

HOUSE PASSES BEER BILL; DEFILES SENATE

Ignores Stanley Seizure Clause and Adopts Conference Report.

REED HOTLY CENSURED

Resolution Attacks Senator for Personal Remarks About Volstead.

WOULD EXPUNGE RECORD

Upper Body Gets Measure and Controversy Immediately Begins to Wage.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.

The House to-day, in defiance of the Senate stand for the Stanley search and seizure amendment, made it certain that if the anti-beer bill is to be passed before the recess, due to start to-morrow, it must be without this much contested provision.

By a vote of 169 to 81 it adopted the conference report on the measure with the substitute for the Stanley amendment which greatly weakens the protection it provided against searches and seizures by prohibition agents without warrant.

The Senate took a recess at 10:30 o'clock to-night (11:30 New York time) after a long rough and tumble debate. The consideration of the bill will be resumed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Senators Sterling (S. D.) and Nelson (Minn.), both members of the conference committee, made speeches defending the search and seizure agreement, but they were interrupted frequently by Senators Reed (Mo.) and Stanley (Ky.), who are bitterly opposed to it.

The House also took the unusual action of passing a resolution censuring a Senator for an attack on a House member. The resolution was directed at Senator Reed (Mo.) because of his recent attack on the personal appearance of Representative Volstead (Minn.), leader of the House drys, and asked the Senate to take appropriate action, presumably the expurgating of the Senator's remarks from the Congressional Record.

House Members Aroused. House members were aroused by Senator Reed's statement that Mr. Volstead's countenance personified "those who led in fanatical revolt, the burners of witches and the executioners who applied the torch." Members of the Minnesota delegation sponsored the resolution.

and after a brief debate it was adopted. The resolution, offered by Representative Newton (Minn.), reads: "Resolved, that the language published in the Congressional Record on Thursday, August 19, 1921, pages 1609 and 1610, in the report of an address to the Senate by the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Reed, is improper, unparliamentary and a reflection on the character of a member of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Volstead, and constitutes a breach of privilege and is calculated to create unfriendly relations and conditions between the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Resolved further, that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Senate and that the Senate be requested to take appropriate action concerning the subject.

The House apparently was so incensed at Senator Reed's attack that it refused to allow his words to be read.

Graham Startles Members.

The conference report caused a sharp debate in the House. Representative Graham (Pennsylvania) regarded as an authority on criminal law, started the House by declaring that a man would be partly justified in shooting a prohibition agent if he attempted to search him without a warrant.

Some of the prohibition liberals in the House attempted to increase the scope of the substitute for the Stanley amendment, which now penalizes dry agents only for searching a private dwelling without a warrant. They proposed to make the penalty apply when an agent searched the person or personal effects of an individual without warrant, but the drys succeeded in preventing this from coming to a vote.

Republican Leader Mondell attacked the Senate backers of the Stanley amendment by saying he was beginning to wonder whether they were not more interested in adding run runners than in upholding the Constitution.

"The highways are congested with mail carriers, bootleggers and run runners, who have no regard for Federal, State or local laws," said Mr. Mondell. "This is the first time it has been proposed to put a finger of warning on the law officer in the performance of his duty."

Mr. Volstead asserted that the Stanley amendment was nothing more than camouflage to break down the prohibition enforcement. He declared he was willing to protect the home, but to go no further, and said that under the present Volstead law prohibition agents cannot search homes for kitchen breweries or distilleries.

Sterling Argues for Bill.

When the bill passed the House it was brought immediately to the Senate, and Senator Sterling, in charge of the measure there, began a long speech in its behalf. He laid stress on the search and seizure amendment as drafted by the conferees, declaring it was constitutional, while insisting that the Stanley amendment, which had been passed by the Senate originally, was not.

"If the Stanley amendment were allowed to stand," Senator Sterling said, "it would nullify between twenty and twenty-five laws on the statute books. These are laws relating to the postal service, the collection of revenues and the prevention of smuggling."

Senator Sterling read various sections of the statutes which provided for the right to search persons seeking admittance to the United States for the purpose of collecting duties; he also brought up the postal laws, asserting that the right of the postal authorities to confiscate unmailable matter was the same as that involved in regard to intoxicants.

Throughout the speech Senator Sterling was challenged by other Senators, who asserted that the cases in no sense were the same.

SILBERBERG BORN GENIUS FOR VARIED FRAUD GAMES

Continued from First Page.

