1924

James Michael Curley Scrapbooks Volume B9

James Michael Curley

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In an article in the Herald May 5, 1924, it was reported that Mayor Curley had informed Mr. Statler that he would not build a hotel in Boston until general economic conditions are more to their liking. Mayor Curley received the following reply from Mr. Statler:

"E. M. Statler."

Curley believes some other hotel interests will be quick to start a Boston enterprise now that Statler won't.

**STATLER WON'T BUILD EVEN IF LIMIT IS RAISED**

The Herald of May 5, 1924, also carried a report from the Finance Commission regarding the potentially large investment required for a hotel.

**NOTES SAYS 15 ARE INCAPABLE**

The Herald of May 6, 1924, also reported on the Finance Commission's stance on the proposed hotel.
The phonograph company has got Mayor Curley to give an 11 o'clock toast and speech he will deliver at the opening Elks' Convention.

The Mayor is going to talk six minutes or perhaps a little less, and as he related it yesterday, just before he left his office, he had it all figured out how 300,000 people are going to donate three 25-cent pieces each, in order to hear the speech, although they will not be able to listen until next July.

**BIG RETURNS, SHORT SPEECH**

Since he was a young man, Mayor Curley has been talking. Of course he's been paid and very well, for a lot of his talk, in fact, he's talked himself into Congress and in and out of the mayor's chair a couple of times and now he's talking, he hopes, his way up Beacon Hill. But never has he even had the chance to talk so little and make so much as in his six minute speech in New York today.

The Mayor has talked on almost every conceivable subject. He's talked in some of the biggest halls and before some of the largest gatherings in the country.

But his $75,000 effort—the most expensive and remunerative speech of his lifetime, most likely—is going to be about Elks. Not four-footed ones with horns, but about the great brotherhood of "Brother Bills" of which he himself is a member.

The speech will be about Elks and Boston. And the whole $75,000 worth of information will be limited to the six minutes or less of time, and if the Mayor takes any longer he'll be wasting his breath for the talk is necessarily limited and an extra second or two will not pay him a single extra penny.

**HOPE TO SELL 300,000**

AT 75 CENTS EACH

**Two-thirds Royalty Mayor Will Donate to the Order**

Six minutes of oratory is going to net Mayor James M. Curley $75,000, or thereabouts.

And when he delivers the ultra-expensive speech, the Mayor will be his entire audience, though 300,000 people, the Mayor estimates, are going to pay to hear it.

Talk may not be so valuable, as the ancient maxim goes, and as most everyone knows, Boston's oratorial chief executive has spread plenty of it gratis. But over in New York today the Mayor is going to talk six minutes, or perhaps a little less, and as he related it yesterday just before he left his office, he had it all figured out how 300,000 people are going to donate three 25-cent pieces each, in order to hear the speech, although they will not be able to listen until next July.

In the little room where the Mayor will deliver the $75,000 speech will be a phonograph. And into the horn, or whatever one talks into when making a phonograph record, Mayor Curley will deliver his "11 o'clock" toast to the Elks and the speech of welcome to Boston which he has prepared for use at the Elks convention to be held here in July.

That's where the $75,000 comes in. The phonograph company that is going to record the speech plans to send the records broadcast throughout the country. The records are to sell for 75 cents each and there will be 300,000 of them turned out and it is expected all will be sold.

On each of the records that are sold, the Mayor figures, the entire lot will be purchased by Elks who will want to hear what Boston's Mayor has to say to their brothers assembled in Boston. The Mayor gets a royalty of 25 cents. That's $75,000.

Two thirds of this amount the Mayor says he will donate to the Elks National Charity Fund.

That leaves the Mayor only $25,000 for himself. It's a perfectly legitimate means of using the Curley powers of oratory in a manner that beats mayorating all "bellow" as far as remuneration per hour goes.

Getting $25,000 for six minutes talking is pretty fair pay. And a $75,000 speech ought to be a pretty fair collection of words.

Bryan "carried" his "Cross of Gold" speech and was well paid for it, but nobody ever heard of him sharing his royalties. The fact that Mayor Curley will give two thirds of his expected $75,000 to the Elks is regarded as a mighty generous piece of work.
REPORTS NEW CHARTER BILL
MAY 9, 1924
Committee Gives Boston Voters Choice of Ward or Borough Plan

By practically unanimous vote the legislative committee on cities yesterday reported out amendments to the Boston charter which follow substantially the recommendations of the special commission which reported early in the year.

The new bill declares flatly for abolition of the present city council of nine members elected at large, and gives the voters a chance to decide between a council of 26, one from each ward, or a council of 15, three to be elected from each of five boroughs.

WORKING ON BOROUGH PLAN

Because of the recent opinion of the supreme court that a legal voter is a registered voter, the committee has had to discard the borough lines prepared by the special commission, as a number of inequalities were asserted, and the new division is not entirely satisfactory to legislators, particularly to the Democrats.

These borough lines will not be definitely known until the bill is filed in the Senate by Senator Haigh of Greenfield, chairman of the committee, but the plan on which he is now working divides the city as follows:

First borough—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 10.
Second borough—Wards 6, 7, 8, 23 and 24.
Third borough—Wards 11, 12, 13, 14 and 17.
Fourth borough—Wards 18, 19, 20, 21 and 24.
Fifth borough—Wards 15, 16, 22 and 23.

The Democrats insist that the Republicans on the committee are attempting to put through a charter which would have a Republican majority, although the city is Democratic by more than 50,000. They assert that the wards which are overwhelmingly Democratic have been packed into the first and third boroughs, that the second is Republican, and that the others would probably be Republican. They declare that the plan to put East Boston, Charlestown, the West end and South Boston into a single borough is unfair to these sections.

The committee is unanimous for biennial city elections, to be held in November of the years when there is no state election, and also retains the four-year term for mayor and the non-partisan system of elections.

REPORTS NEW CHARTER BILL
MAY 9, 1924
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BY PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS VOTE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON CITIES YESTERDAY REPORTED OUT AMENDMENTS TO THE BOSTON CHARTER WHICH FOLLOW SUBSTANTIALLY THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION WHICH REPORTED EARLY IN THE YEAR.

THE NEW BILL DECLARES FLATLY FOR ABOLITION OF THE PRESENT CITY COUNCIL OF NINE MEMBERS ELECTED AT LARGE, AND GIVES THE VOTERS A CHANCE TO DECIDE BETWEEN A COUNCIL OF 26, ONE FROM EACH WARD, OR A COUNCIL OF 15, THREE TO BE ELECTED FROM EACH OF FIVE BOROUGHS.

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BECAUSE OF THE RECENT OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT THAT A LEGAL VOTER IS A REGISTERED VOTER, THE COMMITTEE HAS HAD TO DISCARD THE BOROUGH LINES PREPARED BY THE SPECIAL COMMISSION, AS A NUMBER OF INEQUALITIES WERE ASSERTED, AND THE NEW DIVISION IS NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY TO LEGISLATORS, PARTICULARLY TO THE DEMOCRATS.

THESE BOROUGH LINES WILL NOT BE DEFINITELY KNOWN UNTIL THE BILL IS FILED IN THE SENATE BY SENATOR HAIGH OF GREENFIELD, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, BUT THE PLAN ON WHICH HE IS NOW WORKING DIVIDES THE CITY AS FOLLOWS:

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FOURTH BOROUGH—WARDS 18, 19, 20, 21 AND 24.
FIFTH BOROUGH—WARDS 15, 16, 22 AND 23.

THE DEMOCRATS INSIST THAT THE REPUBLICANS ON THE COMMITTEE ARE ATTEMPTING TO PUT THROUGH A CHARTER WHICH WOULD HAVE A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY, ALTHOUGH THE CITY IS DEMOCRATIC BY MORE THAN 50,000. THEY ASSERT THAT THE WARDS WHICH ARE OVERWHELMINGLY DEMOCRATIC HAVE BEEN PACKED INTO THE FIRST AND THIRD BOROUGHS, THAT THE SECOND IS REPUBLICAN, AND THAT THE OTHERS WOULD PROBABLY BE REPUBLICAN. THEY DECLARE THAT THE PLAN TO PUT EAST BOSTON, CHARLESTOWN, THE WEST END AND SOUTH BOSTON INTO A SINGLE BOROUGH IS UNFAIR TO THESE SECTIONS.

THE COMMITTEE IS UNANIMOUS FOR BIENNIAL CITY ELECTIONS, TO BE HELD IN NOVEMBER OF THE YEARS WHEN THERE IS NO STATE ELECTION, AND ALSO RETAINS THE FOUR-YEAR TERM FOR MAYOR AND THE NON-PARTISAN SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS.

MAYOR APPEALS TO PRESIDENT
MAY 11, 1924
Declares English Firm Takes U.S. Army Job from Our Mills

FEARS BREAD LINE AND SOUP KITCHENS

Mayor Curley again yesterday called on President Coolidge to apply the remedies that lie in his authority, and to avert the danger of present-day conditions, which, he averred, "may result in soup kitchens and bread lines in New England industrial centers."

He said the business of clothing, equipping and supplying the personnel of the army and navy of the United States constituted a great industry of various character, that gave profitable employment to thousands in Massachusetts and was the main dependence of their homes and happiness. He referred to his protest, under date of April 7 last, against diverting from the Massachusetts factories to the convict labor of States at Fort Leavenworth, the business of supplying army and navy shoes, and of the economic hardship of the policy involved.

KHALI CLOTH CONTRACT

"Since then," he continued, "when many of the textile industries of this commonwealth have slowed down and the workers are suffering from lack of work and wages, the whole state is shocked and angered to learn that a contract for 60,000 yards of uniform khaki cloth has been awarded to an alien manufacturer, Skinner & Co. of Manchester, Eng., in preference to an American competitor, the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H."

"It is a trough-honored policy of American government to protect the industries of its own people against the competition of the foreigner," he added, "and to give back to its industrial interests something of the taxes they pay to support their own government. This contract, entered into with alien interests at a time when industrial depression was breeding idleness, the mother of crime, is at its best a piece of folly and stupidity that must be very embarrassing to your administration."

"Is it too late," he asked, "for the President of the United States to right these two great wrongs? Is it too late to restore to the free, honest, law- abiding, home-building, tax-paying, shoe workers of Massachusetts the work and bread better taken from them and handed over to the convict, criminal, prison labor of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas?"

"Has the time passed when the contract entered into between the secretary of the navy and Skinner & Co. of Manchester, Eng., can be cancelled and given to the American competitor, the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H., that work and wages be provided for American operatives?"

SCHOOLBOYS' H.L.T. TRIP IS POSTPONED

The Suffolk County Committee of the Citizens' Military Training Camp Association today postponed for one week the trip of the Boston High School boys down the harbor.

Three hundred and fifty students of English High and High School of Commerce were to have paraded, with Mayor Curley reviewing, and were to have been sent to the harbor from the parade and harbor trip will take place next Saturday.

MAYOR GETS COAL FOR DEER ISLAND

Mayor Curley today signed contracts for the purchase of semi-anthracite coal, for delivery at the Deer Island House of Correction at $5.55 a gross ton. Five hundred tons, delivered in the bins of the Long Island Hospital will cost the city at the rate of $5.50 a gross ton.

CROSS SET ABLAZE ON HILL IN SALEM

Another Ready to Be Fired Found in Lynn—One Fired in Georgetown Also

A large cross was fired at Gallows' hill, Salem, a short distance from the Lynn line, about 10 o'clock last night, and immediately afterward, Lynn officers discovered another cross, ready to blaze in a spot on Bailey's hill, in the Wyoming section of Lynn, at a spot where four men were seen ouiring gasoktig 1 sl

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J. Mitchell Galvin, long a prominent figure in business and politics, was laid to rest this afternoon in Holyhood Cemetery, Brookline, following services at St Mark's Church, Ashmont, where he had been a parishioner for many years.

There were representatives from the Charitable Irish Society and Clover Club, the latter delegation headed by Thomas J. Barry, president, and Joseph A. Campbell, treasurer; John J. Keenan, secretary; Daniel G. Slattery, director; Edmund Reardon, James E. Cotter, past president, and Rev. T. W. Counihan, clerk of committees; Francis O'Connell, Joseph P. Manning, John F. Fitzgerald, Thomas M. Watson and Thomas H. Ryan, members.

These were augmented by representatives from the business and official life of the city, every department of City Hall being represented, and practically every commercial interest sending a representative. In addition to these there was a crowd of friends and neighbors that filled the church. Floral tributes were many, including one from Senator Lodge.

**Services at the Church**

The cortege left the home, 12 Lyndhurst St, escorted by members of the Clover Club, Charitable Irish Society and these bearers: Harry Byrne, Joseph H. O'Neill, Joseph A. Conry, Joseph A. Campbell, Joseph Monahan of the Boston Police Department, Harry O'Toole, Harry Egan and John O'Neil. The ushers at the church were Henry J. Britt of the National Reserve in all his life.


The prayer service was conducted by Rev. T. W. Counihan, pastor of St Mark's Church, East Lynn; Rev. Fr. W. Devlin, S. J., Rev. J. J. Geoghan, S. J., Boston College; Rev. J. V. Cronan of Beachmont; Rev. T. J. Donovan of St Patrick's Church of Roxbury, Rev. J. Carey and Rev. Fr Charles J. Lanes, S. J.

The musical portion of the service was by the church quartet, assisted by the Clover Club with Stephen O'Neill, tenor, and Edward H. Sullivan, bass; Miss Elizabeth O'Connell and Mrs Alice Magurn Maloney, soprano, and Mrs John Brown and Miss Mary O'Doherty, alto. At the callery Mr. Sullivan sang "Misereere." Terry's mass was sung and Mrs Edward H. Sullivan presented at the organ.

**THROUGHS AT ST MARK'S CHURCH AT FUNERAL OF J. MITCHEL GALVIN**

Gov. Cox, Mayor Curley, Gen. Edwards and other prominent citizens at the services.

**MANY PROMINENT MEN PRESENT**


City Council Passes Measure, $2,000,000 Over 1923

The City Council yesterday unanimously passed the city budget for the year 1924, embodying total appropriations of $38,726,261 or $2,319,079 more than the budget of a year previous. Approximately half of the increase of over $2,000,000 is due to the advances in salaries of more than 9000 city employees.

MAYOR URGES ACCEPTANCE

In spite of several announced threats that the budget would be held up until such time as the Mayor would appear before the council to discuss the advisability of raising the salaries of bridge and transit men, the document was approved without opposition.

Mayor Curley personally appeared before the council members and urged the acceptance of the budget, explaining that the delay would result in the suspension of payrolls in some of the city departments.

Questioned by Councillor Moriarty in regard to pay increases for bridge tenders, the Mayor explained that such a move would be in violation of the plan to raise only the salaries of the men who came under the $1800 class. Moriarty, however, gained a point when the Mayor promised to take care of the bridge men on the matter of sick leave. Budget Commissioner Fox said that the sick leave expense for the bridge men would mean an expenditure of about $400. The Mayor said he would have this amount transferred from the reserve fund.
CURLEY SCORES

KHAKI CONTRACT

Wires Sharp Protest to
President
MAY 11, 1924
Also Renews Objection to
Prison Shoemaking

Says Both Awards Hit New
England Workers

Mayor Curley yesterday sent to President Coolidge a vigorous protest against the award of the contract for khaki for the Marine Corps to an English firm given over the bid of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., and the division of Supplying Stores for the Army and Navy from New England factories to the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The Mayor wrote in part:

"Under date of April 7, 1924, I deemed it my duty to call your attention to certain transactions and conditions that were affecting the lives and happiness of our workers, with the hope that they might be corrected by your personal interposition.

"The business of clothing, equipping and supplying the personnel of the Army and Navy of the United States constitutes a great industry of various character, that gives profitable employment to many thousands of workers in this Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and is the main dependence of their homes and happiness.

Protest Unnoticed

"At that time I called the attention of the President to the executive action, which deprived the factories of Massachusetts of the business of supplying the Army and Navy with shoe—a specialized industry—and diverted it to the convict labor of the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. I called the attention of the President to the real economic hardship this policy involved and to the dubious industrial morality of taking away the business of American corporations from them and transferring it to the criminals who were paying the penalty of lawlessness in many instances. I regret to state that no protest up to date has remained unnoted and unacknowledged, and what is of more importance: than that, the economic wrong has remained unchanged, at a time when unemployment is increasing and social hardship grows harder and more acute.

The Award to England

"Since then, when many of the textile industries of this Commonwealth have shown down that their workers are suffering from lack of work and wages, the whole State is shocked and angered to learn that a contract for 600,000 yards of uniform khaki has been awarded to an alien manufacturer, Skinner & Co. of Manchester, Eng. in preference to an American competitor, the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H.

"It is a time-honored policy of American Government to protect the industries of its own people against the competition of the foreigner, and to give work to its own industrial interests against something of the taxes they pay to support their own Government, and this contract entered into with alien interests at a time when industrial depression was breeding idleness, the mother of unrest and discontent, is at its best a piece of folly and stupidity that is very embarrassing to your Administration.

A Republican Boast

"It has been the boast of your own Republican Party that it stood for the protection of American industry and its workers; the opportunity for giving them this pledge a practical demonstration has come to your Administration in the cases of depression and idleness and in such instances the promise has been broken.

"It is too late for the President of the United States to ride these two great industries, if it is too late to restore to the free, honest, law-abiding, home-building, tax-paying shoe workers of Massachusetts the work and bread and butter taken from them and handed over to the convict, criminal prison labor of Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Has the time passed when the contract entered into between the Secretary of the Navy and Skinner & Company of Manchester, Eng., can be cancelled and given to the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H., that work and wages be provided for American operatives?

"The people of New England—Massachusetts and New Hampshire—have asked for industrial bread, and you, Mr. President, have given them the stone—again the President for labor's guard against their labor, work and wages to alien British labor, idleness and privation to American industry.

Boston Harbor's $40,000

"In the distribution of public money for the improvement of rivers and harbors--
YEARS MAY PASS BY, BUT THE SACRED MEMORIES OF ONE'S MOTHER CAN NEVER BE FORGOTTEN

It was the reason that thousands of men and women shown in the photo gathered on Boston Common yesterday when Mothers' Day exercises were held. Lieutenant-Governor Fuller, Mayor Curley and others of prominence were among the speakers.
BOSTON HONORS MOTHERS ON COMMON

On right Mayor Curley is presenting a bouquet from the Volunteers of America, who arranged the Mothers' Day observance, to Mrs. Emma Hasen, eighty-four years old, a nurse in the Civil War. On left from left to right are: Mrs. James M. Curley, Miss Anna Jarvis, daughter of the founder of Mothers' Day; and Miss Elizabeth O'Brien of the State Auxiliary, American Legion, who was presented with a bouquet by the Mayor from the Gold Star mothers and Lieutenant-Governor Fuller.
MOTHERS' DAY OBSERVANCE IS HELD ON BOSTON COMMON

MAY 12, 1924

Lieut Gov Fuller, Mayor Curley, Gen Brewster, Capt Stone, Rev Dr O'Conor and Congressman Tague Among Speakers

MOTHERS' DAY OBSERVANCE AT THE COMMON.

Above, Left to Right—Mrs James M. Curley, Miss Ann Jarvis, Mrs Elizabeth O'Brien, Lt Gov Fuller, Mayor Curley, Congressman Tague. Below—Gold Star Mothers Marching on Boylston St. Insert at Right—Mrs Fannie Hazen, 84, Oldest Civil War Nurse.
August 12, 1924

CLOTHING CAN BE LEFT AT BOSTON FIRE STATIONS

The "bundle day" throughout Greater Boston, when it is expected fully 100 tons of worn clothing will be given for refugees and orphans in Asia Minor and Greece, in answer to the call of the Near East Relief. Proclamations have been issued by members of State and city bodies calling on the citizens to exercise their generosity, and in Boston Commissioner S. W. Wilson and Commissioner of Public Safety Stephen Ginn have placed all police and fire stations at the disposal of the relief organization for the acceptance of bundles of clothing.

Women's clubs and fraternal organizations are cooperating in the movement, and 300,000 leaflets calling attention to the drive are being distributed by the Boy Scouts of Greater Boston. Cardinal O'Connell also has endorsed the movement, as a result of his personal observations of the work of relief during his recent trip to the Holy Land.

The Metropolitan steamship line has offered to transport the bundles of clothing from Boston to the United States Army base at the foot of Fifth street, Brooklyn, N. Y., or the bundles may be sent direct to the Near East Relief at this place. The Clearing House Parcel Delivery has offered to collect the bundles from the various receiving points free of charge. The old academy on Beacon street has been loaned to the Near East Relief as a storage place for the clothing, by the superior of Mother Academy. Balancing machines for clothing, for shipment overseas, have been installed at the academy through the courtesy of the Janes & Graham Companies of Cambridge and Roxbury.

MAYOR FLAYS PUBLIC BOARD

HINTS UTILITIES COMMISSION CONTROLLED

Condensing the Utilities Commission for its "lack of interest in the public at large," Mayor Curley yesterday declared: "Until such time as we have an uncontrolled commission we are up against organized capital attempting to get a foothold on unorganized people. The cost of maintaining the government.

The Mayor appeared personally before the City Council in support of his order for $50,000, which the corporation spent in the fight against the proposed increase in toll rates.

The measure was held until next week, as the result of the recommendations of Commissioner Horne, who explained the Council's decision to the Mayor. The Mayor's request was to expand the project to $50,000 to be used in the improvement of traffic conditions.

The Mayor was equally as bitter concerning the telephone company. He said: "The company is attempting to make a deliberate rate increase on the users of the toll service."
We all rejoice today. I certainly am the first to rejoice on account of the splendid achievement of the work accomplished under the cardinal's guidance and encouragement.

FIRST TO REJOICE

The cardinal concluded his address in the sanctuary of St. Andrew the Apostle in Forest Hills, the ceremony taking place just before the high mass and the cardinal was master of ceremonies. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. T. Casey and his representative, Mayor and Mrs. Curley, were greeting the cardinal and the congregation.

Ten Thousand People Attend Exercises on Mother's Day

Despite the damp chilly weather, ten thousand people visited the Parma Bandstand on the Common and held a mass under the guidance of the cardinal. The exercise was well attended by the people of the city, and the cardinal was master of ceremonies. The Ten Thousand People attended the exercises held on the Common and the hearing addresses by Father and Mother Curley.

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The ten thousand people were all present. The cardinal's speech was highly praised for its appropriateness and brevity. The exercises were conducted by the cardinal and his representative, Mayor and Mrs. Curley, who greeted the congregation and wished them a happy Mother's Day.

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DEER ISLAND
PRISON PLAN
IS ABANDONED

Committee on Public Institutions
Opposes Purchase of the Island

PREFERS BRIDGEWATER SITE
Would Start Work This Year by Building Wall with Prison Labor

The legislative Committee on Public Institutions today abandoned the plan of acquiring Deer Island from the city of Boston for a new State Prison and voted to report favorably a bill to establish the State Prison at Bridgewater on land owned by the State adjoining the State Farm. Under the bill, a start will be made this year by the construction of a wall which is to be built by prison labor. Improvements will be gradually made until such time as the prisoners now at Charlestown can be transferred.

The action of the committee rejects the report of the special committee which was created last year and appointed by the governor to study the need of a new prison.

The committee reported in favor of the purchase of Deer Island, which it understood could be acquired from the city at an expense of $1,000,000.

WALSH BACKS CURLEY IN WAR ON 'SLUSH' FUND

Sen. David J. Walsh believes the Federal law should be amended so as to prevent the gathering of "slush funds," he wired Mayor Curley in reply to the Mayor's letter charging "unlimited" funds for the Coolidge campaign were being collected.

"Your calling public attention to the methods described in your letter will I hope," said Senator Walsh, "expedite such legislative action. Of course, if State laws have been violated, action may be taken locally."
MAYOR CURLEY PRESENTS TROPHY FOR NEW ENGLAND CANOE CARNIVAL

Hizzoner, who has had to paddle his own canoe ever since he was a little shaver, is shown above presenting to the regatta and carnival committee of the Spring st. canoes, West Roxbury, his trophy for the prize winning club in the regatta on June 17th.

*CURL*  
*AMERICAN*  
*MAY 13, 1924*

**TELEGRAM MAY 8, 1924**

**CURLEY'S VOICE IS 'CANNED' FOR ELKS' BENEFIT**

**MAY 8, 1924**

Royalties May Enrich Order by $75,000; Convention Welcome Perpetuated

Two-thirds of the $75,000 which Mayor Curley has been led to believe will be received by him in royalties from the sale of a Victrola record which he will "make" in New York today will be donated to the charit of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The other third, or $25,000, will be retained by the mayor. If the royalties are received in sufficient amount, the gubernatorial campaign chest will expand substantially.

The mayor will "make" a double record. On one side will be reproduced an original Eleven O'Clock toast to departed Elks. On the other will be the mayor's welcome to the Elks at the opening of their annual convention in Boston, Sunday, July 6.

The mayor will collect a royalty of 20 cents on each record sold and the producing company has figured that the sale will be at least $50,000.

**TELEGRAM MAY 18, 1924**

**DAMAGES PAID BY CITY, $3378**

**MAY 18, 1924**

Mayor Authorizes Payment of Pending Claims

Mayor Curley yesterday authorized the payment of damages aggregating $3378 to a group of persons who for months have had claims pending against the city for loss of clothing and damage to both real estate and personal property.

The largest settlement was awarded to Devlin Brothers, whose property at 121 and 123 South street was severely damaged by the bursting of a water main on Oct. 5, 1923. They will receive $3161.

Among the long list of persons who have claimed the city for loss of clothing, none was so fortunate in recovering damages as James Brown of 181 Court street. His is award $127,59 for clothing lost in the City Hospital during his confinement there in the winter of 1923. Arthur J. Peterson for loss of an overcoat at the same institution is compensated to the extent of $110.

Damages of $50 were given to Abraham Stearn, 3 Dana street, Revere, to cover expenses of repairing his automobile which was damaged during a wild ride to a hospital with an injured pedestrian. His car was commandeered by a traffic officer on Aug. 21, 1923, to take an injured man to the City Hospital.

**GLOBE MAY 20, 1924**

**10-YEAR $3,000,000 GAS LIGHT CONTRACT**

**MAY 20, 1924**

Mayor Curley Will Sign It

Despite Veto Suggestion

Mayor Curley will sign the 10-year $3,000,000 contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for the lighting of Boston's streets, lacking as it does any provision that would permit the city to terminate the agreement at the end of five years, as did the old contract, if any opportunity came for the making of an improved arrangement.

The Mayor said this afternoon he sees no reason for accepting the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce, conveyed to him in a letter this morning, that he veto the council's action. The Chamber spokesmen thought the omission of this five-year privilege was sufficiently serious to condemn it, when the best interests of the taxpayers were considered.

The Mayor feels his position warranted by the fact that to insert the five-year termination provision now might give the corporation cause to seek a higher rate even than the $3,000,000 it now demands for this service.
LIGHT CONTRACT GETS APPROVAL

Finance Committee Votes 5 to 2 "Ought to Pass"
May 1 1924

FIN. COM. CALLED "DOUBLE CROSSER"

The finance committee of the city council yesterday voted 5 to 2 to report back "ought to pass" on the 1 year contract for lighting nearly 10,000 of Boston street lamps with gas, which was opposed by the chairman of the commerce and the finance committees.

The sub-committee of the council disregarded a letter received just before sitting, in which the finance commission suggested there was no need of any action by the council until a study has been completed by the Edison company, looking toward replacement of gas lamps by electric lights.

The gas contract involves an expenditure of approximately $300,000 annually, or approximately $35,000 a year more than the old 10-year contract which recently expired.

Commissioner of Public Works Joseph A. Rourke called the committee's attention to the first of the two paragraphs quoted, and cited in support of his previous contention that so far as he could analyze the situation, the wholesale electric lighting system at a reasonable cost to the city, and could not do it satisfactorily for anecdotally.

In fact, and which was undr the command of Ensign Long. The naval and marine detachments marched behind the sailor's navy yard band. Prominent among those in attendance were Mayor and Mrs. Curley, together with several state and city officials.

The service opened with music by the navy band, followed by recreation asked by the Rev. Frank M. Sheldon, secretary of the Congregational Educational Society. The service itself was in charge of the Rev. George L. Faine, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

Following recitation of the Lord's prayer and an anthem by the choir, the Rev. Frank M. Sheldon, minister of the Bulfinch Place Church, read in Psalm 21 and the scripture portion. After a hymn the Rev. Capt. George A. Shaw, pastor of the Union Square Baptist Church, Somerville, delivered the address, which he said glowing tribute to the hero dead, and held up the example of their deeds a mark to which those living today in military and naval service might strive. The services closed with firing a salute, benediction by Rev. Stone, chaplain, U. S. N., the national anthem by the navy band, and the sounding of taps.

The memorial service covering the entire event was directed by David F. Kent, department commander, assisted by several other officers and members.

FIN. COM. ASKED TO PLAN CITY NEEDS

Curley Sends 400 Page Reports on Street Lighting Problems for Study

Mayor Curley yesterday sent to the Senate Finance Commission the 400 page report on the city's commercial problems over the 10-year period, prepared by the city's planning commission, with the suggestion that the finance commission use the document to work out a program for the development of Boston's resources and the promotion of its industries. He is now in charge of the Mayor as outlined to the city council for $4,000 appropriation for printing the compilation as a public document, but that the actual good would result from such a course, whereas it might properly be within the province of the finance commission to formulate therefrom a definite plan of legislative action.

MAY 30 1924
Mayor Curley Declines to Be Party
To "Surprise" Which Would Have Been
Embarrassment to Republican Leader

Local Republican leaders today
doubtless heaved sighs of relief with
James M. Curley, Boston mayor and
Democratic gubernatorial candidate,
left the city of homes and re-
turned to the hub of the common-
wealth, for it has been authoritative-
ly learned from a local leader in the
Democratic ranks since Curley re-
turned home after his visit here yest-
erday to take in the Eastern States
Exposition that a "surprise" had been
arranged upon the arrival of the
mayor of Boston here yesterday.

The prearranged plans failed to
materialize, however, when Curley re-
fused to become a part of the pro-
grammed "surprise." A band was to
have met the mayor at the station
upon arrival and together with H. L
Bowles, Republican campaign man-
ger for Western Massachusetts who
played host to Curley yesterday, sev-
eral other Republican leaders con-
ected with the Eastern States Ex-
position, and a reception committee
of local Democrats a parade to the
exposition grounds was "scheduled."

Rather than subject Bowles to
embarrassment through being a
narrower in a Democratic "love feast,"
Curley put his foot down on the pro-
posal. Accordingly Bowles met Cur-
ley individually, going to the station
and conveying Curley to the Hotel
Worthy where Bowles formally
turned him over to the Democratic
city chairman, Joseph T. Weldon and
his reception committee, to receive
the official party welcome.

While local Republican leaders
were today much relieved because one
of their influential members had
casped threatened embarrassment, in
the camp of the local Democrats there
was many a chuckle in pondering
over what might have been.

Although the fact that Bowles, a
Republican, acted as host to Curley, a
Democrat, caused considerable com-
ment and suggestions that Bowles
might perhaps be interested finan-
cially in the Curley campaign for go-
vernor, Weldon asked the rumor as
false, explaining that Bowles was do-
ing simply his part as a director of
the Eastern States Exposition.
FAVOR 10-YEAR GAS CONTRACT

MAY 1, 1924

Council, as Committee on Finance, Votes 5 to 2

Finance Commission Request for Delay Turned Down

QUALIFYING PARAGRAPH IN EDISON COMPANY'S LETTER

Ignoring a Finance Commission communication urging further delay in the matter, the City Council, meeting as committee on finance yesterday, voted five to two, "ought to pass," at next Monday's executive Council meeting, the tentative contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for lighting Boston's 500 street gas lamps for another 10-year period, at a cost of about $3,000,000, a jump of $500,000 over the rates for that service under the 10-year contract which expired April 1.

Councilors Donoghue, Gilbody, Lane, Moriarty and Purcell cast the five affirmative ballots. Councillor Healey and Watson voted against renewing a contract with the Gas Company at this time. Councillors Brickley and Walsh were absent, but their follow-up predicted that either one or both of their clause, likely to vote affirmatively when the issue comes up in executive Council veto Monday, thus assuring the six necessary votes to pass it.

MORIARTY SCORES SULLIVAN

In its communication to the Council, the Finance Commission omitted a qualifying paragraph from a letter of Pres. C. L. Edgar of the Edison Company, which paragraph, however, it did include in a special communication upon the matter to Public Works Commissioner Rourke.

When Commissioner Rourke appeared before the Council committee to answer some questions about the contract, he exhibited the letter. Councillor Moriarty immediately noted the discrepancy between the two communications from the Finance Commission and Chairman Michael H. Sullivan of that body, because, he declared, Mr Sullivan was "attempting to hide facts in such double-cross style."

The letter from Pres. Edgar of the Edison Company which Chairman Sullivan quoted generalized upon the Edison company's willingness to undertake to install gas lamps with electric lights, but the Finance Commission communication to the Council did not contain these qualifying paragraph by Mr. Edgar.

QUALIFYING PARAGRAPH

"The company is prepared to supply street lighting service as it at present exists on its system (to householders and others), together with the usual normal increase (on such existing systems), at the prices named in the published rate. But it does not necessarily follow that the company could afford to take on a large block of new street lighting at these prices, if in order to supply the same it became necessary to supply any considerable number of lamps connected to an underground system or to multiple circuits, or if the company should be required to extend its lines into localities where it now has no lines and where there is little likelihood of additional business from the customers."

These Councillors who voted for the contract with the Consolidated Gas Company asserted that, rather than commit the city to any such experiment with the Edison Company, they preferred to see the 10-year contract go by default, the only bidder for the street-lighting contract.

