their son, Ira Roswell, Saturday, July 24, 1926, 10:30 A. M., Temple Israel, Banks St., New Rochelle, N. Y. At home after services. No cards.

Bred.
BACKUS—Suddenly at Tannersville, N. Y., on July 16, 1926, Alice Jackson, beloved wife of Frederick D. and loving mother of Ascan and Wilhelmina Backus. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at The Home, Queens Boulevard and Kivlin St., Forest Hills, L. I., on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.
BANKS—Annette, beloved wife of Joseph J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenbluth, sister of Mrs. Mamie Rosenbluth, on July 14, late address 633 West 164th St.
BEAUCHENE—At Tarrytown, N. Y., July 15, 1926, Elida Lusberg, beloved wife of John L. Beauchene, in her thirty-sixth year, after a long illness. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. E. H. Monroe, The Hemlocks, Sunday, July 18, at 11:30 P. M. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.
BINENBAUM—Charles, husband of Julia, father of Harry, Joe, Mrs. Anna Weil and Mrs. L. Rappaport. Funeral today at 2 P. M. from Alpert's Parlors, 216 Lenox Av.
BOSLER—At Fort Chester, N. Y., Saturday, July 17, 1926, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Walter S. Comly, Cynthia Green Bosler of Ogonis, Pa.
CRITCHCO—Margaret Yardley, beloved wife of James Critchco of 176 North 9th St., Newark, N. J., suddenly on July 15. Funeral services Monday, July 19, at 11:45 A. M., at Christ Church, East Orange, N. J., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken, D. L. & W. Railroad, at 11 o'clock (Daylight Train) for East Orange Station.
CONNORS—On July 17, Ann, dearly beloved mother of Elizabeth, Mary, and Mrs. John Turney, Funeral from her late residence, 343 West 46th St., on Tuesday, July 20, 9:30, thence to St. Malachy's Church, 46th St., near 8th Av. Auto cortege.
CRATER—At Palham, N. Y., suddenly, on July 15, 1926, David S., beloved husband of Ida Hopkins Crater. Funeral services,

Bred.
BERRY—On July 16, 1926, Louise Main (nee Calahan), wife of the late Augustine L. Berry, Funeral from the Home, 43rd St. and 1st Ave., Monday, July 19, 11:30 A. M., at the Church of St. Ann, 163d St. and 1st Ave., Monday, July 19, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers. Cincinnati (Ohio) papers please copy.
BERNING—Augustus M., on July 17, 1926, after a lingering illness. Funeral services, Interment Woodlawn.
CHILDENFORD—Elizabeth, dearly beloved wife of Edward A. Childenford, at her home, 123 6th Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.
HODGMAN—At his home, 537 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y., July 17, 1926, Walter Edwin, beloved husband of Ruth Kellogg Hodgman and son of the late Leaning and Abigail Hodgman of Bath, N. Y. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, North Broadway, Yonkers, Monday, July 19, at 3 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Time, Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Bath (N. Y.) papers please copy.
JAFFEE—Lydia, dear sister of Selma, Leo and Max. Services at Meyer's Chapel, 222 Lenox Av., Sunday, July 18, at 2 P. M.
KALISCH—On July 16, Blance Kalisch, beloved sister of the late Flora Foshering and Arthur Kalisch and devoted aunt of Rosalie P. Kalisch. Funeral from Universal Funeral Parlors, 897 Lexington Av., New York City, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.
KATZENSTEIN—Hattie (nee Rothschild), July 16, beloved wife of the late Morris Katzenstein, sister of Bertha, Rothschild and Fanny Kahn. Funeral from Milheller Funeral Parlors, Lexington Av., 94th and 95th Sts., Sunday, July 18, at 2 P. M. Interment Old Mount Carmel Cemetery.
KETTLE—At Rutherford, N. J., on July 17, 1926, Charlotte R., widow of George B. Kettle. Funeral services at her late residence, 345 Union Av., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
LAXARUS—Emil Philip, beloved husband of

Bred.
WELSER—Funeral services at the Home, 43rd St. and 1st Ave., Monday, July 19, at 11:30 A. M., at the Church of St. Ann, 163d St. and 1st Ave., Monday, July 19, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers. Cincinnati (Ohio) papers please copy.
WELSER—July 16, beloved husband of Mrs. Mary Welser, at her home, 123 6th Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.
WUTTACH—O. A. Wuttach, at his home, 123 6th Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Sunday morning, 11 o'clock.
YOUNG—At P. 1926, Edna vice will 1 24 Paulin day, July 18, Raymond's
ADELA—Meth devoted me 20, 1918.
MOORE—L. HARRY LOBE.
BECKETT—In att (nee Beckett) Anniversary Bronx, on 3
COHN—In sad death, wife of Rofie Cohn
GROSSMAN—At 27, 24, 1926, wife of

POLISH 'RICHELIEU' LAUDS PILSUDSKI

Prof. Askenazy, Depicted as the Power Behind the Dictator, Says New Era Is Beginning.

SEES EQUALITY FOR ALL

But New Yorker Charges Jews Are Starved and Suicides Are Reaching an Appalling Total.

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WARSAW, July 27.—Although denying that he is the "good, gray Eminence" of Poland, Professor Symon Askenazy, reputed in recent cartoons and in anti-Government circles as being the power behind the Pilsudski dictatorship, today gave THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the clearest analysis of the republic's aims yet enunciated by any official.

The towering figure of the learned historian who for three years represented Poland in the League of Nations as the successor of Ignace Paderewski, resigning voluntarily when the Witos Government was formed, paced nervously to and fro across the admirable salon of his apartment as he discussed the Polish situation.

He admitted being a friend of Marshal Pilsudski and intimate with every phase of the Government's policies, but laughingly passed off suggestions that he is the Richelieu or Mazarin of the present Government, as well as the publicly implied charge that he is the head of the Freemasonry of the country.

"Do not let the world forget," said this dark-eyed, hawk-nosed, silver-haired student of Poland's destinies, "that Josef Pilsudski is the only man who ever saw the backs of the Bolsheviks when they were endeavoring to engulf Europe. He embodies all the ideals of Poland, and the incidents on May 12 can only be said to have been of benefit to the country."

"For the first few years of our independence we were busy with wars, while our neighbors were engaged in fostering animosities among the minorities. These minorities are not entirely of our making. They were decided by the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

Sees Equal Chances for All.

"Whatever has happened, we have them, and they constitute a third of Poland's 30,000,000 population. It is one of our greatest problems, but we mean peacefully to assimilate them, just as America did her many commonwealths after the Civil War. There will be equal chances for all."

"Nobody knows this better than Marshal Pilsudski," he continued. "He

has the advantage of knowing all Poland better than any other Pole, and he is exceptional. He released Europe from the menace of Bolshevism, and he deserves gratitude rather than reproach for the events of May 12. The Japanese, Chinese, French and English failed to stem the Red wave, whereupon Marshal Pilsudski met and checked it."

Professor Askenazy, continuing on the subject of revolution, declared that the result was excellent and that a start had been made by Cabinet members who unquestionably were honest and who were facing for the first time the real problems of reconstruction.

