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OCT 30 1920

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; tomorrow fair; fresh northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 60—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1920.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

WRECKERS TESTIFY THEY PAID BRINDELL $3,000 TO GET JOBS

Two Contractors Give Startling Evidence Before Lockwood Committee.

BIG RAKE OFF SOUGHT

Civil Engineer Declares 'Labor King' Tried to Obtain $7,500 Fee.

RECORDS ARE DESTROYED

Lathing Association Member Admits Incriminating Papers Are Torn Up.

William Waixel and Jacob Fradus, wrecking contractors, testified yesterday before the Lockwood Housing Committee that they paid $3,000 to Robert P. Brindell, president of the Building Trades Council, for permission to take contracts.

Waixel testified he made two payments of $1,000 each in cash and Fradus gave $1,000.

George H. Clark, civil engineer, employed by the Holbrook, Cabot and Rollins Corporation, told the investigators that he went to Brindell on behalf of Fradus and that the "Labor King" demanded $7,500 as a "rake off" for himself before he would permit the contractor to take over a job on which he was bidding.

Arthur Greenfield, member of the Metallic Furring and Lathing Association, admitted reluctantly that at a meeting of his organization last Monday the twenty-one members, acting under advice of the Building Trades Employers Association, destroyed records, which he said were of an incriminating nature because of their fear the documents might fall into the hands of the Lockwood committee. Samuel Untermyer tried to develop the fact that the records dealt with price fixing in the trade.

Startling Evidence Given.

The evidence gathered by the committee in its all day hearing in City Hall bristled with sensations and startling new leads into realms of the building industry wherein the graft ring is operating with tremendous profit. The extent of the system seems to know no bounds. From the lips of each new witness who takes the stand fall words indicting the system.

Keeping constantly in mind the purpose of the committee to knock the props from under the building gougers, as well as to catch the crooks responsible for the extortion, Mr. Untermyer showed that the levy of big tribute imposes a heavy burden on the cost of all building. He touched on a combination to boost the cost of school buildings, but left the subject for another day. In one instance he demonstrated how efforts had been made to add $125,000 to one contract amounting to $275,000 and for no other reason than profiteering.

Close cooperation between the Brindell council and the Employers Trade Association was established. Testimony was given to show that Brindell and Charles J. Kelly of the Trades Association were working in cooperation in many instances. It was developed that the walking delegate of the metal union was on the payroll of the Employers Association in that trade.

New sources of revenue of the Brindell council were brought to light. The 114,000 members of that council pay $1 each a year to the association. The 137 delegates pay fees amounting to about $15,000 a year. The annual book of the council contained about 200 full pages of advertising, many of the pages being dedicated to anonymous friends. The revenues of that book must have been big, but what the total was or who got the money was not shown.

Touches Upon Side Issue.

As a little side issue Mr. Untermyer touched on the work of the compensation bureau operated in connection with the council. The counsel asked whether the secretary of that bureau, Mrs. Margaret Doyle, was a relative of Alderman Kenneally, prominent Tammany man, but the witnesses did not know.

William Zaranko, president of the parent wreckers union, substantiated his story that 800 members of the union had been compelled under duress to join the council and to pay $10 from their weekly salaries of $44 to "some one."

Charles H. Walles, wrecking contractor, and Jacob Fradus narrated amazing stories of their losing fights with the Brindell council—how they had been driven out of business in a struggle with the masters of the industry, although they strictly observed all union rules. Brindell paid no respect to the American Federation of Labor.

Brindell sat unmoved part of the day in the Aldermanic Chamber and heard witnesses tell their stories. He was not summoned to the stand, nor did counsel appear for him.

The hearing was adjourned until next Thursday to give nine members of the committee who are campaigning for reelection an opportunity to attend to their political fences.

Waixel, Fradus and Clark gave their testimony at long intervals apart regarding the actual payment of money to Brindell and the latter's demand for money, but their statements on the central subject of the inquiry bore striking resemblance.

Waixel lives in Tuckahoe and is president of the Garden City Wrecking Company. He was one of a group of thirty house wreckers who formed an association about six years ago. The association was disbanded last June because it could not withstand the pressure of opposition. The witness said he began work last May on a contract with the

Continued on Ninth Page.