POST MAY 27, 1924

Council Votes, 7 to 2, for 10-Year Plan to Cost $3,000,000

The City Council yesterday passed the 10-year street gas-lighting contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, despite the bitter opposition of Councillor William C. S. Healey of East Boston, who failed in an attempt to amend the document with a five-year rejection clause.

The contract involved an annual expenditure of $300,000 or a total of $3,000,000 during the 10-year period. This is an excess of $2,000,000 over the rate paid by the city under the contract that expired April 1 last.

Councillor Healey's opposition throughout the entire discussion, made every effort to withhold the contract until such time as the five-year clause could be inserted.

Addressing the members, he said, "The voters of the city of Boston will want to know why the council refused to insert the five year clause in this contract. Once it is passed as it stands now, the people will have to say 'Good buy,' for 10 long years.

"I urge the members of this body to vote in favor of the business which will permit the city to either reject or continue the contract at the end of five years. It is not mandatory that the contract be passed today. This five-year clause was embodied in the contract the last expired, may it not be there also? In the interests of the voters of Boston it should be there."

In spite of his pleas for the adoption of the amendment, the council voted it down by a vote of 7 to 2. The final vote on the acceptance of the contract was seven, Healey, Watson, No. Donoghue, Brickley, Walsh, Gilbody, Lane, Moriarty and Purcell, yes.

The passage of the contract is a direct slap at the Finance Commission which at the previous discussion of the contract, submitted a recommendation urging the council to defer action until the Edison reported figures and data concerning the cost of replacing all the 1000 gas lamps in the city with electric fixtures.

Councillor Moriarty, in vetoing the acceptance of the contract, said that the Finance Commission were late in making a study of the gas lighting system and declared that they were keeping the council in the dark about the Edison Company's reports. Resuming his attack on the Finance Commission he said, "Instead of protecting the city's finances, they have been with
ELECTRIC LIGHT
RATE IN BOSTON
CUT HALF CENT

Reduction to Be Effective
at Once, with Second
Cut on Dec. 1

WILL SAVE PEOPLE
$5,000,000 A YEAR

Agreement with Edison Co.
Includes Final Level of
8 Cents Dec. 1, 1925

Residents of Boston will receive
an immediate reduction from 9 1/2 to
9 cents a kilowatt hour in household
electric lighting rates, it was an-
nounced yesterday after a series of
conferences that ended a fight of
several years which the city has
been waging against the Edison
company before the state depart-
ment of public utilities. The agree-
ment provides for a further reduc-
tion to 8 1/2 cents on Dec. 1, 1924, and
to 8 cents on Dec. 1, 1925.

The city consents to a compromise on
the price to be paid for its own street
lighting. The Edison Company waives
all claim to an increase up to June 1 of
this year on condition that after June 1
the city accepts the rate paid by other
municipalities as fixed by the public
utilities commission. The light company
also waives claims for about $600,000
for the period since 1910 when the last
arbitration took place, consenting to
call the municipal account square for
the sums already paid by the city under
the 1910 rate.

SAVES $5,000,000 A YEAR
At the conferences were present:
Mayor Curley, President C. L. Edgar of
the Edison Company, Corporation Coun-
sel E. Mark Sullivan for the city and
Arthur D. Hill, special counsel for the
city.

Att'y. Hill will receive a $10,000 fee
for his part in the contest, it was said yest-
eryard after a talk with Mayor Curley.
He took up the case when he became
corporation counsel, succeeding Alex-
ander Whiteside, who began the fight
under Mayor Peters. Then when Mr.
Sullivan became corporation counsel un-
der Mayor Curley, Hill was appointed
special counsel to continue to press the
city's demands before the public utili-
ties department.

Experts made exhaustive investiga-
tions of the lighting company which
resulted in 29 hearings before the pub-
lic utilities commission and the taking
of thousands of pages of testimony.
The fight cost the city $100,000. During
the period of controversy reductions in
rates have been obtained totaling
$5,500,000 of saving to the people,
Mayor Curley estimated. He figures that
under the new agreement the annual
saving to the people up to the time
when the 8-cent schedule goes into
operation will be about $5,000,000, after
that, $1,500,000 a year additional saving
over the cost to the community at the
present rate. When the litigation be-
gan the charges approximated 12 cents
a kilowatt hour.

Mr. Hill appeared yesterday afternoon
before the finance committee of the city
council to explain the results of the con-
test and to recount the steps taken by
the city's representatives in the
cause of it. He thanked the council
for its strong support, making special
mention of Councilman James A. Wal-
son for his attacks on the lighting com-
pany which did much to force the fight
to a successful issue. Councilman Wat-
son said he was gratified to see his la-
bors bring fruit and that although the
cut in rates was not as large as he
had hoped for, it was a substantial con-
cession to force from such powerful in-
terests.

CURLEY RUSHES THEM TO WALSH
Scores Action of T. W. White
in Signing Plea

This morning's mail brought to Mayor
Curley from friends original copies of
two more urgent appeals for contribu-
tions from Massachusetts Republicans
that His Honor now terms "the
great Cal Coolidge yellow dog fund," and
the Mayor hurriedly dispatched
them to Washington for use by United
States Senator Walsh in any Senatorial
committee probe of political 'slush
funds' generally.

Thomas W. White of Newton, member
of the State Commission on Administra-
tion and Finance, signs one of the cir-
culars, and Mr Curley is considering
the advisability of taking up with the
Attorney General the question of "the
good taste, to say nothing of the cul-
pability," as he puts it, of solicitation of
campaign funds by such a public office-
holder, a practice forbidden in Bos-
ton.

The Mayor also issued copies of a
telegram he received from Senator
Walsh, responsive to data he has placed
in the Senator's hands regarding the
solicitation with which he has been
in hot controversy with L. K. Diggett,
which telegram was worded as follows,
"It is very evident the Federal law
needs amending to prevent political
slush funds. Though several bills to
this end, including a resolution by my-
self some time ago, have been intro-
duced, no action has been taken. Your
calling public attention to the misuse
described in your letter will, I hope,
expedite legislative action. Of course,
if State laws have been violated, action
may be taken locally."
Flays 100 Percent Shouters

Mr. Curley's lively sense of humor is pleasantly teased, he said, by the constant promises in all three of those circular solicitations that whatever contributions were contributed will be spent equally between the work of electing Mr. Coolidge and in Americanization.

"Americanization—God save the mark," Mr. Curley said. "These Republican sufferers for Coolidge ought to be taken out into the back yard and given a good, stiff thrashing. This is Americanism! It is even as the venerable old Dr. Sam Johnson said: 'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.'"

One of the two appeals forwarded to the Mayor today is that circulated generally throughout the shoe and leather industry, signed by J. J. Bliss, this one carrying the notation that "Mr. Bliss will call upon you." The copy issued by the Mayor's office follows:

The Bliss Letter

"A member of our committee will call on you within the next few days to accept your contribution to the Calvin Coolidge Campaign Fund.

"Fifty hundred thousand dollars were raised in Massachusetts for the Harding campaign, and there are many reasons why we should raise more for Coolidge."

The remarkable character and statesmanship of our candidate and State pride make this task easy.

"The fund represents the contribution of Massachusetts business men to the National Coolidge Fund for maintaining Calvin Coolidge as our candidate and organization work, also our proportion of the National Committee expenses, and for maintaining the Massachusetts State Committee work of registration and Americanization throughout all our districts, and to carry on the active campaign for all federal and State offices as soon as nominations are over.

"Strong political opposition in Massachusetts is anticipated, and an aggressive campaign must be conducted to assure a straight Republican ticket. We must all beware of over-confidence and do our utmost to achieve the best result."

"Best Possible Insurance"

"Your contribution to this fund will do the only one we will ask of you this year.

"The satisfaction of giving and giving lib erally to maintain a Massachusetts man in the highest office will be to the people of the United States."

"An assurance that a continuation of the present safe and sane administration will constitute the best possible business insurance for business in general and for the shoe and leather in-

TRIBUTE PAID

EX-CITY CLERK

MAY 1-0 1924

Gov. Cox Among State and City Officials at Galvin Funeral

TRAVELER

Funeral services were held today for J. Mitchell Galvin, former city clerk and business man, in St. Mark's Church, Dorchester, yesterday, Ashmont, while scores of men prominent in the business and political life of the city paid their final tribute. Burial was in Holyoke cemetery.

Galvin died Thursday in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. He is survived by his widow, two brothers, Thomas T. and Dr. George W. Galvin, both of Boston, and a sister, Mrs. Charles M. Drake of Washington, D. C.

The remarkable high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Fr. Joseph T. Mead, S. F., of Boston College. He was assisted by the Rev. Francis V. Cummins, vicar of the Rev. John Scollan as sub-deacon, both of St. Mark's Church.

The Rev. William F. Twining, pastor of St. Mark's, was master of ceremonies. Music was by the St. Mark's choir, in charge of Mrs. Edward H. Sullivan, assisted by members of the Clove Club Club Club. Mrs. Sullivan was the organist.

NOTABLES PRESENT

Members of the choir included Mrs. Alice Maloney and Miss Elizabeth O'Connell, soprano; Mrs. John Brosnan and Miss May Deherty, altos; Edward H. Sullivan, bass, and Stephen O'Neill, tenor. Terriers were sung.

The Larriquers were Harry C. Byrne, bass, and H. O'Neill, tenor, Joseph Campbell, Thomas J. Barry, Joseph O'Neill, James Sullivan and John Sullivan.


A delegation also was present from the Charitable Irish Society.

C.F. OF A. OPEN

STATE SESSION

Mayor Curley Welcomes 250 Delegates and Is Made Member

The 19th annual state convention of the Companions of the Forest of America opened today in the Hotel Vendome, with 250 delegates, representing 70 circles, attending.

Mayor Curley formally opened the convention by welcoming the delegates to Boston.

A gold key, a symbol of freedom of the city, was given Mrs. Anna L. Douberry, grand chief arm, by Mayor Curley.

In making the presentation, the mayor characterized the order as the "embodiment of unity, American principle and doctrine because of its liberal ideals and non-racial, non-sectarian character. Because of these ideals, Mayor Curley for the first time in the history of the city presented a gold key to a woman the leader of a fraternal organization."

HONORARY MEMBERS

In return for the courtesy, the organization voted to make Mayor Curley and ex-Congressman Santosuosso honorary members of the state circle.

The morning session of the convention was featured by the reports of various committees and the addressing of the convention by the supreme financial secretary, Mrs. Anne E. Poth of New York. At noon the convention adjourned for the day.

In the afternoon, the delegates made an auto trip to Concord and Lexington, and had luncheon at the Colonial Inn, under the chairmanship of Mayor Curley.

Tomorrow's session will begin at 9 o'clock. The first order of business will be the election of officers. No far, no contests for any office have been heard of, and the same American principle, which forbids the re-election of officials so elected to be re-elected without opposition.

CITY PRINT SHOP

TO BE UNIONIZED

Has Been Open Since Strike in 1921

TRAVELER

Subject to permission of the Allied Printing Trades Council, the city of Boston printing plant will run on a union basis. Since the strike of 1921 in Mayor Peters' administration when the city used a union shop with union contracts, the plant was open shop.

The decision to make applications for the return of union labor was made after a conference between Secretary Daniel J. McDonald of the Allied Printing Trades Council and Mayor Curley, the superintendent of the printing plant. Mayor Curley has been in favor of the change all along, but was not hopeful of its accomplishment so soon.
Silver Loving Cup as Prize for Canoeists

Mayor Curley Presenting Canoe Cup

It was given to the Spring Street Canoe Committee and will be awarded to the winner of the regatta and carnival on June 17.

Mayor Curley Presenting Canoe Cup

JITNEY PERMIT FOR RAWDING

Council Approves Application for Fish Pier Line

The City Council unanimously approved of the issuance of a jitney permit to the Rawding Auto Bus Line, who for the past 10 years has been operating from Long Wharf to the Fish Pier on an old sight-seeing bus permit.

The permit now awaits the Mayor's signature.

制剂 of Spring-street canoeists with a silver loving cup that will be awarded on June 17 to the club scoring the highest number of points at the annual canoe regatta and carnival.

The committee of 20 young men and women canoe enthusiasts were given custody of the trophy until the date of the carnival. The cup measures two feet high.

Mayor Curley yesterday presented a committee of Spring-street canoeists with a silver loving cup that will be awarded on June 17 to the club scoring the highest number of points at the annual canoe regatta and carnival.

Failure of the police department to prevent the parking of commercial vehicles on the wrong side of the streets, as well as violations of the traffic rules by taxicabs and others, was brought to the attention of the Police Commissioner.

Wilson stated that following a thirty-day study of traffic conditions at the point and as a result of the approval of the stand by the traffic division of the police department, a parking permit was granted.

"If the traffic department reported that the parking of cars at that point—one of the busiest in the city—did not interfere with the progress of vehicles, then I think it is about time to bring about a change in that department," said Moriarty.

Moriarty Tells Police Boss Summer and Washington Corner Is Too Congested

City Councillor Moriarty took Police Commissioner Wilson to task for permitting the establishment of a taxi stand at Boston's busiest corner, Summer and Washington streets, at the second hearing of the committee on appropriations, publicly discussing the annual city budget.

Wilson stated that following a thirty-day study of traffic conditions at the point and as a result of the approval of the stand by the traffic division of the police department, a parking permit was granted.

"If the traffic department reported that the parking of cars at that point—one of the busiest in the city—did not interfere with the progress of vehicles, then I think it is about time to bring about a change in that department," said Moriarty.

Failure of the police department to prevent the parking of commercial vehicles on the wrong side of the streets, as well as violations of the traffic rules by taxicabs and others, was brought to the attention of the Police Commissioner.

"You are making a lot of general statements. Put them in writing and I will investigate them," Wilson reported.

Councillor Moriarty asked the Commissioner if he and the Mayor would join in an effort to obtain a pay increase for patrolmen. Wilson said that matter was up to Mayor Curley.
WILLING TO CUT PRICE IN BOSTON AMERICAN SUIT

Many Thousands to Boston Householders

After a fight lasting a number of years the Edison Electric Illuminating Company yesterday expressed its willingness to make an agreement with Mayor Curley and the Boston American, cutting the price from 9 1/2 cents to 9 cents per kilowatt hour at once, and a further reduction to 8 cents by December, 1925.

The saving would amount to $150,000 when the 8-cent schedule goes into operation.

For three years the local battle has been waged. It cost $140,000, but it already saved consumers $350,000.

HOW CONSUMERS GAIN

The new rates will become effective when and if the agreement is signed and the Boston American withdraws its petition protesting against increased electric rates, now before the Public Utilities Commission.

It is not known whether the proposed rates will be acceptable to the Boston American which began the fight.

This will be the gain to consumers:

Cut in price from 9 1/2 cents to 9 cents at once.

Cut from 9 to 8 1/2 cents Dec. 1, 1924.

Cut from 8 1/2 cents to 8 cents Dec. 1, 1925.

MAYOR'S STATEMENT.

Mayor Curley, speaking of the agreement, last night said:

"After the 8-cent schedule goes into effect, $1,300,000 a year additional will be saved over the cost to the community of the present rate. When this is contrasted with the charges of approximately 12 cents a kilowatt hour, which were in force when litigation began, the result is extremely satisfactory."

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

The agreement which the Edison Co. is now ready to meet first provides that the company will waive all claims to an increase up to June of the present year of the price to be paid by the city for its street lighting, which matter is now in arbitration.

It will accept sums already paid by the city under the rate established at the last arbitration in 1919 as full discharge of the city's obligations.

It then provides for the reduction in rates to house holders as already set forth.

The litigation proceedings were begun under the administration of Mayor Peters.

The Boston American was the people's champion in the legal battle. The late Grenville S. Macfurd, counsel for the Hearst newspapers in New England, championed their cause and until his death was active in seeking the desired end to the controversy.

MAJOR JOCULAR IN REPLY TO LIGGETT

Says Latter's Inexperience May Get Him Off

Sees Red Herring in Question About Pledge Cards

GLOBE MAY 13 1924

Mayor Curley, in reply to Chairman Louis K. Liggett of the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge Finance Committee, last night gave a breezy rejoinder to the Liggett statement published yesterday, which contains certain questions of His Honor as a sequence to the Curley attack upon the ethics of prominent Republicans whom the Mayor characterized to reporters as "high-hat shakedown artists collecting the sheeple to put Cal across."

"My Dear Louis -- The Boston morning papers of Wednesday carry an interview with you designed to explain and defend certain stealthy and sinister activities of the Calvin Coolidge Finance Committee to which I called the attention of Senator David I. Walsh with a request for investigation."

"There is an obvious imprudence in rushing into print with explanation and defense that might better be reserved for the Senatorial Investigating Committee and the Federal Grand Jury and were your common sense more robust and your moral sense more acute, you might be in a position to appreciate the danger and depravity of the work you are engaged in."

"I urge with interest a personal appeal in your interview. You express an eager curiosity to learn the origin of the funds with which I financed my pledge-card campaign; and were your curiosity not so transparently an attempt to draw a herring across the trail that will lead the Senate and Grand Jury to a knowledge of your corrupt plans and purposes, I might be tempted to take you into my confidence. As Shakespeare said, 'thou almost knowest me.'"

"I am of the opinion that if you will keep out of the public press and make a clean breast of things to the constituted authorities, in view of your political youth and inexperience you may be treated with clemency."

OUT TO RAISE DURING WEEK

$44,000 for Work in Boston

John Maynard, himself a member, with 1200 scouts, will have a part in the ceremonies. The coast artillery band from Fort Banks and a group of scout musicians will play. After the boys have repeated the scout oath and law and sung "The Star Spangled Banner," addresses will be made by the mayor, Clarence de Mar, marathon champion, and local scout officials.

After the exercises on the Common, those taking part will march up Boynton street to the State Theatre on Massachusetts avenue, where a special program has been arranged.

TO GIVE DEMONSTRATIONS

A demonstration of scout activities will take place each afternoon this week.

Tomorrow on the Common a troop of Chinese Boy Scouts of Boston will present "The Masque of the Red Dragon," after which there will be a concert and an exhibition of fire-fighting. Wednesday afternoon the group of prominent business men who are directing the drive will luncheon at Young's hotel and arrange for their part of the week's activities. Mortimer L. Schiff of New York, national vice-president of the movement, will speak. On the Common there will be a free bot-toying and first-aid demonstrations.

Thursday afternoon the concert will be followed by fire-fighting and scout games; Friday, band concert, signalling, bot-toying and scout games; while on Saturday forenoon the 1200 boys will visit the East Boston airport, inspect the Demonstrator, and witness a demonstration of flying.

TRAVELER MAY 13, 1924

MAYOR ASKS FOR PROBE OF COOLIDGE ACT
MAY 13, 1924

Charges Corruption
Here in Campaign
for Presidency

TRAVELER

Charges of corruption in the conduct of the Massachusetts campaign for Calvin Coolidge are made in a letter which Mayor Curley sent today to Senator David L. Walsh, asking him to institute a senatorial investigation.

The mayor declares that the President himself ‘is not only the beneficiary of corruption in the American constituencies, but a chief procuring officer in the conduct of his administration, and is aiding and abetting this unfitness of the corrupt practices laws’ reads as follows:

Significant Paragraph

The paragraph, to which Mayor Curley takes exception excepting it as a mere reflection of the corrupt nature of the public servants, as indicated by the President, and the personal conduct of his administration, reads as follows:

There is no limit to the amount of public funds which may be used in the promotion of public work. The limits of the public servants are not the limits of the public funds. The limits of the public servants are the limits of the public work.

Curley’s Letter

Mayor Curley’s letter to Senator Walsh reads as follows:

Dear Sir:

The committee investigation of the existence of corruption in the Massachusetts campaign for President Coolidge does not authorize the conclusion that the President is aiding and abetting this unfitness of the corrupt practices laws.

One of the Targets

You, my dear senator, have a personal and public interest in this target of corruption, and you are one of the main contributors to the campaign committee.

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Curley

Mr. F. M. Coolidge

The Traveler

May 13, 1924

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS

On May 13, 1924, the Traveler published an article on Mayor Curley’s letter to Senator Walsh, which urged the institution of a senatorial investigation into charges of corruption in the Massachusetts campaign for President Coolidge. The article highlights the significance of the allegations and the potential impact on the election, as well as the mayor’s role in promoting such an investigation.

The Political Letter

The letter which caused the mayor to act reads as follows:

WALWORTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Established 1842

General Offices: Boston, Mass.

Boston Branch: 712 High Street

April 21, 1924

Dear Mr. Curley:

The Massachusetts Coolidge finance committee has been organized to promote the campaign for President Coolidge and to aid in the collection of funds for the campaign.

In the interest of American democracy, the organization of this committee is in harmony with the American tradition of liberty and the American spirit of independence.

Sincerely yours,

J. F. Walsh

Chairman

The Traveler

May 13, 1924
SAYS G.O.P. BOOKS ARE WIDE OPEN

Liggett Answers Demand by Mayor Curley for Probe

Accepting full responsibility for the letters sent to various people in Massachusetts soliciting funds for the Republican national and State campaigns, Louis K. Liggett last night offered to open the books of the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge finance committee, and said every-thing connected with the work is absolutely within the law.

ANSWERS MAYOR

Answering the attack made by Mayor Curley yesterday in a letter to Senator David I. Walsh seeking a senatorial investi-gation of the Coolidge campaign contributions, Mr. Liggett said:

"Mayor Curley is simply playing politics and camouflaging his own position. If he wants an investigation, through any authorized agency, he can have it. We can lay all our cards on the table tomorrow and we know that we are absolutely within the law in every transaction.

"In view of the fact that his Honor has raised the question, let me ask: Who financed the campaign which brought him the $50,000 pledge cards for the Democratic nomination for Governor, which he claims to have?

"Who furnished the money to pay off the indebtedness he admitted he had after his campaign for Mayor?"

Taking up the specific attack of Mayor Curley upon G. F. Elliott of the Walworth Manufacturing Company for his letter to persons connected with the business of pipe fittings and allied materials, soliciting funds for the Republican national and State campaigns, Mr. Liggett said:

"I am responsible for that letter sent out by Mr. Elliott. That letter is a copy of a letter I wrote to various men who are heading the campaigns among certain groups for the raising of money for Republican campaigns.

There is nothing sinister about the letter in any way. The paragraph about which Mayor Curley shrieks so wildly means just what it says. The laws of Massachusetts prohibit contribution of more than $100 by an individual to any State campaign. That paragraph simply means that if you should contrib-ute $500, not more than $100 of it would be turned into the Republican State committee or be spent in any way con-nected with the State campaign in Massachusetts. The balance of it would be spent either to help defray the pre-convention expenses of President Coolidge's campaign, or for any part of the national campaign in other States in the country.

Organizing Whole State

"As chairman of the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge Finance Committee, I am organizing every part of the State, for raising as much money in a legiti-mate manner as is possible for the campaigns of Calvin Coolidge and the Republican party, both in the State and the nation. We would like to get money from as many people as possible, but past experience shows the reason when an attempt is made to raise one dollar from every one in the State, approximately 75 cents of each dollar goes for organization expenses.

"We have but one campaign for raising money for all Republican pur-poses—this year. There will be no collections this year by the Republican State Committee and various other organization which have sought funds in the past. All of the work will be done by this committee and from the funds which we meet we will pay the bills for the pre-convention expenses of President Coolidge—for maintaining headquarters and for organization work—for our proportion of the Repub-lican National Committee's expenses, and for the maintenance of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee's work of registration and to carry on the State campaign.

"We are organizing by town, county and business group committees, all of whom are volunteers. We have few paid workers, except an office force of three members, and no money whatsoever from any authorized agency, whatsoever."

POST MAY 11, 1924

PREPARE FOR ELK SESSIONS

Big Convention Is Little Over Month Away

With the Elks convention a little more than a month away, Boston is making rapid preparations for the reception, entertainment, and care of more than 200,000 Elks, who will descend upon the Hub on July 6. Besides offering the $50,000 of the income he is to receive from his phonographic record, Mayor Curley is now said to be raising $1,000 additional among his friends for the entertainment of the visiting brothers.

John O'Shea, director of music in Boston, has begun to organize 200 school children, who will represent a living flag in the Elks' pageant. In addition, Boston Common will be put into shape for the visitors and the city has contributed $85,000 to be spent in

EAST BOSTON IN 5 CENT ARE FIGHT TODAY

Elevated Trustees Hear Petitioners in Park Square

The drive for a reduction of car-fee within the confines of East Boston, led by Representative Timothy F. Donovan of that district, will be given formal recognition by the Boston Elevated Trustees at a hearing to all persons interested at 3 o'clock today in Room 400, Park Square Building, No. 31 St. James avenue.

Representative Donovan said that he had received assurances of a large attendance, having notified the Boston Elevated Improvement Association, the Orient Heights Improvement Association, the East Boston

POST MAY 11, 1924

AMERICAN MAY 9, 1924

TEAM CAPTAIN IN CHARGE OF TEAMS

Team captains in charge of various Elks' teams, under the direction of Charles E. Osgood, have reported an excellent response in funds from busi-ness houses which were canvassed. Mr. Osgood, however, that many thousands of dollars more must be gathered before June 1.

While the bulk of the work of hand-ling the vast throng will fall on the Boston lodge, outside lodges are doing their share in arranging the pro-grammes. The Cambridge lodge has ap-propriated $10,000 for entertainment of visitors to the University City. Big features will include a united parade, band concerts on the Common, the Indian dances of New Mexican tribesmen and the prize drill of patrol teams at Braves Field.
THE SPRING FEVER

THE CURLEY-LIGGETT CAMPAIGN FELICITATIONS:

THE GOODWIN-LORING SCRAP.

THE SPRING FEVER IS ON AND POLITICS GIVES HIM THE YAWNS.

THERE SERUMS THAT CURE.
I Makes Charges Which Wilson Tells Him to Put in Writing

Moriarty Raps One at Washington-Summer Sts

Makes Charges Which Wilson Tells Him to Put in Writing

PERMIT FOR TAXI STAND SCORED

City Council Has Examined $22,000,000 Budget Items

Boston and W. Third Sts

Mayor Curley's recommendation for the creation of a neighborhood playground in the territory lying between D and E streets, Bolton and West Third streets, South Boston, was unanimously accepted yesterday by the City Council.

The Council subsequently passed a loan order for $2,250 for the purchasing of the land and building of the playground.

The area in question comprises 33,420 square feet of land with an assessed valuation, land and buildings, of $6,500. The property is now occupied by stables and a few old dwellings, occupied by about 200 people.

The project already has been thoroughly investigated by the City Planning Board and the removal of the buildings on the ground is in line with the plans as outlined in the new zoning system.

Mayor Curley in recommending this area feels that few people will be displaced in comparison with the large number who would be benefitted by the improvement.

TWO NEW HOTELS FOR DOWNTOWN

Mayor Announces 700 and 350-Room Structures

Plans are now being prepared for two modern hotels to be built in the downtown section of the city, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mayor Curley. One will be a 700-room structure and the other a 350 rooms.

The present plans are tentative, the Mayor says, and for this reason additional information is not at this time available. His statement in this connection, however, is as follows:

"It is pleasing to announce that a favorable reaction resulted in consequence of the decision of E. M. Stutter, with reference to the establishment of additional hotel accommodations in Boston. The word having been received this day at the office of the mayor that plans are being drawn for a 700-room modern and up-to-date hotel and also plans are about to be completed and financing has been assured for a 350-room hotel in Boston."

$62,250 FOR A PLAYGROUND

Site Bounded By D, E, Bolton and W. Third Sts.

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TELEGRAM MAY 15, 1924

CHARGES OPEN LAW DEFIANCE

‘Begging Letter’ Declares That Limit Is Off on Contributions to G. O. P. Campaign

Demand was made upon Senator David I. Walsh today for submission to the Senatorial committee investigating corrupt practices and transactions in political and governmental affairs to probe the activities of the Calvin Coolidge finance committee, which is now appealing for contributions from Massachusetts corporations and individuals.

One statement in the appeal, made upon the stationary of the Walworth Manufacturing Co., of which Howard E. Coonley, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is the president, is interpreted to imply a willingness on the part of the Calvin Coolidge Finance committee to disregard the law pertaining to campaign contributions.

“There is no limit to the amount an individual may give to this committee,” is the statement above the signature of G. F. Elliott, chairman of the Pipe Fittings and Allied Material Group of the Coolidge committee.

“Large contributions will be so divided as to give full observance to the requirements of the statutes,” is the significant guarantee made by Elliott, to which the attention of Senator Walsh has been called.

Massachusetts Democrats who have in their possession letters sent out by Elliott, today characterized the action of the Coolidge finance committee as ‘the most barefaced flaunting of law and order in the political history of Massachusetts.’

Mayor Curley first appealed to Senator Walsh to demand a senatorial inquiry into the activities of the Coolidge committee.

Other Democrats followed his lead.

Elliott’s appeal for funds reads:

“The Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge finance committee has delegated to me the chairmanship of the pipe fittings and allied material group in the matter of collecting funds to make sure of the nomination and election of Calvin Coolidge.

‘First, to the National Coolidge pre-convention fund for maintaining Calvin Coolidge headquarters and organization work.

‘Secondly, to pay a proportion of the National committee expense.

‘Thirdly, to make a full report without much delay.

It is signed by G. F. Elliott.

Mayor Curley was the first to sense the opportunity to contest the ‘law and order’ slogan of the Coolidge campaign with what he and other Democrats charge is a brazen disregard of the law regarding campaign contributions.

“The following paragraph,” wrote the mayor to Senator Walsh, “has a sinister significance and indicates a cynical determination to evade the provisions of the Corrupt Practices laws and get around the limitations of expenditures for political purposes incorporated in Federal legislation.”

He referred to the guarantee of a division of contributions so that there would be full observance of the statutes and added:

“The Walworth Manufacturing company of Boston from which the Walworth correspondence emanated, is a highly protected concern, whose head is president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; the signed circular letter is some inconsequential figurehead behind whom the leaders work and I believe an unworthy descent on this group of conspirators will serve the public good.

The sale of Massachusetts must not be permitted.

“I earnestly ask early and effective investigation of this audacious scheme to destroy the good name of Massachusetts and the integrity of representative government in America.”

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

COURT WATCHMAN
BADLY HURT WHILE EJECTING DRUNK

While ejecting an intoxicated man from Suffolk county courthouse in Pemberton sq. today, Leo J. Thomas, of Roxbury, a watchman, slipped, fell down three steps and struck on his head, sustaining a painful wound, with a possible fractured skull.
CURLEY CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION

Claims Attempt Here to Evade Corrupt Practices Law

United States Senator Walsh is called upon by Mayor Curley, in a letter sent to him this afternoon, to lay immediately before the Senate Committee investigating political corruption practices, of which Mr Walsh is a member, a circular letter soliciting funds being put out on letterheads of the Walworth Manufacturing Company of Boston in the name of the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge finance committee.

George F. Elliott of Brookline, one of the Walworth managers and chairman of the "Pipe Fittings and Allied Material Group" of the State Committee, signs the circular, a copy of which accidentally came into possession of His Honor. And in his protest to Senator Walsh, Mr Curley claims the appeal is part of a plan of President Coolidge himself and Republican National Committee Chairman William M. Butler "to buy the national election of 1924."

Phrase Objected To

The particular phrase in the Elliott circular which arouses the Mayor's wrath is as follows: "There is no limit to the amount an individual may give to this committee. Large contributions will be so divided as to give full observance to the requirements of the statutes. All contributions must be voluntary."

Mr Curley believes the second sentence quoted holds out the sure, definite promise that the source of tremendous corporation contributions to the Coolidge campaign will be "covered up."

Dated at the Walworth Manufacturing Company's Boston branch general offices, 142 High st, on April 24, the Elliott letter is as follows:

The Elliott Letter

"Dear Sir—The Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge finance committee has delegated to me, the chairman of the Pipe Fittings and Allied material group in the matter of collecting funds to make sure of the nomination and election of Calvin Coolidge.

"The money goes—first to the national Coolidge preconvention fund for maintaining Calvin Coolidge headquarters and organization work; secondly, to pay a proportion of the national committee expense; thirdly, to maintain the Massachusetts State Committee's active work of registration and Americanization throughout all our districts and to carry on the active campaign for all Federal and State offices as soon as nominations are over.

"There is no limit to the amount an individual may give to this committee. Large contributions will be so divided as to give full observance to the requirements of the statutes. All contributions must be voluntary."

"I assume that you will wish to have a share in making sure of the election of Calvin Coolidge, and I am inclosing a card furnished me by the finance committee.

"Your check should be made to Louis K. Liggett, and if you will send it to me for forwarding to him I can keep correctly my records of our group. In any event—whether your response is a check, or a signature of promise on the inclosed card—will you kindly make it promptly so I may make full report without much delay.

"Yours truly, G. F. Elliott, Chairman, Pipe Fittings and Allied Material Group."

Mayor Curley's Protest

Mayor Curley's protest to Senator Walsh:

"The Senatorial Committee investigating much-needed public good at this time by turning its attention to the vital corruption of an organized plan designed to 'solicit' contribution from business firms, corporations, manufacturing concerns and trade organizations, the funds so collected to be spent to secure the nomination of Federal and State officers—Republicans, from the Presidency of the United States down.

"This organization is known as the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge Finance committee, and its announced purpose, as can be seen by the inclosed copy of the original letter of solicitation, is that of collecting funds to make sure of the nomination and election of Calvin Coolidge."

"I assume the Massachusetts organization is duplicated in every other State where tariff-protected interests can be reached; and without doubt the mind and man back of this nationwide campaign is the chairman of the Republican Committee, William Butler of New Bedford, mill owner and millionaire.

