

violation of the Versailles Treaty, had an influence in bringing about a decision on the part of several deputies to join the elements ready to accept the Allied ultimatum. The French Premier's communication was generally viewed here as betraying an over-zealous desire to stimulate among Reichstag parties opposition to signing the Entente terms.

Leading Democratic deputies declared that acceptance of the ultimatum would be the most effective way of counteracting French aspirations and contended that a sincere effort on the part of Germany to carry out the conditions of the ultimatum would strengthen her case in the United States and England. Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, was one of the most prominent Democratic Deputies to champion acceptance, a course he has persistently advocated.

There is a probability that the retiring Ebert cabinet might accept officially the London ultimatum for Germany. Definite decision has not been reached, but there is considerable sentiment in favor of such procedure among members of the present coalition parties, who believe it would provide an expedient way out of the present crisis. They declare it would not encumber the incoming ministry with what is viewed as an odious and thankless job.

"If the Poles steal Upper Silesia and the French invade the Ruhr district, Germany will be so completely weakened that she will be unable to carry out the reparations conditions," declared Theodor Wolff, editor of the Tagblatt, "Lincoln's warning," he continued, "not to swap horses while crossing a stream, has not been observed in the present situation. The retiring cabinet gravely complicated the crisis by retreating."

He pointed out the inevitable loss of the Ruhr district and Upper Silesia in the event of the rejection of the Allied terms. Dr. Wolff demanded tangible guarantees that Germany's acceptance of the ultimatum would not be followed by arbitrary invasion of the Ruhr region by the French at some later date and on some flimsy pretext.

"If the French, nevertheless, pounce upon their coveted booty through no clearly proven fault of Germany," he concluded, "they no doubt will be permitted to remain, and any provision of the Versailles treaty forbidding such action will become null and void."

Dr. Kaehn, the Bavarian Premier, has informed the press that in his opinion it would be madness to place the disarmament question in the foreground, declaring this to be only a secondary consideration, the principal question still being that of reparations. He characterized the report of a possible change in the Bavarian Government as a baseless invention. The Tagblatt and the Vossische Zeitung express belief in the possibility of the restoration of the old coalition, consisting of the Centre Party and the Democratic and Social Democratic parties. According to the latter newspaper, the Centre and the Democratic parties are agreed on this course.

The Majority Socialist Vorwaerts, however, says that the Centre Party leaders are insisting upon the view that they can only support a Government which favors complying with the ultimatum if the Democrats and the People's Party support them in this critical time.

French troops are reported already to have entered the Ruhr Valley and to have occupied parts of the town of Muelheim.

The time for Germany to give the categorical answer to the Allied reparations demands expires at midnight, May 12. The terms, in the main, call for payment by Germany of approximately \$23,750,000,000, and fulfillment of various other requirements of the Treaty of Versailles, including the disarmament clauses. Failure to accept is to be followed by Allied occupation of the industrial region of the Ruhr Valley.

PARIS, May 10.—Belief is growing here that the Government will invade the Ruhr, no matter what the answer of Germany to the ultimatum. Berlin has been notified that this will be ordered if armed Germans are sent to Silesia. A forward movement of troops is looked for at any moment.

DUESSELDORF, May 10.—Cavalry, tanks and armored cars are all in readiness for the advance into the Ruhr the moment the word is given. They will proceed along the Wupper and Lippe rivers. The new frontier will be eighty miles in length.

NO NEW "PUBLIC BUILDINGS" BILLS

Republican Leader in House Says This Congress Will Omit Usual Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Republican Leader Mendell announced in the House to-day that because of the great need for governmental economy an appropriation bill providing for the erection of new post offices and Federal buildings will be passed at this session of Congress.

BOYDEN AT ALLIED PARLEY.

First Attendance Since Withdrawal By Order of Wilson.

PARIS, May 10.—America resumed her place in a second Allied conference to-day when Roland W. Boyden sat with the Allied Reparations Commission. It was his first attendance since he was withdrawn by former President Wilson.

The commission to-day is busy with the task of determining the value of ships delivered by Germany as part of her indemnity payments.

DRY COPS ARREST THREE ON CROWDED ZIEGFELD ROOF

Two Brokers and Assistant Manager Locked Up for Two "Highballs."

BUSTANOBY ARRESTED.

Said to Have Been Selling Wines—Police Raids in Harlem Continue.

