

FEET WILL BE REMOVED TO ATLANTIC

By KINGSBURY SMITH.
International News Service Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (INS).—Love and sentiment today was advanced by the administration as among the principal reasons why it intends to spend a million dollars to bring the United States fleet back to the Atlantic next year.

Both at the White House and the navy department it was stated that one of the primary factors in President Roosevelt's decision to withdraw the fleet from the Pacific for an Atlantic cruise was the desire to enable officers and men who are natives of the East to see the wives and sweethearts from whom they have been separated for nearly three years.

The battle force, or Pacific fleet, which includes the battleships, heavy cruisers and aircraft carriers, has not been on the West Coast since the summer of 1930. The scouting force, or Atlantic fleet, has been away for nearly two years.

Both forces have been stationed in Pacific waters since March, 1932. When trouble began in the Far East, although romance was permitted to figure prominently in the reasons given for the decision now to withdraw the fleet next spring, it was learned the other factors were the desire of President Roosevelt to make a gesture of friendship toward Japan, and to enable the navy to increase its navigation and cruising efficiency.

The former reason was the predominating one. The Japanese have resented concentration of virtually the entire American navy in the Pacific, viewing it as a threat. Indications of a rapprochement between the United States and Soviet Russia also increased the concern in Tokyo because of the friction between the Soviets and Japan over control of the Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria.

Many observers have voiced the belief that a Soviet-American rapprochement would tend to curb Japan's imperialistic ambitions in the Orient, and the Japanese have not viewed these utterances with favor.

It is hoped that withdrawal of the fleet will ease any apprehensions the Japanese may have over the resumption of diplomatic relations between the United States and Russia, which are expected to take place in the near future.

A small but efficient defense force will be kept in the Pacific when the fleet is withdrawn. This force will include four or five battleships, about 15 destroyers, 1 or 2 heavy cruisers, 2 or 3 light cruisers and 6 submarines.

The ships to be withdrawn from the cruise will include 9 or 10 battleships, 3 aircraft carriers, 7 or 8 heavy cruisers, 50 destroyers and 16 auxiliary vessels. The fleet will leave its base in the Pacific in the spring and return there late in the fall.

COUPLE LIVED IN SPAIN IN U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Jean Louis Frank Kehrig, 26, of St. Jean de Luz, France, drew a deep breath, stood erect (and upon his dignity), which made him five feet five, or maybe six.

Informed that Jean Louis Frank Kehrig speaks not a word of English and understands about as much, a reporter ventured to ask his secret bride to last Tuesday, Hope Harding, Davis Kehrig, 13, daughter of Richard Harding Davis, noted war correspondent and novelist, why she had married a Frenchman.

The bride responded by revealing she had married Kehrig not once, but twice. And then calmly translated the question to the husband. So, as has been said, Jean Louis Frank Kehrig drew himself up and, with a smile, and a rattling of French, said (as translated):

"Maybe it's because the French have some sort of superiority."

And Mrs. Kehrig, \$100,000 heiress, said:

"I can't see that nationality has anything to do with love."

The two, who astonished Miss Davis' guardian by becoming united at Port Chester, N.Y., a day after Miss Davis' arrival from France, and a week or so after Kehrig's arrival, revealed it was their second marriage. Mrs. Kehrig, living with her husband in the Hotel Brevoort, until their apartment at 264 Lexington av. is put in readiness, said:

"We were married in August in Guernica, Spain, a little town you probably won't find on the map. We were traveling through Spain with friends."

"When we got back to France we found the marriage was not legal there—was legal only in Spain. So we arranged, Frank and I, that he would follow me to this country and we would be remarried here. It was a secret, just between us."

All the while the interview went on, except for his one statement, the bridegroom stood looking out the window. Mrs. Kehrig explained he loves to watch street cars and tall buildings, and this forty-second at, is immense. While he speaks no English, he said—translation: "I shall learn in two weeks!"

Senator Kendrick Dies at Age of 76

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Nov. 4 (Universal).—United States Senator John B. Kendrick, of Wyoming, was dead here today at the age of 76 years.

In spite of his advanced age he had been in fairly good health until Wednesday night when he was stricken with uremic poisoning.