"The following paragraph has a sinister significance, and indicates a cynical determination to evade the provisions of the corrupt practices laws to be seen by the inclosed copy of the original letter of solicitation, is that of collecting funds to make sure of the nomination and election of Calvin Coolidge."

"There is no limit to the amount an individual may give to the committee. Large contributions will be so divided as to give full observance to the requirements of the statutes."

"An eminent American has said 'Public office should represent the result of the voluntary act of the people and not be the sequence of an auction.'"

"Sinister Significance"

"The sooner the people of the United States learn something of the subterfuge of the Republican Party, its candidates and leaders, the better for the safety of the country. If the public offices of the United States can be bought and sold in 1924, the beneficiaries of the transaction will transfer the control of national legislation and administration to be industrial, commercial and financial underwriters of this outrageous bargain."

"You, my dear Senator, have a personal as well as a public interest in
this scheme: you are one of the targets of the dollars of the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge Finance Committee, but I am certain your sense of public duty will outweigh any personal consideration and guide your action.

"Coming as it does on the heels of the betrayal of New England's industrial interests—and the preference shown by the Washington Administration for convict prison labor over free labor, the transfer of the army shoe industry from the factories of Massachusetts to the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth, the gift of contraband for navy khaki cloth to British mills in Manchester, Elit, and the refusal to give contraband to the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H., whose unemployed American workers walk the streets idle and hungry—becomes evident that this conspiracy, to which the aid and sympathy of Calvin Coolidge and his friends are pledged, is a well-considered plot to crush and degrade the American worker.

"So People May See Peri!"

"The constant stream of basea and slummers, bumming and hypocrisy that flows from the White House is intended to conceal the imparity and baseness of this scheme to Europeanize America and cripple American labor and American democracy and its stealthy progress can only be arrested by a swift and thorough Senatorial investigation that the American people may know the peril they are in for it is idle to expect that the engineers of this corrupt scheme will set the machinery in motion to embarrass themselves. You can do the work they will not, dare not do.

The Waiworth Manufacturing Company of Boston, from which the correspondence emanated, is a highly-protected concern whose head (R. H. Coonley) is president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the signers of the circular letter "G. F. Elliott, Chairman, Pipe Fittings and Allied Material Council" is some figurehead behind whom the others work, and I believe an early descent on them will serve the public good. The sale of Massachusetts must not be permitted. Its continuation would be a victory for the deadliest enemies of America. Labor. "I earnestly ask early and effective investigation of this audacious scheme to destroy the good name of Massachusetts and the integrity of the representative government in America.

"With the assurance of my personal regard, I am sincerely yours, etc."
MAYOR IN REPLY TO LIGGETT

Advises He Consult His Guardians Before Making Defence

Replying to the remarks of Louis K. Liggett, concerning his defense of the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge finance committee of which he is chairman, Mayor Curley yesterday in a lengthy communication to Mr. Liggett, advises him to "take counsel with your Christian keepers and guardians on Devonshire street before again venturing into type, for it is perilous to rely on gratitude of the beneficiaries of your political panhandling, when the limelight is turned on your dubious financing.""

PRECEPITATED BY LETTER

The controversy between the Mayor and Chairman Liggett was precipitated by the contents of a letter which was forwarded by the Honorable Senator David I. Walsh, urging a Senatorial investigation of the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge finance committee and charging the President with an attempt to buy the national election of 1924.

Mayor Curley's letter to Mr. Liggett, mailed last night, reads as follows:

"My dear Louis:

"The Boston morning papers of Wednesday carry an interview with you designed to explain and defend certain acts and activities of the Calvin Coolidge Finance Committee which I consider the efforts of a gentleman who, for the shoe and leather industry in Massachusetts in particular.

"There is an apparent impropriety in rushing into print with explanation and defense that might better be reserved for the Senatorial investigating committee and the federal grand jury; this particular phase of questionable finance may be new to your experience and was your common sense more robust and your moral sense more acute, you might be a possible to the apprehend the desirability and depravity of the work you are engaged in.

"I imagine a habit of skating on thin ice at the border line of lawlessness is not the best kind of training for a raw recruit in the ranks of Republican righteousness; and I would suggest that you take counsel with your Christian keepers and guardians on Devonshire street before again venturing into print, for it is perilous to rely on gratitude of the beneficiaries of your political panhandling, when the limelight is turned on your dubious financing.

"You should know by this time that signing inflammatory circular letters is as dangerous to the honor of counsel for lawless purposes as its peril; and that the collection and emption of coroners funds is frowned on by law. You are not a guileless innocent. Experientia docet. (Experience teaches).

"I note with interest a personal appeal in your interview. You express an eager curiosity to learn the origin of the funds with which I finance my pledge-card campaign; and were your curiosity not so transparently an attempt to draw the limelight across the trail that will lead the Senate and grand jury to a knowledge of your corrupt plans and practices, you might better take you into my confidence. As it is, said Mr. Louis K. Liggett: nothing like that.

"However, I am of the opinion that if you will keep out of the public press the innuendo of things to the constituted authorities, in view of your political youth and inexperience, you may be treated with a little elementary.

"Very truly yours,

"JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor."

To File Curley Letter

WASHINGTON, May 14—Senator Walsh will file with the Senate committee on elections and ethics, Mayor Curley's letter charging corruption in raising the Coolidge campaign fund in Massachusetts.

It is not likely, however, that the junior Senator will make an issue of this matter. He will not be put off by an attempt at making of a personal attack that Senator Walsh expects to carry by the Massachusetts Upper House and independent support. He is the unchallenged choice of the Democratic party for the Senate seat. Mayor Curley has yet to win the nomination.

Although Senator Walsh has maintained a cool and independent attitude for the Democratic nomination for Governor, many of his close friends are openly saying that the Democratic ticket in Massachusetts would be better balanced if General Cole headed the State ticket.

The Curley letter to Walsh with the enclosures reached Washington today. The Walworth Company fund-collecting letter which had attracted Curley's attention was regarded in Washington as an attempt of Curley to play politics with the Republicans, as well as with Senator Walsh.

At the White House, Walsh's aide said that nothing was known of the matter but the explanation of Louis K. Liggett of Boston to both the law and the truth of the letter was accepted with full confidence.

Mayor Curley wanted the Coolidge campaign finance committee of Massachusetts to be made the subject of an investigation by one of the Senate's investigating committees of which more than a dozen are still functioning. There is, however, which is empowered to delve into the subject of the financing plans for the campaign in the absence of either party.

Senator Walsh proposes to make his own attitude in the matter plain in a letter which he will send Mayor Curley in reply to the Mayor's communication.
I...,, .

AMERICAN MAY 15, 1924

Proposed Schedule About Mr. W. R. Hearst and the readers of the Boston American, was for nearly twenty years Mr. Hearst's personal representative in New England and chief editorial writer for this newspaper. A Harvard man and attorney, Mr. MacFarland's was by no means the isolated case of a member of the bar dedicating his great abilities to the common good.

On the part of the City of Boston, proceedings were instituted by Corporation Counsel Alexander White, in Mayor Peters' administration. The fight was vigorously supported in James M. Curley, when the new major came into office.

CURLEY AID CAUSE.

It was through the Mayor that Arthur H. Hill, Esq., was continued in his matter as special counsel on behalf of the city. Mr. Hill's part in the struggle has been notable, thorough and efficient. The present Corporation counsel, E. Mark Sullivan, also has played a distinguished part in the proceedings.

Exhaustive investigations by the Boston American and representatives of the City have been followed by no less than 35 hearings before the Public Utilities Board. The cost of all these investigations and hearings—entirely apart from what the Edison Company may have expended on its own account—has been in no less than $140,000.

BEGAN IN BOSTON AMERICAN.

The fight dates back as long as January, 1917, when Boston house holders were paying 19 cents per kilowatt hour. The claim of this newspaper, as put forward by Mr. MacFarland, was that the people of Boston were paying "from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. too much."

The Boston American entered upon the campaign with the same confidence that marked its previous memorable effort for 8-cent gas. That victory, by the way, also brought the annihilation of the old-time Gas Lobby at the State House. One year after the filing of the petition the Edison Illuminating Company was vigorously urging that further hearings be postponed until after the war. "Five years," said Mr. MacFarland, "is a long time.

Not one of us may be here at that time. A postponement for five years would be virtually a total avoidance of the obligation to answer the questions we have asked.

DAYLIGHT SAVING ISSUE.

"The Edison Company asserts that daylight saving will cost it $250,000 a year. Nobody knows whether the company is telling the truth or is grossly exaggerating the probable loss by daylight saving. "The City of Cleveland is about the same size as Boston. It has an electric lighting plant owned by the people of Cleveland. That plant has been operating under the daylight saving plan for a year and a half. During all that time it has been charging 3 cents for its electricity, while the private company of Boston has been charging 10 cents."

Mayor Curley, looking for an early end of the pending dispute and litigation, called the anticipated result "extremely satisfactory."

The annual saving to the people up to the time when the 8-cent schedule goes into operation," the Mayor said, "will be at the rate of $5,000,000."

"After the 8-cent schedule becomes effective $1,500,000 additional will be saved to this community."

City Councillor James A. Watson, who rallied to support of the Council from time to time as more money was required to push the fight, and looked, he said, for "an even more generous compromise offer." Councillor Watson felt, however, he said, that the offer should be accepted. "It is a substantial concession," Mr. Watson said, "to force from such powerful interests."
CURLEY GOES TO STATE OFFICIAL RULES ON COOLIDGE CAMPAIGN APPEAL

Asks Atty.-Gen. Benton to House Connell for campaign funds, Mayor Curley today was preparing to send to the attorney-general of Massachusetts a letter of reiteration signed by Thomas W. White, who is a member of the state commission on administration and finance; and the Boston Elevated Railway Company Homer Loring. The mayor will ask the attorney-general whether it is not illegal for a state employee to solicit campaign funds, and probably request him to take the necessary steps if such is the case.

The White letter does not contain the paragraph about distributing the contributions so as to comply with the statute which appeared in a similar letter signed by T. F. Elliott of the Watworth Manufacturing Company. The White letter does not contain the paragraph about distributing the contributions so as to comply with the statute which appeared in a similar letter signed by T. F. Elliott of the Watworth Manufacturing Company.

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REQUIEIV MASS FOR KNEELAND

City Buildings Head Will Be Buried Tomorrow

FREDERICK J. KNEELAND
Superintendent of public buildings, who died suddenly yesterday.

Funeral services for Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of buildings for the city of Boston, who died suddenly in his office chair at City Hall yesterday, will be held from St. Andrew's Church, Jamaica Plain, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. A requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment will be at Calvary.

Mr. Kneeland's death, caused by acute indigestion, came within a half hour after he conferred with Mayor Curley in regard to the laying of the cornerstone of the new Hyde Park police station.

In the preparation of the programme for the cornerstone exercises, the superintendent suddenly collapsed and expired over his desk.

JAMES M. CURLEY, JR.
ENROLLS IN C. M. T. C.

Mayor Curley yesterday received a message from Colonel Winship, commandant of the camp, which stated the younger Curley's enlistment had been received with joy because of his military record and honors at Boston Latin School, where he completed his military record and honors at Boston Latin School.

American legion will well represent when the Citizens Military Training Camp opens at Devens in August.

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LIGGETT
ANSWERS
FOR WHITE

MAY 16, 1924

Denies Infraction of Statutes Through Letter

Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge finance committee, does not regard with any seriousness Mayor Curley's threat made yesterday to bring to the official attention of the Attorney-General of the State, Jay R. Benton, a letter signed by Thomas W. White of the state commission on Administration and Finance, appealing for funds for the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge committee, on the ground that the solicitation of contributions for political purposes by a public office holder is an infraction of the statutes.

LIGGETT ANSWERS

Mr. Liggett in the absence of Mr. White, who is in Washington and will not return until Saturday, said: "Mr. White has been sending out letters as chairman and member of the committee in a section of Newton, I do not believe that an officeholder is prohibited from exercising his rights of political activity as long as he obeys the law and asks contributions from neither corporations nor office holders. Asked if he had anything to say to Mayor Curley's letter attacking him, Mr. Liggett said: "I cannot expect that the Mayor in his ability to distort and misrepresent facts. Despite his smoke screen, the Mayor has plainly not answered my questions. When he does, I will reply to him."

The letter signed by White was sent to the Mayor yesterday with one heading the signature of E. J. Bliss. Both are similar in tenor to the circular letter forwarded by the Mayor, Tuesday, to Senator David I. Walsh at Washington, together with a telegram urging an immediate federal investigation of the Massachusetts Calvin Coolidge finance committee, to which the Senator sent this reply:

"Telegram received. Have conferred with my colleagues on the matter. It is very evident the federal law does not need amending to prevent campaign shilling funds. Though several bills to this end, including a resolution by myself some time ago, no action has been taken. Your calling public attention to the methods described in your letter will, I hope, expedite legislative action. Of course, if State laws have been violated, action may be taken locally."

Not Intensive Campaign

In the White letter, which the Mayor is considering forwarding before the Attorney-General, it is stated that "committees are now working throughout the state and as the committee in the city of Newton, we are writing you." It also has a paragraph: "This is not an intensive campaign for funds. You are therefore asked to give liberally and promptly."

"You have the assurance that when you have made this contribution you will not be called upon again this year for additional funds."

The letter is careful to state "all contributions must be voluntary. No corporation may contribute and no public office holder is solicited."

In the Bliss letters the statement: "Strong political opposition in Massachusetts to a settlement and an aggressive campaign must be conducted to secure a straight Republican ticket. We must all be in the over-confidence."

One reason given in the Bliss urge for funds is that "The assurance that a continuation of the present safe and sane administration will constitute the best possible business insurance for the shoe and leather industry in Massachusetts in particular, should be sufficient incentive (all conditions aside) to make your contribution as liberal as possible."

There is also a reminder that "Mr.

The Edison Settlement

The agreement at last reached between the city and the Edison Company ends a controversy that has been pending for years and ends it with a settlement that the public may accept with satisfaction. On the one hand the city and the citizens are saved large sums, although some extremists wanted more. The special counsel for the city and the experts who have assisted him in the conduct of the case over a period of several years not only assent to the adjustment but give it their full approval.

In brief, what happened is this: There are two branches to the case. The street lighting arbitration is based on the contract between the city and the company which requires that the prices for the service shall be redetermined every five years. The last adjustment covered the five years terminating in 1919. In that year there was filed a new joint petition for the fixing of prices for the five years terminating the coming December. The compromise now reached provides that the old prices shall prevail up to June 1, and that thereafter the city accepts the rates paid by other municipalities as determined by the public utilities commission. This means an increase of about $50,000 for the city, but the Edison Company is able to continue its operations in Newton with an additional income of $3,000,000. The Edison Settlement is consummated. It will be remembered that Mayor Peters started the suit and that Mayor Curley has continued it, that Arthur D. Hill, after having been in charge of it as corporation counsel, was reappointed as special counsel when he retired from that office two years ago. The charge he now makes is for two years of work. The experts on whom he has depended for technical assistance are Samuel C. Mildrum, the engineer, who has rendered much service to the city, and who accumulated much information as an arbitrator in an earlier suit between the city and the Edison Company; and Prof. Theodore H. Dillon, now in transition from "Tech" to the Harvard business school, there to become a specialist in public utilities.
The bill for the repair of the present Harvard bridge was passed to be engrossed in the House yesterday by a practically unanimous vote.

The only speech in connection with the measure was made by Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, who said that the ways and means committee, after hearing proposals for a new bridge and for other forms of reconstruction, had decided upon the repair of the present structure.

COST $558,000

The expense, he said, will be approximately $558,000, and it is estimated that when so repaired the bridge will be serviceable for at least 25 years more, as the main structure of the present bridge is sound.

The plans endorsed in the advancement of the repair bill yesterday, according to Representative Shattuck, "call for replacing with steel stringers the wooden stringers which support the flooring; for covering these with new and heavier planking, and for paving the surface with some suitable type of pavement, such as vitrified brick, asphalt or bitulithic.

"In addition it is proposed to renew the sidewalks and railings; to put new stiffeners in all floor beams; to make a number of minor repairs, and to replace the present draw-span with a new draw-span equal in width to the rest of the bridge—all at an estimated cost of $250,000 if vitrified brick is used, and of $200,000 if asphalt or bitulithic is used."

"Wanton neglect" by the city authorities of Boston and Cambridge, according to Mr. Shattuck, is responsible for the present condition of the bridge.

"This bill provides," he said, "that the bridge when reconstructed shall be maintained by the metropolitan district commission. This gives assurance that the bridge will be kept in good condition, and that the wanton neglect of recent years will be at an end."
Mayor Files Bill in the Legislature for Rates and Contracts Inquiry

An investigation of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. by the department of public utilities at a cost of $50,000 is asked in a bill which Mayor Curley filed in the Legislature today. The resolve seeks information as to the reasonableness of the company's rates and contracts, exclusive, contractually and by ownership of stock, with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Western Electric Company, and the Bell telephone system, as well as the inter-relations of all these units with each other.

Under the provisions of the bill, the public utilities department is further directed to ascertain what contracts the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. has for the purchase of equipment and what contracts are exclusive, what part of its revenue is paid for salaries and legal services, and what part is paid in wages to employes; and finally, what relation, direct or indirect, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has to the fixing of rates for telephone service.

The public utilities department is asked to consider the "reasonableness" of all the aforementioned factors and the question whether more advantageous contracts could be made for the purchase of equipment; and whether the basis of figuring rates is fair. It is to report, with recommendations for legislation, to be made by next January.

Lay Corner-Stone of New Police Station

Mayor Files Bill in the Legislature for Rates and Contracts Inquiry

The Massachusetts House of Representatives today passed to the Senate a bill to provide for the repair of the Harvard Bridge. Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston outlined the plans and explained why the Ways and Means Committee reported a bill to repair rather than one for a new bridge. At the conclusion of Mr. Shattuck's remarks the bill was advanced without further debate and sent to the Senate with concurrent action.

Mr. Shattuck said in part:

"The cost of a new bridge without an island, including the cost of a temporary bridge, was $3,690,000. It appeared at the hearing, that this figure might be reduced to the absolute minimum, and that the actual cost was likely to be more nearly in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. No detailed estimates were submitted."

Mayor Curley executed a one-man parade in his official car yesterday, after he had arrived at the wrong place for the start of activities connected with laying the corner-stone of the new Hyde Park police station.

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PLAY STREETS ARE SET APART

Traffic Barred in Summer During Day Hours

POST MAY 17, 1924

Eight streets in East Boston yesterday were named by Street Commissioner John H. L. Noyes, as "play areas," where during certain hours of days of the summer months the children in the congested districts will be given an opportunity to romp at will in perfect safety.

Each of the thoroughfares, located in sections where there are no playgrounds, will be restricted from traffic from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m., and from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m., during the period between June 30 and August 30.

The board of street commissioners plans to establish similar play streets in other sections of the city where conditions warrant.

The streets already designated as temporary "playgrounds" are Haynes street from Orleans to Marginal; Everett street from Cottage to Lamson; Marginal street, Jefferson point; Morris street from Marion to Brakel; Bremen street, from Prescott to Bellmont; Antrim street from Bennington to Ashley; Princeton street from Shelby to Eagle square; and Parla street from Summer to Maverick.

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CURLEY CRITICISES
ABANDONING OF THE
DEER ISLAND PLAN

Says Responsibility for Situation
Now Rests with the
Legislature

ALSO BLAMES LORING

Says City Is "Anxious Seller"
for Humanitarian Reasons

MAY 16, 1924

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston today sent an open letter to the members of the Legislature, criticizing the action of the Committee on Public Institutions in rejecting the proposal to move the State Prison from a site near Charlestown toward Deer Island.

Mr. Curley recently attended a meeting of the State Prison Commission, the corporate counsel of the city of Boston, representing the city of Boston, its commissioners, and the mayor of Boston.

According to the mayor, the report which would be sent to the mayor of Boston, and his associates, that he fixed this price on the time was that the State Prison should be moved from the present location and that the price was the same as the price of the city of Boston.

The mayor further stated that no price could be set that would carry the Commonwealth to a place of the city of Boston.

The mayor stated that the city of Boston would accept no price that could be set in the State Prison, and that any price that was not in the best interests of the city of Boston, and in the best interests of the Commonwealth, should not be accepted.

The mayor expressed his hope that the state would take over the State Prison at a price that could be set by the state, and that the state would then be responsible for the operation of the State Prison.

In view of the fact that the city of Boston and the mayor of Boston were both very anxious to see the State Prison moved to a new site, the mayor expressed his hope that the state would take over the State Prison and that the city would then be able to purchase the property and move the State Prison to a new site.

MAY 22, 1924

TRAVELER

TRAVELER

ELKS' CARNIVAL

Medford Lodge's Three
Day Program Will
Start Tonight

The Medford Elks will today open a three-day carnival in their auditorium in Medford square, and fun and games will be expected.

Mayor Curley, who is now a

member of the organization, will

officially start the frolic. Vaudeville

acts, specialty musical features, and other

attractions are included in the program.

A special treat of the Medford Elks is the Elks auditorium while the fun is on, and Frank D. Nell, who heads the committee in charge, agreed with him.

State was an indifferent buyer, and in
view of the fact that the city of Boston
and its mayor were both very
anxious to see the State Prison
moved to a new site, the mayor
expressed his hope that the state
would take over the State Prison and
that the city would then be able to purchase the property and move the State Prison to a new site.
MAYOR CURLEY, inveterate Klansman hidden in the darkness between town hall in Georgetown last night after he had delivered a speech on New England’s development to an audience of more than 450 persons. The cross, 50 foot long and 15 feet wide, made of four inch beams, swathed in burlap and saturated in gasoline, had been erected on a hill directly in front of the town hall and about 150 feet away. It was sunk several feet into the ground and was backed up by a 4 foot beam.

As the first notes of the audience came out of the town hall a klansman hidden in the darkness behind the cross touched off the gasoline, and the flames leaped into the air with a roar.

MAYOR RACES TO CROSS
Mayor Curley was in the middle of the audience. He had shaken hands with dozens of persons and listened to congratulations on his speech. Accompanying him was Mrs. Curley, who had been presented with a huge bouquet of roses by the Georgetown firemen, under whose auspices the meeting was held.

The Mayor took one look at the blazing cross and without a word started across the field and up the hill at a run, followed by most of the audience. But the Mayor reached the cross first. He took a swinging kick at the upright and the cross tottered.

MAYOR BRINGS IT TO EARTH AT GEORGETOWN
MAY 17, 1924
Oil-Saturated Emblem Touches off As He Finishes Speech There

Mayor Curley has entered the battle to prevent the New England Telephone Company from raising its rates in Boston by filing a bill in the Legislature demanding a sweeping probe of the company and its parent organization, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The bill provides an appropriation of $30,000 for expenses in an investigation to be conducted by the Public Utilities department, before which the telephone company’s petition for increased rates is pending.

A report is ordered made to the General Court before the first Wednesday of January, 1925.

Mayor Curley’s bill was called forth by the announcement of the telephone company that it had sought permission to increase rates on private branch exchanges and certain toll calls June 1.

MAYOR WARNS COOLIDGE OF N. E. SOUP LINE
MAY 17, 1924
Urges President to Diversify Army Shoe Work From Convict Shop to Factories Here

Unless President Coolidge takes the manufacture of army and navy shoes from the hands of convict labor at Leavenworth and places it in the hands of New England shoe factories and unless the administration favors New England cotton factories over foreign competition, this section of the country will see soup kitchens and bread lines.

This was the prediction of Mayor Curley in a letter written yesterday to President Coolidge, in which he urged the administration to diversify the manufacture of shoes and clothing with a view to preserving the work of New England’s workers.

UNJUSTICE GOES ON.
Since then, when many of the textile industries of this Commonwealth have slowed down, the workers are suffering from lack of work and wages, a contract for 600,000 yards of uniform khaki cloth has been awarded to an alien manufacturer, Skinner & Company, of Manchester, England, in preference to an American competitor, the Amskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H.

"Then do you think that your protest up to date has remained unnoticed and unacknowledged, and what is of more importance than official discourtesy, the economic wrong has remained unchanged.

"The people of New England—Massachusetts and New Hampshire—have asked for industrial bread, and your administration has given them a stone—given them convict labor for free labor, work and wages to alien British labor, idleness and privation to American labor.

CLAIMS OF BAY STATE
"The people of Massachusetts have a right to expect a kindlier consideration from your administration than they have received, for, while recognizing that fact that you are not alone President of New England but of all the United States, they cannot forget that they were a most important factor in your political career.

"No condition is so perilous to American democracy and representative government as the idleness and discontent of its workers; and if these interests are not served, how can the lovers of law and order avert the results of such betrayal and find reason for the amnesty of treason?"

MAYOR FIGHTS PHONE RATE RAISE; FILES BILL FOR PROBE

Mayor Curley has entered the battle to prevent the New England Telephone Company from raising its rates in Boston by filing a bill in the Legislature demanding a sweeping probe of the company and its parent organization, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. The bill provides an appropriation of $30,000 for expenses in an investigation to be conducted by the Public Utilities department, before which the telephone company’s petition for increased rates is pending.

A report is ordered made to the General Court before the first Wednesday of January, 1925.

Mayor Curley’s bill was called forth by the announcement of the telephone company that it had sought permission to increase rates on private branch exchanges and certain toll calls June 1.

CONTRACT GOES ABROAD.

The Mayor particularly scored the Secretary of Navy for awarding a contract for 500,000 yards of uniform khaki cloth to Skinner & Company, Manchester, England, over its New England competitor, the Amskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H.

His letter, in part, follows:

"Under date of April 7, 1924, I called your attention to certain transactions and conditions that were affecting the life and happiness of our workers, with the hope that they might be corrected by your personal intervention.

"At that time I called the attention of the President to the executive action which deprived the factories of Massachusetts of the business of supplying the Army and Navy with shoes a specialized industry—and diverted it to the convict labor of the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

"I regret to state that my protest up to date has remained unnoticed and unacknowledged, and what is of more importance than official discourtesy, the economic wrong has remained unchanged.

"The people of New England—Massachusetts and New Hampshire—have asked for industrial bread, and your administration has given them a stone—given them convict labor for free labor, work and wages to alien British labor, idleness and privation to American labor.

"The people of Massachusetts have a right to expect a kindlier consideration from your administration than they have received, for, while recognizing that fact that you are not alone President of New England but of all the United States, they cannot forget that they were a most important factor in your political career.

"No condition is so perilous to American democracy and representative government as the idleness and discontent of its workers; and if these interests are not served, how can the lovers of law and order avert the results of such betrayal and find reason for the amnesty of treason?"

MAYOR CURLEY, inveterate Klansman hidden in the darkness between town hall in Georgetown last night after he had delivered a speech on New England’s development to an audience of more than 450 persons. The cross, 50 foot long and 15 feet wide, made of four inch beams, swathed in burlap and saturated in gasoline, had been erected on a hill directly in front of the town hall and about 150 feet away. It was sunk several feet into the ground and was backed up by a 4 foot beam.

As the first notes of the audience came out of the town hall a klansman hidden in the darkness behind the cross touched off the gasoline-saturated burlap and the flames leaped into the air with a roar.

MAYOR RACES TO CROSS
Mayor Curley was in the middle of the audience. He had shaken hands with dozens of persons and listened to congratulations on his speech. Accompanying him was Mrs. Curley, who had been presented with a huge bouquet of roses by the Georgetown firemen, under whose auspices the meeting was held.

The Mayor took one look at the blazing cross and without a word started across the field and up the hill at a run, followed by most of the audience. But the Mayor reached the cross first. He took a swinging kick at the upright and the cross tottered.

MAYOR WARNS COOLIDGE OF N. E. SOUP LINE
MAY 17, 1924
Urges President to Diversify Army Shoe Work From Convict Shop to Factories Here

Unless President Coolidge takes the manufacture of army and navy shoes from the hands of convict labor at Leavenworth and places it in the hands of New England shoe factories and unless the administration favors New England cotton factories over foreign competition, this section of the country will see soup kitchens and bread lines.

This was the prediction of Mayor Curley in a letter written yesterday to President Coolidge, in which he urged the administration to diversify the manufacture of shoes and clothing with a view to preserving the work of New England’s workers.

UNJUSTICE GOES ON.
Since then, when many of the textile industries of this Commonwealth have slowed down, the workers are suffering from lack of work and wages, a contract for 600,000 yards of uniform khaki cloth has been awarded to an alien manufacturer, Skinner & Company, of Manchester, England, in preference to an American competitor, the Amskeag Mills of Manchester, N. H.

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Entire Charles Street Mall Devoted to Contest for Greater Boston Title

TOURNAMENT FIRST OF KIND SEEN HERE

Governor and Mayors to Be Special Guests—Play Begins at 10 A.M.

Prevented from playing last Saturday because of the rain, 45 marble champions, chosen from among 20,000 boys and girls in 15 suburban cities and towns and at 30 playgrounds in the city of Boston, will battle this morning on the Charles street mall of Boston Common at 10 o'clock.

By this noon a grand marble champion of Greater Boston will have been chosen.

PLAY RAIN OR SHINE

Rain will make no difference, because, if rain interferes with the Boston Common program, the scene will be shifted to the Commonwealth armory, on Commonwealth avenue, corner of Gaffney street, where play will be staged in the huge cavalry ring.

The weather man predicts fair weather for Sunday and on the strength of such prediction the Boston park department last night had a crew of men putting the playing course on the Charles street mall in order for the event.

The 42 rings were drawn last night and iron stakes were driven along the sides of the mall for roping off. A bandstand was brought in from Franklin Field and placed for the judges stand.

If it is fair weather today, this picture of 42 youthful champions playing two at a ring at 22 rings, simultaneously, will be one that Boston has never seen before.

The playing space, straight down the mall for a distance of 166 yards, will afford ample view for as large a crowd as may care to witness the games.

The entire mall will be roped off on each side by a line of policemen, superintendents of police, will have 15 patrolmen and a sergeant on the scene to preserve order.

Gov. Cox, Mayor Curley and other dignitaries are coming to see the champions play.

Eddie Morris, the official football announcer at the Harvard stadium, is to be the marble announcer of the day.

While play will start at 10 A.M., sharp, the champions and officials will gather at the Parkman bandstand an hour earlier. Here all champions will have numbers pinned on their backs and assigned to certain rings for the first round. Officials will also be given ring assignments.

Then, heard by a bugler furnished by Gen. Andre Brewster of the 1st army corps, the champions will march to the playing space, where play will start immediately.

EXTRA PRIZE OFFERED

Circuses, fat people, magicians, and elephants have an appeal all their own. It just happened that Thurston, the magician, is playing at the Selwyn Theatre this week. Thurston, interested in the affair, is to be a guest at the ringside this morning, and he has offered a huge silver loving trophy for the player who wins the grand championship.

Life will be sweet indeed for the successful champion today. He will not only receive The Boston Traveler gold medal, Thurston's loving cup and his Boston Traveler silver district medal, but he will win the right to go to Atlantic City, as guest of The Boston Traveler, in June, to compete with 66 other champions, picked throughout the nation, on as far west as Seattle and as far south as New Orleans, for the marble championship of the United States.

Greater Boston may have a national champion in the making on the Common this morning.

In case of rain the play will be shifted to the Commonwealth armory where play will start at 10 o'clock. The general public is invited to go there to DUNLOUGH MAPS "HAY-SHAKERS"

Angered at Attempt to Tinker With City Council

Watson Wants Vote of City as to Present System

First Reading Given South Boston Playground Ordinance

South Boston Playground

First reading was given a $25,000 Curley loan for purchase of land and buildings for the black bounded by D and West 8th St. south, South, and north of this site for a congested district. In wooden tenements on the present site, behind St. Stephen's Church, 300 dwellers, and 300 dwellers are also located there. The total valuation of the buildings and the $3,410 square feet to be taken is $43,900.

Of the 26 parcels taken being registered in the name of I. M. Hudson, whose name many parcels are over the city in the interests of undisclosed principal.

Real Estate Author and Mayor Edward W. Foye will proceed to auction the city holdings in Arch st. and Haywood pl at an auction of 30 parcels bought in the first Curley administration as the site for playgrounds. These attempts have already been made to sell the last time at $80,000, when there were no bidders.

Assess was voted the Mayoral appropriations for an additional $5,000 already appropriated for construction of Collins' Field, Mattapan, as the playground council approved Mayoral application for $500, which to be paid to the battle for the battle of the people's representative at City Hall.

Mayoral Successions

Fess John A. Donegan of the City Council asserted, in the course of an impassioned address at yesterday's session, containing a severe verbal touting for the solons who still show a disposition to tinkers new with Boston's charter.

Mayor Donoghue spoke after Councilor Watson, who had introduced a resolution protesting to the Legislature, which is still pondering the matter, that before the Boston electorate voted in a referendum upon a borough system or one of district representation as the basis of a new City Council, the election of the council should be invited to register. He will go to whether or not the present Council organization isn't satisfactory.

If the Legislature wants reform, let it as in the past. For there is simply no comparison between the members of the Legislature and the present Council; the cesspools superior to the Legislature in the chief cause of the existence of us, nowadays, is to provide comfortable, well-paid berths for lambs-dog Republicans, at the expense of Boston's taxpayers.

"If the Legislature wants reform, let it attempt to reduce its membership by two measures which the people have repeatedly protested to. The one is a referendum upon a borough system or one of district representation as the basis of a new City Council, the other is to force the people's representative at City Hall to resign his seat and go to Atlantic City, as guest of The Boston Traveler."

Mr Watson said. "There is no logic involved here, and every section of the city gets a fairer representation when it comes to public improvements."