William A. Lane, thirty, of No. 12 East 11st Street, and William S. Gilbert, forty, of No. 135 West 16th Street, brokers, were arrested on the Ziegfeld Roof, No. 214 West 42d Street, early to-day charged with possessing liquor. John Mara, thirty-six, of Elmhurst, L. I., assistant manager of the roof, also was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

According to Detectives Rothman and Brady of West 47th Street Station, where the men were locked up, Mara interfered when they arrested Lane and Gilbert. The detectives said they found two highballs on a table. The roof was crowded at the time.

Lane and Gilbert asked for an adjournment when they were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this afternoon. Magistrate Silbermann set their case for May 17. Mara was discharged.

Police Commissioner Enright, complying with a suggestion made last week by the Board of Estimate, made formal application to-day to the Board of Aldermen for authority to appoint 1,000 additional policemen and an appropriation of \$1,021,470 for their pay until Dec. 31, 1921, in order that the Mullin-Gage Act may be "promptly and efficiently enforced." He would appoint the prohibition police force.

It is authorized—on June 1. He also asked for an appropriation of \$75,000 to pay the liquor bills of his booth sleuths.

HAD NEVER HEARD OF THE VOLSTEAD LAW.

Alexander Liefert, of No. 516 Howard Avenue, complainant against Jacob Rosenthal, of No. 2 Belmont Avenue, charged with illegal selling of liquor, testified in the County Court, Brooklyn, to-day said that he never heard of the passage of the Volstead Amendment or the Volstead act. He said he read about the passage of the Mullin-Gage act in a Jewish newspaper, and complained against Rosenthal because Rosenthal sold him a drink of whiskey that made him sick.

Rosenthal established that six bottles of whiskey taken from his home by the police were in his possession prior to the passage of the Volstead act and Judge McMahon ordered that the liquor be returned to him. Commenting on the Volstead act, Judge McMahon said:

"This act was born in a moment of confusion and forced upon the people. It is a law, however, and must be enforced. It betrays spirit and rogues and encourages fraud. When a Government has to use spies to enforce a law that law will not long defy repeal."

Jacques Bustanoby, No. 221 West 64th Street, the restaurateur, was arrested to-day by the police under Inspector Thomas McDonald on a charge of selling liquor.

The inspector says he heard some time ago that Bustanoby was dealing in the wines for a select list of customers. He says he made a "connection" through a third party, posed as a Wall Street broker, and made arrangements with Bustanoby by telephone to buy a stock of champagne, caviar and Burgundy.

It was to be delivered, he said, at an indefinite date, and he charges that it actually was delivered this morning at a house near Rurby and Beverly Roads, Brooklyn.

It was received by Lieutenant Vette and Patrolmen Moran and Hoffman, who seized ten cases of wine and the automobile that brought it.

Robert Cozart, No. 135 West 45th Street, and Virgil Mora, No. 352 West 47th Street, a chauffeur, were also arrested in connection with the same case. All three were arraigned before Magistrate Short in Flatbush Police Court this afternoon and held in \$500 bail each for examination May 17.

Detectives O'Connor and Reynolds of Inspector Calabrese's squad arrested Thomas Manning, forty-eight, of No. 152 West 128th Street, last night after they found in his home alleged apparatus for the manufacture of liquor. Manning was charged with possessing, manufacturing and transporting liquor. He is a motorman, said to be employed by the Interborough.

The detectives say they found in Manning's home three cans with copper tops, one barrel of copper tubing, three copper pipes, three barrels, three demijohns and twenty-five gallons of mash.

Sgt. Kennedy and Patrolmen Wisn and Duffner walked into the saloon of James Walsh, No. 125 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, last night and picked up three cases of alleged "home brew," which they confiscated. Martin Philbin bartender, was arrested, charged with violating the State Liquor Law.

Detectives arraigned John Brown, a saloonkeeper at No. 2028 Third Avenue, in Harlem Court to-day on

Civil and Military Leaders in Rome Who Are Fighting Italian Bolsheviki



ROME, May 10.—Seven persons were killed and eleven injured in a fight between Nationalists and Socialists at Castelvetrano, near Palermo, Sicily, Sunday. The encounter occurred at a political meeting. Elsewhere in Italy meetings held in connection with the electoral campaign now in progress were marked by only a few minor disorders.

TOWN CAPTURED BY POLISH REBELS; POPULATION FLEES

Insurgents Fire on French Control Officer at Kosel—German Troops Active.