MATTY'S MEMOIRS

As Told to James Gordon Fraser
By Frank Matty

CHAPTER VI.

People who have asked me, at various times in recent years, to write my reminiscences of life in early Syracuse have always said:

"You must have known so many odd characters."

Well, I did know a lot of them, but not more than any man who was active and acquainted around town in those days. The town was full of them. And, being the sort of fellow I was in those days, I knew almost everybody.

I told you about Sim Dunfee, who was the king of them all when it came to oddity. As I go along with this story, I expect a lot of others will come back to my mind, and when they do, I'll tell what I remember about them.

I think now of some of the people who were widely known fifty years ago but whose names you won't find in the history books. The boys who wrote those seldom bothered with anything but the upper crust. All certified respectable. One of the men I recall was Hank Behm, whom I considered one of the greatest gamblers who ever lived anywhere.

In the eighties and nineties, gambling was a recognized part of a man's life. There were gamblers who were famous the world over, some in Europe, some around New York, some in the Middle West and along the Mississippi River, and some in California, but I don't believe that any of them had anything on Hank Behm.

He and his brother, Frank, had a place in W. Water st. next to the old Wisting opera house that burned. Everybody went there to gamble. You could get a play for your money at any game ever invented, and for anything you wanted to bet. Faro, roulette, poker, dice, keno, blackjack, and everything you could think of—the gambling rooms had them all.

When I was a young fellow I drank liquor, like everybody else. I used to think it was fun to pile into a hack to the old flagpole in Clinton Square and drive out to the Valley or somewhere like that and spend an evening with the boys. I liked to gamble some, too, but I never had any use for things like roulette wheels and faro boxes. What I wanted was to play my own cards—and that meant poker.

Long before I began to add to anything in politics I had a serious talk with myself and quit serious drinking. I said:

"Frank, you are getting so you can't drink a whiskey sour like a gentleman and go on home. You have to have one to keep the first company, and another to be sociable with the first two, and then you try to see how big a drink you can hold. You are a stomach. The result is that you're out for several days and it isn't worth it. You had better cut it out!"

There wasn't any answer to that argument, but I cut it out. And I did! I kept "The Alderman Cafe" for 16 years and never took a drink in it.

But I never could convince myself that poker was any bad habit, and I never quit. I wasn't the worst player in the world, either. And it was in that way that I got acquainted with Hank Behm.

I have read in a lot of books and magazines about the great gamblers of fiction, who never turned a hair, whatever happened. They were Hank Behm, to the life.

In those days sharpers used to travel around the country, going into gambling rooms and fleeing the proprietors. They lifted money a bankroll in all parts of the country in crooked games, and it got so that the home-town boys were very careful about giving strangers a play. But not Hank Behm.

Any man in the world could walk into Hank's place any night and get any kind of a play he wanted. He never asked for a bankroll in all parts of the country in crooked games, and it got so that the home-town boys were very careful about giving strangers a play. But not Hank Behm.

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DAVIS HELPED CHILEAN LOAN FLOTATION

By JOHN A. KENNEDY.
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NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (Universal).—Senate banking and currency committee investigators have unearthed secret evidence throwing new light on the activities of U. S. Ambassador Norman H. Davis in aiding the flotation of \$90,000,000 in Chilean bonds to the American investing public in 1925 and 1926. Universal Service learns. All these bonds are now in default.

Davis, at that time a former U. S. state department official, was paid \$35,000 by a bankers' group headed by the Guaranty Company and Kuhn, Loeb and Company for his work.

PAID BANKERS' FEE.

The new evidence is expected to figure in further Senate hearings when the banking and currency committee concludes its examination of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. partners. Last June Benjamin Buttenwieser, a Kuhn, Loeb partner, testified before a Senate hearing that he understood Davis was paid the fee for bringing the business to the attention of the bankers.

Evidence now in the files of the committee reveals that Davis had conferences in Washington helping to smooth out government difficulties incident to the bond flotations.

The first issue of this huge bond flotation was offered to the public in 1925 at a time when economic conditions in Chile had been declared distinctly unsatisfactory by U. S. Government foreign commerce agents. Just prior to this flotation the regular Chilean government had been overthrown and the management of Chile was in the hands of a group of army and navy officers.