"Out with the Common" Nuisance

Pres Donoghue asserted the Republican-machine is good when it attempts to dictate anew the form of the legislature for Boston. Governor-appointed the Police Commissioner, and the people's representative at City Hall, after Councilor has to do with the direction of this important city department.

"The Finance Commission, another nuisance, is made up of appointees of the Governor, just like the city council, the chief cause of the existence of which nowadays is to provide comfortable, well-paid berths for lambs-dog Republicans, at the expense of Boston's taxpayers.

"If the Legislature wants reform, let it attempt to reduce its membership by two measures which the people have repeatedly protested to. The one is a referendum upon a borough system or one of district representation as the basis of a new City Council, the other is to force the people's representative at City Hall to resign his seat and go to Atlantic City, as guest of The Boston Traveler."

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ELKS CONVENTION
SURE SUCCESS

AMERICAN MAY 18, 1924

SUREJU BESS
S50,000 Personal Invitations
Have Been Sent Over
Entire Country
MAY 18, 1924

Governor Cox and Mayor Curley are elated over the stimulus given by the "Boom Massachusetts" program by the Elks lodges all over the State in preparation of the sixteenth annual convention of the order to be held in Boston during the entire week of July 6. It is estimated that there will be 1,000,000 visitors in Boston every day that week.

The Governor and mayor are both members of Boston lodge, and are in close touch with the work of the various committees in charge of the convention activities. Every lodge in the State has assigned committees to work with the Boston Elks.

Some 850,000 individual invitations have been sent to every man in the United States. The 1,478 lodges have been notified weekly of the progress of the convention association.

The chief executive of every State in the Union, every member of both branches of Congress and the mayors of largest cities of the country are among those to whom personal invitations have been sent.

Large twenty-four-sheet posters pointing the way to the "Elks Trail to Boston" have been posted in the five largest cities in each of the States from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

MAYOR OFFERS OLD STATION 6 SITE FOR SCHOOL GROUNDS

AMERICAN MAY 18, 1924

Two attempts to sell at auction the land and building of Old Station 6 in Broadway, South Boston, having failed to elicit a bid, Mayor Curley is ready to transfer the land to the School Committee with a view to its being used for playing the structure, which is yet in the Parkman building.

The valuation of the land and building is about $3,500. The Mayor has authorized Chairman Glynn of the Schoolhouse Commission to try to solicit a school Committee to make an offer.

Last Monday the Council gave first reading to a $1,200,000 Mayoral order for playground development of a tenement site in the block between D and E on the South Boston site. But the Mayor thinks there is an insufficient population of both parts of the very densely populated section.

LOCKNEY GUEST OF BOSTON ELKS

AMERICAN MAY 18, 1924

Mayor Curley Attends Dinner to New Member of Jordan Marsh Co.

MAY 18, 1924

Thomas F. Lockney, new member of the Jordan Marsh Company, was the guest at a complimentary dinner last night given by Boston Lodge of Elks, of which he is a member, in recognition of his promotion. The dinner was held in the Jordan Marsh Company restaurant and was participated in by several public officials, including Mayor Curley, besides numerous brother Elks.

Excited Ruler Daniel J. Kane was toastmaster. The speakers included Mayor Curley, W. Wrigley, treasurer of the Jordan Marsh Company; B. G. Hawkins and C. J. Brady, members of the company; Esteemed Lecturer Knight S. Kalesky, Esteemed Loyal Knight James R. Flanagan and Secretary P. F. McCarron of Boston Lodge of Elks. Two letters of congratulation, one from Gov. Cox and the other from President George W. Milton of the Jordan Marsh Company, the latter now abroad, were received.

A fitted travelling bag and a framed picture of an elk were presented to Mr. Lockney, the presentation speech being made by Logan L. McLean. A beautiful bouquet of roses was presented to Mrs. Lockney. A program of music and musickes comprised the entertainment.

FLAMING CROSS GREETS CURLEY

POST

FLAMING CROSS

GREET CURLEY

POST

Boston Mayor Is Insulted
After Georgetown Speech

MAY 17, 1924

GEORGETOWN, May 16—The defile of the Ku Klux Klan to Mayor Curley of Boston, came tonight when they burned a giant cross within 150 feet of the old Georgetown town hall where the Mayor had given an address before the Ku Klux Klan.

The Mayor, said the Ku Klux Klan Greets Mayor Curley but as he was leaving the hall with Fire Commissioner Glynn, Chief Taber and several members of the Mayor's staff, the Mayor halted a moment at the sight of the blazing cross, and then led the fire commissioner to the blazing effigy. With several well aimed kicks the Mayor sent the cross crashing to the ground. The Georgetown firemen and many of those who had been in the hall started a hunt for the klansmen, but none was found.

FOR TREMONT

ST. WIDENING

POST

MAY 20, 1924

Improvement Would Cost City $1,200,000

MAY 20, 1924

The committee on municipal finance, with Senators Halliwell of New Bedford, Hiss of Malden, Representatives Fuller and of Boston and Lawrence of Fall River dissenting, yesterday reported favorably a bill to provide for the widening and construction of Tremont street from Arlington square to Stuart street. The bill authorizes the city of Boston to expend $1,200,000 for the improvement.
NEW MEMBER OF DIRECTORS OF JORDAN MARSH CO HONORED

Dinner Tendered to Thomas F. Lockney by Fellow Elks—Mayor Among Speakers

There was jazz music by Frank Miller's Orchestra, the singing of popular songs by all present, interspersed with solos by Dr. George M. Draper, Henry Hayward and others.

J. B. Archerbald, chairman of the committee of arrangements, paid a tribute to the guest of honor and introduced Daniel J. Kane as toastmaster.

Mr. Kane told of the great work which Mr. Lockney had done for the Elks and the greater work which he had done for the firm with which he had worked so many years and which gave him a high reward for loyalty, ability, and character—qualities which especially appealed to Elks.

Mayor Curley got a warm welcome.

He first paid a tribute to his long-time association with the company which showed its democracy by elevating a faithful worker to the board of directors. It was the kind of spirit and recognition which he regarded as typically American; the kind that should prevail in all business enterprises and the kind that merited respect and respect for the firm. It is all deserved for "Tom" Lockney is a loyal, able, democratic man and citizen—a man with a heart. And I wish him long life and happiness. (Prolonged applause.)

Letters were read from President W. A. Hawkins, Edward R. Arnerald, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and others.

Samuel Kalesky said "Tom" Lockney always personified industry, honesty and faithfulness, and he deserves every honor that can be bestowed on him.

Mr. Wrigley, treasurer of the Jordan Marsh Company, told how many years he and "Tom" had worked together; of the many notable achievements of the latter during the growth of the firm; of the great respect and love and esteem felt for him by everyone in the organization.

B. G. Hawkins said "Tom" Lockney was a man of great brain and great heart and everybody in the concert was proud of his promotion.

Charles J. Brady said that, after being associated with "Tom" Lockney for 12 years, he could subscribe to all that had been said and a lot more along the same line. "You may be sure," he said, "that a man selected by the Jordan Marsh Company for a position in the direc-

there is no doubt. That will make good

Mayor Curley

Daniel J. Kane, Toastmaster

Henry Reynolds

Thomas Lockney

Richard Miton

J. B. Archerbald, Chairman

Prominent at Dinner to Thomas F. Lockney.
00 IN MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR WAR HEROES AT NAVY YARD. Photo shows crowd singing "America" at exercises, held at bandstand in navy yard. Gov. Cox and Mayor Curley paid tribute to the heroism of the departed soldiers and sailors.

TRANSCRIPT MAY 19, 1924

FRED J. KNEELAND DROPS DEAD AT CITY HALL STONE

Superintendent of Public Buildings Collapses in His Office

Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, died suddenly this morning at his office in the City Hall Annex. He had not been well for some time, having suffered from indigestion and heart trouble, and was under a doctor's care for several weeks. He had been at his office daily, apparently, as far as his friends could discern, as well as usual. While engaged in an argument over a report on a contract he suddenly dropped to the floor. Physicians from the health department were quickly summoned, but Mr. Kneeland was dead.

Mr. Kneeland succeeded Richard A. Lynch in the position of superintendent of buildings. He received his appointment from Mayor Curley in October, 1916, and continued in that position during the Peters administration; and was reappointed by Mayor Curley when the latter again came into office. At one time years ago he was inspector of painting in the public buildings department, and for several years thereafter he followed the trade of painter and became a prominent labor leader. He was a contractor in the painting line, he had a number of men in his employ, and was thus engaged when he received his appointment from the mayor.

His home was at 188 Wachusett street in the Forest Hills section of Jamaica Plain. He is survived by his wife, one son, Fred J. Kneeland, Jr., and a daughter, Miss Marion Kneeland.

STONE FOR HYDE PARK POLICE STATION. The cornerstone for what promises to be one of the best appointed police buildings in Boston, was laid at Hyde Park, there Mayor Curley officiated. The photo shows the mayor and his trusty trowel laying the stone. The building will cost several hundred thousand dollars. (Staff)
TOUCHING TRIBUTE PAID TO ARMY AND NAVY DEAD

Impressive Memorial Services Are Conducted Under Auspices of Army and Navy Union at Charlestown Navy Yard

SCENE AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICES IN THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD
Hundreds attended the services in memory of the nation's military and naval dead, which were conducted by Greater Boston Federation of Churches at the request of the Army and Navy Union.
SERVICE IMPRESSIVE

The plaintive, long drawn notes of that bugle call were sounded first from the yard, stood in front of the commandant’s quarters, where the memorial service was held in the presence of Mayor Curley and distingushed officers of the army and navy, and then taken up by other buglers stationed at various points of the compass, who repeated them one after another until the notes were scarcely audible.

The service was conducted by the Rev. George Lyman Paine, executive secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. The Rev. Frank M. Sheehan, secretary of the Congregational Education Society, offered prayer and the Rev. Christopher R. Elliot, minister at the Bolin Church, read from the Scriptures. The Rev. George A. Lawson, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, Somerville, and a captain overseas, delivered the eulogy.

In addition to detachments of regulars from the army, navy and marine corps, the following patriotic organizations were represented: The Gold Star Mothers, Grand Army, Spanish War Veterans, World War Veterans, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Lexington Minute Men, the Italian Veterans Association and army nurses, with members of the Army and Navy League, under whose auspices the service was held.

Tribute to Nation’s Dead
Among those who attended were: Admiral Louis Le Steiguer, Colonel M. L. Gullik of the Marine Corps, Colonel H. R. Learncir, representing General Andrew W. Brewster, and Captain Louis L. Morse, representing General Edward L. Logan. Mrs. Curley, wife of the Mayor, was also present.

In the course of his eulogy, the Rev. Mr. Lawson said that the service was held for the purpose of paying hommage to the men who had been loyal to their country in life and faithful to her in death. Their services in the late war had left a memorial, he said, that was more enduring than stone or bronze, because it rested amid the affectionate heartthrobs of the nation.

He traced the fight for freedom and independence from the Revolution to the end of the late World War, declaring that it was the same spirit that inspired them all. “I hate war,” said he. “It is a brutal, cruel thing. If our dead comrades could, but speak to us today, they would not have a single word to say in praise of war, but wish I could live to see the day when all war will be stopped. But until that comes we must be prepared to do our part in defense of the nation’s honor and integrity. There are other battles besides those of war that must be fought, the battle against selfishness, against unkindness of all kinds. The service is calling to us from our luxury, from our ease, to a higher appreciation of the things they died for. They are calling us to destroy bigotry, racial and religious hatreds.

LIVING UP TO IDEALS

“The question comes, are we worthy of the sacrifice, worthy of the service rendered by the men who are now resting under the waves or beneath the cold sod of earth?”

“Taps” Charles H. McNeil, of the Deaconess under the command of Col. Edward P. Gulick of the Marine Corps, Colonel M. L. Morse. representing General Edward L. Logan, Mrs. Curley, wife of the Mayor, and Captain Louis W. Fenton were closed by the sounding of taps.

Previous to the exercises, a short parade was held of the organizations participating in the service. They formed at Monument Square, Charlestown and marched to the Navy Yard under the command of Col. Edward P. Gulick of the Marine Corps, Colonel M. L. Morse. representing General Edward L. Logan. Mrs. Curley, wife of the Mayor, and Captain Louis W. Fenton were closed by the sounding of taps.

To Sign Charter Bill at Latter’s Order, Says Purcell

MAY 27

Employing as a figure of speech the picture of the little dog sitting in front of the phonograph, listening to his master’s voice, Councillor Purcell, in a vehement address before the City Council yesterday, declared that Governor Cox will sign the much-mooted charter bill, changing Boston’s system of city government, because Charles H. Innes, widely-known political leader, wants him to.

Mayor gives Fuller “ride”

Post May 29 1906

Following the receipt of a pledge card and campaign literature in the interests of Lieutenant-Governor Alvan T. Fuller, by Judge George Hamilton, a Democrat and former member of the City Council, Fuller, at his home, received a call from Mayor Curley, declaring his intention to sign the charter bill. Fuller, at his home, received a call from Mayor Curley, declaring his intention to sign the charter bill.

Raps Cox as Puppet of Innes

Post May 24 1906

With the exception of an express order to Curley to act accordingly, Cox will sign the much-mooted charter bill, changing Boston’s system of city government, because Charles H. Innes, widely-known political leader, wants him to.

Controls legislature

"INNES CONTROLS THE LEGISLATURE" -- AND HIS "INTESTINES" -- "AIBU" -- "CONTROLS LEGISLATURE" -- "AS PUPPET OF INNES" -- "FULLER 'RIDE'" -- "MAYOR GIVES RIDE" -- "POST MAY 24 1906" -- "POST MAY 29 1906" -- "POST MAY 30 1906" -- "POST MAY 14 1924"
VOTES 10-YEAR CONTRACT TO GAS COMPANY

Councill Approves $3,000,000 Gas Project—Healey and Watson Oppose

NO NEED TO FIN. COM. REQUEST FOR DELAY

Moriarity Reiterates His Charge Sullivan Is in Edison Employ

The city council yesterday approved the $3,000,000 contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for lighting Boston's 10,000 gas lamps for a 10-year period. Councilmen Healey and Watson were the only members to vote no to the roll call which followed Healey's failure to win passage of an amendment giving the city the right to end the contract in five years.

At the same session the council also passed the budget bill exactly as submitted by Mayor Curley. The total of the appropriation bill is $35,726,261, or $2,319,079 more than last year.

IGNORES FIN. COM. REQUEST

The council paid no heed to a request from the finance commission for delay on the gas contract until the Edison company could submit an estimate of what it would charge for replacing the present gas system with electricity. The ratification was also in the face of opposition from the chamber of commerce, which took the stand that a beginning at least ought to be made in the shift from gas to electricity, even if the Edison company could not extend its system all over the city.

Councilman Lane, in advocating the gas contract, argued that it had been in effect for 10 years without complaint; that five years ago there had been a hearing on its termination, and no complaint taken, indicating that Councillman Healey's amendment would be needless in the present instance. He said that if the Edison company were to take over the lighting system now, it would charge the city for the heavy overhead required to extend its conduit, whereas in 10 years it would be extended at the city's own expense for private customers, and could take over the street lighting at small cost to the city.

COUNCILMEN'S MENTIONS OF THE SHIPFRIGHT

Councilman Moriarity voted for the gas contract only after repeating his charges that Chairman Sullivan of the finance commission was in the employ of the Edison Company, either indirectly or otherwise. He declared that it was ridiculous for the finance commission to lay the blame during the 10 years period of the contract's existence, and that at the last moment come to the council and ask it to postpone action. If any responsibility for possible fault in the contract existed, he said, it was with the finance commission.

CURLERY APPEARS PERSONALLY

The vote for the budget was unanimous after Mayor Curley appeared person ally before the council to explain why he could not include increases in pay for draw men and transitmen as requested by several councilmen. He promised to transfer $4500 from the reserve fund so that draw tenders would not be docked for absence on account of sickness as they now are. It was a matter of principle, he told the council, that the two died employees in question could not be given an increase of more than $40 a year any more than that would bring the rate of pay over $1800. He added that he had no intention of going any higher than this figure, he said, in order that the city's lower paid workers might not be in an increase. The higher paid employees would get raises in deserving cases next year, he said.

The mayor cited the case of Superintendcnt Fickett of Boston's fire alarm system as showing the impossibility of raising just now. Fickett, he had been offered private employment at a substantially higher figure than his city salary, but said he would stay in the employ if he could get $500 increase. Mayor Curley told him that much as the city would keep him it was utterly impossible to give him any raise and he had advised him to accept the other position. It would not be fair to the great mass of employees, the mayor added, to give raises over $1800 to the transit men just because the city was spending the money. Mayor Curley awarded a contract to the Metropolitan Coal Company to take over the duties of semi-bituminous coal for $112,819,076 more than last year. and he had advised him to accept the other position. It would not be fair to the great mass of employees, the mayor added, to give raises over $1800 to the transit men just because the city was spending the money. Mayor Curley awarded a contract to the Metropolitan Coal Company to take over the duties of semi-bituminous coal for $112,819,076 more than last year.

MAY 24, 1924

CITY PURCHASES

NEW FIRE TRUCKS

Herald

Six Pieces of Apparatus to Cost Total of $67,269

Mayor Curley yesterday approved an order of Fire Commissioner Glynn from the American LaFrance Fire Engine Company for new motor fire apparatus costing a total of $67,269. The new trucks are: Four 750-gallon pump and hose cars at $12,247 each; a combination motor service ladder truck at $9581, and a four-wheel aerial truck tractor at $7800. A contract in the sum of $5464 was given to the Woven Hose Company for furnishing hose to the fire department.

The city's supply department, the mayor awarded a contract to the Metropolitan Coal Company as the lowest bidder for furnishing 9600 tons of semi-bituminous coal to be used in the city's public buildings and by various municipal departments. Original bids were rejected and a saving of $1953 was effected on the new bids, according to the mayor. The latest bid of the Metropolitan Coal Company was $6.32 a ton. This concern also won a contract for supplying 5000 tons of semi-bituminous coal for police and fire boats at $6.80 a ton. Re-examining of bids on this item saved the city $110, according to the mayor. Watertown and Woburn have taken the job of spreading asphalt surfacing over long stretches of roadway in the park system at a cost of $15,672. The thoroughfares included in the project are Pondway, Arborway, Willow Pond Road, Francis' Paddock Road and Chestnut street. On completion on the project 60 per cent. of the park system will be served with permanent roads.

M. McGinnis was awarded a contract for spreading loan on parks, playgrounds and cemeteries at a price of $950.
Boy Scout Week Opens on Common and Theatre

MAYOR CURLEY GREETING SMALLEST BOY SCOUT
The Mayor shook hands with a lot of others, too, at the opening of Boy Scout Week on the Common, and at which he was one of the speakers.

CLASHES AT HEARING ON TELEPHONE
Corporation Counsel Blocks Cross-Examination of City’s Expert
Further clashes between Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan and Charles S. Pierce, counsel for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, marked the continued hearing yesterday before public utilities on the proposed telephone increases.

Attorney Pierce attempted to cross-examine Samuel H. Mildram, the city’s expert, as to an “expert investigation” of conditions in Nova Scotia, but Attorney Sullivan objected, and Chairman Attwell ruled that Mildram could not be compelled to answer questions.

George K. Manson, chief engineer of the company, told the commission that private branch exchanges make large use of their switchboards without making any return to the company and estimated that it would cost one department store $114 a day to handle calls within their own store which are now handled without revenue on telephone company equipment.

Boy Scout Week started yesterday afternoon with 360 here, who gathered around the Parkman bandstand on the Common for the opening exercises of their week. Scout Executive Donald North opened the exercises.

Mayor Curley and Clarence De Mar, the Marathon runner, also spoke. After the exercises, the boys marched to Loew’s State Theater on Massachusetts Avenue and witnessed the performance.

“Professional hell,” concluded Mort.

Appearing before the council to urge the increase were President F. R. Morse of the Draughtsmen’s Union; Business Agent P. Harry Jennings of the Boston Central Labor Union, and William Walsh of the state branch, A.F. of L. They argued that the draughtsmen ought to receive at least as much pay as laborers, $4.50 a day, particularly since the draughtsmen are about the only city employees whose pay is docked whenever they are absent, even for sickness.

ASKS CHAPLAIN FOR FIRE DEPT.

Coming Budget, It Is Said, Will Request It

In the annual budget of the Boston fire department, to be presented to Mayor Curley in a few days by Commissioner Glynn, it is understood that a request for an official chaplain of the department is voiced.

This move will provide the Boston fire department with a chaplain similar to those in New York, Philadelphia and other large cities—"a duty of the chaplain to attend large fires as a matter of course, but more largely his duty will be concerned in the moral tone of the firemen and their families."

MAJOR CURLEY GIVES WELCOME OF CITY
Foresters of America in 36th State Convention
The 36th annual State convention of the Foresters of America opened this morning at the American House with an address by Grand Chief Ranger Everett P. Sheridan, of Warren. He read his annual report of the order and welcomed all delegates from all over Massachusetts.

Mayor James M. Curley extended to the organization the welcome of the city and presented the key of the city to the Grand Chief Ranger, Dr. Joseph Santuosso, chairman of the committee of arrangements, accepted the key in behalf of the members.

At 3 o’clock this afternoon the delegates will take a trip by excursion to Lexington and Concord.

The evening the delegates will be tendered a banquet at the American House at 7 o’clock. Dr. Santuosso is in charge of the entertainment.

Mayor Curley, Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley of Chelsea, and Mayor Joseph M. Gleece of Chicopee will be the principal speakers.

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Tells Purchasing Agents of Need for Efficiency in Government

MAY 20, 1924

The need for business efficiency in the management of governmental affairs was pointed out by Mayor Curley in an address delivered today at the opening session in Mechanics Hall of the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Mayor Curley told of the good results obtained during the war, when every political affiliation were passed by and experts selected for important posts regardless of the party to which the men belonged.

Charles M. Schwab, Admiral Benson, Bernard M. Baruch and Henry Morgenthau were pointed by men who took active part in making the emergency and rendered valuable service when called upon.

Peace Appointments

"If it was sound judgment to call upon men like these to perform wartime tasks, I believe it would be equally good judgment in times of peace to appoint the men best qualified to office without regard to politics," said the mayor.

This country has failed to establish a courageous and constructive foreign policy, the mayor charged. He urged national planning for the benefit of the whole country and for posterity. In concluding his remarks the mayor said Mayor James M. Curley to appear before it in an endeavor to have him include increases in pay for drawbridge tenders and for transit men of the street laying-out department.

The mayor has already turned down requests for these raises. Unless he changes his mind, they will not be granted, for the council has no power to add to the budget. In none of the hearings have the councilmen shown a disposition to slash appropriations.

OLD FEUD FLARES UP

The old Curley-Purcell feud flared up when in discussing the aforementioned salary raises, Councilman Purcell suggested that a committee of the council wait on the mayor to make the request of him. Councilman Brickley moved that the council as a whole constitute such a committee, whereupon Purcell voiced violent opposition, saying that he would never serve on any committee whose duty it would make it necessary for him to enter the mayor's office.

Councilman Morarity and several labor leaders, urging the increase to $4.30 a day for drawtenders, encountered the opposition of Joseph A. Rourke, public works commissioner, who told the council that he thought the drawtenders were very fairly treated at their present wage. Their hours, he said, were shorter than those of laborers so that their work was not as light and that many of them slept for a good part of their eight-hour shift.

A sharp dialogue resulted when Councilman Morarity questioned the soundness of Commissioner Rourke's views. "That's my opinion," said Rourke. "I don't think much of it," remarked Morarity.

"I haven't much respect for what you think of it," replied Rourke. "Understand by that I mean nothing personal. My remarks are only professional."
Gather on Eve of Convention, Which Opens Today

Fifty members of the National Association of Purchasing Agents attended a dinner at the Hotel Somerset last night on the eve of their ninth annual convention which opens at Mechanics building today.

Arthur V. Howland of the Boston association, chairman of the general convention committee, presided at the dinner, which was followed by an entertainment given by Charles A. Steele of Philadelphia, president of the national association, which was introduced and received an enthusiastic greeting from the gathering.

Three thousand delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada will be present when the convention is called to order at Mechanics building this morning by President Steele.

Mayor Curley will welcome the delegates in behalf of the city and then the general business sessions will begin.

The members of the New England Association of Purchasing Agents, Inc., acting as hosts to the delegates, were: H. W. Bostick, Boston; Edgar H. Savage, Boston; Eldrich Taylor, Springfield; W. R. Hicks, Waltham; C. W. Cram, Boston; H. N. McGill, Wellesley Hills; C. W. Clendenen, Cambridge, and H. J. Graham, Boston.

Many of the delegates arrived in Boston yesterday and after registering at convention headquarters were taken on trips to manufacturing plants in Greater Boston. Automobiles left Copley square during the morning conveying parties to the Pitchford Paper Company, Boston Bronze & Rubber Company, Lynn General Electric Company, Walpole Watch Company and the cotton mill of the Boston Manufacturing Company at Watertown.

The directors of the national association and members of the national executive committee met at Mechanics building during the day and delegates were taken on trips to manufacturing plants in Greater Boston. In the afternoon there was a reception and dinner for the ladies at the Hotel Vendome.

In connection with the convention business organizations from New England and the Pacific coast will conduct an exhibit. The exhibit will continue through Saturday.

Harold E. Steele, President Steele, the officers of the national association are: Secretary, W. L. Chandler, New York; Treasurer, J. W. Osborne, Dayton; President, Charles Appleby, Bloomfield, N. J.; Directors, J. W. Fogg, Waterbury, C. H. C. Smith, Springfield; A. J. Hopcraft, Boston; T. J. McClelland, Philadelphia; A. N. F. Lasso, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. F. Hall, New York; D. T. Taylor, Albert, M.

The meeting of the City Council committee on appropriations, for final consideration of the budget, was suddenly called off yesterday, when it was learned that Mayor Curley, who was scheduled to appear before the committee, had left City Hall to play golf.

REQUESTED PRESENCE

Although the council on the day previous had accepted a motion of Councilor Moriarty, requesting the Mayor's presence on Friday, for the purpose of considering increases in salary for bridge and transit men, the chief executive yesterday was given no official notice.

When City Messenger Leary was asked if the Mayor would appear before the council in connection with the increases for transit men, the entire city council would be held up.

Some Not Satisfied

Not all of the councillors were thoroughly satisfied with the secretary's explanation of the Mayor's absence. In discussion of the matter afterwards, the council chamber was still filled with the advocate's increase for bridge and transit men, the entire city council would be held up.

TWO NEW ENDS FOR FERRYBOAT

The city ferryboat John H. Sullivan will have two new ends to fit the reconstructed ferry drops. The alteration will cost $11,582, and will be done by J. Edward Eagan Company, according to a contract approved today by Mayor Curley.

De Cristoforo Company was awarded a $10,012 contract for laying waterpipes in Cleveland circle, Sutherland road, Commonwealth avenue and Colonial road, Brighton. J. O. Dunham Company was awarded a contract in the sum of $176 for furnishing materials in the repair of the John H. Sullivan.

MAYOR CURLEY HIMSELF KICKED DOWN FIERY CROSS

When Mayor Curley and his party returned last night from Georgetown, where he was a guest of the firemen of the town and where considerable excitement was caused by the burning of a fiery cross, it became known through one of his secretaries that the Mayor personally kicked down the cross.

It is reported that the Mayor, on crossing the field where the cross was burning and looking at it with a kick. The cross was described as having 6 feet high and 15 lines and a flammable base.
550,000 Poppies in Readiness For Event—One Pinned on Nat Adjt Gen Wetherbee of G. A. R.

The first “Buddy” poppy in Boston—more than 3,000,000 of the tiny replica of the Flanders poppy have been made in Pittsmore for disabled veterans deemed unfeasible for rehabilitation training—was pinned this morning, in anticipation of Saturday's V. F. W. poppy drive, in the lapel of Wilfred A. Wetherbee of Newton, National Adju tant General of the G. A. R., and adjutant of the State Department, by Miss Katherine Wallace, sister of State Adjt John H. Wallace of South Boston, in department headquarters of Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in the State House.

Henry G. Lawson, State chairman of the Massachusetts Poppy Day drive, said today that 550,000 poppies were in readiness for Saturday, and more would immediately be available if the supply ran short.

Other days, before and after Saturday, will be said, be utilized by other cities in the State.

Friday night from the Shepard radio broadcasting station the 26-piece band of George Dilboy Post 22, V. F. W., of Somerville will play. Mrs Alvan T. Fuller, wife of the Lieutenant Governor, will sing. Brig Gen John H. Dunn, State commander, will speak.

There will be no squabble about “the freedom or the air.” Mr Lawson has received authorization from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers of New York to reproduce any tune utilized by radio without copyright interference—by reason of the nature of the project for which it is desired.

Mr Lawson this morning made public letters indorsing Saturday's drive from Gov Cox and Mayor Curley.

The first wrote:

"Mr. Mayor and Governor Cox: I am indorsing the V. F. W. Poppy drive to be conducted this Saturday, May 20th, in the State of Massachusetts, as a signal indication of our respect for the men who have served in our Armed Forces.

"I believe the Poppy drive will be a great success and I urge all the people of the State to participate in the drive.

"I have the highest regard for our soldiers and I am pleased to be associated with the V. F. W. in this drive.

"I wish you every success in your work."
BOSTON CITY HALL STORMED
BY REVERE HIGH SENIORS

Mayor Curley Comes Down Into Yard to Greet 150
Boys and Girls Bent on Frolic

REVERE HIGH

ASKS FIN. COM.
HELP FOR PORT

MAY 30 1924

Mayor Points Out Necessity of Development

Mayor Curley has forwarded to the Finance Commission a proposal which, in order that permanency and activity in Industry may be secured, requests the aid of the Finance Commission in the city's program for the development of the port of Boston.

The commission's attention is directed to the recent publication of the City Planning Board, called "A Compendium of Reports and Studies Related to the Commerce and Industries of Boston." This report, comprising several hundreds of pages, embodies volumes of data concerning 30 years' study of the commercial and industrial possibilities of this port, compiled by various organizations.

The Mayor also brings out the activities of several other offices in the country which have already under way big plans for the development of their ports. "I hope it will be possible to arrive at some solution upon which we can all unite, in order that Boston may take its rightful place among the great commercial cities of the world." He has often complained that the commission is "essentially an instrument of destruction rather than construction." The project, which he hopes, will bring out the latent constructive abilities of the commission, is a detailed plan for the development of Boston's commercial and industrial resources.

He has also forwarded the commission all the City Planning Board reports made on the subject in the last half-century. He is confident that the Finance Commission members will "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" every line of these 15 documents.

The commission members he asks to do this are Chairman Michael J. Reidy, Michael J. Reidy, Harry Jennings, P. Harry Jennings, appointed superintendents and others.

P. Harry Jennings, business agent of the Boston Central Labor Union, yesterday notified Mayor Curley that he cannot accept the position of superintendent of public buildings.

He states it would be unwise at this time to retire from the labor movement because of prevailing conditions, and that the movement in the city at this time "needs a tried and true leader."

After receiving Jennings' letter the Mayor appointed Michael J. Reidy of 4 Harvest terrace, Dorchester, as the new buildings superintendent, to fill the vacancy made by the recent death of Fred J. Kneeland.

Reidy is well known politically and served in the Massachusetts Legislature. For years he has been a devoted supporter of Mayor Curley.

World War Chaplain to Tell "Call of the East"

With Cardinal O'Connell's great of honor, Mgr. Richard Barry Doyle, famous World War chaplain and a hero of many battlefields, will tell his story, "The Call of the East," at Symphony Hall, tomorrow night.

The significance of the monsignor's message is indicated by Cardinal O'Connell's desire to hear this story. As told by the man who was decorated by nearly all allied nations during the recent war, "The Call of the East" is said to be of the most human and appealing stories ever heard. The monsignor's remarkable talent is widely known.

Francis E. Slattery will introduce the distinguished visitor. There will be a speech also by Mayor Curley. The Boston Choral Society, Inc., will offer a musical programme under the direction of John A. O'Reilly.
THE STATE PRISON

The decision of legislators that the state should not take over the House of Correction at Deer Island as a new state prison, is no setback for the city of Boston. Deer Island is too valuable an estate to be devoted to a penal institution. In a very few years, the land will be desirable for business and homes. The city would be wise if it followed the suggestion of Dr. Johnson, institutions commissioner, and built a retaining wall, closing Shirley Gut and connecting the island with the mainland. The inmates at the House of Correction could build a roadway, which would double the value of the land. Lots on the ocean front would be as desirable as any home site in Winthrop. Boston can realize a big profit if Deer Island is developed, while it would profit little if the state took over the island.

While the legislators are logical in rejecting the proposal to take over Deer Island, they are illogical in suggesting that the state prison be established at Bridgewater. At Bridgewater, there is an insane hospital, a jail for delinquents, a jail for drunks and two other distinct institutions. A state prison should not be added.

The state, at great expense, built a new state prison at Concord, but cheap politics interfered, and a “reformatory” was established there. Politics kept the state prison at Charlestown. Today, there is no good reason why the Charlestown institution should not be moved to Concord. The state would save much money, and the prisoners in Charlestown would be benefitted. At Concord, it would be possible to employ 100 prisoners growing foodstuffs. This alone would cut the cost of maintaining the institution, and it would serve a humanitarian purpose, by giving the prison officers an opportunity to keep prisoners out of doors.

The one reason the state does not move the prison to Concord is that a few Republican leaders, who live in the vicinity, feel that the aristocratic village would lose some of its exclusive flavor, if a state prison were established nearby. This selfish argument loses its force when one considers that, in the reformatory now in Concord, there are many men who have committed offenses just as serious as those charged against the majority of prisoners at Charlestown. One-half the prisoners at Concord could have been committed to Charlestown, if the courts had desired.