Poland, half the size it attained in its most glorious days, does not desire additional territory, he said. "Nobody can reproach a young man for growing tall," he smiled. "Because I am taller than Dr. Benes of Czechoslovakia, should some one suggest cutting off my head or my feet to enable us to speak equally? Then why should it be suggested that Poland's head (the Vilna region) be cut off to make us the same size as the other smaller countries created after the war? We are the largest but the most modest country resulting from the struggle."

Concerning the minorities, the Professor defined them as: one, Slavonic Ukrainians of Volhynia; two, White Russians of the Vilna district; three, Germans; four, Jews. The Slavs and Russians, he declared, exist because they are attached to the soil. The Jews are scattered, but tied to Poland because they existed for hundreds of years and always as an important factor in trade. The Germans also were scattered through ancient colonization methods.

Minorities Number Ten Millions.

Numbering ten million in all, the minorities constitute a problem which was never touched before by the old partition authorities. Professor Askenazy asserted, adding that they always had been used as pawns, the one being moved against the other for the purpose of cultivating hatred, and that despite the country's brilliant history, real liberty for these factions only began with the end of the great war.

Robert Lloyd Howard of Harvard, he continued, was the first person to recognize the minority problem in Europe, his report to President Wilson being carefully considered in the present-day treatment of peoples.

The Professor praised the present Government highly as the real builder of the new nation, and declared that with American and other foreign aid the future was exceedingly bright.

The man who yesterday was cartooned as the promoter on the stage on which Foreign Minister Zaleski was announcing his policy and repeatedly called Mazarin and Richelieu, concluded his interview with a nervous farewell and announced his retirement for a vacation until the last of September, which coincides with the date when the big undertakings of the republic, will be resumed.

New Yorker Says Jews Are Starved.

The situation of the Jews in Poland was clearly defined as the worst since the beginning of the war by Captain Frank Connes of New York upon his completion today of a survey of every industrial centre in Poland.

He declared suicide, usually unknown among the Jews, was reaching

an appalling record and that starvation was beyond belief.

The chief reason, said Captain Connes, the Jews of the industrial districts are only the classes which do not receive doles is because they are not members of labor unions. Citing Bialystok, where one out of twenty large factories are operating, he said Jewish tradesmen are in the worst possible condition because of the economic crisis which has thrown the factory workers into poverty.

Captain Connes is preparing a report for the benefit of the United Jewish Campaign in America.

BELGIAN MINISTERS WILL VISIT POINCARE

Cabinet Holds Up Fiscal Reforms Pending Results of Parley on Common Policy.

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BRUSSELS, July 27.—The Government has delayed a number of the financial measures it planned to take because it wishes to know exactly how Raymond Poincaré is going to deal with French finances. Ministers Vandervelde and Franquet, therefore, are going to Paris in the next few days to confer with the French Premier regarding his measures, and they will attempt to carry out parallel reforms in Belgian finances.

During the brief existence of the Briand-Caillaux Cabinet the French Finance Minister sent his Under-Secretary of State, M. Dubois, to Brussels in order to plan joint measures to stabilize the currencies and to settle other financial problems.

As Paris reports indicate that Premier Poincaré's plans differ widely from M. Caillaux's, Belgium wishes to get into alignment. If different policies are pursued the exchange rates of French and Belgian francs might easily react on the other and set at naught the reforms made in Belgium.

In order not to lose any time the Government is actively pursuing preparations to float national railroad preferred shares early in August. The first issue will be reserved for bearers of five-year Treasury bonds maturing next December and for holders of six months Treasury notes. Six per cent. interest is guaranteed and both capital and interest are established on a basis of 175 to the pound sterling.

If the franc falls further, the paper-franc value of the capital and interest will increase, and vice versa. The shares will be exempt from general income tax and surtax.

A second issue will be offered late in the Summer to bearers of rentes and State loans on condition that one-tenth of the value of the shares is paid in cash and nine-tenths in bonds, which the Government promises to accept at a figure above Bourse quotations.

Relics Stolen From Louis XI Tomb.

ORLEANS, France, July 27 (AP).—Thieves have violated the sepulchre of King Louis XI at Clercy, carrying off precious gold and jeweled chalices, ciboria and reliquaries valued at more than \$100,000.

DECREASE IN SHIPS WORRIES BRITISH

Merchant Tonnage Drops From 41 Per Cent. of World's Total in 1914 to 30 Per Cent. Now.

AMERICA GAINS 13 PER CENT.

German Tonnage Rises From 419,000 in 1920 to 3,000,000 and Italy Has Doubled Here Since War.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—"Britannia Rules the Waves" is a phrase that is losing more and more of its truthfulness every day, at least so far as the British merchant marine is concerned. Close upon the heels of recent shipping statistics showing a decrease in British merchant tonnage, which caused serious disquiet here, the latest figures, just issued by Lloyd's, show that British tonnage has dwindled since then even more alarmingly.

The figures just issued disclose the striking fact that in the list of the world's great shipowning nations only Britain and Germany suffered a decrease in merchant tonnage since 1914. But, on closer analysis, the situation is even worse for the British than is implied by that bare statement.

Germany, whose tonnage in 1920 was down to a ridiculously small total as compared with her pre-war tonnage, has increased her shipping by leaps and bounds during the past five years until her merchant tonnage is now more than seven times what it was in 1920, whereas British tonnage has been shrinking.

According to Lloyd's latest figures, Great Britain, which had 41 per cent. of the world's tonnage in 1914, now has a little more than 30 per cent. The United States has increased its tonnage from 9 per cent. in 1914 to nearly 22 per cent. Japanese tonnage, which was just short of 4 per cent. of the world's total in 1914, is now over 6 per cent., and France has raised her 1914 percentage of 4 to over 5. Among other ship-owning nations, Italy, Norway and Holland have all increased their 1914 tonnage, Italy having almost doubled hers.

As for Germany, she now owns slightly less than 5 per cent. of the world's total as against more than 11 per cent. in 1914—but, as has been pointed out already, she has been increasing her shipping enormously during the past six years. Whereas in 1920 the Germans owned only 419,000 tons, they now own more than 3,000,000.

It is pointed out here that the increase in American tonnage does not necessarily mean that the ships listed are all on the active list—indeed the

reverse is the case. Nevertheless, even taking this and other factors into consideration, the British mercantile marine is considered to be engaged in an extremely serious struggle with the other shipping nations.

Among the elements which make foreign shipping competition especially serious to the British, it is stated, are the direct shipping subsidies granted by other nations and flag discrimination.

RESENT ATTACKS ON DEBT.

Lord Huntly and Associates' Approval Attitude of London Times.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 27.—Endorsement of The London Times' editorial attitude on the American debt controversy comes from Lord Huntly and other influential persons. Lord Huntly is premier marquis of Scotland. He married as his second wife the widow of James McDonald of Washington.

Writing to the editor, he says several prominent persons who desire the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States had intended addressing to The London Times a joint protest "against a recurrence of the mischievous and undignified attacks upon the settlement of Great Britain's liabilities to America." He proceeds: "The leading article which appears in the columns of The London Times this morning deals with the subject in so fair and temperate and exhaustive a way that we feel it would be superfluous for us to ask for more of your space. On behalf of the signatories to the proposed protest I am asked to express our strong approval of your attitude, which will do much to counteract the painful effect these attacks have produced among the sincere friends of Great Britain throughout the United States."

