

# CONSOLIDATED GAS COUNSEL ADMITS B. T. U. STANDARD WOULD CUT COST OF GAS

Evening World Contention for Change Borne Out by Attorney for Company.

CORPORATION PLEDGED Prices to Consumer Would Be Reduced if 22-Candle Standard Is Abandoned.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

That New York City need not pay \$1.50 per thousand feet or any such exorbitant sum for gas, as is now being charged pending the Supreme Court decision, is evident in the light of The Evening World's investigation. By changing the gas standard from a 22-candle power to a British thermal unit standard, which need not impair the efficiency, a drop in prices could be secured, and doubtless all the court cases eliminated. As explained in these columns, the gas oil is one of the chief elements that goes to making the high price of gas. To make a present requirement of 22-candle power, which includes an approximate average of 450 B. T. U., requires about 41-10 gallons of gas oil per thousand cubic feet. To make, say, a 25 British thermal unit gas would require only three gallons of gas oil.

The Consolidated Gas System (now last year used 40,000,000 gallons of gas oil to make 27,000,000,000 feet of gas, approximately. This would mean a saving of over \$5,000,000 in gas oil alone, at the present rate of 12-1-4 cents per gallon, which the Consolidated is now paying.

As is generally known, the price of the gas oil has dropped since this contract was made by the Consolidated Company for gas oil, but the gas corporations have one way out of this contract, and could avail themselves of a cheaper gas oil. How?

In the same way suggested by The Evening World—changing the standard of gas from candle power requirement to British thermal unit measurement.

According to the statement of William L. Ransom, Counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company, made only last month, the following significant statement gives assurance that it could be done:

"The Consolidated Gas Company has made but a six months' contract at 12-1/2 cents for 70,000,000 gallons with a provision that if the New York authorities adopt a B. T. U. standard, that this would be immediately reflected in a reduction in the contract quantity of oil that the gas company need be bound to take."

"Thus, if the 25 B. T. U. standard were at once adopted, such as Connecticut, Massachusetts and Philadelphia now enjoy, at least a gallon less of oil per thousand cubic feet of gas would be required, and this would be nearly 12 cents saving from the present figure of \$150."

Another significant statement made by Mr. Ransom about the same time, showing that reduction can be made and that this high contract can be changed if new standards are adopted, is as follows:

"At the present time a rate of \$1.50 will do no more than pay actual operating expenses and a return of not more than 7 per cent on the investment as computed by the court."

"The rate at present fixed by the company will, accordingly, be \$1.50. This rate will be decreased when and as the operating costs decline. The company frankly does not expect to decrease the rates of 1917 to 1918, 1919, or 1920, but it does expect to pay more for gas oil than is necessary to secure good quality and certainty of supply."

"The counsel for the corporation explains the making of this 12-1/4 cents per gallon contract as follows:

"Counsel for some of the defendants have tried in the public press to fasten responsibility for this increased cost of gas upon this company's present contract for gas oil, which is at the rate of 12-1/4 cents per gallon. This explanation does not explain. In 1920, down to the middle of December, this company paid only 7-1/2 cents per gallon for its gas oil, whereas other companies were paying 12-1/2 cents to 15 cents per gallon."

"The company has said many times on the record in court, and now repeats: It does not wish to pay more for gas oil than is necessary to secure good quality and certainty of supply."

COLLEGE GET CARNegie AID. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching announced here yesterday it had added Converse College at Spartanburg, S. C., and Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., to the list of institutions associated with its work. Eighty-two institutions forty-three of which have accepted the new contractual plan of the foundation, now are associated with the foundation.

## \$40,000 IN SEIZED WHISKEY ORDERED BACK TO OWNERS

New Ruling by Appeals Court Prevents Such Raids Under an Old Law.

WARNING BY LEACH.

Liens to Be Put on Property if the Day Law Is Violated.

An order signed to-day by United States Commissioner Hitchcock directing the return to the United States Distilling Company, No. 358 West 43d Street, of \$40,000 worth of whiskey in cases and flasks seized by Prohibition Agent Robert D. Murphy on Oct. 22, 1920, brings the total valuation of seized whiskey and wines returned to original owners in Manhattan during the past week up to \$100,000. The order restoring the seized whiskey to the United States Distilling Company was made under the new ruling of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in South Carolina, that the Volstead Act superseded the provisions of the Revised Statutes of 1853 under which the seizure was made.

