

CONGRESS DARED TO REJECT SHIP SUBSIDY

To-Night's Weather—FAIR.

To-Morrow's Weather—FAIR.

THE EVENING WORLD FINAL EDITION

The



World.

THE EVENING WORLD FINAL EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

VOL. LXIII. NO. 22,211—DAILY.

Copyright (New York World) by Press Publishing Company, 1922.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1922.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Post Office, New York, N. Y.

PRICE THREE CENTS

EXPECT FARMER TO CORROBORATE MRS. GIBSON

"PIG MAN" TRAVERSED ROAD NIGHT OF MURDER DESPITE DENIALS. OFFICIALS LEARN

Authorities Think Sipel's Story Will Discount That Told by Negress.

ON LANE FOUR TIMES.

Mrs. Hall's Friends Insist She Be Permitted to Appear at Inquiry.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 21.—An unexpected story told by George Sipel, hog and cattle dealer of Middlebury, has discredited the evidence of Mrs. Nellie Lo Russell, Negress, that Mrs. Gibson was at the Russell home and at her own house the night she said she saw to murderers of the Rev. Mr. Hall and Mrs. Mills. The new testimony is even more conclusive than the record on Mrs. Gibson's calendar diary.

Sipel has been subpoenaed. The purpose of calling him before the grand jury was to ask him about a report that the automobile which lighted the face of a woman Mrs. Gibson says was Mrs. Hall and a man companion in De Russel Lane was his. Mrs. Gibson had heard he had told a friend named John Garry that he had seen Mrs. Gibson. Sipel says he never told her anything, that he was not on the Phillips farm and showed an almost frantic eagerness to avoid appearing as a witness.

But Sipel in recounting for his movements the night of Sept. 14 told this story: About Sept. 14 he had sold a horse to Mrs. Nellie Lo Russell. On the morning of Sept. 14 he found the horse tied to a tree in front of his house, having been returned by Mrs. Russell without any word to him.

The condition of the horse was such that Sipel drove into New Brunswick in the afternoon and made a complaint to Assistant Superintendent Knothe of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He took Mr. Knothe with him to Mrs. Russell's home at 7 o'clock. She was not at home. They returned at 8 o'clock, at 9 o'clock and at 10 o'clock, and several days later when the horse matter had been adjusted, she said she was sorry to have caused the officer so much trouble but that she had not been home at all that night.

In view of Sipel's general denials the authorities are interested in

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

MRS. FELTON SWORN IN; IS FIRST WOMAN TO SIT IN U. S. SENATE

Senator Walsh of Montana Makes Lengthy Argument Against Seating Her, but Files No Objection. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21. Mrs. W. H. Felton, the "Grand Old Lady of Georgia," won her right to-day for a seat for a day as the first woman Senator. She was sworn in after Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, had declared that the Constitution stood in the way of her acceptance by the Senate. He said he was not opposed to seating her because she was a woman, but precedents and the law were against it. He did not offer a formal objection, however, and on the arm of Senator Harris the 87-year-old appointee walked to the Vice President's desk and was sworn in. Then she wrote her name in the membership book. Senator-elect George absented himself.

\$121,000 LOOTED FROM BANK LIKE 'CANDY FROM BABY'

Detectives Say Youthful John Haas Mulcted Columbia by Simple System.

Detectives Mayer and Brown, who arraigned John A. Haas, twenty-three, until recently a bookkeeper in the Columbia Bank, Canal Street and Broadway, and William Friend of the auctioneering firm of J. & W. Friend, No. 64 Lispenard Street, in Centre Street Police Court to-day on a charge of robbing, through conspiracy, the bank of about \$121,000, reported that in all their experience in the investigation of commercial frauds they never encountered such a slovenly, almost unbelievably simple system of crashing through the vaunted efficiency of banking accounting methods as that used by the prisoners.

Another man is sought by the police in this case—Joseph H. Friend, who disappeared four days ago, immediately after he heard the bank had discharged Haas. William Friend, who was released under \$50,000 bail a few hours after his arrest, last night, protested in court, personally and through counsel, that he had nothing to do with the thefts. The fingerprint records at Police Headquarters show that on Nov. 18, 1916, William Friend was arrested in Brooklyn for having morphine in his possession and that the case went to the Court of Special Sessions.

Hans has told the detectives, they say, that all he got out of the stolen money was about \$1,500. He lives in a modest home at No. 10088 59th Ave.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

ULSTER DEPARTS FORTY BELFAST PROTESTANTS

BELFAST, Nov. 21.—The Ulster authorities have deported from Belfast about forty Protestants, whose presence they thought detrimental to the city's peace. Thus far nothing concerning the deportations has been divulged in any of the newspapers. The officers of the department are deeply irritated.