Pianist Sets Alpine Record.

GENEVA, July 27.—Paderewski's friend E. Blanchet of Lausanne, also a well-known pianist, set a new Alpine record yesterday by climbing the Piz Bernina from Pont Resina. It is the last peak over 12,000 feet in the Swiss Alps—there are more than fifty—which M. Blanchet decided to climb. It took many years to accomplish the feat, which hitherto has not been attempted. M. Paderewski, who lives near Lausanne, was the first to send a telegram of congratulations.

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ng convenience gton Square.

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POINCARE TRIUMPHS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

patriotism to avoid debates, which, if prolonged, would increase the evil instead of remedying it.

Cabinet Eager to Get to Work.

"The application of this first remedy will relieve us of the duty of watching continually the condition of finances and of completing our initial effort by measures to maintain public confidence, and it will permit us to fulfill promptly all the engagements of the State, to stimulate production at home and in our colonies, and to develop the vitality in the country.

"We do not pretend to solve in several weeks, nor even several months, the totality of the economic and financial problems which almost universal uneasiness has erected before us. The essential is to get started quickly and without deviation.

"As well as ourselves, the nations which are our creditors and toward which France has the firm intention to acquit herself to the extent of her ability have an interest that before everything else we put an end to the monetary crisis, which has many causes, but which it is not impossible to calm and to remove its perilous influence.

"France has known hours graver and sadder than these. She saved herself by union and energy. Today victory depends on the same conditions. For the Republic and for the country let us shoulder our heavy task immediately."

In his inaugural address Raoul Péret, the new President of the Chamber, had made an appeal for quick and decisive action.

As M. Poincaré finished, Marcel Cachin, the leader of the Communists, shouted:

"We see you only in hard times." To this and other Communist interruptions M. Poincaré paid small attention.

When the Premier had finished, the President of the Chamber announced a series of interpellations. M. Poincaré immediately asked for a postponement of these until the financial debate and he put the question of confidence on the result of the vote. The voting then

learn that an increase of 26 per cent. is proposed for taxes on wine, from which the Government expects 800,000,000 francs per year.

Upon many shoulders also would fall a provision for a 32 1/2 per cent. tax on all railroad tickets and an 11 1/2 per cent. tax on freight.

Tourists Also Are Hit.

Tourists will be hit by a 65 per cent. tax on the price of all luxury travel facilities, which of course includes sleeping cars. From these transportation taxes the Government hopes to raise 1,500,000,000 annually.

The tax on private automobiles is increased by 50 per cent.

All transport by sea between French ports must pay a tax of 8 per cent. of the freight rate.

One of the most important provisions of the bill is the establishment of the turnover tax at 2 per cent. This rate now varies from 1.5 per cent. to 2.5 per cent. It is estimated that the change will bring in 660,000,000 annually.

From the imposition of a luxury tax on exports the Government expects 420,000,000 a year.

The tax of 18 per cent. on income from foreign investments is raised to 25 per cent., and, due to the large investment of French money in foreign securities, this is expected to bring in 800,000,000 a year.

A new tax of 7 per cent. will be established on sales of businesses, which is expected to bring in 800,000,000 a year.

Two articles are devoted to reform of the inheritance taxes. There is to be a decrease in the present maximum rates for indirect inheritance, which in some cases reach 80 per cent., but the tax on direct inheritance from father to son is raised to 25 per cent., from which the Government expects more than 2,500,000,000 a year. The tax on industrial profits is increased by 50 per cent. and the 10 per cent. tax on salaries is increased to 12 per cent. On the other hand the normal tax of 60 per cent. on general income is cut to 50 per cent. in the hope that taxpayers will be honest if it costs less, since it is notorious that the present French income tax is not fully collected.

Raise for State Employees.

It is noted that the bill carries an appropriation of 688,000,000 francs to increase the pay of the State employees and also a provision for devoting slightly more than 4,000,000,000 francs of the proposed new revenue for a sinking fund for the floating debt. It will thus be seen that almost no one will escape paying part of the proposed new taxes. It is noted that under one provision of the bill the co-

efficient of six will be applied to the tariff of posts, telegraphs and telephones. This will result in an increase of interior charges in France but will not increase the cost of foreign communications, which remain on a gold basis.

Because of the wide scope of its application it is apparent that to the average resident of France the effect of the new law will not be far different from that of the former Poincaré tax measure when three years ago he increased all imposts by 20 per cent. That brought in an additional 7,000,000,000. This time he aims at an increase of from 5,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000.

In a chapter on economies M. Poincaré asks full powers for the Government to effect by decree "profound administrative reorganization," with fusion of offices and curtailment of personnel.

In explanation of the bill, M. Poincaré indicates his intention to introduce new measures revising certain heavy taxes on securities which caused in large part the exodus of French capital. He quotes experts as saying that capital which does not get fair treatment inevitably goes elsewhere. He also announces his intention to bring forward wide plans for amortization of the public debt in a fashion to relieve the Treasury from the danger of too frequent maturities.

The Finance Committee is meeting tonight to consider the bill and under the extreme urgency régime must make its report tomorrow night. It

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is to be recalled that a majority of the Finance Committee belongs to the Left and due to the strength of the Socialists M. Poincaré has a chance of obtaining a unanimous favorable vote. However, regardless of the action of the committee the Premier intends to bring the bill as it stands before the House on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock under a program which will call for a final vote within one week.

Charge purchases made now will appear on September 1st bills Kurzman IMPORTER FIFTH AVENUE at THIRTY-SIXTH STREET CLEARANCES Dresses - \$25 & \$45 Originally up to \$150 At \$25, hand-made French silk frocks; sports dresses of summer silks and crepe de chine in white, flesh and patterns. At \$45, flowered chiffons and charming patterned silks for afternoon, chiffon evening and dinner gowns. Cloth Coats \$50 & \$95 Originally up to \$265 At \$50, sports coats and a few georgette capes. At \$95, handsome silk coats; and a group of beautiful cloth coats for formal wear, suitable for now and early fall. ALL SALES FINAL

...the question but the... Debates expresses hope for... reception in America... the former Premier's... for the American peo... regret at the misunde... which has arisen betwee... and the United States, the... says the sole object of his let... throw light on all the aspect... vexed problem of interallied... to recall that while a ques... figures it is also a matter of... a great moral world conflict... America took a leading part... body in France knows what is... America and nobody wishes to... the figure of the debts, goes on... ats. There is a money ques... there is not only a money... and that is what Clemenceau... with a profound sentiment of... pride. It concludes:... not forget what we owe, but... others will not forget why we

granting of Armenian rights, "as endorsed by President Harding on the eve of the Lausanne conference and by Senator Lodge after the signing of the Lausanne Treaty," Mr. Gerard said: "The prevailing state of economic and political chaos in Turkey, according to competent opinion, will inevitably lead either to internal anarchy or foreign intervention; we will then be confronted not with the question of a treaty with Turkey, but with the graver problem of liquidating the Turkish case." Mr. Gerard quoted a recent letter from an Armenian preacher, now a refugee in Persia, who, after describing conditions, made the observation: "The Turks are not changed, and will not be changed so long as the Christian nations do not change their policy toward them."