Murphy bought some whiskey from the distilling company and paid for it in marked bills. Then he obtained a search warrant and grabbed all the liquor the company had. Griffiths, Sarfaty & Content were retained to bring suit to recover the whiskey and to-day's order is the result.

One hundred and ninety-seven arrests have been made and large quantities of liquor seized in the last 24 hours, it was announced to-day by Deputy Police Commissioner Leach, in charge of police enforcement of prohibition. Mr. Leach also gives warning to property owners to see that no liquor is manufactured or sold on their premises, on danger of finding their property tied up in the courts.

"Section 1214G of the State Prohibition law provides that when persons have reason to believe their property is being used in the manufacture or sale of liquor, and suffer such use to continue, their property is subject to a lien and may be sold to pay fines, penalties and costs against the violator," said Mr. Leach. "While the act provides for the bonding of automobiles which may be seized in Prohibition enforcement, there is no provision for bonding liens on real estate. Property owners must assist in enforcement of the law, or when they try to sell or mortgage property, they may find it is tied up for years in the courts."

Prohibition Commissioner Cramer has ordered the return of \$100,000 worth of wine seized three weeks ago in the warehouse of the Garrett Wine Company, No. 110 Bowers, and in five retail stores controlled by the company. It is held that this is legitimate sacramental wine to be sold to Jews for ceremonial occasions.

The returning of \$60,000 worth of recovered liquor went to numerous small claimants. Griffiths, Sarfaty & Content expect to recover shortly for the United States Distilling Company \$30,000 worth of whiskey seized in a car in a railroad yard subsequent to the warehouse seizure of Oct. 22.

The cobbler shop of Rosario Licato and Salvatore Riccardi at No. 266 Avenue B came to the attention of New York householding police yesterday because so many men were seen to enter the shop without bundles of shoes and to leave without parcels.

Detectives Giordano and Rogers in and looked around. They saw a man enter and take a glass of whiskey out of a shoe on the shelf. Then they found other glasses of alleged whiskey in other shoes and about five gallons in bottles and demijohns. Licato and Riccardi were arraigned in Yorkville Court this morning and held in \$500 bail.

## LEFT TRUST FUND TO HIS FIANCEE

John Glackner, Cigar Manufacturer, Provided for Miss Anna Freund.

In the will of John Glackner, wholesale cigar manufacturer, filed for probate to-day in the Surrogate's Court, the deceased left to his fiancée, Miss Anna Freund, one-quarter of a \$400,000 trust fund, as well as household furniture, furnishings, silver, china and glassware. While no petition was filed with the document, which was dated Feb. 21, 1915, the cigar man's estate is approximated at \$1,000,000. Frederick H. Pearce of Hempstead, L. I., and the Bankers' Trust Company are executors and trustees.

After providing for his fiancée, whom he was about to marry, the testator provides for his three children by appointing the remaining three-quarters of the trust fund to them. A clause in the will provides that should the residuary estate reach more than \$400,000 an additional fund of \$100,000 is to be created for Miss Freund.

Boy Falls to Street From "L" Train Platform. Abraham Fertel, sixteen, No. 1127 25th Street, Brooklyn, fell early to-day from a platform of an eastbound Cuyler line elevated train to the street, a distance of sixteen feet. He was taken to the Jewish hospital, where he is suffering from a possibly fractured skull.

## Poor Boy Proves Success At Harvard, in Football And as Officer in Army



Wesley G. Brocker, With No Millionaire Father, and With a Public School Preparation, Wears a Phi Beta Kappa Key, Two Army Wound Stripes, a Football "H" and Now He's Winner of the Coveted Francis Hardon Burr Scholarship.

(Special to The Evening World.) CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 14.—Scholar, sportsman and soldier, Wesley G. Brocker, the Harvard junior who has just won the Francis Hardon Burr scholarship "for qualities of character, leadership, scholarship and athletic ability," is living proof of two facts of interest to every American boy and his father.