Police Headquarters. He is known in Mexico for his oil swindles, in South America for his railroad schemes and in London for his financial adventures. Now he has appeared in Paris, and again the eyes of the world are focused on him, eager to learn of his latest financial swindle.

Men have operated under more aliases than Silberberg. A few of the names adopted by him during the last twenty-five years are J. Coleman Drayton, son-in-law of Mrs. Astor; J. Dalton; J. Wittington; Henry Goldstein; Whitney K. Forsythe; Jackson Cummins; Davis; Henry Sederberg and J. J. Craig. He probably scored his greatest success while masquerading under the alias of J. Coleman Drayton.

Used Money Lavishly.

The key to his evil success was his personality and lavish use of money, this attracting gamblers who sought to use him as a decoy. He found the game easy while in New York and appearing at hotels where he would be known would deposit \$500 to his credit with the manager. Then he would perform his swindling tricks, charge large accounts and disappear.

Silberberg's father was a rabbi, a man of great gifts with a genius for public speaking. Young Silberberg inherits from his father the gift for public speaking, for on several occasions he stumped for politicians in the West and after aiding them, interested them in swindling schemes. His father originally came from Poland and for a time had a synagogue in Memphis, Tenn., but later became a merchant. During the civil war he became blockade runner and made a fortune. Harry Silberberg was born in Atlanta. When he was 15 his father died, leaving him and an older brother a chain of stores throughout the Middle West. He became so rich that he began to spend his money recklessly.

After many vicissitudes, young Silberberg went to Rochester, N. Y., under the name of J. C. Davis. There he married a beautiful young widow. Unfortunately, his money was tied up in the criminal career soon started. He was first arrested for passing a worthless check. Then several more. After his wife obtained a divorce he went to Europe and continued his operations.

He visited Venice, where he met a Countess, who introduced him to some of the best known families in Europe as J. Coleman Drayton, son-in-law of Mrs. Astor. Wherever he went he was mentioned as an Asor, and always obtained large credit. He spent thousands of dollars on the Countess until he was arrested for swindling a diamond merchant in Baden-Baden. He was sentenced to two years in prison. During this time the Countess visited Paris, leading an adventurous life. She met Government officials and soon became possessed of their secrets, which was the beginning of the conspiracy to convict Dreyfus. She later became the woman in the famous case.

When Silberberg was released from prison he was ordered to leave Germany. He came back to America and in November, 1897, married Clara Barklow at San Antonio, Texas, under the name of J. Coleman Drayton. He now represented himself as a cousin of the original Drayton and settled in Denver. It was not long before he began to move about the country. A political speech he delivered so won Gov. Thomas's heart that he was appointed a Commissioner in Colorado. Later he moved to Montana, where he stumped for Senator William A. Clark. Here again his oratorical gift was disclosed, and he interested the Senator's son in several ventures which proved disastrous for young Clark but profitable for Silberberg.

But the United States was becoming too slow for Silberberg and after meeting a charming young woman, whom he

promised to marry, the couple started for a tour of the world. They visited many countries in Europe, but Silberberg met with most success in his unscrupulous pursuits in Siam, where he was entertained by the King. He informed His Majesty that he wanted to build an American railroad in his country. The King gladly gave him a valuable railroad concession. In India he was entertained by many Government officials. His identity was established and he disappeared.

Then, in 1903, Silberberg, under the alias of Williams visited Argentina and Mexico. He literally talked his way to success in this country. He succeeded in interesting the Government in the construction of a railroad, and by speaking of his influential friends in the United States and England finally obtained authorization from the Chilean cabinet to visit England to try to get a bid for building a railway from Potos to Lasunas.

It was not long before Silberberg, as Williams obtained bid of \$20,000,000 from a reputable banking house with the proviso that the company deposit \$250,000, the money to be forfeited in the event the contract was not made. In due course the deposit was made. But just as Silberberg was about to reap his harvest, his identity was discovered. During the time that negotiations for the construction of the Chilean railroad, if necessary. With this exposure, Silberberg's exploits ended, at least until his exposure in Paris yesterday.

A strange feature of Silberberg's career is that despite the fact that newspapers all over the country exposed his exploits and published his picture, he should have been able to marry two wealthy women in Texas, a widow in El Paso and another in Houston. Each was worth \$200,000.

PARK SUPERINTENDENTS MEET. DETROIT, Aug. 23.—Approximately 150 cities were represented at the opening to-day of the convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents. Tours of the Detroit park system, lake trips and business sessions, at which city planning were the chief subject, make up the two day programme.