Any student of prison conditions knows that the reformatory is not any too well conducted, and it cannot be. Young boys are committed to the institution, and then older men are sent there. The result is that the young prisoners are schooled in crime, and many are graduated as clever law breakers.

The state prison should be established there, the older prisoners at the reformatory should be kept there, and the young boys should be sent to some other institution. A very few Republican leaders, more interested in their personal real estate holdings than in the welfare of the commonwealth, insist that the state prison shall not be established in Concord, and these men have had sufficient influence to block the establishment. Yet that is the history of Republican misrule everywhere, all the time. Republican politics is a system of personal advantage and aggrandizement at the expense of all the people.

The members of the Legislature should consider the state prison problem from a broad viewpoint. If they did so, they would come to the conclusion that Concord is the only logical site for the prison, and that the present buildings are adequate for state prison purposes.
Curley Relates Trials of Having His Voice Canned

Mayor Had to Take off Coat, Vest and Collar and Shout at Top of Voice as He Coined Phonograph

Record of Elk Addresses

TRAVELER

MAY 21 1924

Now it can be told.

Mayor Curley will do the telling.

He will tell how he canned his voice.

The Elks are to have a convention here in Boston, in July. Mayor Curley will make an address of welcome. That address of welcome is an important part of this story. Another important part of the story is the fact that at 11 o'clock at night members of that organization gave what is known as the Elks' toast, a sentiment having to do with absent brothers.

SPEECH ON RECORD

So the mayor made a talking-machine record. On one side of the record is his speech of welcome to the visiting Elks and on the other is an 11 o'clock toast. The mayor is a member of the Boston lodge of Elks; he is a speaker and he is believed to be the person logically to make the record. Two-thirds of the amount in royalties from the sale of the record will be donated by the mayor to the Elks, for charity purposes.

The record will be on sale within a few weeks.

"The record was made in the Gennett recording studio at New York," said the mayor. "I went over and went right to work. Each side consumes about four minutes. In my speech of welcome I speak of the history of Boston and then speak of the home. During the first part of the speech a violinist stood by me, playing a patriotic air; during the second part he played 'Home, Sweet Home.' While I was giving the Elks' toast, on the other side of the record, the violinist played 'Auld Lang Syne.' I heard the record played wide at the bigger end. Although I had to repeat both speeches four times we were out of there quickly.

"I made the record in a studio about 30 feet square. I spoke into a horn about four feet long and not very wide at the bigger end. Although I had to repeat both speeches four times we were out of there quickly."

John Shaughnessy, of the mayor's office staff, made a record the same day. Shaughnessy has a very good voice. His record is one having two songs, "Nora, My Own," and "That Was a Perfect Dream."

STRENUOUS WORK

"In making the record I took off my coat and vest and collar and untied my shirt at the neck. It was hard work. First I had to make three soft records as a test, and then I made the master record. It wasn't a bit like talking by radio: when you talk into a radio microphone you use the normal voice and it is carried clearly. In making this record I had to talk as loud as I would if I were talking from Parkman bandstand to a crowd on Boston Common. And I had to talk very fast: much faster than one would talk during an address. But when the record is played, the voice and time are normal."

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Mayor Curley Will do the telling.

The luncheon tendered in honor of Mr. Schiff, was attended by Gov. Curley and Mayor J. Storrow president.

"I have been very much interested in the American Boy Scout movement ever since its inception 15 years ago," said Mr. Schiff. "It is to the cause of loyalty and unselfish citizenship, of the development of real character and of high ideals applied to everyday existence that scouting is dedicated. It is because of this that I believe that one of the really great contributions that can be made to the conservation and development of the nation's asset—its boyhood—is supporting the Boy Scout movement and by enabling it to reach the largest possible number of boys."

FAVORS OLD AGE PENSIONS

MAY 21 1924

Mayor Addresses Banquet of State Foresters

"Old age pensions for the nation was the declaration of Mayor James M. Curley at the Banquet of the Foresters of America at their State convention at the American House last night.

The Mayor roused the 200 delegates who had come from all over the State and who were visited by the official guests, officers John P. Donohue of Philadelphia, Supreme Grand Forester, and Supreme Secretary Thomas L. Donnelly at the point of enthusiasm when he spoke of the care of reputable citizens of the country who had spent their lives in constructive work for their country; that the care of reputable citizens of the country was a national obligation and that every fraternization organization should lend its co-operation to that achievement.

The convention which was the 35th annual opened yesterday morning at the American House. The first session was devoted to reports from the Grand Chief Ranger of Massachusetts, Everett P. Sheridan of Warren, who spoke on the increase of membership and the general spread of the benefits of scouting.
NEARLY 3000 BUYERS HERE
Purchasing Agents Open National Convention
MAY 2-4, 1924
Mammoth Exposition, 50 Papers
Read, Educational Conference

Normal Conditions in Coal Industry Predicted

American industrial problems from the buying end were discussed in 89 different papers before the opening conferences of the convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in this city yesterday. The convention will continue through the week. It opened with a general session in Mechanics Hall, and then divided into industrial groups that met in the various hotels, where nearly 3000 buyers from all over the country are expected for this week.

Mayor Curley welcomed the convention, Hon. Pierre Casgrain, member of the Canadian Parliament from Montreal, brought in his congratulations. Charles A. Steele of Philadelphia made the opening address. Of main interest to the purchasing agents was the opening of the "Inter-A-Show," a mammoth exposition of trades and manufactures, and the halls at the major group sessions on coal, cotton, lumber, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, paper, public utilities, governmental purchasers, and the educational conference.

"I believe the year 1924 to be the beginning of a period of normal conditions in the coal industry," he said. He declared that "most coal prices are now less than cost of production," and urged the purchasing agents to buy coal now because "all grades of coal are cheap at present prices, and you will get as low a price, if not lower, in the next few weeks than will be the mid-summer buyer."

Coal-Capacity In So. Coal

"The present prices of raw cotton," the Mayor said, "are justified by the extremely low state of the cotton industry. There is a possibility of a new crop of such size that it will put all cotton growers out of business. World consumption of cotton has been reduced from under 1,000,000 bales. It now consumes only about 700,000 bales. If world consumption continues at the same rate, it will take over 12,000,000 bales to supply all American demands, and any over that this crop will make for reduced prices."
WASHINGTON, May 21—A fervid flurry of oratory greeted the presentation to the Senate late today of the letters and charges of Mayor Curley of Boston, alleging that a gigantic money-raising plot is in progress in Massachusetts for the benefit of President Coolidge and that evasion of the law is being openly solicited.

It was Senator Lodge who became the center of the Senate’s verbal barrage because of the mildness with which he regarded the Hub Mayor’s evidence and his refusal to see any implications of wrongdoing.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, Democrat, started the debate by having the Curley correspondence, which was addressed to him, referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with a demand for prompt action.

Lodge Assailed For Defending Money-Raising Letter

Walsh in Resolution Calls For New Corrupt Practices Act

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Lodge Assailed For Defending Money-Raising Letter

Walsh in Resolution Calls For New Corrupt Practices Act
WASHINGTON, May 21—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge characterized today the letter broadcast by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston on the methods of raising money by the Calvin Coolidge finance committee, headed by Louis K. Liggett and Thomas W. White, as "violent and abusive and wholly unjustifiable."

Referring to Curley, he sarcastically said: "He is the man who has been twice mayor of Boston and would be extremely sensitive about the expenditure of money for political purposes."

CHALLENGES SENATORS

Senator Lodge declared that he did not at all subscribe to the wording of the letter sent out by the Walworth Manufacturing Company, which Mayor Curley has called attention to, but challenged senators to draw the inference that the committee intended to split up large contributions received by the state and that the money was being raised by a very common method of obtaining subscriptions of any kind by one man taking a specific trade and going through that trade and collecting money from the members of that trade.

"That would require an almost superhuman stupidity," he said. Referring again to Curley's letter, he said: "I did not want to make a pretense of the language used in regard to men in high position and of unblenished character against whom there is not one scintilla of evidence that they have anything to do with it. This is a perfectly independent committee. My colleague knows both the men, Mr. Elliott and Mr. White, who signed the circular."

Senator Walsh—I know they are very good Republicans and good citizens.

CALLED COMMON METHOD

Senator Lodge—These men hold no party position, but they constitute a voluntary committee and it is not the expenditures of a campaign. I have known money to be raised even for the purposes of the ordinary legitimate expenses of a campaign."

"All that I desire to say is that the language of the mayor of Boston in regard to Mr. Butler and still more in regard to the President is violent, abusive and wholly unjustifiable. They have no connection, either of them, with this committee, that I am sure of, and that appears, he is the man who my colleague knows, has been twice mayor of Boston, and will be extremely sensitive about the expenditure of money for political purposes. But there is no need to give rein to his feelings in that marked manner."

Senator Lodge regarded them as so obsequious that he immediately arose in defence of Mr. C. and President Coolidge. Referring to the Curley letter, Senator Lodge said:

"It consists chiefly of a very violent and personal attack on the coming chairman of the Republican national committee, Mr. Butler, and on the President of the United States. He is not invited to that in any way. It is in response to a personal call issued by two gentlemen well known to me, Thomas W. White and Louis K. Liggett, to raise funds for the coming campaign. There is nothing secret about it; it is the kind of fund that is always raised and it is perfectly legitimate to raise it."

Taking up the paragraph in Mr. Elliott's letter, "There is no limit to the amount an individual may give the committee; large contributions will be so divided as to give full observance to the requirements of the statutes," Senator Lodge did not think anyone could be so stupid as to draw the inference that it was intended to evade the law by splitting up large contributions and assigning them in the name of several persons.

"That would require an almost superhuman stupidity," he said. Referring again to Curley's letter, he said: "I did not want to make a pretense of the language used in regard to men in high position and of unblenished character against whom there is not one scintilla of evidence that they have anything to do with it. This is a perfectly independent committee. My colleague knows both the men, Mr. Elliott and Mr. White, who signed the circular."

Senator Walsh—I know they are very good Republicans and good citizens.

In introducing his resolution Senator Walsh said: "The Senate is aware that there is probably no federal corrupt practices act that is constitutional and must be applied to the reelection of senators. The federal corrupt practices act was passed before the Senate was elected by popular vote through a constitutional amendment. It was passed before the case was decided by the Supreme Court. Part of the act has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court."

"The result is that there are facing a national election with practically no federal corrupt practices act to control the expenditure of public moneys or campaign funds."

The mayor of the city of Boston sent me a communication, calling my attention to what he thought were attempts of the Coolidge administration in that state. The state of Massachusetts has a very good corrupt practices act, but if the attempts that are being made in Massachusetts and are illegal, they can be prosecuted under the act of that state. Senator Lodge regarded them as so obsequious that he immediately arose in defence of Mr. C. and President Coolidge. Referring to the Curley letter, he said: "I did not want to make a pretense of the language used in regard to men in high position and of unblenished character against whom there is not one scintilla of evidence that they have anything to do with it. This is a perfectly independent committee. My colleague knows both the men, Mr. Elliott and Mr. White, who signed the circular."

Senator Walsh—I know they are very good Republicans and good citizens.

WASHINGTON, May 21—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge characterized today the letter broadcast by Mayor James M. Curley of Boston on the methods of raising money by the Calvin Coolidge finance committee, headed by Louis K. Liggett and Thomas W. White, as "violent and abusive and wholly unjustifiable."

Referring to Curley, he sarcastically said: "He is the man who has been twice mayor of Boston and would be extremely sensitive about the expenditure of money for political purposes."

CHALLENGES SENATORS

Senator Lodge declared that he did not at all subscribe to the wording of the letter sent out by the Walworth Manufacturing Company, which Mayor Curley has called attention to, but challenged senators to draw the inference that the committee intended to split up large contributions received by the state and that the money was being raised by a very common method of obtaining subscriptions of any kind by one man taking a specific trade and going through that trade and collecting money from the members of that trade.

"That would require an almost superhuman stupidity," he said. Referring again to Curley's letter, he said: "I did not want to make a pretense of the language used in regard to men in high position and of unblenished character against whom there is not one scintilla of evidence that they have anything to do with it. This is a perfectly independent committee. My colleague knows both the men, Mr. Elliott and Mr. White, who signed the circular."

Senator Walsh—I know they are very good Republicans and good citizens.

CALLED COMMON METHOD

Senator Lodge—These men hold no party position, but they constitute a voluntary committee and it is not the expenditures of a campaign. I have known money to be raised even for the purposes of the ordinary legitimate expenses of a campaign."

"All that I desire to say is that the language of the mayor of Boston in regard to Mr. Butler and still more in regard to the President is violent, abusive and wholly unjustifiable. They have no connection, either of them, with this committee, that I am sure of, and that appears, he is the man who my colleague knows, has been twice mayor of Boston, and will be extremely sensitive about the expenditure of money for political purposes. But there is no need to give rein to his feelings in that marked manner."

Senator Lodge regarded them as so obsequious that he immediately arose in defence of Mr. C. and President Coolidge. Referring to the Curley letter, Senator Lodge said:

"It consists chiefly of a very violent and personal attack on the coming chairman of the Republican national committee, Mr. Butler, and on the President of the United States. He is not invited to that in any way. It is in response to a personal call issued by two gentlemen well known to me, Thomas W. White and Louis K. Liggett, to raise funds for the coming campaign. There is nothing secret about it; it is the kind of fund that is always raised and it is perfectly legitimate to raise it."

Taking up the paragraph in Mr. Elliott's letter, "There is no limit to the amount an individual may give the committee; large contributions will be so divided as to give full observance to
OFFERS CARMEN FIVE-CENT CUT
Union street carmen employed by the Boston Elevated Street Railway Company have been asked by vote of the board of trustees to accept a reduction of five cents an hour, beginning July 1, when the existing contract expires.

This has been known at a meeting of the local held last night in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple. A communication from General Manager Edward Stuart received and read at both morning and night meetings of the employees.

ANSWER TO DEMANDS
The action of the trustees closely follows recent demands made by the wage conference committee of the local, asking for a new maximum of 95 cents an hour for the blue uniform men, who comprise the bulk of the employees. It is understood, to be in keeping with the rights of the parties, to file written notice of a desired change in the board before expiration of an existing agreement.

The officers of the Street Carman's Union last night refused to comment on the proposed reduction. They pointed out that either party has the right, within the prescribed period to file a proposition. The inference appeared to be that the reduction offer is the board of trustees' answer to the demands of the men's representatives.

According to the communication all employees of the company are asked to take a similar cut. The blue uniform men are now paid a maximum of 60 cents an hour for a working day of eight hours. The proposed reduction of 10 cents an hour, if accepted, would lower the maximum to 50 cents an hour.

Bill to Have Boston Polls Open at 6 Passed
Bills for the widening of Tremont st. from Arlington to Stuart st. and for the widening of Kneeland st., were passed to be engrossed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday afternoon.

The bill to establish workshops and schools for the blind was passed to be engrossed with an emergency clause.

The House accepted the report of the Committee on Education recommending reference of the report of the special commission on higher education and the establishment of a State university.

The House ordered to a third reading a resolution to provide for an investigation of the advisability of widening River st. in Hyde Park and Mattapan.

The House concurred with the Senate amendments to the bill for repairs of Harvard bridge.

The House Committee on Education reported out the so-called Coyle of Boston, on the so-called "northern artery" bill, with amendments.

The Senate adopted the motion to join with the Democrats in their attack on the measure was Senator Clark of Dorchester, who favored the whole subject to the next annual session.

SHARP EXCHANGE
Debate for the most part was temperate, but as it neared the final vote there was a sharp exchange between Senator Francis of Charlestown and Senator Moran of Mansfield, which drew forth chuckles from the chamber and galleries.

Protesting against legislative interference in Boston matters, Senator Francis referred to the city council district of the Massachusetts Senate than a dough.

"And I want to say," Moran replied.

"That I've rather be a hay-shaker in the Boston City council," said Senator McCormack, in reply to all the\n
Senator Halgis, in reply to all the charges, said that he bad been denied by putting them in a Democratic borough. Senator Hennessey accused the Republicans of an attempt to deny the large Jewish population in Dorchester representation by the same method. Senator Halgis, in reply to all the charges, said the city had been divided into five boroughs as nearly equal in population and number of voters as possible.

The bill will probably take its final reading in the House without incident, and will then go to the Senate, where a group of Republicans, under the leadership of Representative Atwood of Dorchester, are hoping to delay action until next year.

The Boston charter amendments were ordered to a third reading in the Senate yesterday, after the Democratic members had gone through the motions of making a fight against the proposed borough lines, and had been outvoted on each proposed change.

Senator Halgis of Greenfield, in charge of the bill for the cities committee, made all the arguments in defense of the measure, and kept the Republican strength in line for the bill as it came from committee. The bill, as it stands, provides for an investigation of the trust fund. When the Democrats in their attack on the measure was Senator Clark of Dorchester, who favored the whole subject to the next annual session.
Frank R. Peters Not Allowed To Tell of 1916 Happenings

Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, summoned as a witness in the Coakley-Corcoran case, on trial at East Cambridge, arrived at the Courthouse at 2:16 this afternoon.

It was expected that he would be called as a witness this afternoon.

Mayor Curley was excused until Monday morning.

Frank R. Peters of Groton, Mass., who was called as a witness at the morning session, but was not allowed to testify as a result of an objection by defense counsel, was excused when court reconvened this afternoon. It is understood that he was excused subject to a possible recall later.

Mr. Peters took the stand after Mr. Draper. In 1916 he was in the wool business and lived in suite 2 at 817 Beacon st. Ada E. Robbins lived in suite 4. When the name of the woman was given, Mr. Coakley raised his hand, and then ensued a bench conference.

Mr. Peters was allowed to leave the witness stand, and, following a long conference, a recess was taken to 2 p.m.

Dist. Atty. Reading called Raymond M. Kinman to the stand and attempted to offer the latter's stenographic record of Commonwealth vs. Nathan B. Fufits. The defense objected and Kinman left the stand. The Government then called attorney William R. Bigelow of 15 State st, who said that he had done some legal work for the Associated Press.

J. Sumner Draper Testified

J. Sumner Draper, Boston real estate man, was the principal witness this morning in the continuation of the Coakley-Corcoran case at the East Cambridge Court. Mr. Draper testified that he had paid Mr. Coakley $10,000 for professional services. At that time he thought that the fee was a little high, but the Coakley had considerable work in connection with the matter and their discussion was a very friendly one on the matter of fees.

It appeared that Mr. Draper's real estate establishment, 817 Beacon st, took

MAYOR CLOSES CONTRACT

FOR 18,000 TONS OF COAL

Mayor Curley closes a contract today with Cantor, Curran & Bullitt to furnish the city institutions and Ferry Department 18,000 tons of semi-luminous coal at a total cost of $138,000. The per ton prices differ somewhat because of the difference in delivery conditions. This is the second set of bids on this contract, the Mayor asserted, and this price is not lower than the minimum bid of the first group.

The Boston school committee in regular session in the Administration building, last evening, appropriated $647,592.39 for alteration and repair of school property. This money is in addition to the appropriation for such purposes made two months ago.

The order in which the amount was appropriated reads: 'Ordered, that to provide for the alteration and repair of school buildings, for furniture, fixtures and means of escape of fire and for prosecution for existing buildings and for improving existing school yards, the following sum is hereby appropriated: In addition to the sums appropriated for such on March 24, 1924, $647,592.39.'

The partial list of the December, 1923, list of candidates for certificates for service in the Boston schools was reported by the board of superintendents. The list includes 51 elementary school teachers, 18 kindergarten teachers, and four cookery teachers, four teachers of evening school, 11 special teachers and six school nurses.

The committee voted to sell the Smith street school building and ground in Roxbury. The building has been long abandoned and the property is valued at about $18,000.

It was voted to hire the Central Square Theatre, East Boston, for the evening of June 15, for the graduation exercises of the East Boston high school. The graduating class will be one of the largest in the history of the school.

Principal Francis A. O'Brien was ordered transferred from the George Putnam evening school to the Dearborn evening school. Eleven teachers were given additional leaves of absence. Each will be permitted to travel for a year abroad for study and rest.

Two teachers resigned, Matilda Daniel, assistant in the Bennett district, and Dorothy McNally, assistant in the Emerson district. John S. Kane was appointed temporary master of the Wendell Phillips district.

Four temporary Junior high school masters were appointed: they are: Lawrence J. Curtin, Public Latin school; George A. Reardon, Charlestown high school; Karl E. O'Regan, English high school, and William J. Murphy, High School of Commerce.

SCHOOL BOARD VOTES $647,592

AT COURTHOUSE

THIS AFTERNOON

SUMMERS VOTES $647,592

MAY 23, 1924

SMITH ST. BUILDING,
ROXBURY, TO BE SOLD

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One of These, Blanchard, Recalls No Service He Got for His Money

Mayor Curley was at the East Cambridge courthouse yesterday afternoon under summons as a witness in the trial of Daniel H. Coakley and William J. Corcoran on charges of conspiracy. He was accompanied by George E. Phelan, manager of the George R. White fund. The mayor arrived at 2:15 P. M. and went into the office of Sheriff John R. Fairbairn. When asked if he had been summoned as a witness, he replied that he had. Mr. Phelan, however, was there merely as a friend of the mayor.

After adjournment of court at 3 P. M., following an extended conference at the bench, Dist.-Att'y Arthur K. Reading said that the mayor had been excused until Monday. Court was adjourned in mid-afternoon.

F. R. PETERS TESTIFIES

Frank R. Peters, a retired wool merchant of Groton, who was called to the stand shortly before noon, said during his brief testimony that in 1916 he lived in suite 4 at 817 Beacon Street. At this time—unless he or Filatichard knew. The defendant Coakley, as he argued, asked the witness a few questions in cross-examination.

Fred F. Blanchard, a real estate agent at 816 Beacon street, resumed the stand yesterday morning. He already had testified the preceding day the day or the next and would talk it over with him. Blanchard, the witness, said that the indictment was at that time—albeit he was not so far as either he or Blanchard knew. The defendant Coakley, as he argued, asked the witness a few questions in cross-examination.

Prosecutor Reading said he intended to show this was part of the conspiracy as outlined in the indictment. He was trying to show that Blanchard had suspicions; that from Judge Kennedy, whom I retain—

Blanchard had asked him to go with him to see Blanchard. He was shown four indictments, which he verified as being those that Blanchard's name appeared. He told Coakley, he said, that Blanchard had suspicions that either he or Filatichard was about to be, and remarked to Coakley that, in his opinion, his client had not done anything. He added that he ought to be indicted, but that they would like to have Coakley present their side of the matter to the district attorney and see what was going to happen. Coakley, the witness, said that he expected to see Corcoran that day or the next and would talk it over with him. Blanchard, the witness, said that he had testified the preceding day the day or the next and would talk it over with him. Blanchard, the witness, said that the indictment was at that time—albeit he was not so far as either he or Blanchard knew. The defendant Coakley, as he argued, asked the witness a few questions in cross-examination.

Dist.-Atty. Corcoran's cross-examining the witness Blanchard, the question was that Blanchard had suspicions; that from Judge Kennedy, whom I retain—

The witness consented to release Judge Kennedy to testify. Blanchard said he would.

"This indictment charges you with the buying and selling of the Associated Trust. This was later arraigned on a supplementary indictment and furnished $500 securities," testified Blanchard.

Q.—Whom were you represented by on that occasion? A.—Judge Kennedy and William J. Bigelow.

Q.—What, if anything, did Coakley do after he received your money? A.—No.

Dist.-Atty. Corcoran cross-examining the witness Blanchard, Blanchard said he waived his rights to allow Judge Kennedy to testify.

"I see," said Coakley, "that it reads in the indictment: Fred E. Blanchard and Charles Matlack did conspire together to embezzle $10,000 of the goods and property of the Associated Trust."

Q.—Were you ever tried on any of the indictments on which you were arraigned in this court? A.—No.

Q.—What happened to the indictments? A.—They were nol-prosecuted by Dist. Atty. Corcoran.

F. R. PETERS TESTIFIES (continued)

"I see," said Coakley, "that it reads in the indictment: Fred E. Blanchard and Charles Matlack did conspire together to embezzle $10,000 of the goods and property of the Associated Trust."

"I was told the Associated Trust was going to be a receiver and that its affairs were being investigated by the district attorney of Middlesex County, but paid no attention to such stories," said Drager, with offices at 209 Washington St. of the investigation the affairs of the Associated Trust.

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Q.—How did you know what became of the indictments eventually? A.—Yes, they were nol-prosecuted eventually.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Corcoran.

In cross-examining the witness Blanchard, Coakley asked, "If I get your answer correctly, my offense in this case was in not doing something for you instead of doing something." Witness replied, "I don't know."

Witness was unable to tell Mr. Coakley what the retainer by check, and when asked if he could and the check showing the date, was doubt—
MAYOR CURLEY'S TESTIMONY DUE
MONDAY IN TRIAL OF COAKLEY

J. Sumner Draper, Real Estate Broker, Tells
About $10,000 Fee He Said He Paid Lawyer;
Says He Didn't Want Publicity

Mayor James M. Curley, who was summoned as a
witness in the conspiracy trial of Daniel H. Coakley
and William J. Corcoran and
was excused, will, according
to Dist. Atty. Arthur K.
Reading, be called to testify
for the government Monday
morning.

The mayor, accompanied by
George F. Phelan, chairman of
the White fund, spent much time
in the private office of the sheriff
while the district attorney, the
defendants and counsel conferred
with Judge Whiting.

After the conference, the mayor
was notified that he was excused,
and he left the courthouse, but Phelan
remained for a while longer and
then rejoined the mayor. It was
then announced that the mayor
would be called Monday and no
further witnesses were called, court
adjourning before the regular clos-
ing time, until Monday morning.

J. Sumner Draper, Boston real
estate broker with offices at 200
Washington st., was the principal
witness at the fourth day's ses-
sion of the Coakley-Corcoran trial
which is going on before Judges
Winfred H. Whiting and a jury in
the Middlesex County Superior
court, East Cambridge.

Under questioning of Dist. Atty.
Arthur K. Readenig, Draper said that
he had learned that he was being
investigated by the district attorney
of Middlesex (who was then William
J. Corcoran) for a business trans-
saction he had with the Associated
Trust Co. It concerned, according
to the witness, an exchange of prop-
erty on Washington st. for some
property near the Buckingham
Hotel.

The witness said he wanted to get
the real facts of the deal before the
Middlesex authorities and after visit-
ing his personal counsel, Dunbar and
Rackerman, he then visited the Buf-
folk district attorney and finally
called on Coakley. After an inves-
tigation, he learned that David Stone-
man, a former lawyer, was investigat-
ing the case for the Middlesex
prosecutor and later called on Dist.
Atty. Corcoran along with Coakley.

Corcoran notified him, said the
witness, that the investigation found
his business transaction was a legal
one and gave Coakley a letter to that
effect. The witness later received
a bill from Mr. Coakley for $10,000,
which he paid and the matter was
dropped. The witness stated that
he had never been threatened with
prosecution but wanted to avoid pub-
licity and that was why he went to
Mr. Coakley, so as to get the real
facts before the proper authorities.

William R. Biglow, a Boston law-
yer, testified that he was the lawyer
for Fred F. Blanchard, head of the
Associated Trust Co., and told briefly
of his work for Blanchard.

Fred F. Blanchard testified that
he had received a bill from二人
was being inves-
tigated by the Middlesex
authorities and consulted Atty. David
Stoneman, later seeing Coakley, to
whom he paid $500 for a letter.
Mr. Blanchard said Mr. Coakley
did nothing for him, but admitted
that prosecution against him was
dropped finally.

Frank R. Peters of Groton, a re-
tired wool broker who formerly re-
sided at 817 Elm st., testified that
he knew a woman named Ada F.
Robbins who lived next suite to him,
but his testimony, upon objection of
Coakley, was continued until Mon-
day.

Herald May 23, 1924

FOR WIDENING PART
OF TREMONT STREET

The Cox-Curley bill for protection
of horses from stable fires had a
narrow escape from death itself in the
Senate yesterday. When it came up
on the calendar, Senator Howard of
Reading offered several perfecting
amendments which were adopted. Not
a word of debate followed but when the
question of passage was put there was a near
unanimity vote, Senator St. Lane of Fall River asked for a
rising vote, and the bill prevailed, 15 to 13. McLane was unwilling to go fur-
ther, however, and waved aside those
who asked him to demand a rollcall.

PASSES BILL TO LESSEN PERIL OF STABLE FIRES
WILL TESTIFY AT CONSPIRACY TRIAL MONDAY
MAY 24, 1924
Testimony Shows Associated Trust Indictment Was Not Prossed

MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY, summoned as a witness at the trial of Daniel H. Coakley and William J. Corcoran on conspiracy charges, will appear in Middlesex Superior Court Monday.

Late yesterday afternoon Curley and George E. Phelan of Concord were closeted in Sheriff Fai; bairn's office at the East Cambridge courthouse. The Mayor admitted to news papermen he had been summoned as a witness.

DIST. ATTY. CORCORAN

Later Prosecutor Reading appeared at the press table and announced that Curley had been excused until Monday.

WANTS ATMOSPHERE CLEARED

"I have been summoned by the District Attorney, and I am here in response to that," said Curley. "I want to see the atmosphere cleared.

The name of another woman figured in yesterday's testimony. She is Ada E. Robbins, who in 1916 lived at 17 Beacon st., Boston, where she occupied suite 4. Prosecutor Reading introduced her name when Frank R. Peters of Groton was called as a government witness.

Peters testified he occupied suite 2 at 17 Beacon st. in 1916, and that he knew Ada E. Robbins. Before Reading could proceed further in his examination of Peters, Coakley raised a new point which resulted in a conference at the bench. Peters stepped from the stand and was later excused until the Commonwealth called him again.

When court convened at 10 a.m. Fred F. Blanchard, called as a witness late Thursday, resumed his testimony. He said he was lawyer of the Associated Trust which in 1915 and 1916 had offices on Milk st., Boston.

ASSOCIATED TRUST PROBE

He testified he is now located at 85 Devonshire st., Boston, and referred an investigation which the

MONTANA SENATOR RAISES COOLIDGE COMMITTEE HERE

"The whitecoats who sit before the Coolidge Finance Committee do not indicate any very material improvement upon the wrongdoings of the men who made the Harding Administration notorious," said United States Senator Thomas Walsh of Montana.

Mr Walsh wired Mayor Curley yesterday, in expressing his thanks for the Mayor's act in depositing to him copies of letters of recommendation for funds signed by Thomas C. White, G. Wallace Tibbetts and George F. Elliott, leaders, with Louis K. Head, state finance committee chairman.

CITY-COUNTY PAY RAISES RETROACTIVE TO APRIL 4

Without a single item altered, the $25,000,000 city budget came back yesterday to Mayor Curley's hands. It was two weeks in the City Council.

About 3,500 wage and salary increases are granted in the new budget. All city-county employees who are awarded an increase will begin to collect it in two weeks.

MAYOR SAYS "BIG STICK"

SAVED CITY $300,000 ON COAL

A saving of $300,000 in cost of coal has been effected for the city by "shaking the big stick" at coal dealers. Mayor Curley announced yesterday that the coal dealers were originally asked for 14,000 tons of semibituminous coal, prices quoted were reduced from the Boston office and that they were quoted there in all parts of the U. S., including Missoula county.

Q.-Do you know Herbert A. Gordon, former captain of police in Cambridge? A.-Yes.

Q.-Where did you see him? A.-At my office.

Q.-How did you come to meet him there? A.-He called at my office. He said he had come from the District Attorney's office.

Blanchard said he had occasion to call again on Coakley at his office:

The Associated Trust, which in 1915 had offices on Milk st., Boston, called to see him. A.-No. I was acting for Mr. Coakley. Q.-Were you alone when you called to see him? A.-No. I was accompanied there by Mr. Bigelow.

Q.-Who did the talking? A.-Mr. Bigelow.

Q.-"Give us the conversation" A.-Mr. Bigelow, in my presence, told Mr. Coakley he had been there to investigate the Associated Trust. Q.-Did you see Daniel H. Coakley about the investigation? A.-Yes.


Q.-Were you alone when you called to see him? A.-No. I was accompanied there by Mr. Bigelow.

Q.-Who did the talking? A.-Mr. Bigelow.

ASSOCIATED TRUST PROBE

He testified he is now located at 85 Devonshire st., Boston, and referred an investigation which the

SWITCHBOARD RATES HIGHEST HERE, CLAIM SULLIVAN ASS'LS MCDIVITT—MacInnis Seeks Probe

GLOBE MAY22, 1924

WOULD PARK CARS UNDER THE COMMON GLOBE

Warren E. Locke Before Legislative Committee MAY 22, 1924

Warren E. Locke, petitioner for legislation to provide for the construction of huge parking areas under Boston Common and the Public Gardens, as a means of solving the automobile traffic problem, spoke before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles today in favor of his bill.

Mr Locke said he would be content to have the subject matter merged with the resolve of Senator John W. Halligan of Greenpage providing for an investigation of the automobile traffic problem, by a special committee of the Legislature.

In executive session, the committee voted to report a favor of a report of the Associated Trust which in 1915 and 1916 had offices on Milk st., Boston.

ASSOCIATED TRUST PROBE

He testified he is now located at 85 Devonshire st., Boston, and referred an investigation which the
City's First Labor Bank Opens in Devonshire St.

Officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' National Bank, opened today at 60 Devonshire Street. Left to right are: President Kenneth J. Ferguson; chairman of directors, Warren S. Stone, and Vice-President S. Evans.

Gov. Cox Heads Throng of Well Wishers in Inspecting
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Financial Institution

With the formal opening today of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' National Bank at 60 Devonshire Street, Boston labor takes its place in the financial development of a co-operative banking.