American banking houses were warring with each other in effort to induce South and Central American governments to float huge bond issues. The bankers were collecting fat fees.

PUBLIC KEPT IGNORANT.

Most of the preliminary work preparatory to their issuance of the Chilean bonds had been completed by Kuhn, Loeb & Company before Davis entered the picture.

It appears from the record that the Guaranty Company was anxious to cut in on the business. It was the Guaranty Company that hired Davis to help bring about the successful culmination of the negotiations. It paid the larger part of the Davis fee.

The bonds were issued during a three-year period from 1925 to 1928 in amounts of ten and twenty million dollar blocks.

According to Otto H. Kahn, head of the house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, the Chilean bond deal was originally brought to his attention by the Paris banking firm of Louis Dreyfus & Co. Kahn states that Louis Dreyfus and Company were paid one-half of one per cent. commission for bringing the business to Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

The Chilean government relies mainly for its revenues on the nitrate industry. At the time of the issuance of the bonds there were 142 nitrate plants in Chile. Of this number only 15 plants were then operating, due to economic conditions in 1925.

These facts, however, were not supplied to the American investor at the time the bonds were floated, but were broadcast throughout the land.

(This is the second of a series of articles describing the activities of Norman H. Davis, now United States ambassador at large in Europe.)

Award Vail Medal for Chemical Activities

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (INS).—James G. Vail, vice president and chemical director of the Philadelphia Quartz Company, today held the chemical industry medal awarded by the American section of the Society of Chemical Engineers.

Vail got the award for his work on sodium silicates, on which he is a recognized authority.

Classification of such an airport as "military" would be a violation of both the League of Nations mandate under which Japan administers the islands and of the Washington naval treaty of 1921.

Nevertheless, if the airport could be used by military planes it would add of considerable value, according to foreign observers, to the Japanese in policing a large area of the South Pacific, including Philippine Island waters.

Official Japanese circles hailed the shifting of the American fleet back to the Atlantic from the Pacific as a long step toward improvement of relations between the United States and Japan.

ATTENDS CONVENTION

Mrs. Helene Turner, chaperone at Winchell Hall, Syracuse University, left for Albany Friday to attend the convention of deans of women of New York State colleges.

Mrs. Ella M. Brolan—The funeral of Mrs. Ella M. Brolan, widow of Thomas Brolan, and mother of Patrolman John F. Brolan, who died at Syracuse Memorial Hospital Friday morning, will take place at the home of Patrolman Brolan, 530 Seymour st., at 9 o'clock Monday morning and in St. Lucy's Church half an hour later. Burial will be in St. Agnes' cemetery. He was a member of the Society of Duca Deoli Bruzzi. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Catherine V. Brolan; four sons, Frank, Dominick, Michael and James Vadala; three daughters, Mrs. Annie Mercurio, Carmela and Adelina Vadala, and a brother, Michael Vadala of South America.

Gustave C. Neiss—The funeral of Gustave C. Neiss, native of Germany and resident of Syracuse for 50 years, who died at his home, 240 Carbon st., suddenly Friday night, will take place at the home at 9 o'clock Monday afternoon. Burial will be in Woodlawn cemetery. He was 65 years old and a tailor employed by the Blume Fur Company.

John H. Finn—John H. Finn, former resident of East Syracuse, died in Buffalo Friday. He was a son of the late Patrick and Catherine Finn, and a member of B. of R. T. Lodge 143 of East Syracuse. Surviving are a sister, Mrs. Mary O. Fletcher, a nephew, Edward J. Fletcher, and a niece, Anna Mae Fletcher. Funeral services will take place at the funeral home of

Mr. Neiss was a member of Lincoln Lodge 130, I.O.O.F., and Lincoln Encampment 104. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Kate Gehm Neiss; a son, Roland Neiss; two daughters, Mrs. Leon Kemp and Miss Albert Neiss; a brother, Ernest Neiss, of California, and three grandchildren.