Students Burn Governor in Effigy for Dance Ban

OXFORD, Miss., Oct. 28.—Gov. Russell was burned in effigy last night by students of the University of Mississippi as a demonstration against regulations by the university board of trustees restricting dancing. The Governor is chairman of the board.

The faculty of the university was called to meet in special session to investigate the demonstration, in which 200 students took part.

BRITAIN YIELDS ON MINE WAGES

Grants Flat Increase, but Subject to Recall Unless Production Jumps.

EARLY RETURN TO WORK

Price of Export Coal Will Be Advanced to Meet Cost of New Scale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 28.

There is every prospect that the British coal miners will go back to work next week. The Government has granted them an increase in wages, effective immediately, independent of the output of the mines, and while the miners concede in principle that this increase in their pay may be withdrawn if the ouptput is not kept up to January 1, the basis upon which the decision regarding wages is, the miners claim, a "great victory."

The Government has accepted simple pledges by miners and mine owners to cooperate in increasing production of the mines, both by individual effort and the introduction of new machinery and by other means.

While the terms were agreed to by the representatives of the Government, the mine owners and the miners' executives, it still remains for all the miners to decide by ballot whether they will accept or reject them, and a vote will be taken immediately.

As was predicted yesterday, the fight for the increase in pay for the miners is based on the profits derived from the sale of coal for export, with no advance in the price of coal for domestic consumption. This is such a serious new element in the entire commercial and fiscal fabric of the Empire that both sides consented to the establishment of a commission with wide powers to investigate the whole question during the coming year. This investigation will examine into the entire basis of production, wages and profits and their distribution among the miners, mine owners and the Government.

Thus, while the miners have, for the time at least, explicitly abandoned their demand for nationalization of the mines, even if the Government adheres to its determination to take off the present form of Government control of the properties, the agreement to-night assures that coal mining, as a basic industry in the British Isles, shall be nationalized and socialized to all practical intents and purposes except in so far as the proprietorship of the coal is concerned, the owners of the mines being clearly recognized as having the right to ample remuneration, but with the strictest limitation of all kinds on how they shall conduct their business.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The miners will get two shillings advance unconditionally until the end of the year, and in the future their wages will be settled by the creation of a national wages board.

In the event of any delay in starting the wages board, the wages will in the interval be settled on the basis of increase or decrease according to surplus profits or otherwise from coal exports. This depends upon such complex calculations as to render it hardly possible for any miner to understand. Therefore in the ballot to be taken next Tuesday the miners must necessarily be guided by the recommendation of their leaders. The leaders favor a settlement on these terms.

The agreement is skilfully arranged so that all concerned, including the coal owners, will be interested in increasing the output, as in the case of a decreased output the owners will also be penalized by a reduction in their percentage share of the surplus profits.

The September output (approximately 20,000,000 tons) is the average which will influence the rise or fall of a sliding scale which is to operate to the extent of a sixpence reduction in wages if the output does not come up to the September figures, or a rise of sixpence if the output is bigger. The wages will be automatically adjusted January 3, again on January 31, and thereafter every four weeks on the basis of the results of the four weeks following the previous test period.

DALMATIA MAY GO FOR FIUME INDEPENDENCE

Governor and Premier Consider Jugo-Slavia Deal.

ROME, Oct. 28.—Admiral Millo, Governor of Dalmatia, and Premier Giolitti, have been in conference for two days on the question of giving Dalmatia to Jugo-Slavia in exchange for the independence of Fiume, Zara, which is independent, is excepted in the deal.

It is asserted that Admiral Millo declared that such cession would be a very grave error.

SHIP WITH BODY OF MACSWINEY GOES TO CORK

Authorities Refuse to Permit It to Be Landed at Dublin.

SEE TOO MUCH RISK

Streets Packed as Funeral Passes Through London Streets.

RICH AND POOR IN PARADE

Widow, Prostrated, Unable to Attend Service or Accompany the Remains.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 28.

The body of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, is speeding toward Cork, where it will be buried. The Government this afternoon refused to permit his remains to be landed in Dublin. His body left Euston station here this evening and will be taken to Holyhead, where it will be placed aboard a special steamship provided by the Government and taken directly to Cork.

It was because of "the risk of political demonstrations that might result in the loss of innocent lives," said a Government announcement, that it was decided the Lord Mayor's body should be taken direct to his native city.