TELL OF GIANT ICEBERG.

Passengers on Liner Say Mass Was 500 Feet High. Special to The New York Times. QUEBEC, Quebec, Aug. 8.—What is described as the largest iceberg ever witnessed in the St. Lawrence steamer lanes was sighted off the Strait of Belle Isle, 739 miles from Quebec, on Friday afternoon by passengers and crew of the Canadian Pacific liner Metagama. The berg was said to be 500 feet high and half-mile in length. The liner was a good distance away from the huge berg, which presented a remarkable picture bathed in the rays of the sun, but no chances were taken of running closer to the towering mass of ice. Another remarkable berg, very low in the water, was also seen stretching along for fully a quarter-mile beneath the waves.

...that I could experience more joy in life with less ease. "Two things led me to the Salvation Army. One was the idea of working

200,000 ADDRESSED BY PILSUDSKI

Marshal Lauds Courage of the Polish Legion at Review in Kielce.

RECALLS STRUGGLE OF 1914

Poland's Independence Was Won by a Quick Decision in That Year, He Says.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. KIELCE, Poland, Aug. 8.—Joy over the achievement of Poland's age-old struggle for independence, in which he has spent his life, endured imprisonment and exile and even marched his troops against his own countrymen, was shouted exuberantly by Marshal Pilsudski to a crowd of 200,000 enthusiastic Poles in this quiet border city tonight through microphones. The occasion was the anniversary of his swift march in 1914 against the Russian post, which is now established as Poland's "Lexington." The marshal, who is not oratorically

member of the Salvation Army, but is not taking it up as a career. A third son, Daniel, probably will carry on the chemical business.

inclined, soared to flowery heights in reviewing the struggle for independence, but referred only lightly to the uprising of May 12.

"Courage of decision in the individual and the nation is all-important." "Too often this has been lacking, but from 1914 that element has been with us and has been demonstrated again within recent months. This was courage in the belief that nothing corrupt or insincere can exist within the State." He added this as the only reference to the revolution.

"The courage of the Polish Legion in 1914 will always be fresh in mind," the Marshal began. "At that time I had a small band of enthusiasts and did not dream that six years later I would be the head of a victorious Polish army and established State. It was here I got the first 'kick' out of the war. I had been sent to Siberia, and the lonesome plains are always regarded, with their setting sun and dawns and their gorgeous colors, as prophetic of the hopes of individual nations—as day following dark night, but these are the illusions of dreamers, for darkness always follows the day.

"Too often this has been shown in the vain hopes of Poland. The first hope rose with Kosciuszko and then faded. "They rose again with Napoleon's effort in 1814, also in 1841, and again in 1863. When the gleams appeared in 1914 it was certain that the real turning point had come. There were black nights many times in the ensuing four years, but now we have a full and permanent light.

"The importance of the courage in the decision reaching this end cannot be overestimated. All new things must usually be carefully considered in advance, but in 1914 it was a question of courage to act and that a fixed purpose be maintained at all costs."

Volunteer Army Is New Aim.

Many admirers declared that his age and vigorous appearance recalled the period of twelve years ago, because they believe the task which he began then is now nearly accomplished. Besides being the anniversary of one of his proudest days, the outpouring today assures him of the backing of sufficient patriots to increase the army to 500,000 almost instantly in case of an attack upon Poland and endorse the position which he assumed for himself in May in the overthrow of the Government.

In an interview with THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, General Klerzkowski, the Commanding General of Poland, said: "Our slogan is a democratic independent State, but not an armed nation. Our head is and will be Marshal Pilsudski. We hope to change the compulsory military service to a volunteer status, achieving in years to come a system similar to the Swiss defensive militia."

Reviews Host of Marchers.

The Marshal laid the cornerstone of the statue to the Polish Legionnaires this afternoon and dedicated the municipal athletic stadium, in which a football game was held.

The Marshal appeared at the banquet where 300 persons were seated and asked instructions for speaking through the microphone. Delighted at the idea that his voice would reach thousands in the packed streets of the little town he then began speaking eagerly.

Renouncing the Uniform of a Field Marshal he appeared in the old gray uniform of the Legionnaires without decoration, declaring himself to be not the head of the Polish Army but a soldier of Poland among friends.

Following the half hour speech of the Marshal, the night was given over to a country picnic pleasures with dancing on the hillside to rustic music.

The Marshal defied rumors of delicate health by being one of the first officers afield, taking his place in the reviewing stand with visiting officials from the Baltic States and members of the Cabinet before 7 o'clock.

At 7:30 a group of contesting marchers from Nearan, still in snappy order though under the weight of full field equipment, marched in double time into the parade ground and passed Pilsudski's post, winners of a 72-mile marching marathon, which was completed by nearly nine hundred Legionnaires, members of the national unofficial military organization, the Pilsudski Rifles. The 50,000 members are pledged to support him in any cause. The champion marchers made the last twenty-five miles in 3 hours and 20 minutes.

Colonel Norenburg, the Finnish War Minister said: "The march of these men was one of the most marvelous feats ever achieved. While we hold sports in first place, Finland cannot but be that is proof that Poland has the best man-power in the world."

Other groups, close behind were soon in the field and were reviewed personally by Pilsudski, who awarded prizes.

The marshal and his wife were central figures of a mass outside old Kielce Cathedral. The custom of holding mass outside of a church is symbolic of the entrance of Pilsudski's legionnaires at the old Russian border twelve years ago, Poland's first stroke for freedom from Russia after the outbreak of the World War. At that time the Polish Bishop, still under Russian influence, refused to say mass for the legionnaires inside the church and crusaders knelt in the public square to receive a blessing on their dash from Cracow to strike their old enemy.

Pilsudski in full uniform with decorations was conspicuous in the throng as he moved about among his adoring followers at a barbecue after the service. His square face had lost the ashen color which had characterized it since the revolution, and his drooping military mustache arched upward in a radiant smile as he surveyed the multitude.

Consul General asserts that Mexico, in contrast to the other nations which suffered as the result of the World War, has never attempted to scale its indebtedness to foreign creditors.

The Consul General said:

"It is amazing that in the twentieth century a jurist can be found in a country as highly civilized as the United States who will champion the sending of instruments of violence into a country which is trying to settle its internal difficulties by peaceful methods. Does Judge Talley want to help in bringing about another massacre of Saint Bartholomew's Night in Mexico? Is it his desire to bring about another religious war similar to those which bathed Europe in blood during the Middle Ages? Has not the world already suffered enough from such fratricidal frays? Is this what religion means to Judge Talley and the hierarchy for whom he speaks?"

"The Government of Mexico, which I have the honor of representing, has in recent years given so many evidences of its progressive spirit and love of justice that there is no need of defending it to the freedom-loving people of the United States."

"Fortunately for the people of the United States, but unfortunately for the people of Mexico, it is hard for you in this country to vision in the twentieth century a struggle between Church and State. It does not exist here, and it is my belief that the growth of education in your fortunate country has prevented it ever becoming an issue.