Most of those deported lived in the York Street area, the others being from Ballymacarret, an Eastern suburb of

Blind Newsdealer at 72d Street Arrested on Bookmaking Charge

Three Customers, Accused of Placing Bets on Races, Taken With Rich Stand Owner.

A blind newsdealer, who, according to detectives, has been conducting a book on the races in his stand under the elevated structure at 72d Street and Columbus Avenue, was held to-day with three alleged players in \$300 bail each for Special Sessions on charges of bookmaking when arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in the West Side Court. The four, with Stephen Gunder, thirty-two, of Deer Park, L. I., a cousin of the blind man, were arrested by Detectives Saylor and Fitzgerald of Inspector Bolan's staff yesterday afternoon. John Hurley, fifty-nine, No. 101 West 74th Street, the newsdealer, has long been known to police as a man of wealth. It was generally accepted, however, that his business was lucrative. Yesterday afternoon, Saylor and Fitzgerald say, they arrested Hurley after customers had placed bets with him. Then they waited inside his little stand until another customer

"TIGER" EXPECTED TO SHOW MENACE IN NEW ALLIANCE

Clemenceau Will Attack German "Bad Faith" and Desertion by U. S.

BEGINS TO FEEL STRAIN Will Give Hour and a Half Message to America To-Night.

By Ferdinand Touhy.

Clemenceau spent the morning and early afternoon fighting off would-be interviewers in the Charles Dana Gibson home in East 73d Street. The hall was packed with callers, including many French women, and all with varying requests, such as appeals for charities or for signatures on photographs. The "Tiger" was, however, almost unapproachable and sat upstairs alone preparing the notes for to-night's speech.

He told me he had slept his usual five hours, and though he was looking thinner and slightly more tired than on board ship, he said he was all ready for the fray. He expects to talk for an hour and a half, and, acting on advice, he has decided to delete from his speech a long tale of figures and statistics proving Germany's lack of good faith in connection with the treaty. He will, however, head these later, probably at Boston.

To-night he intends talking practically extemporaneously. He looks upon it as the second greatest moment of his life, preference being given to his oration in the Chamber of Deputies four years ago announcing victory.

He intends stressing heavily what he considers to be the advent of a new triple alliance aimed against the Allied and associated powers and consisting of Kemalist Turkey, the reactionary Germany of Ludendorff, and Russia of the Soviets. Drawn together in common adversity these powers, in Clemenceau's eyes, constitute the gravest menace of the moment.

It is likely that his reference to the new-forming Triple Alliance will be one of the cornerstones of the speech, the others being a flat showing-up of Lloyd George trickery and the failure on the part of the United States to provide France with a guarantee against German aggression. But no one knows just what the "Tiger" will say, not even himself. Thus, he was profoundly interested when I told him of the Italian Prime Minister's extraordinary stand against France and England at Lausanne.

"I never read the papers," said

(Continued on Second Page.)

BLIND WAR VETERANS ASK CLEMENCEAU TO VISIT THEM AT SCHOOL

"God Bless You, Every One," Replies "Tiger," Saying He May Accept.

M. Clemenceau was deeply touched to-day by the following telegram received from inmates of a home for blind veterans at Evergreens, Baltimore, Md.:

"United States blind veterans of the World War extend their greetings to you on your visit to the United States. We sincerely hope that during your stay in Baltimore you will honor the Evergreens School for the Blind, America's national training center for blind veterans of the World War, with a visit."

Clemenceau sent the following reply: "God bless you, every one. What you lost is the light of the world to-day. Will come if I can."

MUSSOLINI SAYS U.S. MUST MIX MORE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

Also Says Fascist Relations With Vatican Are Very Cordial.

LAUSANNE, Nov. 21 (Associated Press).—Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to Italy, explained at the plenary session of the Near East Peace Conference to-day the position of the observers for the United States.

America, he said, was much interested in the Near Eastern settlement, and its observers would attend the meetings and join in the discussions, but were not authorized to be members of commissions, to sign reports, or to vote on the decisions.

America's participation in the Lausanne conference is hailed with gratification by the Italian Government and people, Premier Mussolini said to-day.

"American interest in Europe is necessary to the peace of the world," he said, "and I believe this inauguration of the United States' activity in the Near Eastern Conference is a precursor to still further and larger participation."

Asked concerning the relations between the new Italian Government and the Vatican, Mussolini answered: "I am religious. I think religion is the great fundamental, moral force in the life of the people and I am hostile to everything that savors of the atheistic or anti-clerical."

"Catholicism is a wonderful world power, and on that account the relations between the Fascist Government and the Vatican will be very cordial."

The World First In Help Wanted Ads.

Employers when seeking employees instinctively use World Help ads, as they know workers read these ads, and workers know that the best place to get work is through The World, because 98% of the employers are World Help wanted advertisers.