An extensive programme had been prepared in Dublin. MacSwiney's body was to have been escorted to Westland Row to the Pro-Cathedral, where mass was to have been said and attended by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and representatives of the Dublin Corporation. All trains were to be stopped for a few minutes, the tramways for ten to fifteen minutes, the hotels and restaurants closed for a similar period, and all shops, except those selling food, and all saloons and factories closed throughout the day. A despatch from Dublin to-night says the programme will be carried out in part.

Procession in Heart of London.

Two long, silent lines of humanity stood in the streets here this afternoon cutting off traffic along a four mile line of march, in mute testimony that MacSwiney had not died in vain. His funeral procession was through the very heart of London. But it will be a lesson lost if Irish hearts remain unimpressed by the great demonstration of sympathy with Irish faith in the very centre of the country which the name plate on MacSwiney's coffin proclaims that of the "enemy."

Police, mounted and on foot, lined every yard of the way along the line of the procession. But the only duty they had to perform in addition to their usual control of the orderly press of crowds was the stern repression of half a dozen young hoodlums who started "booing" when the procession reached Kingsway. Just a gesture from the police and even the hoodlums seemed to fall beneath the spell of that procession.

If the propaganda in connection with the late Lord Mayor of Cork left any doubt about his being a martyr, the response of this supposed unimpassioned metropolis to-day swept that doubt away. His sacrifice for his country and for her freedom supplied the inspiration for a greater outpouring of the people of London than did the return home of the Prince of Wales after his long trip to the colonies with the message:

"We must all pull together!"

All Classes Affected.

In the procession there were no flags which the League of Nations recognizes; there were no martial airs such as these streets are familiar with, but there were the steady tread of thousands of men and women and children of all ranks and classes of society and the chanted prayers of priests. There were nurses and lowly laborers and men and women who fervently prayer, as the hearse with the coffin in it passed, "God rest his soul!" and "God save Ireland!" These prayers were voiced with a solemnity, with an impressiveness which silenced the tongue of the most cynical.

In the Temple district, famous as the haunt of Goldsmith, men and women left their work and, hatless, poured out of the shops, while out of this neighborhood of the past seemed to come the line:

"And those who came to scoff remained to pray."

Six stalwart youths in the almost German gray uniform of the Irish Republican army marched beside the hearse, an escort for the body of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, and as the procession proceeded Irish pipers, wearing the old time uniform, played the Irish anthem. Meanwhile many hats were doffed as the yellow, white and green flag of the Irish "republic" passed by. Nearly every hat was raised as the coffin passed.

Many thousands of persons were unable to gain admission to St. George's Catholic Cathedral, where requiem high mass was celebrated. The cathedral was packed, many persons standing on chairs in the aisles.

Wear Republican Uniform.

Just before the mass begun six men stepped up to the coffin containing the body of the Lord Mayor and removed their overcoats, revealing the Irish Republican uniform. It was done quickly and neatly, and they were permitted to remain there as a guard of honor, unmolested. They stood at attention during the whole ceremony.

The casket was surmounted by the hat which the Lord Mayor formerly wore as Commandant of the Cork brigade of the volunteer army. The breast plate of the coffin bore an inscription in Gaelic, reading: "Murdered by the foreigner in

Continued on Seventh Page.

Middle West Has First Snowfall of Season

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Reports of the first snowfall of the season were received by the Weather Bureau here to-day from points in northern Missouri, Iowa and down State regions in Illinois. Heavy frosts were reported in northern Texas and Oklahoma.

$144,000,000 OIL MELON CARVED

Standard of Indiana Declares 150 Per Cent. Stock Dividend.

SURPLUS IS $105,117,257

Earnings More Than $30,000,000 a Year Since Big Company 'Breakup.'

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana cut the company's long expected "melon" to-day, declaring a stock dividend of 150 per cent., payable to stockholders of record December 17. Each stockholder receives one and one-half shares for each share held, and the company's outstanding capitalization is increased from $30,000,000 par value to $75,000,000.

Immediately after the dividend announcement, which came after the exchange closed, a counter bid of 800 was recorded. At this price the "melon" amounts to approximately $144,000,000. The par value of the distribution is $45,000,000.

On the basis of 800 for the stock today, Standard Oil of Indiana after the dividend has been distributed is worth approximatiy $320 a share. The "right" on each share is therefore worth $480.