OPPELN, Upper Silesia, May 10 (Associated Press).—Insurgent Polish forces have crossed the Oder and captured the town of Kosel after hard fighting. The population is fleeing in panic.

The French control officer took refuge in the Kosel barracks, and the Poles opened fire on him there, according to Inter-Allied Commission reports.

Numerous casualties are reported to have occurred at the Krandsin railway station when the Poles drove out the Germans after three days' continuous fighting.

COPENHAGEN, May 10.—German armed forces have disarmed a French detachment at Koenigsbush, Silesia, according to a Warsaw despatch to-day. Polish insurgents were reported in control of half the city, the Germans holding the other part.

Germans, driven from Kamsarin after costly fighting, were reported again in possession of the place. Italian soldiers drove the Poles out, the despatch said, and handed it over to the Germans.

RATHOR, Upper Silesia, May 10.—German patrols crossed the Oder River into Upper Silesia just before daylight yesterday and captured six Poles, one of whom was suspected of killing a number of Germans.

The leader of the patrol, a civilian, twenty-three years old, declared the Pole had admitted the killings. When asked what he was going to do about it, the patrol leader said:

"He was taken ten paces away and two men were detailed to attend to him—he disappeared, but probably could be found floating down the Oder."

Italian troops here declare they have just severely in detail fighting against the Poles, and appear to be greatly incensed. They are declared to have shown kindness toward Polish prisoners, who are generally being handed over to them by their German captors.

New Yorker Buys American Agriculturalist.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 10.—Announcement was made to-day of the sale of the American Agriculturalist, one of the oldest farm periodicals in the country, by the Orange Judd Company to E. D. Dewitt, formerly business manager of the New York Herald. The Agriculturalist was founded in 1842 and later absorbed the Gleaner Farmer, which was established in 1831. It was acquired by Orange Judd in 1908. Its circulation is mainly in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The charge of possessing four barrels of whiskey and three barrels of alcohol. They had made repeated searches of Brown's place, they told Magistrate Frothingham, but were unable to find any liquor, although they were positive he was selling it. Last night they went into the cellar of a building next to the saloon and claim they found the hoard supply there concealed by a pine partition under the floor with a concealed tap in Brown's cellar. Brown was held in \$1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Gertrude Row of No. 324 East 82d Street was also arraigned and held in Yorkville Police Court. Policeman Leakey accused her of manufacturing home brew and whiskey in the basement of her home and produced a copper still as part of the evidence.

Peter McMahon, owner of a saloon at No. 145 West 19th Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court to-day and held in \$1,000 bail by Magistrate Silbermann, on a charge of possessing liquor. Detectives said they found one barrel, eight cases and forty-four bottles of whiskey and a quantity of wines and alcohol in the cellar of McMahon's place.

SWOLLEN TAXES ARE WORSE THAN LABOR THREATS

Gordon Selfridge Sees English Public Worried Only by Most Vital National Movements.

"THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE IN A STATE OF DEPRESSION."

LONDON, May 10.—"The British people are in a state of depression on carrying out, they will not be depressed by the troubled industrial situation," Gordon Selfridge, London's greatest merchant, declared to-day. "The pre-war Britisher would have worried over the situation, but now only the most vital national movements can impress him. He is carrying on."

"Sales have been stimulated all so by the steady downward trend of prices," he said. "Every cut in price boosts sales. I am optimistic, but we will have to admit that the real push yet to come unless this coal strike is settled and the industrial situation quieted. The strikes have hurt, but it is probably safe to say that the public is more distressed by having to pay the swollen post-war taxes than by labor threats. Also, there has been a general feeling that there was more or less bluff in the talk of labor leaders, although it is obvious that among millions of miners there are many who are not bluffing."

\$150,000 RADIUM SAVED IN FIRE.

Workmen Carry Cans of Precious Metal from Burning Building in Orange.

Radium valued at \$150,000 was saved to-day by two workmen, Alexander Strobel and Clyde E. Winterston, who rushed small cans containing it from one burning building to another in the plant of Radium Luminous Material Corporation, High and Alden Streets, Orange, N. J. It was announced by the company.

The fire was caused by a furnace where rubbish containing lost radium was being burned to reclaim the mineral. Radium valued at approximately \$150,000 was reported lost. The blaze was extinguished with little damage to the plant.