Number of "HELP WANTED" Ads. Oct. 1922: THE WORLD 104,901 Ads. The Times 15,010 Ads. The American 8,379 Ads. The Herald 5,873 Ads. The Tribune 321 Ads.

THE WORLD'S Lead 59,891 Ads. 78% of all the October "HELP WANTED" ads. Were Printed in The World.

STINGING REBUKE FOR LIQUOR JURY BY JUDGE FOSTER

Orders Dismissal Over Letter Criticising Day and Parsons.

'VIOLATED THEIR DUTY' Rules Their Indictments Savor of Prejudice in Censure of Foreman.

Never in the history of the Federal Courts of this district has a Grand Jury been subjected to such a scathing denunciation as Judge Rufus Foster administered to the Grand Jury investigating Prohibition scandals in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court to-day. At the close of a fifteen-minute lecture he summarily dismissed the jury, but reconsidered at the request of Assistant District Attorney Clarke and ordered that any indictments which have been found or will be found shall be reported to him at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, when the dismissal will take effect.

A sensational feature of the attack of the Judge was his statement that indictments that may be handed up will carry a taint of prejudice. In the judgment of veteran practitioners in the Federal Courts this means that the Grand Jury has been practically nullified because the defence has already been furnished by the court with a motive to move for the dismissal of any indictment on the ground that it was found by a prejudiced body.

The offence committed by the Grand Jury of which W. de S. Trenholm, Secretary of the Retail Dry Goods Association, No. 130 West 42d Street, is foreman, was the giving out for publication in last Saturday's newspapers of a copy of a letter written by the foreman to Judge Foster and handed to him sealed, on Oct. 27.

The letter carried a bitter criticism of former Prohibition Director Ralph A. Day and former Prohibition Enforcement Officer John S. Parsons, and also carried the intimation that there was something suspicious about the fact that the letter, mailed on Oct. 27, did not reach Secretary of the Treasury Mellon until after Nov. 1, on which date the resignations of Day and Parsons were accepted. In the letter Mr. Trenholm stated that the Grand Jury believed that the resignations should have been held up so that the men under investigation could be kept under supervision until an investigation then under way was concluded.

Judge Foster refused to comment on the publication of the letter on Saturday or since, until he brought up the matter by issuing an order on his arrival at the Federal Building at 11 o'clock for the Grand Jury to report to him in court as soon as possible. Nineteen of the twenty-three members of the jury, headed by Mr. Trenholm—all men of substance and

'How Are My Wives?' Radios Sultan; Finds All Are Well and Happy

Newest Favorite, Daughter of Circassian Gardener, Goes Back Home to Mother After His Flight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21 (Associated Press).—Officials of the Sultan's Palace to-day received a radio message from Mohammed VI, who has fled to Malta, inquiring after his wives, all of whom he left behind. The following reply to his inquiry was forwarded: "All are well and happy."

The most anxious of the Sultan's harem is a young Circassian beauty, daughter of the Palace gardener, to whom Mohammed VI was recently married. Her installation in the Imperial household aroused considerable rivalry among the other members of the harem, for she immediately be-

HARDING GIVES ULTIMATUM TO CONGRESS ON SHIP SUBSIDY

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL PLACED SQUARELY BEFORE CONGRESS

Must Either Pass Act Salvaging Fleet or Take Responsibility for Destruction.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (Copyright).—President Harding to-day placed squarely before Congress an ultimatum—either pass the bill salvaging the American merchant fleet from further loss or take the responsibility of a destructive alternative. The message of the President is fraught with the most dangerous consequences to the Republican Party. The party must stand by its leader or wreck the Administration's chances of succeeding itself.

Mr. Harding is fully aware of the hostility of members of the Republican Party from the Middle West to the ship subsidy program. Courageously he has chosen to fight. And the bombardment of facts which the President has started will not end with a mere message. It will be followed by personal conferences in a heart-to-heart appeal to stand by the President, by the Administration and by the principle of a united Republican Party. Insurgents there are. Prejudices are numerous. But against them all the President arrays the facts.

Discreetly Mr. Harding attacks the weakness of the situation, the name of the legislation "ship subsidy." He tries to convert this weakness due to prejudice into a point of strength. He argues that Government appropriations for good roads are a subsidy, that the War Finance Corporation granted subsidies, the money spent for inland waterway improvement is a subsidy, and so on with dozens of other expenditures which appear to benefit a class but on behalf of which it is claimed that ultimately the whole country benefits.

Mr. Harding, it is conceded in Washington, made out in his message the strongest case for his bill that might have been made. He epitomized and emphasized all the arguments which for nearly a year have enveloped the project of Government aid to shipping. But the keynote which will be taken up by his party associates was the idea of reducing Government expenditures—the idea of economy rather than further spending.