The new stock will be distributed as quickly as possible after December 18. Each holder of a fractional share will be paid stock equal to one and one-half times his fractional holdings.

The company's accumulated surplus on December 31, 1919, the latest available date, was $105,117,257. Net profits in 1919, before taxes, were $34,604,416, while in both 1917 and 1918 the return was in excess of $43,000,000. Since 1916 the company has earned each year in excess of 100 per cent. of its $30,000,000 capitalization.

Standard Oil of Indiana has an authorized capital of $100,000,000, par $100. After it was cut from the Standard Oil of New Jersey its outstanding capital was only $1,000,000. This was immediately increased to $30,000,000 by a stock dividend of 2,900 shares paid May 15, 1912.

Since that time the company has paid only cash dividends and these have been of such a size as to leave a comfortable surplus annually. Recently it paid 24 per cent., but in September a quarterly distribution of 3 per cent. regular and 5 per cent. extra was declared. In the eight years of operation in its present form Standard Oil Company of Indiana has made net earnings of approximately $200,000,000—the banner year being 1917, when net aggregated $43,808,931.

20 BARRELS A DAY OIL STRUCK IN OLEAN, N. Y.

Well Is Shot in Heart of Up-State Town.

OLEAN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Oil struck in the heart of the city is estimated to be good for twenty barrels a day, according to drillers working on a large lease here. Following the bailing out to-day of the well shot yesterday, between 400 and 500 feet of oil was found in the pocket.

Drilling operations stopped after a depth of 1,117 feet had been reached, sixty feet of Bradford sand being encountered. Work of lowering tubing was started shortly after bailing and it is expected that pumping will begin at once.

DALRYMPLE RESIGNS MID-WEST DRY POST

Would Accept Place on Tariff Board, He Says.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Major A. V. Dalrymple, Prohibition Commissioner for the central States, has resigned.

"My resignation will take effect the moment I receive certain news from Washington," said the hero of the famous "rumbellion" of Iron River, Mich., to-night. "I may leave in twenty-four hours, and I may leave within a week."

"Despatches from Washington state that you are being considered for a position on the United States Tariff Board," was asked.

"If such a position is offered me, I would gladly accept," answered the Major.

STEPPED ON NAIL, NOW DEAD.

11-Year-Old Boy Stricken With Tetanus.

Tetanus, resulting from a nail wound in his foot, caused the death yesterday of Charles W. Lias, an eleven-year-old boy, in the Queensboro Hospital. His home was at 56 Allen street, Jamaica.

The lad stepped on a nail last Saturday. Home remedies did not help him and he was sent to the hospital. His death was preceded by high fever, tightening of the muscles in the back and extreme difficulty in moving his jaw.

G. O. P. CONGRESS ALSO IS NEEDED, HARDING WARNS

Advises Against Electing Him to Office Without Proper Support.

ANSWERS PRESIDENT

Calls Article X. 'Steel Heart of League Hidden in Coat of Mail.'

CITES RELIEF WORK

Says America Is Healing 'Broken Heart of World' in All Countries.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

AKRON, Oct. 28.—Coming to Akron, in the politically doubtful territory of Summit County, a great industrial centre of Ohio, Senator Harding carried his campaign for the Presidency to its final stage to-night by taking direct issue with President Wilson as to the meaning and effect of Article X. of the League of Nations covenant.

Speaking before a great audience in the armory, the Republican nominee gave his interpretation of the role of leadership which America ought to play at this time. Where the President had characterized Article X. as "an assurance of the concert of all the free peoples in the world in the future as in the recent past, to see justice done and humanity protected and vindicated," Senator Harding took this stand:

"Then, there was Article X., which is a very simple thing, proclaimed 'the heart of the league.' I know it is the heart of the league—the steel heart, hidden beneath a coat of mail.

"Article X. creates a world government, puts America in alliance with four great Powers to rule the world by force or arms, and commits America to give her sons for all the battlefields of the Old World."

Healing "Heart of the World."

He quoted from a writer in the London *Spectator* who told of the social service work which Americans have been doing since the armistice in Europe, and who said that "America has been doing more for the relief and reconstruction of Europe than all the other Powers put together."

"This is the soul of America," said Senator Harding. "Talk about breaking the heart of the world. America is healing the heart of the world. But even if the heart breaking tragedy were true I would rather break the heart of the world than destroy the soul of American nationality."