"You have no need of such articles as are contained in the Constitution of Mexico. If you had, I have enough faith in the love of freedom of your people to believe that you would place them there promptly and insist that they be obeyed.

"I make the unqualified statement that not a single article contained in the Mexican Constitution interferes in the slightest degree with the liberty of any priest or minister in the exercise of his calling, as long as he is content to look only after the religious interests of his congregation. They do prevent him from using the religious office to meddle in the affairs of the State."

MOODY 2,000 SHORT OF TEXAS MAJORITY

Run-Off Will Be Held Aug. 28—Gov. Ferguson May Change Her Mind and Run Again.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 8.—Revised figures of the unofficial count of ballots cast in the recent Democratic primary which show that Dan Moody, candidate for Governor, lacked about 2,000 votes of having enough to nominate him, together with the uncertainty as to whether Governor Miriam A. Ferguson will withdraw from the race, have revived interest in the run-off contest and the second primary to be held on Aug. 28.

Although Governor Ferguson announced several days ago that she would not enter the run-off race, it was intimated today by close political friends of the Fergusons that she has changed her mind in this respect.

The ticket for the second primary will be drawn up by the State Democratic Executive Committee at its meeting in Dallas tomorrow, at which time it will make an official canvass of the vote of the first primary.

The fact that twenty-three members of the thirty-three composing the committee are avowed Ferguson supporters is taken by Mr. Moody and his leading adherents to mean that they will be on their guard, and they will be present in full force at the meeting to demand their rights.

On the face of the filed report of Mr. Moody as to money expended in the campaign it is shown that Lee Satterwhite, former Speaker of the House and candidate for re-election to the Legislature, and O. P. Bobbitt, also a candidate for re-election as Representative, each contributed \$260 to Moody's campaign, which is in violation of the primary election law that prohibits a candidate from contributing to another candidate's campaign fund.

It is explained, however, that in both instances the money came from other sources and was merely remitted in the names of Satterwhite and Bobbitt. This and other matters probably will be aired before the Executive Committee meeting tomorrow, it is stated.

CRASH NEAR PAUL SMITH'S.

Ambulance of President's Marines Takes Eight Victims to Hospital.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP).—Eight persons, four of them children, were injured today when their automobile was in collision with a heavy passenger motor bus on the Malone road near Paul Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson and their four children and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Thompson, all of Parishville, who were in the car, were treated for cuts and bruises by physicians at Paul Smith's Hotel, and were then taken to a Saranac Lake hospital by the ambulance of the Marine guard stationed at White Pine Camp, President Coolidge's vacation home.

Physicians at the hospital reported later that none of the victims was seriously hurt.

Ford Planes Arrive at Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 8 (AP).—The twenty-four planes in the Ford reliability tour arrived at Hamilton Field here at 2:25 P. M., after an uneventful trip from Chicago.

...suit for the Catholic people to obtain reforms through legal methods.

Defiance of Constitution Denied.

"President Calles again accuses us of ignoring or refusing to recognize the Constitution. We are doing no such thing. We respect the fundamental laws of our country, and on those whom we teach we urge the same respect for those laws.

"But in order not to be traitors to ourselves we must oppose those secondary precepts which would curtail our liberty of conscience. Having made this observation, we will now respond to the concrete charges made by President Calles.

"If, according to President Calles the Church lost her property in 1857 how can the Church be afraid of losing it again?"

"If this property was given to the Church for exclusively religious uses why should this property now be owned by the nation and not by the Church? Why should the State take charge of it and not the clergy? Why should not the Church be permitted to take legal action to recover and administer these church properties?"

"President Calles has charged that we threaten with excommunication those who denounce ecclesiastical property. The power to excommunicate rests in the universal Church and it is necessary to remember this Article 27 of the Constitution, which permits the denunciation of church property which has not been expropriated, tends to give rise to sacrilegious ambitions.

Trial by Jury Banned.

"The same article simplifies the work of denunciers, who have only to take a simple assertion as proof, and Article 130 prohibits trial by jury in these cases, probably through fear of the national conscience, which is still intensely Catholic.

"The President states that the Government, by its laws of expropriation, is not seeking personal benefit, but the enrichment of the country through the collective use of the property of the Church.

"We are very much preoccupied by the words of the President when he refers to the collective use of this Church-owned property because we see he is seeking to establish the State socialism in Church matters. We can find no other meaning in his words."

Registration Is Condemned.

"President Calles says that the fundamental reason for registration of the clergy is that the churches are the property of the nation, and for that reason the Government cannot ignore those who, they assert, are administering Government property.

"Such registration by the clergy would be an admission that the Government is the owner of this property. Can the clergy, without injuring their conscience, without becoming hired public functionaries, agree to this registration?"

"We were ignorant until now that this order was exclusively for reasons of hygiene, police, etc., but declarations that they were so meant have been made to the American people. The Mexican people do not so understand them.

"How easy it would have been to resolve this useless conflict regarding registration. We confess that the constitutional provisions and the regulations are not exclusively directed against the Catholic religion, but until now the application of these laws has been exclusively against the Catholic Church, and this in face of the fact that President Calles and his advisers admit that a majority of the Mexicans are Catholics. Naturally, we Catholics have been the most affected.

Propaganda Is Denounced.

"We regret that the President has permitted his ministers to organize anti-Catholic propaganda in the ranks of labor, as indicated in a recent conference organized by the Labor Federation (the Crom).

"Under the guise of praising religion and Jesus Christ, in order to condemn the Mexican clergy, they have deceived the public by leading them to believe that they are respecting liberty of conscience and that their attack is directed only against the bad clergy.

"In public debates dealing with the present situation Catholic speakers did not receive the same treatment as that accorded the Crom speakers, and were, by a prepared public, received in a markedly hostile manner.

"Foreign priests, according to the Constitution, are professionalists. With several nations Mexico maintains relations, and, naturally, it is an insult when their nationals are expelled simply because they are ministers of a creed.

"The Catholic religion, which we profess, has as an essential part of its program the acceptance as brothers of persons of every nationality. Those who respect liberty of conscience must respect our right to take advantage of the services of any foreigner whom we cordially call brother.

Parents' Rights Held Violated.

"Respecting the schools, Article 3 of the Constitution and its regulations prohibit religious teaching in the primary schools, thus doing violence to the religious sentiment of the fathers of families who have the right and mission to educate their children. They should be the ones to select the doctrines to be taught their children. They pay the taxes and should have a voice in the selection of the educational program.

"We have ordered in our pastoral letter that the fathers of families impart religious instruction to the children in their homes, since it is impermissible now to impart it in the schools.

"As to the monastic orders forbidden by the Constitution, it is the Church that must determine what things are necessary and what are not. If other Mexican Governments have committed

OP DECLARES WITH BARS SMITH

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

...re not attained here, but the free Christian land, but I must remember that there is an outside of New York State, a nation and open school. No man kiss the papal ring and his gunshot of the White and no purification governor become a leader of a Con- stituting people.