Thieves Give Dog Sleeping Potion, Then Rob Jewelry Store.

While John Coogan, a jeweler, who lives above his store at No. 228 North Henry Street, Brooklyn, was out with his family Sunday afternoon robbers broke into the store and carried off jewelry valued at about \$100. They found less than a dollar in the cash register, Coogan reported to the police that the robbers had given his dog a sleeping powder, and that the animal remained asleep for some time after the family returned home.

HUNTING FOR GOLD, CAST ASIDE METAL 8 TIMES AS COSTLY

LONDON, May 10.—LL that glitter is not gold, but lack of glitter is not a certain test for worthlessness. It was found by gold diggers along a river in Papua, British New Guinea, recently. While searching for gold the men encountered a bluish-gray, flakish substance which they cast aside as worthless. Two weeks ago two and one-half pounds of this substance was bought in this city by an American firm for approximately \$6,000, or eight times the value of the same amount of gold.

It was ascertained, a member of the committee, a member one of the hardest metals known and used for the tipping of fountain pens and for delicate bearings of the machinery. It is worth \$40 an ounce.

When the prospectors learned the value of the substance they hurried back to the river and learned that tropical rains had washed away most of the precious stuff. By careful work they raked together what was left, had it refined and sent to London.

BATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE

Buys new health and strength.—Adv.

WOMAN QUOTES BIBLE IN FIGHTING INCREASE IN RENT

Court Accepts Mrs. Tinsley's Unique Answer to Aeolian Hall Demands.

Mrs. Lella M. Tinsley, tenant of an office in Aeolian Hall, announced in the 9th District Municipal Court to-day that her "heavenly father" would be counsel for the defense in the dispossession action brought against her by the Aeolian Hall Company.

Instead of law books she carried a worn Bible into court, and instead of a legal brief she presented to Judge J. Lauer a typewritten document of thirteen pages in which she quoted the holy writ in support of her contention that \$2,000 a year is an extortionate rental for the office she occupies.

Those who had gathered in the courtroom seeking amusement were disappointed. It was a serious affair, and the court itself recognized this by refusing to rule out Mrs. Tinsley's extraordinary document.

Martin B. Paris, counsel for the landlord company, suggested to the court that the case should be disposed of at once.

Judge Lauer refused, saying that Mrs. Tinsley's document would be accepted as a regular answer and that the case would be adjourned until Thursday morning in order that he might have time to read the paper carefully. He said the case would be thoroughly investigated.

Since the death of her husband, who was a lawyer, Mrs. Tinsley has built up a large business as a public stenographer. She maintains a large office downtown and a small one in the Aeolian Hall.

She said that on May 1, 1919, the rent of the uptown office was increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200, which she paid for a year. Then, she said, she was notified that the rent for the year beginning May, 1920, would be \$2,000. She paid this for a year under protest.

In January of this year she was notified, she says, that the company "will not be able to renew or grant a new lease to you on these premises." She promptly replied, with many references to the Bible, that her "spiritual interests and spiritual duties" entered into the case, and that she would continue to occupy her office on the building "so long as I am convinced that my Lord wills that I shall. Just how long that will be has not been revealed to me; it may be until May 1, 1921, noon, and it may be to the end of my life, which may be years hence, months hence, weeks hence or hours hence—I cannot tell."

She admitted that it was not a case of "two places to go," declared that she could get plenty of offices which would be even better for her business, but insisted that her duty was to keep on the fight, not for herself but for the spiritual welfare of others, including the landlord company itself.

In her "answer" filed to-day she said that when the agent of the company notified her of the \$800 increase she said to him:

"Such an enormous increase lifts the matter entirely from the plane of a mere business transaction and leaves me but two methods of approach, one by way of the bomb, the other by way of the Bible. I have chosen the method of the Bible."

H. B. Friedman, President of the landlord company, who is himself a Bible student, wrote to her that he saw no spiritual significance in the "increased rent" and that he had no objection to her continuing to occupy the building on the basis of his business on the "basis of thirty pieces of silver."

She added that she saw no hope of decreasing her debt. "If I have to create a pension fund for proletarians," she said.

HARDING MODIFIES POSTMASTER RULE

Candidates Now May Be Chosen From Three Highest on Civil Service Lists.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—President Harding to-day promulgated an executive order outlining the method by which postmasters of the first, second and third classes are to be selected. The order is aimed to replace, but not entirely overturn, the executive order issued by former President Wilson, which put postmasters under the civil service.