"I am not anybody else's candidate," said the Senator in the course of his address.

"I believe I am the freest man that was ever nominated by any party for the Presidency of the United States. I can stand before you to-night and tell you that I am unpledged, I'm unowned, I'm unbossed. I haven't made a promise, save one, which isn't in the Republican platform, my covenant to the American people.

"The only additional promise is that we're going to write the conscience of America into a notable programme for social justice in America."

In his speeches in Ohio the Senator is making a strong plea for a Republican Congress and for the election of Harry L. Davis to the Governorship and Frank B. Willis to succeed him in the Senate. Davis is making the plea that if the Democratic nominee is elected Governor he will be in a position to put a Democrat, possibly the defeated Democratic nominee for the Presidency, in the Senate to fill the place of Senator Harding when he resigns after election. The facts are, however, that Senator Harding will not resign while there is the least chance of a Democrat being put in his place, no matter how the election turns out.

Text of the Address.

Senator Harding's speech follows:

"*Fellow Americans:*

"Some profess to sneer at the suggestion of destiny in national life, but I have always believed that the destiny of this New World Republic was written by an infinite hand in the consciousness of Divine purpose. How else could it be with the founding fathers of America, turning from the chaos of their newly found liberty and setting about the task of writing a fundamental law for the preservation of American freedom and of popularly governed representative democracy? Somehow they were inspired to prescribe government through political parties. By that process we of America have developed the greatest republic in the world, the most nearly dependable popular government. Aye, more, we have made America the best place in which to live under the shining sun.

"So I come to you, my countrymen, preaching the gospel of government through political parties. I do not want a party conducting government for a permanent place in power. I want a party sponsoring our American Government that thinks first of writing intelligent American opinion into the statutes and the policy of this Republic.

"I know pretty well that the American people are thinking of calling the Repub-

Continued on Fourth Page.

"Telephone Directory
of Home and Business Needs"
A New Department for Your Convenience
THE NEW YORK HERALD
NEXT TO LAST PAGE

SCORES OF MILLIONS SPENT ON GREAT U. S. WAR PLANTS WHICH PRODUCED NOTHING

PRESIDENT SICK—TUMULTY; HEALTH BETTER—GRAYSON

Conflicting Views Expressed by Secretary and Physician—Visitors Describe Plight as "Tragic."

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.

Washington is frankly puzzled by the conflicting statements concerning the physical condition of President Wilson which have been made in the last twenty-four hours. Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary, speaking at Bethesda, Md., a Washington suburb, to-night said:

> In a chair sits a man—your President—broken in health, but still alert in mind. His hair is white, his shoulders bowed, his figure bent. He is 63 years old, but he looks older. It is Woodrow Wilson.

The deputation of fifteen pro-league independents whom the President addressed yesterday said they "felt this might be the President's final appeal to the conscience of his countrymen." These persons said his voice seemed weak and thick. In their formal statement they described his plight as "tragic."

But Dr. Grayson, the President's physician, following the issuance of the deputation's statement, said:

> The President went through the experience of greeting the delegation in excellent shape. He showed no signs of fatigue from the conference and seemed in better health than at any other time since his illness.

It was noted here that the pessimistic statements about the President are coming from Democratic politicians, while the optimistic statement came from a physician and personal friend who has watched the President's condition from day to day for more than a year.

BORAH ANSWERS PLEA OF WILSON

'Covenant Binds President and Congress as a Contract of the Nation.'

SPEAKS IN BRIDGEPORT

Storms of Applause Follow Senator's Reference to Irish Question.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 28.—Senator William E. Borah (Republican) of Idaho, speaking here to-night to an audience that roared its approval to his denunciation of the Wilson League covenant, answered President Wilson's final plea for the league with the declaration that the covenant binds the President and the Congress and all the agents of the Government because "it is a contract of the nation."

Senator Borah made only one reference to the visit to the White House of the group of pro-League Republicans, which was the vehicle for the President's plea. "The President made an address to thirteen independents in the Republican party yesterday," Senator Borah said, "and no one has been able to find out who they were. I understand he said that the members of the league attempt to preserve territorial, internal and political independence of all members of the league. It says if the territory of all nations is assailed we will preserve it. The council will advise us.

"We may rebuke the advice of the council, but in that event we must protect it in our own way. If we thought it wiser to send an army we could do that, but we would be bound to preserve the territorial integrity of the United States."