...st not let New York State sell or at the altar of gold and to the boasting of Senator th. I speak of him solely in to his record as is shown in phlet you will receive as you is place of worship. present contest for the United State in the Empire State is lar. Wadsworth has violated nise given when the Republi- put through the enforce- Methodist, unless he values he vows of the Church, can loyal to the Church and sup- dsworth at the same time, leve the united Church in- together with that of those pa- sities outside the Church or- will bring about the defeat Wadsworth at the coming elec-

Campaign Opened by Cristman.

...afternoon session of the con- Franklin W. Christian of Her- ry candidate for United States formally opened his campaign Senator James W. Wadsworth ublican candidate for re-elec-

...Cristman derided those who op- hhibition on the ground that n infringement upon personal He attacked Senator Wada- s a "so-called Republican," deserted the principle of his y opposing the prohibition and the Volstead law. He icked the Republican leader- his State. He condemned the on referendum to be voted on as an attempt by this lead- o shake party responsibility ed politicians, many of whom, were in partnership with boot- for failing to enforce the pro- law.

...because I firmly believe that me of the land is the a Constitution that I am a e for United States Senator. "tm said. "It is because I n the laws made by the Con- the United States and de- be constitutional by the Su- court of the State, as has the Volstead act has been, that candidate.

Emancipation of Law Sole Issue.

...because I am absolutely op- the reinstatement of the sa- I am a candidate. It is be- believe that the enforcement w should be taken from the ing politicians and placed in is of those who are in favor w that I am a candidate. It se I believe that no man nas to accept office as a mem- y political party that has l itself as being in favor of tenth Amendment and then that amendment his whole- support. y has raised the greatest is- this country has had to face a rebellion of the Southern Mr. Cristman said. "The sole before the people is the su- of the Federal law. iddate for the great office d States Senator from the State, a so-called Republican, on himself the badge of y, has openly advocated the of the Eighteenth Amend- e advocates the abolition of swore to support. id seem in all fairness that, cial of the United States nad rn to uphold the Constitution

of the United States and has the least regard for his oath, he should resign before he begins the advocacy of the destruction of that which he has sworn to uphold."

Mr. Cristman denied that crime conditions were as serious now as before the enactment of the prohibition amendment.

"No doubt crimes are connected with the enforcement of the Volstead law," he said, "but are these crimes anything like the murders, robberies and crimes of all sorts that were formerly connected with the saloons and had their origin or inception in the saloons? And, worse than all else combined, was the crime against the public franchise that was centered of old in the saloons.

"The Volstead act has never been enforced by the citizenship that enacted it. Enforcement has too often been seized upon by the politician in partnership with the bootlegger.

Politicians "a Public Nuisance."

"In public life there are self-constituted politicians, far too many. The mere professional politician is a public nuisance and should be abated by the ballots of our citizens wherever possible. Statesmen are far too few. Unfortunately, a few of the Republicans of the State of New York in responsible positions have deserted the ideals of their party."

Those who deserted the ideals of their party were those who voted with the Democrats in the Legislature to put forward the prohibition referendum. Mr. Cristman said. By this referendum, he continued, the voters of the State were asked to express an opinion as to whether Congress should modify the Volstead law so that the people of New York could, if they so determined, be "wet," despite the Constitutional amendment.

"It is inconceivable that any citizen of the State would seriously consider nullifying the Constitution," Mr. Cristman continued. "Yet this is precisely what the voters of New York are asked to do by this referendum. "There never was submitted to the people of the State a proposition more destructive to good citizenship than this referendum. It is an un-American device of no possible use in our civic life. The term has a certain glitter but it is spurious metal and tarnishes quickly. It is a device whereby political parties may escape responsibility.

"The passage of the so-called referendum was made possible by the votes of all the Democrats of both the Senate and Assembly and about 30 per cent. of the Republican membership. One can understand the Democrats leaning to the assertion of State sovereignty over matters committed to the Federal Constitution, but how Republicans can subscribe to such a doctrine is difficult to comprehend.

"False to Republican Ideals."

"I charge that these men who voted for the so-called referendum were false to Republican ideals. The leadership which they were following was false leadership. It was leadership designed to hand over to the so-called wets the great State of New York. These Republicans and leaders who have united with the Democrats to submit this referendum are false to the fundamental principles of the Republican Party. The Republican Party has always stood for upholding, in the Federal Government, those matters that have been delegated by the States to the Federal Government. If there is any one thing that has been an ideal of the Republican Party it has been to sustain the Federal Government in matters that the Federal Constitution delegates to the Federal Government.

"If it is the ideal of the Republicans to be wet, which very fortunately, I believe, it is not, then the party should come out openly and say, 'Our ideals are wet and we want the wet votes.' Why dodge the issue, which virtually amounts to the proposition, 'We want to be wet, if the majority of the people are wet; if the people are dry, if the majority of the people are dry, but first and last, and all the time, we want office, and we want power?' Is that Republicanism? Is that good citizenship?"

"There is no doubt where the Democratic leaders of this State stand. Right along, consistently, they say

they are wet; we know all about that; we know where they stand. If wet is the ideal of the people of these United States, then the Democratic Party has a great and glorious future. I must pay the organization of the Democratic Party of the State of New York the tribute of openly being true to the wet idea.

"The Republican Party in this State lacks leadership. It has no ideals, it is on record as a trimmer, asking solely for votes to maintain and hold office.

Davis Also Attacks Wadsworth.

Arthur J. Davis, New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, charged that Senator Wadsworth was trying to make a deal with William Randolph Hearst.

"Senator Wadsworth, being an astute politician, has begun to feel the rising flood of sentiment behind the candidacy of Franklin W. Cristman," he said. "In sheer desperation he is now seeking Democratic support, chiefly in New York City, relying partly upon his friend, Arthur Brisbane, to secure for him the support of the Hearst machine. At the same time he is appealing for support on the ground that he is a Coolidge Republican.

"If a Wadsworth-Hearst alliance is effected, where does that leave Mr. Wadsworth when he reaches Washington? Entangling alliances with political forces diametrically opposed to each other often prove exceedingly embarrassing to members of legislative bodies. We have scriptural authority that a man cannot serve two masters. Political deals of this nature invariably are based on considerations of one sort or another. It would be interesting to know just what the consideration is in the event of a Wadsworth-Hearst deal."

Lowman Stays Regular.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP).—Lieut. Gov. Seymour Lowman, speaking at the Citizenship Conference here today, without mentioning the Senatorial contest directly, spoke what was taken to be a veiled indorsement of Senator Wadsworth as the regular Republican candidate:

"My experience has convinced me that to accomplish anything politically you must work within the ranks of the dominating political factors. Stick to your principles, advocate them, try to influence your associates to accept your point of view, but don't take your hobby and go and sit all alone on some high hill or you will be lonesome. One cannot expect to have one's own way all the time, but by real work you will make a fair striking average. If you get licked get ready for the next fight."

"That is why I am a Republican and will support my party at the coming election."

Lieut. Gov. Lowman took issue with those who contend that the prohibition referendum to be voted on in November is "bunk," declaring it seems "all important" to him.

"If the people vote in favor of the referendum," he said, "it means that New York State will do nothing to help the Federal Government to enforce the Volstead act or any other act in aid of prohibition. The Legislature will be influenced greatly and may refuse to enact an enforcement law for New York."