The executive order makes it possible for Postmasters to be chosen from the three candidates who stand highest in a Civil Service examination. Existing regulations require appointment of the highest and the effect of the new regulations is to give the Postmaster General more leeway in naming Postmasters.

This order affects all incumbent postmasters whose terms have expired and will apply to other incumbents as their terms expire. Nearly 13,000 postmasterhips are affected, out of a total of 50,000.

WANT A 2-1-2 CENT ZINC COIN

The Portrait of Roosevelt Is Also Desired on New Piece.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The proposed 2-cent piece was discussed at the opening session of the American Zinc Institute and a resolution was adopted calling upon the Treasury Department to make it of zinc and to put on it the portrait of former President Roosevelt. The resolution also says that zinc coins have been used in many foreign countries and suggests that the use of that metal would be an economy.

WALES SELECTED DERBY FOR IRISH PEACE MISSION

Lloyd George Accepted the Suggestion and Sporting Nobleman Accepted the Task.

LONDON, May 10.—The suggestion that Lord Derby be sent to conduct negotiations looking toward peace in Ireland was made by the Prince of Wales, says the "Passing Show," a weekly magazine. The Prince is supposed to have expressed the idea in the smoking room at Knowsley when he was visiting Lord Derby for the Grand National races, when he said that the proper man to settle the Irish difficulty was a sportsman, not a politician.

"You are both," said the Prince to his host, "but you are much more a sportsman than a politician."

Lord Derby is said to have laughed at the notion at the time, but the suggestion reached Premier Lloyd George's ears and he persuaded Lord Derby to go on such a mission.

SAYS KAUFF USED HIS POPULARITY IN AUTO-THEFT PLOT

Prosecutor Denounces Baseball Star in Opening Large-City Trial.

Benny Kauff, Giant centerfielder, went on trial to-day for the alleged stealing of a \$2500 automobile owned by James F. Brennan of the Hotel Gramatan. Before a jury Judge Crane's part of the Court of General Sessions, Assistant District Attorney Pecora opened the case for the people with the statement that he would prove that Kauff and two of his assistants stole the car on Dec. 8, 1919, and that Kauff sold it five days later.

Pecora said he would show that Kauff entered into a conspiracy with James Shields and "Fuddy" Whalen, employees in his automobile accessories business at No. 145 Columbus Avenue, to steal and dispose of automobiles. Kauff represented to the men, Pecora said he would prove, that easy money could be made and that his prominence as a ball player would enable him to sell stolen cars easily, without suspicion attaching to him, especially as he was in the accessories business.

Describing the alleged theft of the Brennan car, Pecora said Kauff and his companions found the car where Brennan had left it, in front of No. 788 West End Avenue, that a screw driver was employed to unlock it, and that it was driven to a Bronx garage. There, he said, it was repaired, the motor number was changed from 8-5764 to 8-5759, and five days later it was sold to Ignatz Engel, automobile broker at 128th Street and 7th Avenue, for \$1,500. Kauff exhibited to Engel, according to Pecora, an alleged bill of sale purporting to show that he had bought the car for \$1,800 from William Dorst on Oct. 29, 1919.

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GETS \$20 A WEEK BUT OWNS AN AUTO

Also Has Diamond and Wife May Get the Lot to Pay Her Alimony.

The report of Herbert T. Ketchum on the account of alimony which George W. Prince, of No. 85 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, should pay to his wife, who lives at No. 151 Avenue 8, pending her suit for separation, was submitted to Justice Callahan in Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-day.

Prince is a son of a banker in Mulberry Street, Manhattan. He was married at Nashville, Tenn., June 20, 1916, following an elopement. The couple separated last January.

Mr. Ketchum reported that Prince is employed in a Manhattan bank, not his father's, and earns \$20 a week. His father supplies him with clothes.

"This income," said Mr. Ketchum, "is so that he may be required to pay it all to his wife. He owns a diamond ring, a diamond watch and a Stutz automobile. He might be required to turn these to pay alimony to his wife."

Counsel for Prince declared that the referee's recommendation were granted, Prince would be deprived of even a cigarette money. Decree was reserved.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FIRE LEADS TO INQUIRY

Accusations Banded From White Minority to Colored Majority in Harlem District.