For the first time in the history of the city a bank owned and financed and managed by organized labor will be available to wage-earners for either safety deposit, under a profit sharing system, or the opening of a business account for commercial business.

CROWDED WITH VISITORS

From the opening of the bank doors at 4 o'clock in the morning, all through the day, the bank was crowded to the doors with visitors. Locomotive engineers, with their firemen, visited state and city and bank officials to express their good will and congratulate the new bank officials.

Early in the day Mayor Curley, with Fire Commissioner Glynn, visited the bank and opened an account. Later, Gov. Cox appeared and did likewise. President Heusis of the Boston & Maine railroad and Vice-President Vie- one of the Boston & Albany were among the first well-wishers to call.

A procession of floral pieces, the gifts of other Boston banking institutions, filled every desk and table in the new bank. Besides the visitors, every bank president of the city was present and expressed good will and with them good luck.

Kenneth J. Ferguson, president of the bank, and Warren S. Stone, chairman of the board and managing directors, were kept busy accepting congratulations throughout the day.

In a statement to the press, President Ferguson expressed himself as completely overjoyed with the kindnesses of the people of Boston. He promised that the bank would meet the confidence and expectations of the people of Boston. It was the highest ideals, and promised that the new banking institution would conduct itself in a walk in life.
The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers National Bank opened successfully today and was visited by several thousand persons. Grand Chief Warren S. Stone of the Brotherhood, who is chairman of the directors, arrived early, having come to Boston to see that everything started right. He was kept busy greeting railroad officials, including President James H. Hustis of the Boston & Maine and Howard M. Bisbee, vice president of the New York Central, in charge of the Boston & Albany, representatives of the first deposit made by the bank in Greater Boston and the other visitors.

President Kenneth Ferguson and other officials of the bank also welcomed the callers. Many flowers were sent from friends in all lines of business and in the professions, making the attractive banking rooms at 60 Devonshire street look even more than usual.

This bank, the tenth in the group started by the Engineers, of which the one in Cleveland, opened on Nov. 1, 1920, is the oldest and largest, having about $26,000,000 in deposits. The first deposit in the savings department came by mail overnight from William A. Sears of Cris- tobal, Colon. Mr. Sears is a locomotive engineer, and is particularly fitting. Massachusetts has been the pioneer, not only as the first commercial deposit and others followed rapidly, keeping the tellers and clerks well occupied.

Mr. Stone made the following statement:

"This is the tenth bank in the chain projected by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, now reaching from Boston and New York to Spokane and Tacoma. We believe it will meet with the response that has been accorded all other labor banks as soon as they have opened. This public response to a new type of banking service, for example, brought the deposits by our Cleveland bank from a million dollars, a little over two years ago, to more than twenty-six million dollars today, and within three months of the opening of our trust company in New York doubled its assets.

"The opening of a labor bank in Boston is particularly fitting. Massachusetts has a reputation for conservation, which is also essential to sound banking. But we who have been the pioneers in this great economic movement, typified by the labor bank, are not unmindful of the fact that Massachusetts has been the pioneer, not only in the development of the savings bank, but in the mobilization of the savings of thousands of small depositors. We believe that adequate safeguards for the needs of industry. She has also been the laboratory for more social legislation of a constructive nature than almost any other State in the Union."

"The labor bank, it should be emphasized, is not an experiment. While not yet old in years, these institutions are managed with the same care and regard for sound principles as the oldest and most successful commercial banks. Their reasons for being, and the reason for their success has been, I think, that they have sought to render good service and safety ahead of profit. ""Profit-sharing with our citizens is a basic principle.""
E. MARK SULLIVAN SPEAKS AT LINEN SUPPLY DINNER

E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel of the city of Boston, was the speaker last night at the banquet of the Linen Supply Association held at the Copely-Plaza. In connection with the 12th annual convention of the association, Mayor Curley, who was scheduled to speak, was unable to appear.

Mr. Sullivan told the 400 people present that the fabric of America, like some of the textile fabrics which we have handled with care, is stretched almost to the breaking point in some directions and in others is shrinking. Most of the vantage points present the best hopes for a recovery and the best expectations for a recovery. Let us be hopeful.

Shops of the association patrons.

The topic discussed by the linen men at their session was "Horticultural Amateur" by E. Noel. "Cash and Apron" was the title. Technical talks were given by L. J. Oshler of Cincinnati, H. L. W. Repp of downtown New York, L. V. Woolford of Philadelphia, and A. H. Young of Portland. Mayor Curley, president of the Johnson Edinger Food Company, said that the work was progressing well and that they were pleased with the results.

Shops also spoke.

AT LINEN SUPPLY DINNER

Our fortunate friends in the country will read with amazement, and it may be in unbelief, that there are two blocks at the North End of Boston with a population of 1,840.

The town of Dover, by contrast, is the home of 999 persons with "plenty of elbow room." Nahant has 1,387, Hamilton 1,879, Duxbury 1,921, Westwood 1,448 people.

The two blocks at the North End are in the immediate neighborhood of Webster avenue, which, judging by its width, may have been the narrow alley of olden days. That width is now 23, an area which covers the remains of the North End that no one complained because one of the minor thoroughfares of the district was called Beer lane.

Attention is called to Webster avenue — pretentious name for such a slender alley — by Mayor Curley's suggestion to the Park Board that the time has come to let light and air into the tenements of these "neglected neighbors."

The Mayor suggests that some twenty wooden houses, fronting on this avenue and on Oliver court, Washington street, and Canny place, be torn down and the acre of land covered with grass, and that the public park be converted into a tiny park.

The only playground of the little people of the neighborhood is the street.

Land and buildings which Mr. Curley would have the Park Board take over are assessed for $256,400.

"I know of no public improvement," the Mayor says, "that would create more real happiness for a large number of people."

No opposition having appeared, it is likely that another Summer will witness the introduction of the sunshine to Webster avenue and the dedication of "Webster Park."

Before that time comes, if you merely think you know "that time comes," treat yourself to an exploring tour and see Canny place. To find it you must find Webster avenue, and this calls for alertness. The Hanover street entrance is almost directly across the way from St. Stephen's Church.

MUCH WORK ON PARK ROADS

Several of the roadways in the Boston park system will be resurfaced this summer, under the $63,128 contract awarded Warren Bros. today. The park commissioners have arranged to have the work done as quickly as possible, which will be a minimum of inconvenience to motorists, as was the case last summer when much improvement was completed.

Mayor Curley declares that considering the traffic, no roadways in the country hold up so well as those on Boston parks, and that when new work is completed only one fifth of necessary resurfacing will remain to be done. Automobilists will be asked to observe the instructions which will be placed in the Park Department, which will reduce the roads when work is in progress. The roads from Forsyth way to Museum road, which is closed for the season, will be improved. The roads from Forsyth way to Museum road, the approaches to the bridge in the Fens, the approaches to the bridge, and the Arborway, will be improved. The roads from South street to Forest road, from South street to Forest road, the Brooklyn road, from the Jamaica way to Willow pond road, from the Jamaica way to the Brooklyn road, Francis Parkman road, and Canny place, will be improved.

TRAVELER MAY 24, 1924

REVERE VETERANS WILL HEAR CURLEY

Revere post 940, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will observe Memorial Sunday tomorrow, with services for veterans of all wars at Curtis Park. A parade, starting at Beachmont, will proceed the services, with Louis B. Glinsky as chief marshal. In addition to the patriotic bodies, delegations from posts in Greater Boston and details of soldiers, sailors and marines will participate. Mayor Curley of Boston is expected to be the principal speaker.

Admiral De Stiguer of the navy yard and Mayor Curley will issue a reception to the visiting American Legion and De Stiguer and Gen. Lawrence F. Oglesby of Chelsea, Mayor Thomas R. Quinn of Revere, Maj. Gen. Brewster, Admiral De Stiguer and Gen. Jack Dunn, Joseph H. Hackett and members of the committee.

TRAVELER MAY 24, 1924
CALL MAYOR IN COAKLEY CASE

Will Be Put on Witness Stand Monday---$10,000 Fee Paid by Draper in One Case

After appearing at the East Cambridge Courthouse yesterday afternoon in answer to a summons to testify in the conspiracy trial of Daniel H. Coakley and William J. Corcoran, Mayor Curley of Boston was excused until Monday.

George E. Phelan, manager of the George R. White Fund, was with the Mayor when he arrived at the courthouse, but it was stated he was not under summons. Mayor Curley asked Sheriff Fairbairn to inform District Attorney Reading that he was present and the message came back that he would not be heard until Monday. A battery of newspaper photographers waited outside the Third street door of the courthouse for the Mayor to depart, but he evaded them by leaving by another exit.

A summons of law raised by the defendants, resulted in the suspension of the testimony of Frank R. Peters of Groton, who was called as a government witness. Before leaving the stand he had stated that there was a woman named Ada E. Kooling in 1898, when he occupied suite 4 at 1st Boston street and she lived in suite 4.

An attempt to introduce the testimony of Coakley at the removal trial of former District Attorney Nathan A. Tufts, was suspended after Coakley objected, and a conference was called at the bench. Raymond M. Kinman, a court stenographer, identified the record of the Tufts trial and was dismissed. Court was adjourned early by Judge Whiting.

Draper Paid $10,000 as Fee

The testimony of two real estate dealers who retained Coakley to settle a transaction occupied the greater part of yesterday's session. Fred P. Blanchard, who testified that he organized the Associated Trust, told of paying Coakley a retainer of $500, and in answer to a question by Prosecutor Reading said he did not know of anything Coakley did other than accept the money. J. Sumner Draper, a real estate dealer at 20 Washington street, told of paying Coakley a $10,000 fee.

Draper testified that in 1913 he was told that the Associated Trust had gone into the hands of receivers and that the affairs of the company were under investigation. He testified that he had transaction with the Associated Trust in 1912.

Sent to Coakley by Pelletier

Draper then stated that he consulted with various Boston lawyers and with the late Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney, to whom he explained that he wanted the matter gone into and that his attorney had been unable to get in touch with the district attorney of Middlesex. He said that Pelletier advised him to go to Draper then told of an interview he had with Coakley in which he told him the story. He explained that he (Draper) wanted to understand the facts before the district attorney and to avoid publicity. He claimed Coakley informed him he would look into the matter. At another conference he said Coakley reported that he was making some progress.

Draper told of going with Coakley to see Corcoran in January, 1915, when Coakley told Corcoran he (the witness) was going to file a letter. The following letter was then introduced by District Attorney Reading:

**Transaction Entirely Honest**

"To Professional Services——$10,600.

"J. Sumner Draper, Esq.,

"Pemberton Building, Boston.

"Re: Associated Trust.

"Dear Sir: In the investigation of the

"facts made against him, he (the

"witness) was an honest one.

"Your client will not be called before

"the grand jury.

"Yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM J. CORCORAN.

"District Attorney.

The witness stated that on March 24, he received a bill for $10,000 from Coakley and told of settling this in several times and that ultimately the

Indictments Not Prossed

Blanchard said that he was never tried although he was "investigated" several times and that ultimately the

Objection was raised to Coakley's spending question on the evidence.

Received on $2500 Bail

Blanchard stated that the certificate of the Associated Trust was in Boston and that only a small part of the whole were sold in Middlesex County. He was asked by the district attorney if there was an investigation of the company undertaken in any other county except Middlesex and after objections were made the query was abandoned.

Mr. Blanchard next stated that Herbert Gordon, former partner in the Cambridge force, came to his office and stated that he was from the office of District Attorney Corcoran and had had a conversation with Gordon and the latter called up Coakley and walked out. After Gordon hired his counsel, Blanchard said that he retained Judge M. F. Kennedy for his counsel, was arraigned in court and released on $2500 bail. The witness here testified that he knew of nothing Coakley did after accepting the $500 retainer fee.

"Indictments Not Prossed"

"To: Daniel H. Coakley.

"To Professional Services——$10,600.

"D. H. Coakley, Esq.,

"Pemberton Building, Boston.

"Re: Associated Trust.

"Dear Sir: In the investigation of the

"facts made against him, he (the

"witness) was an honest one.

"Your client will not be called before

"the grand jury.

"Yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM J. CORCORAN.

"District Attorney.

The witness stated that on March 24, he received a bill for $10,000 from Coakley and told of settling this in several times and that ultimately the
The witness said that he did not remember that Gordon told him he was indicted and testified that it was Attorney W. R. Bigelow who advised him to see Coakley.

Three indictments charging Blanchard with larceny and one charging him with conspiracy with Charles Matlack with reference to the Associated Trust and the conspiracy indictment charged Blanchard and Matlack with conspiring together to embezzle $10,000 from the Associated Mutual Investment and Savings Company. One larceny indictment charged Blanchard with embezzling $10,000 from the Associated Mutual Investment and Savings Company, and the conspiracy indictment charged Blanchard and Matlack with conspiring together to embezzle $10,000, the property of the Associated Trust. All the indictments bore the stamp of being drawn by District Attorney Corcoran on Nov. 28, 1919.

Q—Did you recall when that was? A—I am not sure whether I saw Mr. Coakley twice at his office or not. My best recollection is that I saw him once. He made some statement about expenses. I do not remember any conversations on the case, or to the district attorney. I am very positive that Mr. Blanchard was not indicted at that time so far as I knew or I knew.

Q—Can you recall any other conversation that you had with Mr. Coakley? A—I am not sure whether I saw Mr. Coakley twice at his office or not. My best recollection is that I saw him once. He made some statement about expenses. He said a certain man was paid at that time. He said that if an indictment was found and he went on with the case it would cost us a little more.

Q—Did he say how much? A—I believe no sum was specified.

Court's Warning to Jury

Mr. Coakley here took up the cross-examination:

Q—Do you recall that it was a very short time, a matter of days between the time that you saw me with Mr. Blanchard and that Mr. Blanchard told you that he had been notified that he had been indicted by Mr. Corcoran? A—It may have been a week or 10 days. Q—It may have been less? A—It may have been less. Q—That's all, Mr. Bigelow. The witness was excused.

Judge Whiting at this juncture admonished the court with the warning to the jury not to engage in or listen to any conversations on the case, or to read any newspaper accounts of the trial. He added that he had been advised of the fact that the jurors notified him Monday morning in the event that the case should be approached by anyone.

MOTHERS ARE HONORED BY NATION

Daughter of Founder of Celebration Is Honor Guest

American of Hub May 12

"Honor Thy Mother" 1824

This was the keynote of speakers at the fourth annual observance of Mother's Day at Parkman Bandstand conducted by the city of Boston public celebration committee. Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, daughter of Founder of Celebration, is the first woman in the nation to receive the title of Honor Guest. Ten thousand persons attended.

The speakers were Lieut. Gov. Fuller, Mayor Curley, Congressman Peter E. Tague, Major-General Andrew W. Bowers of the Army, U. S. Navy, and Miss Jarvis. All emphasized the love, reverence and honor due to mothers by their sons and daughters on the day.

MARCH TO COMMON

After a reception at Coyle-Platt Hotel to Miss Jarvis, attended by hundreds of mothers, a parade of military organizations escorted the city's guest to Boston Common. Thousands of persons lined Boylston and Tremont streets as details of sailors, soldiers and marines, Boy Scouts and veterans of the Civil, Spanish and World Wars passed.

A touching scene on the Common was the presentation by Mayor Curley of a bouquet from the Volunteers of America, who arranged the celebration, to Mrs. Fannie Hazen, eighty-four-year-old Civil War nurse, and another to Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien, of the State Auxiliary, American Legion, in behalf of the Gold Star Mothers, many of whom attended the meeting.

The Second Separate Battalion Band, M. N. G., rendered a musical program, and the invocation was given by Rev. Fr. George P. O'Connor, D. D., State Chaplain, American Legion.

Miss Alice Welch sang soprano solos.

Congressman Tague told of being present at the first National Mothers' Day in Washington in 1874, when the celebration was inaugurated by the late President Wilson. Taps were sounded by the Marine Corps buglers. Leo A. Harlow, vice-commander of the State Department, American Legion, presided at the meeting.

Earlier in the day Miss Jarvis and Colonel Walter Duncan, of the Volunteers of America conducted specialMother's Day services for the prisoners at Charlestown State Prison.

Special services were held in nearly every church and organization in nearly every city and town in New England. All observed similar observances were held.
CURLEY STOPS AT REPUBLICAN PARTY'S BOOTH

Democratic Candidate for Governor in Interview Says He Backs Davis and Walsh.

Something new in political strategy that savored of practical joking but in reality was all unforeseen, was brought forward yesterday on the occasion of the visit to the Eastern States Exposition of Mayor James M. Curley, Democratic nominee for Governor.

By an odd mistake, the Mayor was conducted by his hosts to the Republican State Committee booth instead of to the "Curley for Governor" booth one aisle away, where a reception was to be held, and before the Democratic candidate had been extricated and ferried to more friendly surroundings he had shaken hands and chatted with the half dozen Republican workers at the first booth while his own cohorts waited in dread suspense at their own domicile.

No one knows how or why it happened, but everyone was there at the time, including half of Mayor Curley, being gently guided by Atty. Gen. J. R. B. Endicott.

Mayor Curley was greeted by Chief of the Massachusetts building, Henry L. Bowles and John C. Robinson, escorts to the Mayor guided hint at last to the Curley booth and everyone breathed more easily.

Politics Not Mentioned.

At Mayor Curley entered the able before the booth he gave his own rundown of the political situation of the few hundred city residents of the state who had gathered around, followed a friendly chat between the two state politicians, but the mayor was introduced to the Republican workers and to Atty. Gen. Bowles and the felicitations were thick and fast for a few moments.

Finally extricating himself from the烈des of Asst. Gen. Bowles and John C. Robinson, escorted to the Curley booth, his visit to the exposition guided him at last to the Curley booth and everyone breathed more easily.

Mayor in Conference With Sec. J. F. Walsh.

Efforts to bring to an end the strike of building trades mechanics on work being done for the city of Boston by contractors were begun yesterday when plans were discussed for the holding of a conference, sometimes today, between the parties with a view to the employment of citizen labor on public work.

After a conference between Mayor Curley and the heads of the several city departments affected by the strike, Building Trades Employers' Council consented to a meeting of the present to adjourn the difficulty.

Veterans' Discharge With Council Consent Only Issue.

In an effort to save a quarter of a million dollars, Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph P. Lyons has appealed to the full bench of the Supreme Court for a reversal of the decision of Justice Carroll, holding that a war veteran cannot be discharged from work by the head of a department without the consent of the City Council.

Attorney Peter C. Berne, who won the first decision in favor of Alexander Cassidy of Charlestown, a discharged veteran, will appear for scores of other veterans when the case comes up in October.
The Circus Is Coming
MAY 24 1924

[Cartoon image with various characters and signs, including "GOP", "SENATORIAL NOMINATION", "SECOND SENATORIAL TERM", "HONK HONK", and "TRICK TROT".]
PRAYERS BY 7500 AT MEMORIAL MASS

Catholic Association, with Lawrence H. O'Connor, key, director.

Christian Philosophy

"Against this philosophy, it aims to make justice reign; to spread beauty, beauty and charm; to increase the light of higher thought; to invigorate the fighting spirit and urge the people to encontrance and truth and virtue and goodness and kindness and purity and meekness and the rest of the holy things which we want to see in our world."

The aim of the Christian is to do the will of God and to avoid sin. In the world of today, there is much need for a new philosophy, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ. Such a philosophy can be found in the principles of Christianity. It aims to make justice reign and to spread beauty and charm. It seeks to increase the light of higher thought and to invigorate the fighting spirit. It urges the people to enter into a new era of justice, truth, and virtue, and to strive for the attainment of good and kind things.

The Christian philosophy is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ, who said in the Sermon on the Mount, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." This verse emphasizes the importance of justice and peace in the Christian philosophy. The philosophy also seeks to promote the virtues of goodness and kindness, which are central to Christian teachings.

The Christian philosophy is not just a set of ideas, but it is a way of life that can be practiced by individuals and societies. It is not limited to any particular time or place, but it is relevant to all people and all times. It is a philosophy that can be applied to all aspects of life, from personal relationships to political and social issues.

The Christian philosophy is also a philosophy of hope. It is based on the belief that justice and peace are possible, and that the power of good can overcome the power of evil. It is a philosophy that encourages people to work together for the good of all, and to strive for a world that is just, peaceful, and kind.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of love. It is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ, who said, "Love your enemies, bless those who curse you, do good to those who hate you, and pray for those who spitefully use you and persecute you." This verse emphasizes the importance of love and forgiveness in the Christian philosophy. It seeks to promote a spirit of love and kindness, which is central to Christian teachings.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of freedom. It is based on the belief that people have the right to determine their own destiny, and that they should be free to make their own choices. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be independent and to exercise their own freedom, and to strive for a world that is free from oppression and tyranny.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of democracy. It is based on the belief that people should be free to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. It seeks to promote a government that is based on the will of the people, and that is accountable to the people. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be active and to participate in the democratic process, and to strive for a world that is democratic and free.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of education. It is based on the belief that people should be educated to be wise and to discern what is true and what is false. It seeks to promote a system of education that is based on the truth, and that is designed to teach people how to think and to reason. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be educated, and to strive for a world that is educated and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of art. It is based on the belief that people should be free to create and to express themselves. It seeks to promote a culture that is based on the beauty and the harmony of life, and that is designed to inspire people to make art and to appreciate the beauty of the world. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be creative, and to strive for a world that is beautiful and harmonious.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of science. It is based on the belief that people should be free to explore and to discover. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be scientific and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be scientific, and to strive for a world that is scientific and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of religion. It is based on the belief that people should be free to believe in what is true and to reject what is false. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be religious and to be based on faith. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be religious, and to strive for a world that is religious and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of nature. It is based on the belief that people should be free to feel and to appreciate the beauty of the world. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the beauty of nature, and that is designed to be natural and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be natural, and to strive for a world that is natural and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of love. It is based on the belief that people should be free to give and to receive love. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be loving and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be loving, and to strive for a world that is loving and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of peace. It is based on the belief that people should be free to live in peace and to avoid war. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be peaceful and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be peaceful, and to strive for a world that is peaceful and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of justice. It is based on the belief that people should be free to live in justice and to avoid sin. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be just and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be just, and to strive for a world that is just and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of truth. It is based on the belief that people should be free to know the truth and to believe in what is true. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be truthful and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be truthful, and to strive for a world that is truthful and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of freedom. It is based on the belief that people should be free to determine their own destiny, and that they should be free to make their own choices. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be free and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be free, and to strive for a world that is free and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of democracy. It is based on the belief that people should be free to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be democratic and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be democratic, and to strive for a world that is democratic and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of education. It is based on the belief that people should be free to learn and to be educated. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be educated and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be educated, and to strive for a world that is educated and knowledgeable.

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The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of religion. It is based on the belief that people should be free to believe in what is true and to reject what is false. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be religious and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be religious, and to strive for a world that is religious and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of nature. It is based on the belief that people should be free to feel and to appreciate the beauty of the world. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the beauty of nature, and that is designed to be natural and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be natural, and to strive for a world that is natural and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of love. It is based on the belief that people should be free to give and to receive love. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be loving and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be loving, and to strive for a world that is loving and knowledgeable.

The Christian philosophy is a philosophy of peace. It is based on the belief that people should be free to live in peace and to avoid war. It seeks to promote a world that is based on the truth, and that is designed to be peaceful and to be based on facts. It is a philosophy that encourages people to be peaceful, and to strive for a world that is peaceful and knowledgeable.

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Throng of 10,000 Attends Military Mass

Mass at Fenway Park for Hero Dead

AN IMPRESSIVE MOMENT AT THE MILITARY MASS HELD AT FENWAY PARK YESTERDAY AND ATTENDED BY 10,000 PERSONS.

The host has just been raised and the squads of soldiers in the right centre of the picture are firing a salute. In the centre of the picture, with the massed flags at the left, are soldiers shown in the foreground. (Photo by Jack Williams, Post Staff Photographer.)
REVIEWING THE PROCESSION AT FENWAY PARK MILITARY MASS.

Some of the notables who were in the reviewing stand at Boston's great open air religious demonstration. Among them in the front row are, left to right; James Jackson, State treasurer; Mayor Curley, Brigadier-General Mark L. Hersey and Rear Admiral De Steiger, Mayor Quinn of Cambridge and District Attorney O'Brien are the civilians in the second row.
Many eyes were dimmed with tears yesterday morning during the impressive and at the same time colorful service that was held in Fenway Park in honor of the heroes of all American wars.

In the seats near far from the masked soldiers and sailors on the field, surrounding the altar where the military mass was celebrated with the solemn ritual of the Catholic church, were men and women whose sons had made the supreme sacrifice for home and country on land and sea.

10,000 AT SERVICES

Men prominent in city and State were present to pay their tribute to the hero dead and to review the troops gathered there for the annual Memorial Field Service. They were placed under the joint auspices of the American Legion, Spanish War Veterans posts of Suffolk County.

This year thousands who were not present at the services "Listened in," the services being broadcasted far and wide by radio.

There were nearly 10,000 men, women and children present on the grounds when the marching military sections arrived. Regular army, navy and marine troops, with national guard and reserve officer units as well as hundreds of American Legion and Spanish-American war veterans were in the line of march, that proceeded from Copley Square to Fenway Park, arriving at 10:30 a.m., which was the exact time announced.

Form Living American Flag

One of the most beautiful features of the early part of the exercises was the forming of a huge American flag by the pupils of the Hugh O'Brien grammar school, 700 strong. They were in the right field bleachers and at the conclusion of the services the children descended to the grass plot and again made the formation.

After the arrival of the troops, to the music of numerous bands, came the celebration of the mass by the Rev. Father Arthur T. Connolly of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Jamaica Plain. Father Connolly was assisted by the Rev. George P. O'Connor, state chaplain of the American Legion, and the Rev. James D. Canarles of St. Joseph's, chaplain of Suffolk County Council.

The music was by the Osea Club of the Young Men's Catholic Association, grouped on a stand not far distant from the altar. The decorations were numerous, flags and massed plants being used effectively about the altar.

One of the dramatic moments of the mass was at the elevation of the host, when volleys were fired by a picked squad of soldiers. At the same time, three salvos of three shots each were fired by Battery B, 101st F. A., on the Common.

"There is a high and reverent significance in the purpose of this vast assembly which is to honor the memory of those who answered the call to defend the flag of their country, and have passed to their reward," said the Rev. George P. O'Connor, war chaplain, who preached the sermon of the day.

"They are the gold star men and women of America," he went on, "the guiding stars in the ornament of our national ideals, and represent among us as a people an increased wealth of tender memories and godly aspirations.

"Soul of Our Nation Is Stirred"

"Today we honor them with the solemn ritual of the Catholic church. We pray for the welfare of that country which they loved so dearly, and the success of that cause for which they fought so bravely. Today the heart of America is lifted nearer to heaven, our whole nation rising up into mountain ranges of greatness that shine forth in the sun in a myriad of beautiful forms of unending gratitude and brilliant patriotism. The soul of our nation is stirred by the memory of their heroic lives. They sought to do their duty by their fellow men. Their final act was to return to the earth the sacrifice which they had made."

"Great Influence of Religion"

"The Catholic Church has sought at all times to make clear the importance of religious influence in our national life, for she truly believes that religion is the bulwark of the State. She has continually pointed out the lurking dangers to the social order in schemes that would undermine the individual and family rights and even religion itself. The Church believes that ideals may be proposed, schemes or laws evolved, the wise may deliberate and the powerful exert their right; but when the souls of men have to be reached and transformed to a better sense that justice may reign and charity abound, then ever it is true that without Christ our efforts are vain."

"Bulwark in Christian Character"

"You, friends of America and of the truly high ideals for which she stands. We appreciate the importance of religion for the preservation of our blessed land. America can ill afford at any time, and least of all in the present condition of the world, to reject the assistance which Christianity offers.

The strength of America will depend always, and especially in these troubled days, upon men and women illustrating by word and deed and the Christian principles upon which this country was founded. It is they more than others who will help to make the world a better place to live in, and to ensure for all the peace and freedom that is the birthright of the sons of America."
Compendium of Reports on Port and Industries Ready for Council.

MUCH SUGGESTED AND LITTLE DONE

Mayor Curley will transmit to the city council today a compendium of reports and studies relating to the continuing and developing industries of Boston, numbering about 150 and spanning the whole field of investigations during the last 80 years. He will ask an appropriation of $5000 for publication of the work as a public document. William A. Leahy had charge of the compilation, with the assistance of the planning board's office staff.

The compendium not a "curious retardation" in the evolution of progressive city policies and work to the "deliberate and even cautious" manner in which the state and city have approached their commercial problems.

"It is curious," the preface reads, "that, in spite of the deserved reputation of our citizens for initiative, ideas in this practical field must undergo so long a probation. No one in particular can be blamed, because no one public body is responsible for the prosperity of our commerce and industry. As with most improvements for which a consensus of separate authorities is required, the need does not always exist to effect a compromise between the divergent opinions.

"One is led to think that the very wide differences of opinion and the absence of any central authority to pass upon them explain many of these singular hesitations. We have numberless community for political control has itself, with other causes, to prevent the establishment of such a system, except in a fragmentary way. This is the accepted usage in Europe and in many American seaports.

In the compendium to originate plans or to express a preference among them. Its aim, in its own words, is: "To compile the existing material so as to make it more available and to give it such order and arrangement that a summary of the documents themselves will reveal the commercial problems of the city, the forces approaching them, the solutions thus far proposed and the efforts made to carry them into effect. On this basis of clarified understanding it may be that further efforts are more concentrated and correspondingly more effective."

The national government, the state, the city, the chamber of commerce, have all been participants in the contest. The state has furnished the bulk of the reports on commerce and industry, but the city is represented in the collateral documents, reports and the more indirect to the general theme. Private individuals have also contributed valuable studies.

"The reports, proceeding from so many different sources, vary in length, merit and character. Some have been long, but the central supervision of the waterfront; but they felt by the business community for political control has available, with other causes, to prevent the establishment of such a system, except in a fragmentary way. There is the accepted usage in Europe and in many American seaports.

AUTHORITIES BEREDED

"With a warranted responsibility, the very multiplicity of the remedies proposed must have served to bewilder those in authority. The report read in the Boston Society of Architects in 1901, the report of the joint committee of the North End and South End of the harbor. It is not surprising that the native hue of resolution should have palred before this avalanche.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

There are several appendices containing matter of especial value to students of commerce and industry. A brief chapter, entitled "Some Pioneers," the abstracts of reports and studies relating to commerce and industry. These are followed by collections of related subjects, which include general city planning, metropolitan unity, metropolitan highways, metropolitan transit, industrial education, market problems, housing and zoning.
FIELD SERVICE FOR WAR DEAD

Memorial Mass Brings a Crowd of 10,000 to Fenway Park

PUPILS' LIVING FLAG, WITH 700, IS FEATURE

May 26, 1924

Impressive ceremonies marked the annual memorial field service yesterday at Fenway park for those of the army, navy and marine corps who died in the service of their country. It was held under auspices of the Boston Municipal Council, Spanish War Veterans and Suffolk county council, American Legion. Despite the rain of the early morning and threatening skies, when it came time for the mass to begin at 10:30, more than 10,000 persons were on hand to participate in the tribute to the dead.

Preceding the mass, there was a parade from Copley square to the park. It was made up of detachments of the 13th United States infantry, and of sailors and marines from the U. S. S. Utah and the navy yard, together with detachments from the 19th regiment, Spanish war veterans, 28 posts of the American Legion, including the police and fire department posts; the ladies' auxiliary of the posts, and the Italian War Veteran’s Association, composed of the members of the 17th regiment, and the Italian army and the Italian army during the world war. When the paraders arrived at the park, they massed about the altar erected in the centre of the playing field, and out into the field.

LIVING FLAG PLEASURES

One of the most pleasing as well as impressive parts of the ceremony was the living American flag, made up of more than 700 children from the Hugh O'Brien grammar school district of Roxbury. The children were in charge of Headmaster Maurice J. O'Brien, and Com. Edward F. O'Dowd of Roxbury post 44, American Legion.

Headmaster O'Brien was a captain in the 7th Ohio infantry in the Philippine campaigns. The children were formed in the usual neat lines of the right field stands. There they presented a pretty picture, but the climax came at the end of the mass when one of the bands of music marched down the field to the front of the seats where the children had been placed and the little folk stood up and sang “The Star Spangled Banner.” It was an inspiring incident. A solemn feature was the sounding of “Taps” at the conclusion of the ceremony. It was first sounded from the far corner of left field, and in turn from the other corners of the park. The firing of three volleys by a firing squad at the consecration was another solemn feature.

At the offertory of the mass, an airplane flew over the field and circled it several times.

OFFICIALS ARE PRESENT

State Treasurer James Jackson, accompanied by Maj. Edward J. Sampson of the governor’s staff, represented the Commonwealth. Mayor Curley represented the city of Boston. He was accompanied by Mrs. Curley and their son James M., Jr. Mayor Edward W. Quinn represented the city of Cambridge. Rear-Admiral Louis I. De Steliger, commandant of the Charlestown navy yard, represented the navy, with a captain of the marines representing that arm of the service. Brig.-Gen. M. L. Hersey represented the United States army. Representatives of the Boston city council and men and women prominent in the community attended the services, having seats in boxes in the grand stand. A section of the stand was reserved for gold star mothers.

At 10:30 a low mass was begun at the altar erected for the purpose. The Rev. Mgr. Martin J. Connolly, J. P. P., of Blessed Sacrament Church, Jamaica Plain, was the celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. James D. Canale of St. Joseph’s Church, West end, chaplain of the Suffolk County council, American Legion, and the Rev. Daniel J. Lynch, S. J., of Boston College, presented by the Young Men’s Catholic Association Glee Club, headed by Thomas J. Hurley. Lawrence F. O’Connor was at the organ.