On law enforcement Governor Lowman asked: "How much longer will the people of New York be content to let the flow of poison booze continue? Things are certainly wide open now. The only thing a wet has to complain of is the quality of the stuff, for it is plentiful. Local authorities are helpless without a State liquor law. All control was swept away when Governor Smith signed the repealer."

He voiced a suggestion that the Ku Klux Klan may take things in their own hands when he told of the burning of a notorious road house in his community. "It is said," he added, "figures were seen in the reflection of the flames who wore white hoods. I don't know if that was true because I was not there. I do know that there is a point beyond which people will no longer endure the rule of the bootlegger and debauchery of our young people, law or no law."

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with son, L. Pearson. Very important.
Advertisements may be placed for insertion at the editorial office of The New York Times in the Times Building.

have sought to interest Congress. Nothing has ever been done. There has been any indication that any consideration was ever given the matter.
Ross Marvin had little insurance.

have happened. Marvin did what he would naturally have done in walking ahead of his guides, and there were bad leads in the ice in many places into which he might have fallen.
According to the report of the county.

This dispatch reached THE NEW YORK TIMES by way of Dallas, Texas, where it was evidently picked up by a wireless amateur who omitted, when filing it by telegraph, to add his own identity.

the United States Circuit Court Judge Wednesday and to inform him that the United States Supreme Court Justice will pay their respects next Monday, when the Court reconvenes for the Fall session.

mediated or furnished a space and back.
BROAD

CLEMENCEAU BUSY AS HE REACHES 85

"Tiger" of France Plans No Change in Auster Routine for Birth Anniversary Today.

WORKING HARD ON BOOK

Few Congratulations Arrive at His Seaside Home, for Few Know His Birthday.

JARD LA VENDEE, France, Sept. 27 (AP).—Clemenceau, the most arresting personality and perhaps the greatest among contemporary Frenchmen, will be 85 tomorrow.

He will spend the day as he did today in concentrated labor for some hours with an American translator over the English text of his "Civilization," in wandering through his garden, and in contemplating the sea from his favorite bench near the sea wall, where the Atlantic waves come rolling in with such force that even on quiet days he is reached by the flying scud.

The village postman is not busy bringing letters and telegrams to France's great War Minister for the reason that few persons in France are aware of the precise date of his birth. All the reference books place his birth as in "September, 1841," and he has always been reluctant, as a personal peculiarity, to give more exact information. He doesn't want people bothering him with felicitations. An official personage who has had occasion to see the records confided to the correspondent that the date is Sept. 23.

Clemenceau at 85 lives austerely, his simple life suggesting ancient virtues. Reading philosophical and scientific books, writing, gardening, receiving a friend now and then make up his ordinary day. Occasionally he goes into Sables d'Olonne to do his household marketing himself, using his sole luxury, a foreign automobile of great speed and beauty.

Finds Repose in Rapid Motion.

"I like the repose, the restfulness, of rapid motion," he says. The principal street of Sables d'Olonne, a broad promenade facing the ocean, is named one-half Avenue Georges Clemenceau and the other half Avenue du President Wilson. Clemenceau's progress through the streets of Sables d'Olonne is one of continuous salutation. He talks to the children and the garbled fishermen in the local patois, and they repeat his shrewd and homely observations on everyday things and events.

The garden upon which Clemenceau has spent so much love and effort has no paths, no markings. There is not the least regularity. The first impression is that the phlox, roses, heliotrope, heartsease, larkspur and monardella are growing haphazard and uncared for in the land.

"Oh, I don't like paths," said M. Clemenceau to the writer. "When you have gone a few times along the paths of a garden laid out trimly you have no fresh sensations, no surprises.

"You have the feeling of being confined, even imprisoned by the rectangular outlines. I never feel that way here. I can walk anywhere if I watch my step and you are not always seeing the same flowers and plants from precisely the same angles."

A certain wildness about the garden, its unlikeliness to other gardens, the disregard of rule and form portray strangely the man defiant of convention, unexpected in decision and action.

Dislikes Revelation of Himself.

Clemenceau does not care to be understood too well or even to be interpreted.

"I have been reading your 'Demosthenes,'" remarked the correspondent, "because I have been told that in it I can find your political philosophy."

"You won't find it!"

"Perhaps between the lines?" At which he was silent. The brilliant 300-page sketch of Demosthenes describes the utility of Greek statesmanship in the presence of the Macedonian danger, the distracting political controversies, the lassitude and smallness of view of those who brought the Greek democracies to ruin.

Some Frenchmen see in "Demosthenes" a picture of France today and the perils she may have to meet.

Clemenceau's opinion of most of the personalities in active political life in France is contempt.

"You are a great Frenchman, M. Clemenceau," said Lloyd George to him on one occasion during the peace conference. "You love France but no Frenchman."

M. Clemenceau's reply is not recorded but his smile was most likely one of careless indifference. His intimate friendships are not many but they are strong and constant. André Tardieu is the nearest to him and usually sees him twice a week when M. Clemenceau is in Paris. Georges Mandel, who was the chief of his private cabinet during the war, is still on affectionate terms with him. His son, Michel, his daughter, Marie, and his granddaughters, Genevieve and Mme.

PRINCE LIMITS DINNERS.

Hair to British Throne Receives Too Many Invitations.

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LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Prince of Wales is so snowed under by invitations to dinners that he has been compelled to impose a limit on acceptances. He had been invited to attend the annual dinner of the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents and his private secretary wrote to explain why the Prince can not be there.

From the Prince's viewpoint, public dinners fall roughly in three categories—those which have national or imperial character, those organized by bodies wherewith he has direct personal connection and those held by independent societies which exist for promotion of one particular science, art or trade. The number of annual dinners in the first two categories, at which the Prince's presence is practically indispensable, has increased to such an extent that it is now almost impossible for him to attend to those belonging to the third list.

English Leaders in Palestine Project

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LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Palestine Electric Corporation, Ltd., formed to develop the Rutenberg concession for the electrification of Palestine, announced today that four distinguished men had agreed to join the company's Board of Directors. They are Lord Reading, ex-Viceroy to India; Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Hugo Hirst and James de Rothschild. The total subscribed capital of the corporation is announced as £950,000. Lord Reading will be Chairman of the Board of Directors.

ARMS COMMISSION WON OVER BY GIBSON

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

regard to the problems before the Preparatory Commission. The discussions of our commission and its sub-commission since that time have served to confirm my Government in the views I then expressed on its behalf, namely:

"Firstly—That land armaments were more susceptible of limitation by regional agreements.

"Secondly—That since the Washington naval treaty did not cover all classes of vessels further steps might well be taken to limit competitive building of types of vessels not so covered.

"Thirdly—That success in limitation of armaments is to be achieved by solution of as many concrete problems as possible and treatment of these in a direct and practical way without waiting for details of a set of abstract principles applicable to all armament problems.

"The American delegation has constantly kept in mind the practical objective for which all are working; namely, actual agreements for limitation of armaments. It has endeavored to face realities and refrain from an exclusively ideal scheme for universal disarmament which existing conditions throughout the world would appear to make most remote in any practical sense. Thus the American delegation has taken the position that limitation to be practicable should be directed toward armaments which are in existence and therefore tangible and limitable.