Mrs. Bessie M. Williams—Funeral services for Mrs. Bessie M. Williams, widow of Albert Williams, who died Thursday, took place at St. Agnes' cemetery. Burial was at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Burial was in Riverview cemetery.

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FOIL KIDNAP THREAT



MR. AND MRS. R. J. REYNOLDS JR.

Richard J. Reynolds of Winston Salem, N. C., surviving tobacco heir, with his wife, who was threatened with kidnapping. Their fears have been dissipated with the arrest of John Lanier, jobless textile employee, as he came to get a decoy package containing \$10,000. Mrs. Reynolds was arrested later. Richard Reynolds is the brother of Smith Reynolds, late husband of Libby Holman. Picture from International News Photograph Service.

Sender of Kidnap Threat to Mrs. Reynolds Seized

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Nov. 4 (INS).—Authorities today moved to prosecute John Lanier, 35-year-old textile worker, arrested by federal agents as the author of a plot to kidnap the pretty young wife of Richard J. Reynolds Jr., heir to R. J. Reynolds tobacco millions.

Lanier, trapped as he was about to pick up a decoy package designated in threatening notes to Reynolds, was charged with extortion by threat to kidnap the beautiful young society leader and sports-woman.

Reynolds is the brother-in-law of Libby Holman Reynolds, Broadway torch singer and widow of the late Smith Reynolds who was mysteriously shot to death here last year.

Lengthy questioning of the prisoner by federal department of justice operatives brought an admission that he had written two letters to Reynolds demanding \$10,000 in cash if Mrs. Reynolds was to remain unmolested, officers said.

The first letter was received on Oct. 23 and the second a few days later. They directed that Reynolds place \$10,000 in a package 15 feet from the sidewalk at the corner of Justice and two federal agents were sent from Washington.

Placing the decoy package of bills at the designated spot, the officers hid nearby and waited until 6 a. m. yesterday until Lanier walked by several times, hesitated and then picked up the package.

Lanier was arrested and questioned severely all day. His wife, likewise, was questioned, but the textile worker in a statement made last night absolved her of all blame.

Mrs. Reynolds, meanwhile, was being cared for by her mother, Anne, at her home. Reynolds, she is reported to be in a delicate condition of health. Mrs. Reynolds, the former Elizabeth McCaw Dillard, was married to Reynolds last New Year's day at the age of 25. She has been told of the threatening letters.

Reynolds is heir to \$20,000,000 of the estate left by his father, the late R. J. Reynolds. He will receive the fortune on his next birthday, in April, 1934.

Investigating Lanier, authorities learned he had been without work for a long period, was in bad health and needed money. Young Reynolds requested that Lanier be shown leniency.

Concluding a four-hour secret meeting at 4 o'clock this morning, Sergio Carbo, one of the government leaders, issued a statement declaring the opinions and conclusions of all political factions will be solicited.

The meeting was attended by leaders of the student directorate, Col. Fulgencia Batista, head of the army, and President Grau San Martin.

The army and the students renewed their pledges of faith in the government.

Carbo warned that continued opposition would bring on American intervention or renewed Machadista reaction.

Rumors that all members of the cabinet had offered their resignations were denied.

The terrorist campaign of the opposition continued with eight bomb explosions in Havana. None was hurt.

MAHARAJA STRIPPED OF POWER OVER STATE

INDORE, India, Nov. 4.—Because the Maharajah Sir Tujokhi Rao Puar has disregarded an ultimatum to return to the senior provinces, the government of the Central Provinces is taking over direct administration of the state.

The maharajah is a Pondicherry, the French Indian colony.

Fred W. Rowe—Fred W. Rowe, 55, died at his home in Baldwinville Friday. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Anna E. Rowe; a daughter, Miss Caroline Rowe; a son, Gus Rowe, all of Baldwinville, and a brother, Frank H. Rowe of New Haven. Funeral services will take place at New Haven.

Mrs. Josephine M. Henry—Funeral services for Mrs. Josephine M. Henry, who died Wednesday, took place at the home, 365 Clairmonte av., at 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning and in the Church of the Most Holy Rosary half an hour later. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. John Quinn, assisted by Rev. Joseph Brady and deacon and Rev. Daniel L. Collins as subdeacon. Bearers were George Caskey, Stanley Dolan, Vincent Dolan and Alfred Kinsman. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery, Weedsport.