The Rev. George P. O’Conor, director of the Catholic Charitable bureau and chaplain of the 101st regiment, preached the sermon. Fr. O’Connor said in part:

REVERENT SIGNIFICANCE

“Here is a high and reverent significance in the purpose of this vast assemblage which is to honor the memory of those who answered the call to defend the flag of our country and have passed to their reward. They are the gold star men and women of America, the guiding stars in the firmament of our national ideals, and represent among us as a people an increased wealth of tender memories and godly devotion.

“As true American citizens, beloved brethren, we believe that our country’s heroes were the instruments of the God of nations in establishing and preserving this home of freedom, and to maintain this heritage of freedom which they have left us we shall ever be found to stand forward in one man to pledge anew our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. We are all true Americans, ready as our age, our ability and our condition permit to do whatsoever in us may be done for the preservation, the progress and the triumph of our dear country.”

After the ceremony, soldiers, sailors, marines, and delegations that participated in the parade from Copley square to the grounds, passed in review before Olief Marshal Gerald J. McDonald, U. S. W. V.; Dr. William E. Griffin, a former lieutenant in the navy, his chief of staff; state and city officials and the representatives of the army, navy and marine corps.

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STUDIES OF THE CITY MADE

TRANSCRIPT

MAY 26, 1924

TRANSCRIPT

MAY 26, 1924

MOTION PICTURE THEATRE
OWNERS CONVENE THIS WEEK

HENRY I. WASSELMAN

PHILIP MARKELL

JACOB LOURIE

MAY 26, 1924

Parade of 30,000 Will Be
Feature of Week's Con-
vention in July

PRESIDENT URGED
TO ATTEND ONE DAY

BER Un

CITY TO PAY TOTAL
OF $55,250

For Takings of Land for
Dorchester Courthouse

MRS DELIA V. CURRAN, widow of Edward M. Curran, and his heirs are to be paid a total of $28,000 by the city of Boston for takings of 17,000 square feet of land in three parcels and buildings on the plot at Melville av and Washington at, Dorchester, which has been picked as the site of the prospective $200,000 Courthouse for that section.

This sum represents the customary 35 percent bonus over the assessed valuation of the properties involved, according to Mayor Curley, who signed final papers this afternoon.

Plans for the Courthouse are now before the city. The present structures will be razed shortly and building operations begun this summer.
"FIELD MICE!" SAYS DONOGHUE
Declares State Senators Should Lunch with Park Sheep

"THE MAN BEHIND"
Councillor Purcell declared that the man behind the pending charter legislation has the key to the mayor's office any time he wants to go in—"a Mr. McLane, who will tell the Governor to sign the bill and will be obeyed." The Governor will be like the little dog in front of the phonograph, listening to his master's voice," continued Councillor Purcell. "Innes wants to get control of Boston politics and the only way he can is by the borough system. It doesn't make any difference to me personally what happens to the city council. It wouldn't make any difference to me personally if five minutes after I took office the whole body was abolished. I wanted to be elected for one reason only, to show one man I could be elected. However, if there is any change going to be made it will be to a ward system, with Democrats still in control under it. We will show Charlie Innes and the rest that he can't control Boston.

No sooner had he stopped talking than Councillor Lane took the floor. After agreeing briefly with his colleagues that the Legislature was going too far in trying to force Boston to choose between two alternatives, leaving the present charter out of consideration, he took exception to the assertion that Mr. Innes was behind the legislation. He explained that a prominent Democratic politician had just called him on the telephone to say that only a moment before he had offered an amendment to the bill, substituting a borough system for the proposed charter. Senator Halgis, the Democratic leader, rushed to him explaining that such an amendment "would spell the whole thing." Lane said the unnamed politician had asked him to request his fellow councilmen to try to persuade all their friends in the Legislature to vote for the amendment.

"FIELD MICE"
"Greenfield and Mansfield! I'd call those men a couple of FLD mice, who don't know what they're about. What I propose to do is ask Mayor Curley to set aside the part of Franklin park where the sheep graze and then mark arrows out there all the way from the State House so that pair won't lose their way. Let them have a chance to eat their lunch there, so that they can enjoy home conditions."

Boston city councilmen in session yesterday renewed their attacks on the pending charter legislation for presuming to seek a change in the Boston charter. Senator Moran and Senator Halgis, the latter of whom had replied to President Donoghue's original thrusts by saying he would rather be a "haystacker," declared the example of public life.

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Defending the character of the council members, Councilman Watson charged that James J. Storrow, assumed to be of unblemished character, and a leading figure in business, rendered no more service in his three years on the council than do the councilmen in office today. He took the council's shortcomings, if any exist, he declared, lies with the electorate and with the "big business men," so talk good government and decline to make a part in public life.

JENNINGS NAMED TO $4500 BERTH

P. Harry Jennings, for 12 years the Central Labor Union's business agent, was nominated to the Civil Service Commission last night by Mayor Curley to succeed to the $4500 superintendency of public buildings made vacant by the death last week of Fred J. Knowlton.

PAYING HIS RESPECTS TO JAMES J. STORROW

Paying his respects to James J. Storrow as having been absent from council meetings more times than he was present, Councilman Moriarty turned his guns on the State Senate, where, he said, in that place well called the House of Absentees, there is more pernicious legislation than within any of the four walls in the country; witness the guarantee of 6 per cent, to stockholders of the Elevated, or a handout of brand new dollar bills for the same weight in junk.

"This amendng of the charter legislation is merely another step to do a job on Boston. It means three questions on the ballot. The men behind the borough scheme decided that it would only two questions the ward system would be chosen, so to further confuse the people they will allow the third question to go on the ballot. In the last four days of the session the most important matters are greased, and given a ride. Take this compulsory insurance. They say 'dough chasers.'
A Hearns Warns of Flood of Last-Minute Bills

Declaring that "Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the newly elected chairman of the Republican National Committee, is now looked upon with scorn by the people of the State," Mayor Curley has issued a direct challenge to the Republican Senator for his stand on important questions. The Mayor was speaking at the dinner of the Democratic legislators of Massachusetts at the Boston City Club.

"It was Lodge," said Mayor Curley, "who led the bitter opposition to the League of Nations plan of President Wilson, which had for its purpose the prevention of further war. And it was the same Lodge, who, only a short time ago, brought forth his own proposal for a World Court for a similar purpose."

"Mention the name of Lodge to any group of men in Massachusetts today, and rarely, if at all, will you find a man, even a Republican, to defend his record. The day has gone by when the Republican party, with Lodge at its head, can deceive the people of Massachusetts.

"The Mayor urged all the Democrats to organize and register. By December 15 it should be said. It is possible to add 150,000 names to the voting lists, which, he said, is sufficient, even in an off year, to make the pendulum from defeat to victory."

"This is not an off-year," he continued, "Never before in the history of the Democratic party has there been an opportunity to organize. The State men who have previously voted Republican are going to vote the Democratic ticket from top to bottom. The opportunity is ours and I believe we will take advantage of it.

"We charged that the Republican Party is trying to raise $35,000,000 in an effort to support President Coolidge. "Coolidge is no superman," said the Senator. He can and will be defeated next November."

"We urged the Democrats to fight against the many bills which he said was approved in the Senate. We must fight both the state and the national party, in the legislature, and we have worthwhile issues which are thoroughly understood by the people. The opportunity is ours and I believe we will take advantage of it.

"We charge that the Republicans have brought forth a bill, which, if passed, would be a bill of Mayor Tames M. Curley for a $35,000,000 traffic artery through the city of Boston."

"A telegram from Senator David I. Walsh of Charlestown, addressing the Department of the Interior, that the city of Boston is trying to 'plunge the Commonwealth,' and the people have been an error."

Further Study on Street Project

The bill of Mayor James M. Curley for a $35,000,000 traffic artery through the city of Boston was looked upon as too important to warrant hasty action. A reaction was put through providing for an investigation into the matter, which was a special commission.

Mayor Curley's plan was for a street starting at Kneeland and Washington streets to Whalmore, to Church Street to Port Hill, to India to Sears to Milk, across to South Market to Merchandise street, then along Merchandise and through the market district to Leverett street to Charlestown. The commission was to study other street plans.

A bill for the widening of Kneeland street from Washington to Atlantic avenue, to a width of not less than eighty feet, at a cost of not more than $12,000,000, was passed, as was a bill with a similar appropriation for the widening of Tremont street from Arlington square to its intersection with Stuart street. Another bill, for the widening of Exchange street, is still pending, but is not thought likely to go through.

Receipt of Republican Pledge

Cards Stir Wrath of Standish Wilcox

"You have been such a pronounced public advocate of efficiency and economy in the administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth, that I believe it is my duty to direct your attention to an example of waste and extravagance upon which part in the present campaign for Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

"A number of city employees have forwarded to me communications addressed to me upon the stationery of the Commonwealth, which is an error and is using the city of Boston municipally, instead of the State list of employees."

"For the mailing of cards in behalf of your candidacy, I take this occasion to direct your attention to what apparently is an error."
Movie Theatre
Men Meet Here
Launch Drive Against the Greedy Producers

Sidney S. Cohen, president of the Moving Picture Theatre Owners of America, launched a countrywide drive yesterday against greedy producers who are seeking to monopolize the exhibition end of the moving picture industry and against plagiarizing composers who are copyrighting moving picture compositions that are not original pieces of music.

In his address before the exhibitors' convention which opened at the Copley Plaza Hotel, he urged the creation of a lobby at Washington to carry on the fight against these two enemies of the moving picture theatre and the appointment of an executive secretary to lead the fight to a successful conclusion.

He alleged that some of the big producers in their efforts to bring about a monopoly of moving picture houses were resorting to unfair business practices such as squeezing the little fellow and refusing to sell him films. He also declared that the copyright on certain musical compositions used to color moving picture scenes was nothing less than extortion.

Harry L. Wasserman, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Arrangements, welcomed the delegates to Boston. In the absence of the Mayor, M. Douglas Flattery, who identified with Loew's Theatre, spoke for the city. He discussed the increased cost of moving picture entertainments and said the producers were responsible for it by hiring $5 a week chorus girls and paying them $5 a week after advertising them like many pills before the public gaze. He denounced the copyright on moving picture musical compositions as extortion and urged the exhibitors to fight it in the courts. He said he personally was going to fight it in one of his own theatres.

In closing he presented the key of the city to the organization through the City Council.

CITY COUNCIL VOTES $1400 SALARY RAISES

The Boston city council yesterday unanimously voted increases in salary aggregating $1400 annually to its four officers. Edward J. Leary, city messenger, and John E. Baldwin, clerk of committees, will each receive $1400 henceforth instead of $400. Frank X. Childs, assistant city messenger, receives a similar increase from $300 to $400 a year.

RAPS MAYOR CURLEY

To the Editor of the Post

Mr. Curley's tirade in the morning papers of a few days ago against the utilities of the Telephone Company was without justification. In their plea for higher telephone charges on toll calls, when at the same time he argued the city council into passing the annual appropriation bill with increases of more than $2,000,000 over last year. How can the Telephone Company get along without increasing its rates when Mr. Curley in one year increases the city budget $2,000,000? Who pays this $2,000,000? The telephone user, rent payer, the small storekeeper as well as the big stores? Does Mr. Curley think the people all fools? In times like these, when thousands of idle men walk the streets, not only in Boston but in all the industrial centres of New England, when small and big business men alike put their hats on part time, for Mr. Curley to boast the appropriation bill $2,000,000, and then to issue a tirade against the telephone company is unworthy of a man who occupies the mayor's office in Boston.

TWO GOOD SCRAPPERS MEET ON THE COMMON. Mayor Curley, gladiator of the political arena, and James Ross, 67, naval hero and champion bare fist fighter of the U.S. navy for seven years, meet on the Common at the memorial exercises at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.
Congressman Gallivan Pays Glowing Tribute to Henry Cabot Lodge

May 3, 1924

General Cole Eulogizes Michael J. Perkins

The general was orator at the memorial services in honor of Michael J. Perkins, Yankee Division fame, held at his grave in New Calvary Cemetery. The Gate of Heaven Church Cadet Corps can be seen in the foreground.

WILL QUESTION MAYOR TODAY

Is Witness in Coakley Conspiracy Case

Mayor Curley will testify at the East Cambridge court today when the trial of Daniel H. Coakley and William J. Corcoran on conspiracy charges is resumed. The Mayor was called Friday but was excused by District Attorney Reading until today.

Mayor Curley today will submit to the City Council for approval a document just issued by the City Planning Board, called "A Compendium of Reports and Studies Relating to the Commerce and Industries of Boston."

It contains volumes of data concerning the various investigations and reports which have been made in the past 20 or 30 years in connection with the commercial, maritime, and industrial development of the port of Boston.

The report has been compiled as the result of a request of the City Council, who some months ago passed an order recommending that the City Planning Board get together all available data and have it put into a comprehensive form. After many weeks' research this has been done, and today it will be transmitted to the Council for acceptance.

The report will be accompanied by an order from Mayor Curley requesting an appropriation of $5000 to be spent for the publication of the compendium as a city document. In this form it will be accessible to the public and the Mayor expects there will be a large demand for it among specialists in this city and elsewhere.

FIGHT FOR JOB

Discharge Must Be by City Council, Judge Rules

It takes the vote of the City Council as well as the command of Colonel Thomas P. Sullivan to fire a subway blacksmith working for the transit department. Judge James B. Carroll of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down the decision for which several hundred war veterans, recently discharged from work upon the completion of the new East Boston tunnel, were waiting.

The court decided that under the service men's preference act, the State or any town or city within its limits cannot discharge a former soldier employee without the consent of the executive government.

Alexander Cassidy of Charlestown, who secured a job as a subway blacksmith after he returned from the front, was the keystone in the veterans' battle against the long law department. He was discharged a few weeks ago.
NEARLY 2000 ATTEND DEDICATION EXERCISES FOR HULL WAR MEMORIAL

Mayor Curley, Legion Officials, Editor and Selectman Speak as Town Pays Tribute to All Her Honored Dead

MAY 31, 1924

NEARLY 2000 ATTEND DEDICATION EXERCISES FOR HULL WAR MEMORIAL

Mayor Curley, Legion Officials, Editor and Selectman Speak as Town Pays Tribute to All Her Honored Dead

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT HULL, DEDICATED YESTERDAY TO THE TOWN'S HONORED DEAD OF ALL AMERICA'S WARS.

HULL, May 31.—Nearly 2000 persons attended the dedication of Hull's war memorial in the Whitehead District of the town today. The memorial is inscribed with the names of every war veteran from Hull, beginning with the Revolutionary War of 1776 up to the World War.

Following the regular G. A. R. services the dedication was held. A parade preceded the exercises. The line of march was formed atattention under the direction of C. V. Nickerson, Jr., commander of Post 196, American Legion, the largest on in the town. The speakers included: William A. Murphy, editor of the local paper; Mayor James M. Curley of Boston; S. V. Nickerson, chairman of the Board of Selectmen; Commander C. V. Nickerson, Jr., commander of the American Legion, and others.

The exercises began about 1 p.m. and were attended by virtually everyone in town.

Rev. P. M. Spurrer, pastor of the Hull
IN MEMORY OF THE SOLDIER AND SAILOR DEAD

Miss Agnes E. Barry placing a wreath of Ten 36, Daughters of Veterans, at the base of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the Common. Others in the picture are, left to right, C. E. Tallman, Commander George A. Hosley of the Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans, and G. H. Grinnell.

The annual Memorial Day exercises at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Boston Common yesterday equalled in impressiveness those of past years. “Taps” was sounded once more, the long, plaintive notes drifting on the breeze in solemn farewell to the naval heroes of America's great wars. The Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans, Boston's only remaining organization of the sea fighting heroes of the Civil war, there joined with the Edward W. Kingsley Post 113 of the Grand Army of the Republic in memorial services at once picturesque and moving. Floral wreaths and a great star of red and white, were held reverently at the base of the monument, to the roll of funeral drums. Mayor Curley, delivering the memorial address, paid eloquent tribute to the men of the army, navy and marine corps who made sacrifices for liberty, for the preservation of the Union, and for freedom of the world from the ambitions of despotic, militaristic powers. And he sounded a warning note against heedlessness in safeguarding America's defense.

Blue-jackets from the U. S. S. Shaw, next at the navy yard escorted the Kearsarge veterans to the Common, and a band from the yard furnished music. "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was the memorial music selection. A squad of sailors fired three rifle volleys in salute to the dead.

1500 SOUTH BOSTON GRAVES DECORATED

Gallivan Assails Coolidge at Veterans' Luncheon

Attacks Bonus Bill and Vetoes of Other Legislation

Veterans' organizations of South Boston tendered their tribute to dead comrades yesterday with fully 1000 veterans of three wars taking part. After decorating graves of some 500 veterans of the three wars, they returned to the luncheon in South Boston.

Pakis. posts, V. F. W., and Gottingen Command, U. C. met at the new quarters of the post on West Broadway, where the Women's Auxiliary rendered a reception banquet. There was a musical program directed by Commander Joseph Daly of the post.

Postmen, Post, G. A. R., its Women’s Relief Corps, and Daughters of Veterans, after paying honors to the unknown sailor dead by casting flowers on the water at Martin Park, paraded in the ceremonies and decorated graves. Later they returned to Bethesda Hall, where there was a special dinner prepared for the women, following the dinner were brief. Commander Leander K. Marston presided as toastmaster. State Department Commander Benjamin Ham and Rev. E. L. Loomis of the South Baptist Church were the speakers.

Assails Coolidge

He that the bill will be vetoed," he said. "I was surprised when I arrived here to see the abuse of the Senator. He has removed the right of honorable and faithful service men to the right to attack him on this subject of the bill. I do not desire an opinion, but who is the bigger man, the Senator or the man who sits in the White House? The most nauseating thing that I have ever seen in my life was the veto of the pension bill for the men. But the President, has seen fit to veto most of the bills that have been passed by Congress. They passed what they called an adjusted compensation, but I find that it is a reworked pension bill. I doubt that this is to 20 years, but who served well? It is known as the Van Winkle Bill. I wouldn't vote for the measure. I voted for a cash bonus for the men.

Mayor Curley "Washington in administration in a speech. Other speakers included Brig. Gen. H. C. Whelan, John J. Lydon, John W. Murphy, DeWitt H. Griffin, John W. Murphy, and George Daly. Veterans' luncheon preparations were made by Mr. Griffin and Mr. Daly of Legion Lights.

Four Groups Unite

The biggest celebration was that of the United group of veterans at the Soldiers' Post, at which Washington Post, Col. M. J. Gray, Capt. J. L. and Michael J. O'Conner Post, A. L., joined. The banquet followed the roll of the unknown sailor, at which exercises and New Calvary at which exercises were held at the home of Michael O'Conner and Michael Perkins.

Headed by the Gate of Heaven Band, the veterans formed a line and marched to the new home of Perkins Post. Women's Auxiliaries and Relief Corps were also present at the banquet, which was served fully and attended.

Mayor Edward L. Lucas, commanding officer of the Massachusetts National Guard, was presented by the exercises, as the mayor presented Fire Commissioner Theodore O. Allen, who congratulated the organizations on their loyalty to their dead comrades.

Congressman James A. Gallivan, who made the trip from Washington to be present at the celebration, praised the courage of men of the district in war.

In the name of the soldier and sailor dead.

Later they returned to Bethesda Hall, and a hand from the yard furnished flowers. The women are engaged in compiling the wage schedules, which are retroactive to April 4, and which will be included in the payments during the period beginning May 29. The provision of law requiring approval of every increase by the department commissioner is responsible for the delay in payments.

INCREASED WAGES DELAYED
MAY 23 1924

Hundreds of City Employees Disappointed in Not Receiving Their Back Pay This Week, Owing to the Work Involved

Hundreds of men and women, including the policemen, firemen, and those receiving scale wages, were much disappointed by the announcement today that the increase in pay, guaranteed for the appropriation bill now effective, will not appear in their checks this week. Department heads are now engaged in compiling the new wage schedules which retroactive to April 4, and which will be included in the payments during the period beginning May 29. The provision of law requiring approval of every increase by the department commissioner is responsible for the delay in payments.
AGE AND YOUTH HONOR WAR DEAD ON MEMORIAL DAY

Impressive Ceremonies Are Held Throughout Day by Veterans of Three Wars

G. A. R. RANKS THINNING OUT

Kearsarge Naval Veterans and Edward W. Kinsley Post, G. A. R., Celebrate on Common

TRANSCRIPT - MAY 31, 1924


On Boston Common, the Kearsarge Naval Veterans Association and Edward W. Kinsley Post 113, G. A. R., Conducted Impressive Exercises at the Soldiers and Sailors Monument. Mayor Curley Delivered a Address to the Naval Veterans Who Arrived from Their Headquarters in Command of Commodore George A. Hosley, Escort by the Navy Yard Band and a Detachment of Sailors from the U. S. S. Shawmut. Prior to the Observance on the Common, Both Organizations Sent Details to the Home of Timothy Irwinham Post 199.


Despite the Fact That Three Veterans Organizations in Hyde Park Protested the Decision of A. L. A. to Appoint a Member of the Sons of Veterans Chief Marshal of the Memorial Day Parade, Commander John H. Kazan, Bridgeport Post 199, G. A. R., Refused to Accede to the Wishes of Other Organizations and the Marshal Originally Named Led the G. A. R. Parade.

While the G. A. R. Parade was Taking Place, Five Other Organizations Were Lined Up on Central Avenue, and a Quarter of an Hour Later the Second Parade, Started with Adjutant William Bruntun of John Cleary Camp, Spanish War Veterans, as Marshal.

The Veterans in the Second Parade Reached Fairview Cemetery Shortly After the G. A. R. Began Conducting Services at the Soldiers' Lot, Drew Up on the Opposite Side of It and Remained There During the Exercises. They Then Held Separate Services for Their Departed Comrades, as Did the Spanish War Veterans.

In Dorchester Various Organizations United with Post 68 of the G. A. R. for the Observances There. Boston Post No. 200 of the G. A. R. Held Their Exercises at the Soldiers' Monument in Jamaica Plain. Chelsea, the Grand Army, Spanish War and World War Veterans Honored Their Dead in Accordance With Their Annual Custom.

Nearly 2000 Persons Attended the Dedication of Hill's War Memorial in the Whitehead Mound District of the Town. The Memorial Is Inscribed with the Names of Every War Veteran from Hill, From the Time of the Devotion to the Present. Dr. J. W. Quincy Dedicated Her Soldiers' Monument, Erected in 1868 to the Memory of Sons Who Fell in the Civil War. The Ceremonies Were Held at the New Location of the Shaft on the Sea Street Side of Mt. Wollaston Cemetery.


MAYOR CURLEY ASSAILS SENATOR LODGE

Herald No Longer Massachusetts Institution, He Says at Party Dinner

MAY 27, 1924

WALSH AWAY OWING TO P. O. SALARY BILL

By THOMAS CARENS

The Dinner of the Democratic Members of the Legislature at the City Club Last Night Fell Short of Expectations. A Bill Calling for the Payment of $7,000,000 to the Firm of Holbrook, Cabot and Conlin, and That the Democrats Knew Nothing About It for Several Days Thereafter, He Warned the Democrats to Be on Their Guard This Year.

SPEECH BY CURLEY

Mayor Curley, who filled the principal speaker's role in Walsh's absence, made a characteristic speech, in which he seemed to smile respectfully but with no sign of enthusiasm. Half a dozen of the best speakers of the convention speakers also spoke, assailing the Republican majority on Beacon Hill, and urging all members to vote for every bill that came up every minute of every session from now on to prevent the rushing through of undesired legislation. 

Mayor Curley's speech was not a declaration of principles, but was for the most part an attack on Republicans in state and nation. He was particularly severe on Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who, he declared, is no longer a Massachusetts institution, but is now skillfully cast aside by every Republican. But in this the mayor retracted, although he did go into details and explain that the senator's unprecedented unpopularity is due to his vote for the so-called Smoot-Hawley tariff, which Curley unqualifiedly favors.

CURLEY'S VETOES

He predicted that President Coolidge's vetoes of the budget and the bonus bills would cost the Republicans in the House of Representatives 500,000 votes next year.

Senator William A. O'Hearn, the Democratic leader in the Legislature, called on the legislators to present a solid front against the Republicans in the closing days of the session. He said there is a campaign on foot to raise $1,000,000 in this state to aid in the election of President Coolidge, and that if Republican legislators are yielding big business for fear of losing contributions, his own North Adams charter bill, he said, was defeated because certain rich men in the Berkshire threatened to withhold their contributions if the bill went through.

"We have been accused by our Republican colleagues for two years," he said, "by my advice now is that you show no quarter until the last minute of the session." 

Representative Edward F. Harrington of Fall River, the president, recalled that on the last night of the session the Republicans put through a bill calling for the payment of $5,000,000 to the firm of Holbrook, Cabot and Conlin, and that the Democrats knew nothing about it for several days thereafter. He warned the Democrats to be on their guard this year.
Some of the Boston Democrat at last week's meeting of the delegates to the national convention apparently tried to injure Senator Walsh's prestige by electing Gen Cole temporary chairman of the delegation, for the reason that the latter was pledged to Gov Smith for the Presidency and that Senator Walsh had not made public his plans for the convention. Gen Cole was not responsible for the movement, and that evening he gave out a statement that he knew Senator Walsh favored Gov Smith; Senator Walsh subsequently confirmed the statement.

Many of the Democratic leaders in Boston have never had much love for the junior senator but he has been able to progress without their-enthusiastic backing. He will not only head the Massachusetts delegation in the national convention, but also be the most conspicuous delegate from New England. He will represent this State, in anticipation of his appointment, it is understood that he has already been asked to draw some of the important planks for the party platform. Under different circumstances Mr. Walsh would be seriously considered for a place on the national ticket. There is no doubt that the majority of the delegates both of Massachusetts will vote for Gov Smith for President as long as he wants the nomination. Some seem to doubt, however, that the delegation will probably not be unanimous, but a majority will be the rule and will be divided among two or three candidates for the presidency. If three candidates for the presidency, it is most probable, the time comes as it will be very difficult for the Massachusetts delegation like those from other States, to try to attach themselves to the winning candidate. Senator Walsh will have much to say about the attitude of the Massachusetts delegation at that time.

On the whole, in spite of the generally received and predicted defeat of this State, it will be by no means insignificant in the coming national conventions. The Republican party will nominate a Massachusetts man for President, and one of the candidates for Senator. He may be the junior Senator, the Massachusetts delegation will vote for Gov Smith for President as long as he wants the nomination and as long as he wants the nomination. It is most probable, however, that the delegation will probably not be unanimous, but a majority will be the rule and will be divided among two or three candidates for the presidency. If three candidates for the presidency, it is most probable, the time comes as it will be very difficult for the Massachusetts delegation like those from other States, to try to attach themselves to the winning candidate. Senator Walsh will have much to say about the attitude of the Massachusetts delegation in the national convention. It will be by no means insignificant in the coming national conventions. The Republican party will nominate a Massachusetts man for President, and one of the candidates for Senator. He may be the junior Senator, the Massachusetts delegation will vote for Gov Smith for President as long as he wants the nomination and as long as he wants the nomination.

**State Politics**

Political interest has centered so much in the primary next September. The chances are, however, that none of those now suggested for that office will decide not to run; but there will be no one to make first place on the ticket, and the chances are, however, that none of those now suggested for that office will decide not to run; but there will be no one to make first place on the ticket.

The Massachusetts Legislature was not prorogued last week. The stumbling block most conspicuous in the way was the reciprocal insurance bill, but there were others. The work of the year might have been finished weeks ago, but the members of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, like other human beings, are procrastinators and when they approach the end of a session they always find important matters cropping up for the Legislature. The session will end this week, probably on Wednesday, but perhaps on Thursday. The special train carrying the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican national convention will leave Boston next Saturday, and, as various people from the State House will be in the city, the Legislature will doubtless adjourn so that they may have time to arrange matters before the Governor is called to order in New York City on June 24; what they have to worry about is rather the time of adjournment of the convention.

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The candidates for Treasurer

If all the men who say they intend to be candidates for the Republican nomination for Treasurer in the primary in the primary next September. The chances are, however, that none of those now suggested for that office will decide not to run; but there will be no one to make first place on the ticket, and the chances are, however, that none of those now suggested for that office will decide not to run; but there will be no one to make first place on the ticket.
TELEGRAPH JUN 2 1924

CURLY AT COAKLEY TRIAL

Arrives, Accompanied by G. E. Phelan, and Goes Into Fairbairn's Office

Mayor James M. Curley, who has been summoned as a witness in the Coakley-Corcoran conspiracy trial, arrived at the East Cambridge courthouse today a few minutes after Harry E. Levenson had completed his testimony in the case.

The Mayor was accompanied by George E. Phelan, a trustee of the George White Fund. He went immediately into Sheriff Fairbairn's office, where he waited during a conference at the Superior Court bench as to admitting testimony of Coakley in the Nathan A. Tufts case.

Today marked Levenson's third day as a witness. He was excused after Coakley had cross-examined him for twenty-five minutes.

District Attorney Arthur K. Reading then sought to offer transcript of Coakley's testimony in the Nathan A. Tufts trial before the Supreme Court.

Coakley objected and the jury was excused while a conference was held with Judge Whiting.

In his last few minutes under cross-examination, Levenson denied he had been promised the post of Assistant District Attorney Coakley, acting as his own counsel, caught up the witness when, in answering a question regarding himself and the District Attorney's office, he referred to "the other assistants."

AUGUST 1924

AMERICAN JUN 2 1924

Curley grilled again

Levenson on stand as Coakley Trial Enters Third Week

The trial of Daniel H. Coakley and William J. Corcoran, charged with "general conspiracy," entered its third week today, Harry Levenson still undergoing cross-examination of Coakley who is acting as his own attorney. The case is being heard before Judge Winfred H. Whiting and a jury in the Middlesex Superior Court, East Cambridge.

Because of the sensational testimony being given by Levenson and the interest between Coakley and Corcoran and the large crowds lined the corridor to have a seat to watch the trial.

The trial has been in court house several weeks during the past two weeks, but as yet it has not been called to order. William D. Weeks, former mayor of Everett is acting as counsel for Corcoran and Minot Hurd is assisting Mr. Corcoran in the trial of the case. Buck Shue is in charge of the court arrangements and has received many compliments for the convenience he has rendered council as well as the members of the bar and the press.

Dist. Atty. Arthur K. Reading is in charge of the prosecution for the government.

Q.—Did the district attorney tell you that you were the connection between Coakley and these cases? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't he say to you that you had made the link between Coakley and these cases? A.—Yes.

Q.—He didn't say you were the missing link? A.—No.

Q.—Going back to the day in my Pemberton square office at the affair which I called a rally, did you say to any of the assembled company, whether to your henchmen or mine, that all the troubles I had would be as Summer sphyrs compared to the hurricane you now propose to strike about my ears? A.—No.

Q.—You mentioned the possibility of the Coakley-Corcoran conspiracy to your friends? A.—Yes.

Q.—Would you like to testify about Coakley? A.—Yes.

Q.—I'll ask you to look up the record that you have been using in the stand and see if you can find any statement you made concerning the Coakley-Corcoran investigation. A.—I don't see that on the record. Q.—I didn't say that to you when you say the other assistant do you consider yourself an assistant? A.—No, I wish to be excused. Q.—Don't you hope to be? A.—I hope to be.

Q.—Did the district attorney say to you that you were the only man you were in the force? A.—Yes.

Q.—When was this interview? A.—It was in April.

Q.—Would it change the effect of your testimony before the Supreme Court in the Tufts case? A.—It might.

Q.—Would you like to testify about the Tufts case? A.—I have testified in the Tufts case.

Q.—Have you been busy on the case over the holiday? A.—I had one conference with the district attorney on Saturday.

Q.—Did you talk about the case? A.—Yes.
All-Day Program Will Mark Anniversary

By J. HARRY HARTLEY

Today the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is celebrating its 286th anniversary, and its officers have arranged a program that will occupy the entire day.

First, a visit to the tomb of its first commander, Capt. Robert Kayne, located in King's Chapel Burial Ground, will be made by Capt. William N. McKenna and the officers. Here, with impressive exercises, a wreath will be placed on the tomb. The Fusilier Veteran Drum Corps will furnish the music.

This will be followed by a breakfast, attended by the mayor, in the Crystal Room of the Parker House, given by the city of Boston. Mayor Curley will preside. The breakfast is tendered in honor of the Historical Veteran Association of America, of which the Ancients are the parent organization. The association is holding its annual meeting at the hotel today.

Following the breakfast the party will adjourn to the front of the City Hall, where a flag raising will take place. Then the convention delegates, at the invitation of Capt. McKenna, will march to Faneuil Hall, where luncheon will be served. The delegates will participate in all the festivities of the day, including the parade, exercises at the Old South Church and on the Common, review by Gov. Cox, and the banquet at the Copley-Plaza in the evening.

The veteran delegates will appear in uniform.


Thousands of members of the Ku Klux Klan from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont invaded Rochester.

Headquarters for the three States was formally opened in the Wallace Mansion.

Dr. E. W. Gayer, of Indiana, took the oath of office as King Klegal for the new district, succeeding E. Eugene Farmsworth, deceased head of the Maine branch of the Klan.

Two thousand new members were initiated before the fiery cross in a natural amphitheatre in a wooded valley five miles west on the Farmington highway.

Governor Al Smith of New York, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, ex-Mayor Fred Small of the city, and ex-Mayor Fred Small of the city, were added to the Klan list of "Who's Through in America," by a vote of the Klanmen in the woods.