In response to a question regarding his stand on the Irish question, Senator Borah said: "I do not want the American people to become partner in any autocratic or military power that will hold a subject people in military subjection. No mere agent calling himself a Senator of the United States can impose any obligation like this League of Nations upon you without your consent, and now it is within your jurisdiction to act, and no power can take it away from you, and I thank God to-night it is now in keeping of the people of the United States and they alone can decide."

"What bearing has the league on the Irish question?" came a voice in the rear of the hall during Senator Borah's speech.

"It means," he replied, "that Irishmen will be there a thousand years from now." The answer provoked a new storm of applause.

Otherwise the Senator's speech was confined to his frequently expressed views against the League of Nations as a whole and particularly against Article X. He cited a possible example of America having to send troops to India to maintain the integrity of Great Britain.

A crowd of 3,500 persons were in the Bridgeport Casino, giving enthusiastic applause to the Senator's telling points. Two Democratic meetings, with William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, as the chief attraction, drew only 2,500 in the audience.

The two dignitaries met early in the evening in the lobby of the Hotel Stratfield.

"It looks as if we're trying to neutralize things here to-night," remarked the Senator.

"Yes," said the Cabinet member, "we might both just as well go home to bed."

DESTROYER BARRY LAUNCHED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The destroyer Barry, named after the late Commander John Barry, was launched to-day at the New York Shipyard, Camden, N. J.

"Received 156 replies to my 'Help Wanted' Ad. in The New York Herald," writes the Columbia Sales Co., 9 Central Park West.—Adv.

75,000 IN G. O. P. 5TH AV. PARADE

Coolidge Honor Guest in Electric Torchlight Procession of Business Interests.

WOMEN VOTERS MARCH

Dry Goods Division Makes Patriotic Picture of Bulbs in Big Demonstration.

New York has never seen a brighter, more buoyant and at the same time a more solidly impressive political spectacle than the parade of the 75,000 men and women who marched up Fifth avenue last night behind Calvin Coolidge. The turnout of business and professional workers, miles of Republicans and not a few Democrats, amid brass bands and torchlights attesting in a normally Democratic borough and city their pledge of helpfulness toward the victory decreed for next Tuesday, provided a memorable demonstration.

The Sound Money parade of 1896 and the Taft parade of 1908 were larger, but they were daylight affairs, in which, on each occasion, 92,000 men had a full holiday for the celebration. Last night's processionists were parading after their day's work, some of them with no time for supper. The number of them—75,000—is given on the word of the grand marshal, Gen. Charles H. Sherrill. He has been managing these complicated human movements since 1892, and his predictions have never been belied by the event.

From the moment the head of the procession, in a blinding blaze of white fire, came abreast of the reviewing stand at the Union League Club until the last of the shrieking young voters, representing twenty-seven colleges, jogged by that point the time was four hours and five minutes. The march began at Broadway and Worth street at 6:20 P. M. and the last tired leg did not reach the disbanding point, Fifty-seventh street, until after midnight.

Modernized Torchlight Parade.

It was a modernization of the torchlight parade of our fathers, and it was the first appearance of women in any great party march, marking their admission as equal participants in the great old American sport of parading.

Here and there one of those old fashioned swinging tin torches, unused since the Cleveland campaign of 1884 or the Harrison campaign of 1888, bobbed along as a relic of the past. All the rest of the torches were either electric light bulbs set on the ends of the slender staves of small flags, or flares of red fire sputtering like Roman candles and filling the avenue with sparks and strong smoke. Perhaps the avenue never has entertained a more pleasing night display than the one offered by the 4,500 members of the dry goods division, who had the place of honor behind the automobile in which rode Gov. Coolidge. A great many of these were women or girls rubbing the age of twenty. Each of them and each man carried one of the electric torches.

The bulbs were of three colors—red, white and blue. The colors were segregated, so that the reds marched along the east side of the avenue, the whites in the middle and the blues on the west side. Thus, an observer looking down from a building or from the crest of a slope, say, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-eighth street, saw for nearly a mile to the southward a procession of red, white and blue. The lights, swaying in unison with the movements of the marchers, bobbed to and fro. They made about a half mile of Old Glory, done in electric fire. This beautiful color arrangement was in keeping with the motto of the evening, which blazed, also in the na-

Continued on Third Page.