COFFIN EXTORTIONS FOUGHT VIGOROUSLY

Attorney-General Denounces Conspirators Who Mulet Relatives of Dead.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Aug. 23.

The Government's policy in dealing with profiteering coffin manufacturers will be shaped at a conference between Attorney-General Daugherty and the Federal District Attorney, Charles Clyde of Chicago, who is now en route to Washington.

District Attorney Clynne has wired to Mr. Daugherty that he would be here within a day or two. He has a full record of testimony taken in investigations of the coffin makers and will ask the Attorney-General for instructions about proceeding against the profiteers, civilly or criminally, or possibly both.

Mr. Daugherty said he had allowed District Attorney Clynne to go ahead with his searching inquiries without any special instructions from the Department of Justice.

Distressing examples of "gouging" by the wholesale among the coffin makers and undertakers moved the Attorney-General to make an emphatic declaration that he would deal unsparringly with individuals who have been guilty of this type of extortion. He denounced such conspirators who mulet relatives of the dead. It was his view that, if guilty, individuals or concerns who have engaged in the practices now uncovered must be dealt with firmly and quickly.

It will take very great delight in stopping profiteering of this kind. It will give me pleasure to break up such a combination if the facts actually show that it exists in the form now described by the reports and operates in a manner which clearly violates either the civil or criminal provisions of the anti-trust laws.

Mr. Clynne's record of evidence covers practices which reach out into all parts of the country. It is said. New York

one of the big centres of coffin makers' operations, will be investigated by District Attorney Hayward. The present investigation had its inception some months ago in charges formally filed before the Department of Justice by members of the American Legion following an expose before Congressional committees. It was asserted that undertakers were extorting excessive prices from the relatives of soldiers in burial and funeral costs.

CANADA SENDS LIQUOR VIA NEW ORLEANS Acts on Court Ruling Permitting Shipments.

DETROIT, Aug. 23.—Whiskey valued at \$10,000, and consigned to foreign ports through the United States, left the Valcour (Ontario) distilleries late to-day for New Orleans, following a decision by Judge Tuttle in United States District Court here that Federal officials cannot interfere with such shipments. More than \$500,000 worth of liquor is to be shipped to other United States ports within a few days under the ruling, it was announced.

Judge Tuttle's order was a permanent injunction granted Hiram Walker & Sons, distillers, restraining customs collectors from interference with shipments of liquor destined for export. Judge Tuttle held that the Volstead act did not abrogate the treaty of 1871 between the United States and Great Britain.

The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court in behalf of the Government, said Frederick L. Eaton, Assistant United States District Attorney.

Judge Tuttle's decision rests on the theory that the Volstead amendment does not abrogate rights granted to Canadian manufacturers by the trade treaty between the United States and Great Britain of July 4, 1871.

WON'T PAY FOR EUROPEAN TRIP Canada Unions Reject President's Expense Bill.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 23.—The Trade and Labor Congress of Canada to-day refused to pay an expense account of \$1,217 incurred by former President J. C. Watters in connection with his trip to Europe two years ago.

A three hour debate preceded a vote, the delegates voting 2 to 1 in favor of rejection.

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Why did shipwrecked mariners die? OFTEN they had food enough. The strange lands on which they were wrecked provided some fruits. They could gather shellfish. They might even have trapped animals and birds to give them fatty foods. But in spite of the fact that they had enough food to satisfy hunger, they became sick and died. Something was lacking in their diet. Fresh vegetables or certain kinds of canned vegetables would have provided the missing element. Lemon juice, lime juice or other fruit juices of a similar nature would have given it to them. But better than these, fresh milk would have supplied the mysterious, little known factors we now call vitamins. Lack of these elements brought on attacks of scurvy, of mal-nutrition. They starved, even though they had an abundance of food. Many foods contain vitamins. Yeast is rich in one class—known as "water-soluble" vitamins. "Fat-soluble" vitamins are found in meat. There is another class, the "anti-scurvy" vitamins found in the juices of citrus fruits and in milk. Milk contains all known vitamins in a natural form. A more generous use of milk in your diet, either as a beverage or in other foods, will give you the vitamins you may need. Milk, the most complete food in itself, is invaluable as a balancing factor in any diet. See that the children get all they want. Encourage them to drink it, for it is particularly beneficial in building up their young bodies and their delicate organs. DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC. UTICA, N. Y.

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