The first fact is that college need be no "waste of time," but rather fine forcing house for natural abilities. The second fact is that the poor but ambitious and hard-working college boy has quite as good a chance as the young man of wealth and social position to win the highest prizes.

Wesley Brocker, besides the scholarship just awarded to him as this year's representative of the most perfect type of Harvard student, made his football "H" in the Yale game last fall, playing as guard.

He was one of the junior eight to be taken into the Phi Beta Kappa a few months ago. Membership in this society of distinguished scholars in the case of Wesley Brocker means that in his studies he made Grade A (the highest) in six and one-half courses, Grade B in one and one-half courses and Grade C in one course.

Despite the promise of his freshman year, he interrupted his college career to serve his country after the declaration of war. His war record is a fine one. He had eighteen months of service overseas, was First Lieutenant and afterward Captain. He took part in three major engagements, was cited for heroism in the battle of Chateau Thierry and was wounded in both legs during the battle of Belleau Wood. He has won many of the remarkable features in the winning of his "H" was that he overcame his war injury sufficiently to "sign out" for football on his return to college.

Yet this winner of great prizes from his college and his country entered aristocratic Harvard without the prestige of a "hooky" family, a millionaire father or even a famous preparatory school. He did his "prep" work in the public high school of his native town, Littleton, Minn., and came to Harvard as a student with scanty funds.

His own modest point of view is that his case is an exception to the rule, that he only did what any other fellow with the will power might do.

"My case is an exception, so far as Harvard is concerned," he insisted to-day. "A chap has no reason whatever to feel that financial considerations during his prep year are anything ahead in college. If he wants to do anything, and has really the will to do it, he will find a way. Money should never be considered. It is what he wants worth while? That is the point. If it is worth while, then he should go ahead, despite handicaps."

The "prep" Harvard difficulties are greatly exaggerated. The student of small means has as good a chance here, if not better, than at most institutions.

Brocker's friends "above there" have been more worthy holders of the Francis Hardon Burr scholarship, which is awarded annually to the deserving "undergraduate who combines as nearly as possible the following remarkable qualities." Francis Hardon Burr or "Hooky" Burr, as he is affectionately remembered in Cambridge, was of the class of '09, and explained to victory the 1908 football eleven which beat Yale 4 to 0 and started Harvard's long string of victories over the Blue and White. He was a member of his class and graduated with distinction. He died of typhoid fever two years after his graduation, while a student in the Yale medical school.

Wesley Brocker, entitled to wear war service stripes, a Phi Beta Kappa key and an "H" on his sweater, will return to Harvard in the fall. He will be a candidate for the football eleven. He is preparing to be a mining engineer upon his graduation. Nevertheless, the New York sports writers are looking every year for "bright young men" should find it worth while to interview Wesley Brocker in the spring of 1922. They need his sort in their business.

Boy, Seventeen, Guilty of Murder. Peter Nunnally, seventeen, of No. 11 Haverstraw Street, Brooklyn, was convicted yesterday of murder in the first degree by the Queens County Court for taking part on Feb. 25 at Woodbury station in the shooting of the late Dr. William F. Kolkov, professor of philosophy at the City University. Nunnally was sentenced to the State Prison for life. The jury was out two hours.

## \$1,500 MONTH, 1-3 OF PROPERTY OFFER OF STOKES, REPORT

\$10,000,000 Arranged to Go to Son by Previous Marriage, Says Wife's Counsel.

It was admitted to-day by counsel for both sides that W. E. D. Stokes, hearing of whose divorce suit against his wife will be resumed Monday, once offered to settle their troubles privately. It was about two years ago, and one version is that he was willing to pay her \$1,500 a month and to settle one-third of his property on the children.

Mrs. Stokes is reported to have been willing to have a separation, but not a divorce, but was unwilling to agree to the amount of money specified. Martin W. Littleton, Mrs. Stokes's counsel, is authority for the statement that Mr. Stokes has now arranged to leave a \$10,000,000 estate to young "Waddie," his son by a previous marriage. Mr. Stokes said of the attempted settlement:

"I offered her everything—money, the custody of our two children. I wanted to have her sue me for divorce, a secret proceeding, to spare her from all this publicity. But she tricked me."