A slight fire in Public School No. 118 in 133d Street near High Avenue has started a searching investigation by the Principal, Mrs. Harriet A. Tupper, and promises more or less of a sensation in the Lenox-Harlem district. A careful inquiry by Francis and experts at the City Marshal's office established that the blaze was started by a cigarette. The pupils in the school, who range from fourteen years and over, are three-quarters of them colored.

Accusations between the majority and the white minority were very acrimonious as the search for the cause of the blaze proceeded.

The fire was discovered at 11:15 in the morning, and a fireman was called. The fire was quickly extinguished, but the damage was considerable.

COP GOT STRANGERS DRINKS.

Were Private Detectives, and Police Officer Is Suspended.

DEWPOO, N. Y., May 10.—Upon the recommendation of the Grand Jury investigating violations of the Prohibition Law, George Hanley, former state League ball player and member of the police force, has been suspended from duty by Chief of Police Thomas Mowatt. Hanley is the fourth member of the force to become tainted up in the 18th Amendment since others are in jail for their connection with the theft of two barrels of liquor from rum runners.

Two private detectives testified they were unable to find a single place to buy a drink until they met Hanley, who took them where they got their drinks.

Swiss to Arbitrate on American Boundary Dispute.

Geneva, May 10.—The Swiss Federal Council to-day agreed to arbitrate the long-standing boundary dispute between Venezuela and Colombia. It is expected that a decision will be rendered by the council within twelve months.

"HYSTERICAL NOTE" OF MRS. STILLMAN STIRS HER COUNSEL

Publication of Alleged Confession After Court Had Barred It a Surprise.

Mrs. Anne U. Potter Stillman's so-called "confession letter" to her husband, James A. Stillman, which she has sought vainly to use as part of the basis for his divorce suit and his action to repudiate the paternity of two-year-old Guy Stillman, which was published to-day, was a surprise to the lawyers for Mrs. Stillman. It was admitted by persons who claimed to know that the general substance of the letter had not been misrepresented. It had been referred to as the "hysterical note."

Written from Buffalo, where Mrs. Stillman had gone in a nervous frenzy to get treatment from Dr. Hugh Russell, the letter was a plea from the wife to her husband to do something to break up the loneliness which was wrecking her life. It resulted in a trip to Buffalo by Mr. Stillman, in the course of which he was entirely friendly with his wife, accompanying her to various places and to tea at the home of Dr. Russell.

Justice Morechauser has already ruled the letter out of both the divorce case and the paternity suit on the ground that it was a confidential communication between husband and wife, sacred even from the courts. Whether his prohibition can be evaded by Mr. Stillman's lawyers is an open question, but they are reported to have considered even such a means as putting it in as a "sample of handwriting" in their desire to hold Mrs. Stillman to an unfavorable interpretation as to some of her emotional language.

One sentence in particular is regarded by the financier's counsel as highly important to them. Friends of Mrs. Stillman, however, interpret it to mean nothing more than a morbid fear, induced by her condition, that her loneliness with only Fred Beauvais, an Indian as a friend and companion, might affect the appearance of the child when born.

Mrs. Stillman's friends also declare the letter was written under a great nervous strain when she was in a condition which might be thought to make her liable to exaggeration. They say she was perhaps too much affected by the strain of the situation in which she found herself.

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OSTRACOPUS TO QUESTION DR. RUSSELL ON STILLMAN CASE TESTIMONY.

AT BUFFALO, May 10.—A committee of ostracopists who will decide if Dr. Hugh L. Russell violated the ethics of the profession in his testimony to-day in the Stillman divorce case is expected to be in action before the morning. Dr. F. C. Johnson and Dr. Andrew S. Wiley will question Dr. Russell on his testimony.

BEWARE THE "KICK" YOU GET IN HOOCH

Chemist Finds That Stuff Seized in Brooklyn Is a Menace to the Stomach.

District Attorney Lewis of Brooklyn has added a chemist and a small chemical laboratory to the legal equipment of his office in order to handle more expeditiously the great number of liquor cases brought in under the Mullin-Gage Law.

Most of the liquids that the chemist thus far has analyzed are much more harmful to the stomach and other organs than the worst of real whiskey ever was. One sample looked and smelled like shellac. So-called "gin" was 34 per cent alcohol, flavored with cologne and oil of juniper, which is a poison.

All these drinks have tremendous "kick," but they are likely to send the "kicker" to the nearest hospital. A bottle of seized