"The American delegation has consistently discouraged any effort to calculate the potential, economic, financial and industrial resources of one country as against those of another, since it has felt that such elements are not susceptible of limitation and fall outside any practical definition of armaments.

The Case of Naval Armaments.

"In regard to limitation of naval armaments the American delegation has attempted to point out that the standard of tonnage by classes—a practical method of comparison and limitation of naval forces which has clearly demonstrated since its acceptance in the Washington treaty its utility and convenience as a standard—should be considered in any effort actually to bring about limitation of navies.

"Furthermore, the American delegation has opposed propositions to estab-

PARLIAMENT DEFIED BY POLISH CABINET

Ministers Resign After Vote of No Confidence and Then All Are Reappointed.

BUDGET PASSED IN FRIGHT

Members of Sejm Hear Pilsudski in Way With Troops, So Cuts Are Restored.

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WARSAW, Sept. 27.—Begun amid the roar of cannon, rattle of machine guns and rifle fire, Poland's revolution reached a new phase today when the recalcitrant National Assembly was virtually ignored through the establishment of new European fashion of making a Cabinet in crises due to matters of minor importance.

The Cabinet incurred the utmost distrust at the recent session of the Sejm and was rebuked by a vote of no confidence against two of its members, and whereupon Premier Bartel, after hastily consulting the absent dictator, General Pilsudski, returned and put back the members he had before, thereby defying the Lower House.

There are two answers to the Government's defiance. One is for the Sejm to submit tamely and accept the Government, which plainly sets itself up to be superior to the elected Assembly. The other is to dissolve itself and ask the voters for revenge on the

High supervision and control of national armaments by an international agency, since it felt that any limitation agreements must rest primarily upon international good faith and respect for treaties.

"The American delegation has from the beginning taken the stand that examination of questions before Subcommittee A should be in the nature of a general technical inquiry to bring out all reasonable points of view rather than a contest to present exclusively one single view on each subject.

"The American delegation has at all times accorded respectful consideration to the views of other delegations and has advocated that the subcommittee should present to the Preparatory Commission a statement of divergent views developed in the course of our discussions in order that when we come to consider action on each question in the light of the various factors which must be taken into account—military, political and economic—we may appraise each method at its true value in the light of all possible information.

"It must be remembered that any actual steps toward disarmament will be based not on votes in the subcommittees, but upon an agreement reached among the powers concerned—that if there is failure to present any views to the Preparatory Commission there is always risk of delay in the fact that in the final conference the powers which hold those views will bring them up for consideration—and that the interests of expedition will best be served by having them considered at this time.

"It was, therefore, essentially in the interest of pressing forward our work not only to an early conclusion, but to a useful conclusion, that the American delegation made its original proposal, and it gives hearty support to the proposal which is now before you."

Mrs. Gibson's statement received the warm support of Viscount Cecil who referred to it as "a statement having great historical value." He said anybody who had read the minutes of the committee meetings could see America had been consistently in favor of methods for achieving practical, useful and early results. Only those who were blinded by national sentiments could believe there was any truth in the allegations that the United States was seeking to retard the conference.

Extols Cooldge's Sincerity.

If he dared refer to the President of the United States, he must say that all the world had been struck by his great candor and sincerity.

Attacking those elements of the press which had made accusations against the Americans, he said they were printing three short stories. First they were charging Britain and America

authorities which have decided they can run the Government without the participation of more than twenty widely divergent parties.

It makes little difference what action the Sejm takes, however, for the President of Poland now is equipped with power to dissolve Parliament at will and if the Cabinet does not meet with approval the 550 representatives of the people will find themselves without jobs before the following dawn and the country will be faced with electoral battle which will reset the representatives but not change the dictatorial laws.

General Pilsudski, by virtue of having the army behind him and the sympathy of the average citizen, holds a firmer grip on the country than ever before, and the Government he brought into being appears to be determined to remain as long as it wants to stay.

The Government went into battle last week against the divided Sejm without a shadow of majority backing. The Sejm slashed the budget recommendations fearfully than, upon a rumor that General Pilsudski was returning from his holiday to be met by three regiments of picked soldiers the legislators restored the original amount. The fighting chief did not arrive but the mere story carried victory.

The Sejm being deceived, it proceeded to express the disapprobation by voting no confidence of two minor members of the Cabinet, the Ministers of Education and Home Affairs. The Government resigned in a body Saturday night and this morning baffled the Opposition by renominating the entire Cabinet, which President Moscicki accepted without reservation.

Moreover, the Senate met and accepted the Government budget figures 454,000,000 zloties for the last quarter of this year unreservedly. The Lower House can only reconvene if it desires to change the figures which is hardly probable with the bayonet threat hanging over it. In case the Sejm does not reconvene now it will be permitted to assemble Nov. 30, but it is likely it will dissolve itself to save the shreds of its reputation.

with conspiring to retard the work of the conference; secondly, with conspiring to destroy friendly nations, and, thirdly, Great Britain was opposing anything America wanted on disarmament. All were untrue and contradictory.

Lord Cecil said he favored rapidity in the work of the technicians, but rapidity was second to substantial results which spelled the price of success.

Paul Boncour of France, who took a shot at the American proposal on Thursday in the Assembly when he deplored that certain nations had introduced a resolution to scrap all that

OUR DESTROYERS REACH PORT OF BLUEFIELDS

Join Gunboats There—American Collector's Home in El Bluff Riddled by Bullets.

MANAGUA, Sept. 27 (AP).—Two United States destroyers have arrived at Bluefields, the scene of recent fighting in the Liberal revolution, and there are now six gunboats in Nicaraguan waters.

The Government today reported that an attempt was made to destroy an army hangar last night. One bombing plane was damaged by the explosion of a bomb placed in the hangar. The planes housed here have been used by United States aviators employed by the constabulary in reconnoitering against the revolutionists.

Plans are proceeding for the peace conference early in October, the armistice having been signed.

Collector of Customs W. J. Crampton of El Bluff arrived today from that city, which last week was heavily bombed by the revolutionists. "My house was riddled by machine-gun and rifle fire," Mr. Crampton said. "I found a shell inside my house which failed to explode. The Custom House and other buildings were perforated with bullets and the lighthouse was smashed by shrapnel fire."

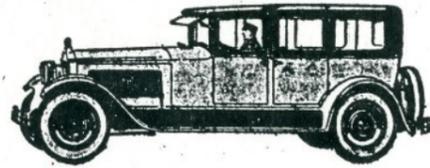
It was learned today that the two machine gunners, said to be Americans, who were killed at El Bluff in the fighting were Gerald McDonald, formerly of Managua and Port Limon, and George Muller of Guatemala.

The Nicaraguan Government has sent a large detachment of troops to Corin to prevent the landing of arms from a gun-runner on the coast.

the technicians had accomplished, spoke briefly, taking issue on regional disarmament and declaring for the universality of the movement.

Following adoption of the American resolution and withdrawal of the British one the President said he made a rendezvous with the members of the Commission for the early part of next year and adjourned the meeting.

This afternoon both the military and civil sub-committees met to resume their work where they left off on Sept. 9. The military experts will discuss the practicability of disarmament on the basis of comparison of national budgets.



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