From Mrs. Stokes's camp the story goes that she was given twenty-four hours' notice to agree to sue her husband for a divorce. In return he offered to continue the present alimony of \$1,500 a month, grant her the custody of the children and provide for their care.

Reluctant at first to discuss what he described as an "absurd" attempt, Mr. Littleton told Mrs. Stokes's part in the negotiations. These are set shortly after the millionaire's charges were revealed publicly. What follows is his story of the affair:

Before the suit came to trial Mr. Stokes, through his lawyers, authorized a series of conferences to determine the most feasible manner of clouding the difficulties of the Stokeses from the general public. Mr. Stokes's lawyers urged the wife to institute divorce proceedings quietly. Finally, after days of dispute, the millionaire attired his ultimatum of agreement to this proposal in twenty-four hours.

"Mrs. Stokes does not believe in divorce and told me so," said Mr. Littleton. "That twenty-four hours' notice did not disturb her and her answer was an emphatic 'No.'"

"Mr. Stokes was an uncertain figure in the settlement proceedings. We did not know just where he stood and that notice of his ultimatum, Mrs. Stokes. Her demand was that he issue a signed statement to the public retracting his charges. Then she would consider an amicable settlement."

When the negotiations reached this stage they were dropped by common consent. Mr. Stokes gathered his evidence, Mrs. Stokes hers, and their action came to trial.

Mrs. Stokes concedes her children are fond of their mother and that she has been invariably kind to them. Nevertheless, one of Mrs. Stokes's representatives quoted her as saying: "Rather than give up my children to him, I would have them die, although I love them more than anything else on earth."

Francis Wellman, counsel for Mrs. Stokes, described the proposed settlement as "liberal," although he would not disclose the exact amount offered. "All this publicity could have been avoided," said Mr. Wellman, "if Mrs. Stokes had not refused our offer. It was purely a question of money with her. My client was anxious to get subject her to the glare of the open court, and the attendant publicity. But Mrs. Stokes was obstinate."

Replying to this, Mr. Littleton said money did not enter into Mrs. Stokes's rejection of the offer. He continued: "Mrs. Stokes has enough to live on simply in New York, and she is not a woman addicted to luxury. She did want to provide for her children."

Mr. Stokes has placed his real estate into the hands of a corporation, automatically depriving Mrs. Stokes of her interest. Mr. Littleton said Mrs. Stokes has begun action to restrain this pending the suit.

When the trial is continued Monday Mr. Littleton will have with him a miniature diary kept by Mrs. Stokes prior to her marriage and afterwards. She kept an intimate record of events in the period in which adverse testimony is placed.

One of Mr. Littleton's trump cards, it was indicated to-day, will be what he knows of Mrs. Stokes's "private" life. This is a letter written by Mr. Stokes to his children after the stormy separation of the couple. Its contents cannot be made public, although it will be submitted in evidence.

PRINCE OF MONACO HERE FOR MEDAL. Prince Albert of Monaco arrived here to-day aboard the steamer France.

He will go to Washington to receive the Alexander Agassiz gold medal, the highest recognition of the National Academy of Sciences, awarded him for his deep sea researches.

## WAITED 17 YEARS FOR HONOR MEDAL FOR SAVING SAILORS



Chief Gunner Robert E. Cox, U. S. N., has received a Congressional Medal of Honor from President Harding. He earned the medal seventeen years ago when, with two companions, then Gunners' Mates, he risked his life to extinguish flames that threatened a ton of powder on the battleship Missouri, Selphie and Mendenhall.

Chief Gunner Robert E. Cox, U. S. N., has received a Congressional Medal of Honor from President Harding. He earned the medal seventeen years ago when, with two companions, then Gunners' Mates, he risked his life to extinguish flames that threatened a ton of powder on the battleship Missouri, Selphie and Mendenhall. However, President Roosevelt wrote to Cox, assuring him that he deserved such an honor and would have had it for his rank. Congress recently passed an act awarding the medal to him.

## TRIED TO ABDUCT WOMAN ON STREET

Failing, Men in Brooklyn Slash Face of Mrs. Jennie Powers.