TRADE BARRIER FACES RUSSIA AND U. S.

The bargain counter over which Russian Foreign Commissar and President Roosevelt will discuss resumption of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Washington, after a breach of 16 years, is described in the second of six articles by Universal Service's Moscow correspondent in which he outlines the personalities and issues of the coming talks.

By LINTON WELLS.
Universal Service Staff Correspondent.

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (Universal).—The real barrier which President Roosevelt and Russian Foreign Commissar Litvinoff must hurdle is that of reciprocal trade agreements and a resultant most-favored-nation treaty.

Naturally, the details will be worked out by a commission, but an understanding in principle must be reached in the White House conversations. The Soviets have indicated willingness to buy about everything America has to sell, provided they can pay with little cash and an approximate equal exchange of goods.

LITTLE FOR U. S. TO BUY.

What has the U.S.S.R. to sell? Soviet exports are of two classes—agricultural and industrial. In the first category are products of the soil, such as grains, vegetables, fruits, and flax; animal products, such as hides, dairy products and fowl; then there are fish products and furs.

During the first half of 1933, the U.S.S.R. exported \$33,209,000 worth of such products.

The second category includes timber and timber products; food products, such as vegetable oils and oil cakes, sugar, canned goods; products of the mine, such as anthracite coal; oil and other products with oil predominating.

Then there are miscellaneous industrial products, such as soda, cement, pottery, china, glass, and cloth, of which \$25,550,000 worth was exported in the first half of 1933.

Examination of the Soviet export list does not inspire optimism when it is considered from the standpoint of potential American purchases under reciprocal trade agreements. There is little in it that the American market can absorb in substantial quantities, unless it be iron and manganese ores, coal, timber and furs, and such miscellaneous items as frozen fish, leather and hosiery.

Imports from Russia, which America imported during the first half of 1933 only to the extent of \$2,739,000, or 2.4 per cent. of the total, whereas Germany took 21.3 per cent., England 14.1 per cent., France 5.5 per cent. and Italy 5.1 per cent.

GERMANY SELLS MOST.

Soviet imports for the same period totaled \$98,454,000, of which America sold \$3,000,000, or 3.1 per cent., while Germany sold 51.8 per cent., Great Britain 9.5 per cent., Italy 4.9 per cent. and France 1.6 per cent.

As will be shown tomorrow, America did not always occupy such an insignificant position in Soviet trade. A bare three years ago it was atop the heap, selling more than half of the goods to the U.S.S.R. in 1931 as in 1932, and still less in 1933. Then, in 1931, the Soviets adopted a policy of buying where they can obtain satisfactory credits or where there is no discrimination against Soviet imports and a fairly reasonable trade balance is possible.

What can the United States supply the U.S.S.R.? Anything America produces, from foodstuffs to machinery and consumers goods, industrial equipment and machinery.

The Soviets don't care particularly for German equipment because it is too brittle and susceptible to breakdowns; nor for British, because it is too complicated and therefore too difficult to operate and repair; nor for French or Italian, because of their generally poor construction and a variety of other reasons.

Wherever American installations have been made there has been found increased efficiency and less initial expense and cost of operation. Now Russia is willing to buy to the extent of \$2,000,000,000, as Litvinoff pointedly reminded Washington from London last June.

Being the same premises conveyed to Daniel Fielding and Margaret Fielding, his wife, by the State of New York, County of Onondaga, State of New York, and distinguished as lot No. 57, Block 49, formerly Salina, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of said lot on Park street, thence north along the line of said lot, ten rods; thence easterly along the line of said lot, ten rods; thence southerly ten rods to Park street; thence westerly on Park street, four rods to the place of beginning.

All that tract or parcel of land, situate in the City of Syracuse, County of Onondaga, State of New York, and known and distinguished as part of Lot No. 57, Block 49, formerly Salina, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of said lot on Park street, thence north along the line of said lot, ten rods; thence easterly along the line of said lot, ten rods; thence southerly ten rods to Park street; thence westerly on Park street, four rods to the place of beginning.

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