The Greenbrier—Overnight from New York. Superb Golf. America's best Baths. Perfect for rest and convalescence. Bookings Plaza.—Adv.

$60,100,000 Is Paid for Powder Factory With No Output.

SOLD FOR $8,551,000

$116,000,000 for Nitrate, None Used; Same for 100 Tons of Gas.

LONG ORGY OF WASTE

'Herald' Disclosures Basis of Report to End Further Extravagance.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.

Disclosures in THE NEW YORK HERALD of the remarkable waste and extravagance of the Government departments under the Wilson Administration, especially of the War Department, are centring the attention of members of Congress here upon the great appropriation measures which the various departments will ask Congress to pass at the new session beginning in December. The importance of the vast work of the War Expenditures Committee of the House, of which Representative W. J. Graham (Ill.) was chairman, has become more apparent than ever.

This data will be available for all of the appropriating committees of the House and Senate when they scan estimates submitted by the Wilson Administration for the next fiscal year. These estimates will all be ready for Congress on the first Monday in December. Already the army and navy estimates have been made public and they reach the enormous peace time total of $1,464,000,000.

A birdseye review of extravagance and waste of the Wilson Administration in its war time programme, which would have been scarcely any less during the present fiscal year except for the careful cutting of estimates all down the line by the Republican Congress last fall and spring, shows what the next session of Congress is up against.

Powder Plant: No Powder.

The sum of $60,100,000 was spent on a powder plant near Nitro, W. Va., which never produced a pound of powder for the war. After the armistice there was stored at Nitro property worth $10,000,000 at a fair cash value. The plant and this property were sold for $8,551,000, most of which is in deferred payments.

The sum of $11,293,737 was paid the Hercules Powder Company for operating the nitro plant. Electrical lines and machinery were built for another company at the same place at a cost of $2,900,000, giving to them a first class system and a practical monopoly in the Kanawha Valley. The company kept the lines and equipment and the Government settled for $81,000. In addition the company got a long time contract to furnish power for the naval armor plant at Charleston, W. Va.

Ninety millions was expended for the construction and operation of Old Hickory Powder plant near Nashville, Tenn., which produced no powder that could be used during the war.

A total of $116,194,974 was spent on nitrate plants at Sheffield, Ala.; Muscle Shoals, Ala.; Toledo and Cincinnati, from none of which a single pound of nitrate was procured for use against the Germans.

Not a pound of American gas was ever fired in an American shell, and only about 100 tons of American gas loaded in shells ever reached the field dumps, yet $116,000,000 was spent for poison gas.

Still More Millions Gone.

The Government built three picric acid plants and seven plants to make the phenol and acid required for them. This was to furnish picric acid for the French, who desired it for explosives. The plants produced nothing that was used in the war, and cost us $35,000,000. The French were to pay the whole bill, but the Government settled with France for $14,000,000.

The sum of $17,116,000 was spent in construction of a port terminal at Charleston, S. C. It was built in an isolated swamp ten miles up the Cooper river where it was necessary to dredge to reach it. No man, animals or war materials were shipped out of this terminal during the war.

The Ordnance Department spent $3,991,489,570 from the beginning of the war until June 1, 1919, as much as it cost to finance the whole civil war. A large part of it was spent in a programme of manufacturing artillery and ammunition. This is what the Government got for it:

Of 53 contracts for 37-millimeter shells on which was expended $9,134,582 not a single shell ever reached the firing line.

Of 689 contracts for 75-millimeter shells on which was expended $301,941,459 about 6,000 shells were fired.

Of 142 contracts for 3-inch shells on which $44,841,844 was spent not a shell reached the firing lines.

Of 430 contracts for 4.7-inch shells on which $41,716,051 was spent about 14,000 shells were fired by our forces.

Of 205 contracts for 6-inch shells on which $24,189,075 was spent no shell reached the firing line.

Of 617 contracts for 155-millimeter shells on which $264,955,387 was spent no shell reached the firing line.

Of 301 contracts for 8-inch shells on which $51,374,207 was spent no shell reached the firing line.

Of 152 contracts for 240-millimeter shells on which was spent $24,136,867 no shell reached the firing line.

Of 239 contracts for 9.2-inch shells on which $54,389,877 was spent not a shell reached the firing line.

Of 71 contracts for 12-inch shells