The President contends that the Government is spending \$50,000,000 a year and wearing out its own ships. He proposed by the new legislation that the Government spend not more than \$30,000,000, an economy of \$20,000,000.

(Continued on Second Page.)

Question Can No Longer Be Ignored, He Says, and Only Three Courses Are Open to Them. Constructive, Obstructive or Destructive—Choice Inevitable.

Pleads With Members to Forget Local Politics and Remember That Subsidy Is Vital to All Parts of Land—Commercial Supremacy Affects All, and Measure Is for Economy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—In a fighting message President Harding to-day dared the foes of the Administration Ship Subsidy Bill to assume the responsibility for defeating it.

Declaring that no proposition placed before Congress ever met "a more resolute hostility," the President, in a message delivered in person to the extraordinary session of Congress, challenged his opponents to meet the issue fairly.

The President devoted virtually all of his message to a vigorous advocacy of the subsidy, mentioning only one other national problem—additional relief for agriculture. This and other questions will be dealt with in his message to the regular session, which will meet on Dec. 4.

"This problem cannot longer be ignored," said Mr. Harding. "Its attempted solution cannot longer be postponed. The failure of Congress to act decisively will be no less disastrous than adverse action."

Carrying the fight with aggressiveness to the enemy's camp, Mr. Harding said he challenged "every insinuation of favored interests and the enrichment of the special few at the expense of the public Treasury. I am, first of all, appealing to save the Treasury."

In a fervent plea that America again be raised to a position of eminence among the maritime nations of the world, and striking directly at the opposition, the President said one of three courses is open:

"The first is constructive—enact the pending bill, under which, I firmly believe, an American merchant marine, privately owned and privately operated, but serving all the people and always available to the Government in any emergency, may be established and maintained," he said.

"The second is obstructive—continue Government operation and attending Government losses, and discourage private enterprise by Government competition, under which losses are met by the Public Treasury, and witness the continuing losses and deterioration until the colossal failure ends in sheer exhaustion.

"The third is destructive—involving the sacrifice of our ships abroad or the scrapping of them at home, the surrender of our aspirations and the confession of our impotence to the world in general and our humiliation before the competing world in particular.

"A choice among the three is inevitable. It is unbelievable that the American people or the Congress which expresses their power will consent to surrender and destruction. It is equally unbelievable that our people and the Congress which translates their wishes into action will longer sustain a program of obstruction and attending losses to the Treasury."

Mr. Harding said the bill was not a subsidy, but "Government aid," in the same sense as the Government provides aid in building inland waterways and improving roads to aid in the growth of commerce. The President emphatically declared that since the Government aids industry by tariffs and reclamation, water power development, agriculture and marketing by other legislation, it should not hesitate to aid shipping.

"But call it 'subsidy,'" he said, "since there are those who prefer to appeal to mistaken prejudice rather than make frank and logical argument."

The President said concern about the American merchant marine policy was not limited "to our own domain," because the maritime nations of the world were in "complete accord with the opposition here to the pending measure."

He urged Congress to forget local political questions in dealing with the problem. He said some members had expressed the fear that a vote for the subsidy would hurt them with their constituents. To them, he appealed for "stiffer statesmanship, to support and commend a policy designed to effect the larger good to the Nation," rather than to "record the too hasty impressions of a constituency."

Commercial supremacy for the United States, he said, is not less important to the people of Mississippi and the Missouri Valley, the Northwest and the Rocky Mountain region, than to the Seaboard States.

"When people fall in the national viewpoint, and live in the confines of community selfishness or narrowness, the sun of this Republic will have passed its meridian, and our larger aspirations will shrivel in the approaching twilight," he said.

Whatever the view taken, "the blunt, indisputable fact of the loss of fifty millions a year under Government operations remains," the President added. In addition to wiping out this loss, the Subsidy Bill, he declared, would "offer the only dependable promise of making our war time inheritance of ships the foundation of a great agency of commerce in peace, and an added guaranty of service when it is necessary to our national defense."

The Administration bill, with amendments agreed to yesterday by Republican members, was formally reported out by the House Merchant Marine Committee to-day, without a record vote, while President Harding was arranging to go to the Capitol.

President Harding left the White House at 12:18 o'clock for the Capitol.

Full Text of the Message

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The text of President Harding's address to Congress follows:

Members of the Congress:

Late last February I reported to you relative to the American merchant marine and recommended legislation which the executive branch of the Government deemed essential to promote our merchant marine and with it our national welfare. Other problems were pressing and other

DORT TOURING CAR GIVEN AWAY FREE SPECIAL PRIZE FOR THIS WEEK "WHAT DID YOU SEE TO-DAY?" See Page 27