Two men jumped out of an automobile early last evening at Myrtle Avenue and Pearl Street, Brooklyn, and tried to force Mrs. Jennie Powers, twenty-five years old, of Yorkers, to get into the automobile with them. Mrs. Powers was out walking at the time with her mother and her four-year-old daughter.

She resisted the men, and they slashed her across the face with a knife. The men were immediately arrested. According to the police, they gave their names as John Di Gaetano, chauffeur, and Ciro Petrino, bricklayer, both of No. 25 Prince Street, Brooklyn. The crowd tried to get the prisoners away from the police, but they were held to-day in the Adams Street Court on a charge of felonious assault in \$5,000 bail each, on complaint of Patrolman John Madden.

## SHOOTS WOMAN AND SELF.

Harry Bailien Is Held a Prisoner in Hospital.

John Menoustron, twenty-five, of his home, No. 233 Henry Street, was shot in the right breast to-day, the police reported, by Harry Bailien, twenty-five, of No. 318 Madison Street. Bailien shot himself and was removed to Government Hospital, a prisoner.

## ACCUSED BY POLICE OF GUNTERKILLING IN \$5,000 HOLDUP

Wallace Arrested After Clerk Tells of Being Cheated in Division of Spoils.

Joseph Clements, a clerk, twenty-one, of No. 59 Morton Street, was arrested last night by Detectives Campbell, Maher and Shevlin of the Charles Street Station. They had information that he had been talking of being cheated in a division of the spoils of the highway robbers who took the payroll of the Manhattan Brass Company from Carlos Gunther of No. 32 Van Cortlandt Street, Yonkers, in East 29th Street Jan. 15 last, shooting Gunther, who died in Bellevue Hospital.

After talking with Clements an hour they also arrested Frank Wallace of No. 462 83d Street, Brooklyn. They made a search for one Gallucci, a friend of the first two, and another man, but learned they had been sent to Sing Sing by Judge Gibbs in the Bronx for seven to fourteen years for highway robberies in the Bronx.

The detectives say that Wallace is the man who shot Gunther and Gallucci struck Gunther's bodyguard, Richard Schlimke, on the head with a wrench, fracturing his skull. Schlimke is still in Bellevue Hospital. Clements told them, the detectives said, that he received only \$60 of the \$5,150 taken from Gunther and was told to meet the rest of the party in Buffalo, where there would be another division. The four quarreled in Buffalo, he said, and he left them because they threatened to kill him if he did not cease his demands for one-fourth of the stolen money.

DOUG. FAIRBANKS INDUCES GIRL NOT TO WED HASTILY

Margaret John, of Follies Had Known Man Only Four Days.

(Special to The Evening World.) LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 14.—Douglas Fairbanks ran counter to Cupid yesterday and convinced Miss Margaret John that the little fellow really could not be trusted at all times. Miss John was to marry an employee of the Fairbanks outfit with whom she had been acquainted only four days, but was sure she loved.

Mr. Fairbanks appeared in the Superior Court late yesterday in time to induce Miss John not to marry. She is a former member of the Ziegfeld Follies Company.

New York hotel men on California tour were the guests here last night at a banquet tendered by the Los Angeles hotel men. James Woods, taken unexpectedly ill, was unable to attend. The visitors left to-day for Santa Barbara.

GIRL, DAZED, WALKS OUT IN KIMONO

Drug for Toothache Supposedly Affects Miss Mahan, Who Is Revived in Hospital.

Miss Ellen Mahan, twenty-one, a cashier living at No. 214 West 71st Street, was found clad in a blue kimono near her home at 2 A. M. to-day in a dazed condition. She became unconscious before the arrival of an ambulance. Policeman Bayen called from Flower Hospital, and when revived several hours later in the hospital had no recollection of how she happened to be in the street.

Yesterday she had something injected into her arm for the extraction of a tooth, according to members of the family, and because it still was troubling her when she went to bed she put a hot water bottle to her cheek. The doctors think the heat may have caused the drug to affect her.

Insist on "Sealect" These fine Sheffield products are no higher in price than the other kind. Your grocer will sell you "Sealect" if you insist. Tell him what you want and insist on having Sheffield "Sealect" Milk (CONDENSED) (EVAPORATED) SHEFFIELD CONDENSED MILK CO., INC., NEW YORK "Make it with Milk"