It was estimated that 3,000 automobiles came to Rochester bringing the Klanmen of the three States together. The visitors inspected the new headquarters and shook hands with King Klegal Gaye. Then the visitors and the 2,000 men were initiated and sworn in. The day began with the parade, exercises at the Common, review by Gov. Cox, and the banquet at the Copley-Plaza in the evening.

The veteran delegates will appear in uniform.

Gov. Baxter Mayor Curley of New York and ex-Mayor Frederick Small of Rochester for election to the new Klan order of "Who's Through in America."

Charter members of the organization are Gov. Parker of Louisiana, Prosecuting Attorney & ex-Conduit of Louisiana, Gov. Walton of Louisiana, Chief of Police O'Brien of Springfield, Ohio, Repub. Chair. Schoolman Lyon of Indiana, "who betrayed the Klan, for financial consideration," declared the speaker, a well-dressed elderly man who was introduced only as a national officer.

MAYOR CURLEY NOMINATED

"The three men who have been nominated are Mayor Curley, Gov. Al. Smith of New York, and Fred Small of Rochester who refused the Klan the use of City Hall," he declared.


"Representative government has been taken away from the people and put in the hands of scheming politicians," the national officer said earlier in his speech.

The Klan was born to take the government out of the hands of these politicians.

2,500 AUTOS IN WOODS

Fully 2,500 autos belonging to visiting Klanmen were parked at the outskirts of the woods.
Mayors letter to Levenson was:

May 18, 1917.

Dear Mr. Mayer:

I do not want to feel that I am slighting you, but in answer to your question I telephoned him. It was about 11 a.m., as I recall. In response to my telephone call Abrams came to Boston. They went to the Hotel Tremont some time in the evening, as I recall. In the party were Max and Joseph Levenson and Abrams. I talked to him on the telephone. We met in a room where. At the time of our arrival there was a consultation on the advisability of hiring a lawyer to protect their interests.

My opinion was asked. As I recall, I stated that the case was a civil one. The best lawyer to handle it would be either Mayberry or Choate. I said if it was a criminal case, the best criminal lawyers in the city were retained the care of the Mayor and Coakley. Quite a discussion arose over Huriburt and Coakley.

COAKLEY CAME DOWN

"Mr. Levenson said Coakley was the best lawyer to get into the case. I called Coakley on the telephone and pointed out to him the possibility of a run being made by depositors on the Boston Trust Co. Coakley later appeared at the hotel.

"The Levenson boys introduced Mr. Coakley to Mr. Abrams." Coakley said he recalled a conversation he had with Joseph Levenson about "wina party". He said he telephoned to Portland, Me., and got in touch with Mr. Abrams. It was about 11 a.m., as I recall. In response to my telephone call Abrams came to Boston.

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ANCIENTS’ 286TH BIRTHDAY TODAY

All-Day Program Will Mark Anniversary
Parade, Church Service and Banquet to Be Features

Election of Officers and Review on Common

By J. HARRY HARTLEY

Today the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is celebrating its 286th anniversary, and its officers have arranged a program that will occupy the entire day.

First, a visit to the tomb of its first commander, Capt. Robert Kayne, located in King’s Chapel Burial Ground, will be made by Capt. William N. McKenna and the officers. Here with impressive exercises, a wreath will be placed on the tomb. The Fusilier Veteran Drum Corps will furnish the music.

CAPT WILLIAM N. MCKENNA,
Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

This will be followed by a breakfast, attended by the officers, in the Crystal Room of the Parker House, given by the city of Boston. Mayor Curley will preside. The breakfast is tendered in honor of the Historical Veteran Association of America, of which the Ancients are the parent organization.

The association is holding its annual meeting at the hotel today.

Following the breakfast the party will adjourn to the front of the City Hall, where a flag raising will take place. Then the convention delegates, at the invitation of Capt. McKenna, will march to Fanueil Hall.

Luncheon will be served. The delegates will participate in all the functions of the day, including the parade, exercises at the Old South Church and on the Common, review by Gov. Cox, and the banquet at the Copley-Plaza in the evening.

The veteran delegates will appear in uniform.

Mayor Curley for “Who’s Through in America”;

2500 Initiated

ROCHESTER, N. H., June 1.

—Then thousand Klansmen from Maine and New Hampshire gathered in a natural amphitheatre in the woods five miles from Rochester, today, to celebrate the union of the realms of Maine and New Hampshire by initiating 2,500 new members.

And all 10,000 applauded uproariously when a national officer of the Ku Klux Klan, chief speaker at the all-day meeting, nominated Mayor Curley of Boston. Gov. Smith of New York and ex-Mayor Frederick Small of Rochester for election to the new Klan order of “Who’s Through in America.”

Charter members of the organization are Gov. Parker of Louisiana, Prosecuting Attorney Cook of New Orleans, Gov. Walton of Louisiana, Chief of Police O’Brien of Springfield, Ohio, Republican Chairman Lyon of Indiana, who betrayed the Klan, for financial consideration, declared the speaker, a well dressed elderly man who was introduced only as a national officer.

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CURLEY GOT $85,000 JOB FOR COAKLEY

MAYOR JAMES M. CURLEY of Boston testified before Judge Whiting in Middlesex Superior Court yesterday it was he who recommended to the "movie" men who held a "wild party" at Mishawum Manor, Woburn, in the spring of 1917 that they hire Daniel H. Coakley as counsel. The Mayor, a witness for the government, testified he made the arrangements for Coakley's employment at a conference held at the Hotel Touraine. Present were Francis L. Daly, president of the Roxbury Trust Co., Max and Joseph Levenson, Hiram Abrams and Walter E. Greene.

During his testimony, Mr. Curley identified a letter he received from Coakley and one he sent to Joseph Levenson regarding the Mishawum Manor case. It was in this case that the City Mayor in accordance with a testimony of Harry B. Levenson, who turned State's evidence, received $5,000.

CURLEY'S LETTERS

One letter written on the stationery of the Mayor's office was dated May 18, 1917, and addressed to Joseph Levenson. It read:

Dear friend:

I am in receipt today of the enclosed communication in reference to parties you asked me to intercede for, and under the circumstances I hesitate to carry out your request.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES M. CURLEY, Mayor.

The letter which Curley enclosed with his letter to Levenson was from Daniel H. Coakley to him and read:

AMERICAN

MAY 18, 1917.

Dear Mayor:

I feel that I cannot go on further in the matter of your New York friends, to whom you introduced me, and have written them to that effect.

I do not want to feel that I am in any way slighting you, but in more than one way they seem to me "impossible." I will explain the details when I have an opportunity.

Yours cordially,

DANIEL H. COAKLEY.

STORY OF "WINE PARTY"

A photographic newspaper clipping dated May 10, 1917, was also shown Curley. It was captioned: "All night wine party cost $100." Resulted in notice Bading Mrs. Kingstone's Manor.

Prosecutor Reading read the clipping to the jury, the body of which consisted of Mrs. Lillian Coakley, proprietress of Mishawum Manor, Mishawum Road, Woburn, who was recalled to the stand yesterday at the Woburn Court of keeping a disorderly house and of illegally selling wine. She was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction on the first count and four months and a fine of $100 on the second count. She appealed.

The story referred to the appearance of the Mayor and his wife at the night of March 6, 1917, of a party of 14 Boston business men and 15 girls. The article told of the "wild party" in which the men and women partook.

ALL IN A DAY'S WORK

When shown the photograph of the clipping, Curley said the one he read about the alleged Springs was which appeared on the front page of the Boston American. He said it contained the names of the men who took part in the party, a statement of the knowledge of the affair, in so far as it related to newspaper accounts, "was all in the day's work."

The appearance of Curley caused a stir in the courtroom, which was crowded to the doors, with a sprinkling of women. He was called to the stand late in the afternoon.

His appearance followed the reading into evidence by Prosecutor Reading of a transcript of the testimony given by Coakley at the trial of Nathan A. Tulta before the Supreme Court in June, 1917, which the Mishawum Manor case figured.

At the Supreme Court proceedings Coakley testified he received $5,000 from the "movie" men in the Mishawum Manor case. An amount he said he paid out $53,700. His net profit, according to his testimony, was about $5,300 or $5,300.

Next came Frederick L. Quinlan, assistant to the clerk of the Supreme Court, who identified the "movie" men's photographic releases and the photographs which passed between Mayor Curley and Coakley regarding the Mishawum Manor case.

When Quinlan finished his testimony Prosecutor Reading called: "Mr. Curley, take the stand."

A court officer piloted the Mayor to the court and he acknowledged him as "Mayor of Boston." Curley was asked if he knew Hiram Abrams. He said he did. He said he telephoned him in Portland, Me., sometime in May, 1917, to come to Boston.

"I don't know the exact date," said Curley. "Do you want me to relate the circumstances leading up to why I telephoned him?"

Curley was allowed to explain.

BRING ABRAMS IN太

"Sometime in May, 1917, Francis L. Daly, president of the Roxbury Trust Co., waited on me in the Mayor's office and asked my attention to the need of Abrams being in Boston. As I recall, Max Levenson was with him. They had a copy of the Boston American with a story about a raid being made on a house known as Mishawum Manor.

"Mr. Daly was fearful lest there should be a run on the Roxbury Trust Co. to counteract what was being mentioned in connection with the raid. Mr. Abrams was an officer of the Roxbury Trust Co. I telephoned to Portland, Me., and got in touch with Mr. Abrams. He said it was about 11 a.m., as I recall. In response to my telephone call Abrams came to Boston.

"They went to the Hotel Touraine some time in the evening, as I recall. In the party were Max and Joseph Levenson and Abrams. Daly and I went up to them.

"We met in a room there. At the time of our arrival there was a conversation about the advisability of hiring a lawyer to protect their interests.

"My opinion was asked. As I recall, I stated if the case was a civil one, the best lawyer to handle it would be either Mayberry or Choate. I said if it was a criminal case, the best criminal lawyers in the city were Henry Hart & Daniel H. Abrams. Quite a lawyer. Quite a lawyer."

COAKLEY CAME DOWN

"Max Levenson said Curley was the best lawyer to get to handle the case. I called Coakley on the telephone and pointed out to him the possibility of a run being made by depositors on the Roxbury Trust Co. Coakley later appeared at the hotel.

"Joseph Levenson boys introduced Mr. Coakley to Mr. Abrams."

Curley said he recalled a conversation he had with Joseph Levenson, a lawyer, two days later in Levenson, a saw or said Coakley's fee of $10,000, as asked by him to handle the case, was "too excessive."

Cross-examined by Curley, Curley said he could not recall a conversation he had about his (Coakley) withdrawing from the case. Later he referred to this by saying to Coakley:

"You did discuss something at length. I could not get all you said on my telephone, I recall asking you to put it in writing. Yes, that was my reason for asking you to put it in writing."

SCENES AT MISHAWUM

Joseph M. Levenson, a lawyer, testified he was present at the "Fatty" Arbuck's party at the Copley-Plaza with Adolph Zukor, Jesse Laskey, Hiram Abrams, Walter Green and various others. He said after the party all went in autos to Mishawum Manor.

"My impression is there were 20 or more in the party. Some stayed late at the Manor. Champagne was opened. We had some punch there. There was piano playing. Early with Zukor, Laskey and Green."
Levenson, no relative of Harry E. Levenson, said he was at an island Me., with Abrahams at the opening of the New England Baseball League. He said he heard Abrahams had received a telephone message from Mayor Curley. He said he returned with Abrahams to Boston. "We went to the Hotel Shurine and hired a room," said Levenson. "A short time afterwards Mayor Curley arrived. It was about 8:30; it may have been 9 o'clock. Mr. Greene, Harry Asher, Mr. Abrahams and myself were present. There was some talk of engaging counsel as a result of a matter which appeared in the newspapers. That Mr. Coakley would be the best man to engage for this kind of a case. He was referred to as an able lawyer and most powerful to handle it the way we wanted."

TELEPHONED TO TUFFY

"Mr. Coakley arrived about 9:30 p.m. or 10 o'clock. I was present when he arrived. Mr. Coakley was introduced to the men by Mayor Curley, Mr. Daly and I went into another room while they were talking. If I remember, Mr. Abrahams nodded his head to me to get out."

Dist. Atty. Tuffy of Middlesex County was called on the telephone for an appointment the next morning. I served in an advisory capacity. I went to Mr. Coakley's office when the money was paid over to obtain the receipt. I also looked after the check. Levenson said there was a time when Coakley withdrew from the case.

GLOBE JUN.3, 1924

TWO APPEALS FROM BRIGHTON

For Playground and For Faneuil-St Improvement

City Councilor William J. Walsh and John Scully of the ingenious delegation of Brighton residents at Mayor Curley's office this morning in their appeal for widening and improvement to Faneuil Hall that would cost $300,000, and for conversion of the site of the Oak-st car barn, formerly used as the Elevated, into a playground. The Mayor referred the proposals, respectively, to the City Planning Board, for reports to him.

SEeks UNION LABEL FOR CITY PRINTING

If Granted the Mayor to Have Closed-Shop Plant

Mayor Curley today authorized Supt. W. J. Casey of the city printing plant to apply to the Allied Printing Trades Council for renewal of the privilege of using the union label, which was suspended as a labor dispute at the plant in 1923 during the Peters administration.

The label formerly brought much job printing to the plant, and that ceased after the suspension. The plant is run on the open shop basis, but the suspension is that if the label were granted the Mayor would order a shift to a closed shop system. He has been negotiating with Daniel J. McDonald of the A. P. T. C. some time with this aim.

Since its establishment in the Quincy administration, this plant has earned a surplus each year. Mayor Curley has made known his intention of investing the profits in a new permanent home for the establishment. He has claimed that the owners of property near the plant have "gouged" the city from time to time in rental boost.

POST JUN. 3, 1924

Institution of Organization

Replying to his nomination by the Ku Klux Klan to the "Who's Through in America Club," Mayor Curley yesterday said, "The action of the night-blooming gentility is a challenge that I accept for it puts the campaign for the governorship of Massachusetts upon an American basis and will be waged in the open, under the sun in the daylight, by self-respecting Americans, and not in the cellars of the city or in the shadows and darkness of the woods and secret places by the enemies of America and Americanism."

GLOBE JUN. 3, 1924

TELEPHONE DATA

Sought by Boston

Attorney Contends That Without Figures Intelligent Finding Cannot Be Made

Attorney Sullivan contended that without this information the commission could not intelligently pass upon the necessity of the proposed increase, and that to grant this increase without this information would be entirely arbitrary, and likely to impose a burden upon certain classes of service.

The information asked for by Attorney Sullivan follows:

First, the list of private branch exchange installations by states; nature of installation service, whether by flat or measured rate; date of installation of each board, and size of each board; number of trunk lines, and number of stations served by private branch exchange owners.

Second, figures for 1922 or 1923 of the revenue received from each private branch exchange installations subdivided into switchboard rentals, trunk line rentals, exchange board rentals, miscellaneous rentals, number of local exchange calls in excess of guarantee, and total toll receipts from each installation plant used for intercommunicable service.

Commenting upon the need of this information, Attorney Sullivan said the company's only objections would be that a great deal of time would be required for compiling this information, and that it would cost a great deal of money. As to the length of time required, Attorney Sullivan said that if the increase were made effective before the information were furnished, the company would be a long time paying the increases. As to the cost of compiling the information, Attorney Sullivan said that the increase asked for came to millions.

Charles S. Pierce, attorney for the telephone company, interrupted here to say that the increase in revenue from private branch exchange boards would not be millions but slightly over $1,000,000.

Attorney Sullivan intimated that the telephone company officials had spread the charge that Boston's fight against the proposed increase was political. He said that these officials had even whispered to this effect into the commission's ears.

Pierce denied that any telephone officials had whispered to the commission or any one else that Boston's opposition to the proposed increase was purely political. As to the information that Attorney Sullivan requested of the telephone company, Attorney Pierce said that it would take a long time for the company to compile it, be costly and not worth anything.
MOBILE MEN WILLING
TO PAY $100,000 IN ALL

Joseph Levenson Tells of Conferences of Attorneys

In Mishawum Manor Case

Attorney Joseph Levenson, testifying this morning in the Coakley-Corcoran case, said the attorneys associated with him in the Mishawum Manor case were Messrs Wright, Stoneman, Innes and Berman.

He was asked how much the Mishawum case cost the movie men, but the question was excluded. The district attorney then attempted to offer a check, but his efforts were frustrated by defense counsel.

Witness identified a photographic copy of a contract in which Mr Coakley acknowledged receipt of $85,000 and agreed to secure release from all claims held against the movie men. Coakley and David Stoneman were the parties to the contract.

The contract, according to attorney Levenson, was written by Mr Stoneman. When Coakley signed, Charles H. Innes, Mr Stoneman and witnesses were present.

Cross-examined by Mr Coakley, witnesses said he had been in conference with Henry C. Atwill, then Attorney General; Charles A. Wright, Mr Innes and Mr Stoneman.

Conference at New London

Prior to the day before the check was given, witness said he had a conference at New London with Messrs Wright, Innes, Stoneman and some of the movie men, Zucker and Greene. As a result of the conference the check was paid.

Witness said he heard at one time Mr Zukor said he would set aside some Famous Players' stock and when it went up it would be sold and no one would be out anything as a result of Mishawum Manor.

Mr Levenson said he was not a relative of Harry E. Levenson.

Mr Levenson was asked if he ever had anything to do with Corcoran in connection with the Mishawum case. He answered: "No."

On redirect, Mr Reading asked witness if Mr Wright was. Witness said Charles H. Wright of Pittsfield.

"Yes," answered attorney Levenson. Mr Wright, he said, was counsel for Zukor and Charles H. Innes was general counsel.

"Henry C. Sawyer,"

Levenson denied there was any talk about settling civil claims or dropping the case.

Visit to Office of Mr Tufts

Mr Abrams, Green and witness accompanied Coakley next day to Mr Tufts' office. Coakley introduced the men to the then district attorney of Middlesex County, and called attention to the type of man and asked opportunity to show that charges against them were groundless. Mr Tufts, according to the witness, said he had received no complaints.

Witness denied there was any talk about new charges or dropping proceedings.

When Mr Asher said he did not collect some things, as he stood for a time at a window, the district attorney declared he would show the witness was hostile.

A recess was taken, and Mr Reading asked Asher to go to the district attorney's office, but Coakley objected, and advised him not to go. Mr Coakley told him he ought not to go while he was on the stand.

"To write as few as possible,"

Mr Coakley introduced a letter from Harry Sawyer, in which the latter thanked Coakley for Coakley's generosity in a fee and for the latter's opinion of the worth of Sawyer's services.

"Dear Dan:"

Mr Levenson was asked if he ever had anything to do with Corcoran in connection with the Mishawum case. He answered: "No."

On redirect, Mr Reading asked witness if Mr Wright was. Witness said Charles H. Wright of Pittsfield.

"Yes," answered attorney Levenson. Mr Wright, he said, was counsel for Zukor and Charles H. Innes was general counsel.

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"Henry C. Sawyer,"
CURLEY TELLS HOW COAKLEY WAS RETAINED

Mayor, on Stand, Reviews His Part in Aftermath of Mishawum Affair

ADVISED LEVENSON BROTHERS, HE SAYS

THOUGHT COAKLEY BEST

SHOwEd COPIES OF LETTERS

ON OFFICIAL STATIONERY

The letter from Mayor Curley to Joseph Levenson was written on an official letterhead of the mayor's office, bearing the city seal, dated May 18, and was addressed to "Mr. Joseph Levenson, 247 Washington Avenue, Chelsea, Mass., Mass.," and read:

"Dear Mr. Mayor:—I feel that I cannot go any further in the matter of the New York Times story which mentioned your name in connection with the Mishawum affair. I have been consulting with my friends and I do not believe that anything in the story is true. I do not want you to feel that I am in any way slighting you, but in more ways than one I am afraid the story seems to me impossible. I will explain this at another time."

"Yours cordially,

DANIEL H. CURLEY.

The letter from Mayor Curley to Joseph Levenson was written on an official letterhead, dated May 18, and was addressed to "Mr. Joseph Levenson, 247 Washington Avenue, Chelsea, Mass., Mass.," and read:

"Dear Mr. Mayor:—I feel that I cannot go any further in the matter of the New York Times story which mentioned your name in connection with the Mishawum affair. I have been consulting with my friends and I do not believe that anything in the story is true. I do not want you to feel that I am in any way slighting you, but in more ways than one I am afraid the story seems to me impossible. I will explain this at another time."

"Yours cordially,

DANIEL H. CURLEY."
Counsel for Boston at
Rate Hearing Argues That Much Data
Should Be Submitted

At the continued hearing today before the Department of Public Utilities on Boston's protest against the increase in telephone rates proposed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, E. Mark Sullivan, attorney for the telephone company, asked the company to submit detailed information as to the cost and revenue from each type of service. He asked for the number of board and revenue from private branch exchange boards and the number of such messages upon which overtime charges are made that last between five and fifteen minutes. Attorney George R. Grant for the telephone company said that the increase in revenue to the company from a lowering of rates on the fifteen-, twenty-, and twenty-five-cent calls would be $250,000 from all of New England.

As to the toll rate increase, Attorney Sullivan said that the company officials were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers.

Herald June 3, 1924

Was Not "Missing Link"

Coakley asked if Reading had not
told the witness that he, Levenson, had taken the case out of the realm of law and was not going to ask the jury to decide. Witness replied that he had not. Coakley asked if Mr. Reading had not joked him up as the "missing link." Witness also denied this.

"Didn't be say," asked Coakley, "that all that had gone before about Coakley, when you got on the stand, would be nonsense, that you were in comparison with the hurly-burly, what would you raise about my head?"

"No," said Levenson.

The defense lawyer, in cross-examining Levenson at 10:30 A.M. and then left the witness stand.

At the conclusion of his examination Attorney Sullivan said the company's only objections would be that the increase in revenue to the company would be $250,000 from all of New England. Attorney George R. Grant for the telephone company said that the increase in revenue to the company from a lowering of rates on the fifteen-, twenty-, and twenty-five-cent calls would be $250,000 from all of New England.

As to the toll rate increase, Attorney Sullivan said that the company officials were disposed to give him the information which he asked on the number of 10-cent, 15-cent, 20-cents and 25-cents paid for messages completed within the new three-minute basic period. Butte wanted also the number of such messages, payment for which was made in four to five minutes, and the number of such messages upon which overtime charges are made that last between five and fifteen minutes. Attorney George R. Grant for the telephone company said that the increase in revenue to the company from a lowering of rates on the fifteen-, twenty-, and twenty-five-cent calls would be $250,000 from all of New England.

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The city's representatives were disposed to give helpful information to the department, but that it would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers.

Mr. Pierre said that the cost of collecting the information asked for by Mr. Sullivan would run into thousands of dollars and the data would be of no assistance to the department to make a decision upon certain papers. If the work is done, he said, to secure information about 7500 individual switches distributed through five New England States.

"We want to give helpful information to the department," he said, "but we have no desire to satisfy the idle whims of those who ask for it."
LEVENSON ADMITS TALK WITH ATTWILL

TRAVELER JUN. 3, 1924

Conference Held Before Coakley Was Paid $85,000

Daniel H. Coakley, in his cross-examination of Joseph M. Levenson, one of the counsel for the movie magnates who figured in the Mishawum Manor episode, today brought out the fact that the witness had conferred with Henry C. Attwill, then attorney-general, before the conference at which Coakley was paid $85,000.

CHECK QUESTIONS EXCLUDED

The cross-examination of Levenson was the highlight of today's session of the Coakley-Corcoran conspiracy trial in Middlesex superior court.

At the opening of court Levenson retained the witness stand for direct examination by Dist.-Atty. Arthur K. Heading. In answer to questions, the witness said he had acted as counsel for the movie men with Charles Wright of Springfield, Charles H. Innes and David H. Stoeeman.

Several questions put by the district attorney about a check made out by Hiram Levenson, one of the magnates, were objected to by Coakley and Attwill.

William E. Weeks, counsel for Corcoran, was excused by the court.

The district attorney then produced a substantia of a release made out by Attwill, Stoeeman and signed by Coakley, in which full settlement for all parties and Coakley's own fee for services was made for $85,000.

ADMITS ATTWILL CONFERENCE

Then Coakley took the witness stand for cross-examination.

"Before the receipt was made out," he asked, "was there some talk about payment?"

"I think that is correct," answered the witness.

"Prior to this conference did you not have a conference with Henry C. Attwill, then attorney-general?"

"I did have a conference with Attwill."

Joseph M. Levenson took the stand yesterday as soon as Mayor James M. Curley had finished his testimony, which was the feature of yesterday's proceedings.

The first question put to Levenson was concerning the party at Mishawum Manor, and he described what happened while he was there.

MET AT NEW LONDON

Levenson, under cross-examination, told of a conference at New London at which Attwill, Wright, Innes, Stoeeman and himself and the movie men were present.

He said: "Then we decided to pay the $85,000."

He heard Adolf Zukor say he would not sit aside some Famous Players stock, sell it when it went up, and nobody would lose money on the Mishawum Manor affair. In answer to Coakley's last question, the witness said he was no relative of Henry E. Levenson.

In re-direct examination by the district attorney, the witness said that Charles H. Wright of Pittsfield, now district attorney of his county, was counsel for Zukor, and that Innes was general counsel.

He said that he had heard no talk of a million dollars, but the movie men had said they were satisfied to pay $8,000 with $15,000 in addition as fees, rather than risk indictments.

GIRLS WERE THERE

Harry Asher, movie man of Fuller street, Brookline, was the next witness called. He corroborated in large measure the testimony already given by Mayor Curley.

He was present, he said, at the dinner at the Copley-Plaza to 'Patty' Armbrecle, and that after the dinner somebody suggested going to Mishawum Manor for a lunch and drinks. He did not know who made the suggestion.

There were six or 10 girls there, he said, and the bill amounted to $1050.

He recollected the conference at the Hotel Touraine, saying that Mayor Curley, Joe Levenson, Green, Abrams and himself were present. Some one suggested that Coakley be telephoned for, and he thought that Mayor Curley did the telephoning. Coakley appeared a half-hour or so later, and joined the conference, which, he said, was to devise a way and means to suppress publicity such as had appeared the day before.

CITY STREET BILL

MONITOR JUN. 3, 1924

CHANGE DEMANDED

Governor Cox Insists on Boston's Appropriating 10 Per Cent of Loan

Before Channing Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, puts his signature to two bills giving the City of Boston authority to borrow outside the debt limit for the Kneeland-Tremont Street widening project at a cost of approximately $3,000,000, both measures must be amended by the Legislature to conform with the pay-as-you-go policy recommended by the Commonwealth.

In a communication just sent to the General Court, the Governor asks that the bills he changed by the Legislature so that they will stipulate that "no loan shall be authorized unless a sum equal to 10 per cent of the loan so authorized is voted for the same purpose to be provided from taxes or other sources of revenue." This was the form in which the bills were recommended by the Committee on Municipal Finance after careful study. The Governor says in part:

It has been the unvarying policy of the present Legislature in all cases where a city or town has been given special authority to borrow outside the debt limit to require an appropriation from revenue toward the proposed expense, and in no case has the Legislature ever authorized borrowing outside the debt limit.

The policy of the present year is in keeping with the established in 1920, which requires all cities and towns to provide from revenue sources a certain sum before loans can be made for any of the purposes specified in the first 14 items of Section 5, Chapter 44 of the General Laws.

The policy of pay-as-you-go, which is sound for the Commonwealth and is needed for the cities and towns in general, is also needed for Boston. There is no reason why Boston should not do as much as other cities and towns have been required to do where special legislation is given authorizing borrowing outside the debt limit.

The amount which must be contributed from taxation or other sources of revenue will have but little effect on the tax rate, but a principle is involved which should be followed without any exception.

Proponents of the widening project, one of the effects of which will be to provide a direct continuance of State Street in the city of Boston, are said to fear the City of Boston may not be able to afford any exceptions. The Governor insists that the City of Boston may not be able to afford any exceptions.
Testifies at Coakley Trial of Phoning Abrams of Roxbury Trust Co. to Come and Explain Raid Episode

How he telephoned to Hiram Abrams, a moving picture producer and vice-president of the Roxbury Trust Company, came to Boston and protected the interests of the depositors in the bank after Abrams name had been published in connection with the Mishawum Manor, was related by Mayor Curley of Boston, who took the stand as a government witness at the conspiracy trial of Daniel H. Coakley and William J. Corcoran yesterday afternoon.

The Mayor asked that he was present at a conference at the Annie suite at the Touraine Hotel after Abrams' arrival in Boston the same evening, and suggested the names of the late Henry P. Hurbullt and Daniel H. Coakley, as “successful criminal lawyers” who matter of securing counsel for the moving picture men was under consideration. Hurbullt was one of the prosecutors at the removal trial of former District Attorney Tufts, in which the Mishawum Manor incident figured.

Mayor Curley explained that it was in May, 1917, when he was Mayor of Boston, and Abrams was a vice-president of the Roxbury Trust Company, that President Francis L. Daly of the bank came to his office with another man. He testified that Abrams' names had appeared in a Boston paper published in connection with the Mishawum Manor, and that Daly, apparently less than it caused a run on the bank, wanted Abrams to come to Boston from Portland, where he was visiting, to either explain, deny or straighten out the matter.

Told With Coakley

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Testifies at Coakley Trial of Phoning Abrams of Roxbury Trust Co. to Come and Explain Raid Episode

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Put Refusal in Writing

Q—You may tell the jury, if you desire, anything connected with these letters as a result of which you took this action? A—Sometimes subsequent to the conversation with Mr. Coakley, Hiram Abrams and others, it may have been one day or two days, Joseph Levenson and Max Levenson—brothers—waited upon me at the mayor's office and stated that the retainer fee demanded was $10,000 in the immediate vicinity of $10,000, and requested me to call up Coakley and ask him if the retainer fee couldn't be reduced. I told them that I didn't think that I ought to do it as it was not my business. But I did call up Mr. Coakley. Mr. Coakley said he was not anxious to talk and preferred to have nothing to do with it. I said: "Well, you put that in writing so that I can explain it to Joseph Levenson."

Tampering With Witnesses

Mr. Coakley took the cross-examination:

Q—You recall when you had that conversation with Mr. Coakley (that I called you that I have heard from the District Attorney Tufts' office, (that there had been some tampering with witnesses and that I, not having received any fee, felt that I had better get out of the case. Do you recall that? A—No, I do not.

Q—I want to see if I can refresh your recollection of what conversation I had with you that day? A—That is the day you wrote to me.

Quotes Tufts' Letter

Q—Yes, the same day I wrote to you. Whether or not you told me that day that I have received this letter from District Attorney Tufts (Reads) have learned of a circumstance that an effort has been made to interfere or tamper with certain government officials in the case concerning which you had talked a few days ago. While I have no idea that you personally are responsible for this tampering, it appears to me that I can hardly hold to the agreement we made. If we are to have any further talk with regard to your office, it is necessary that we have a talk at once. I shall be pleased, however, in the meantime to give you an opportunity to communicate with me when you desire. Please see me on Monday at the latest in regard to the matter, Nathan Tufts, District Attorney." Do you recall when you talked with me I told you that and I said that in more ways than one they seemed to me impossible? A—As I recall you did discuss something of that nature. I couldn't get into the degree of distance over the telephone and that was primarily the reason why I asked you to give the writing, as the writing, as you said what your records now indicate I cannot absolutely say as to that, and I am not sure if there was some. I do recall distinctly it was a very extended statement.

Sent Both to Levenson

Q—Your recollection on that point is not clear? A—It is not clear.

Q—What did you do with exhibit 35 with Mr. Coakley to you? A—But I could recall? A—If it is agreeable to you that I make a statement of explanation. A—May I? A—Questions. Can you tell me what you did with exhibit 35, the original of that letter? A—I forwarded it to Mr. Levenson.

Q—That is the letter sent from Mr. Coakley to you to Mr. Levenson with the letter from you to Mr. Levenson, which is exhibit 36? A—Exactly.

Basis of Recommendation

Q—Any suggestion? A—None. Your selection was based absolutely on the belief of all present that you were the best qualified to undertake that case. No other consideration entered into it. Prior to that I do see that to connect me with the case? A—Absolutely nothing.

Mr. Coakley: That is all, Mr. Mayor.

Prosecutor Reading in redirect examination:

Q—Is it, you stated the reason why you did not introduce Mr. Coakley? A—It was not to endeavor to get a visit from the Levenson boys. Q—Do you know the occasion of Mr. Abrams visit to you? A—Yes. My recollection is that we have a talk at once. I shall have answered that.

Bali Team in Home Town

Q—You said it was only a few days after that you received a letter from Mr. Coakley? A—I was in my business. But I did call up Mr. Coakley. He said that "some of us received a visit from the Levenson boys."

Q—You do know whether or not any other person was endeavoring to get Mr. Coakley? A—I have not been advised of it.

Q—Only with respect to your part of the transaction? A—Yes.

Sold $10,050 for Party

A—It remember right that particular article in question was one that appeared in a Boston paper.

Prosecutor Reading here queried Mayor Curley on a clipping from the Boston Post.

Went to the Party

Attorney Joseph Levenson, of Boston, was at the party that occurred after the testimony of Mayor Curley was concluded. He testified that he was present at the Turfman Hotel and that this affair was the one of the party that went to the Turfman Manor In

It was about 1 a.m. when they arrived, the witness stated and the party continued until about 6 a.m. Mr. Abrams, Mr. Zukor, Lasky, Asher, Greene and Abrams. He said that "some of us only stayed an hour and that we were opened, luncheon served and some one was playing the piano." It is claimed that the Mayor of the Turfman Hotel, who was also present in the Turfman Manor in
Edward C. Stone, lawyer, was the next witness. He had been associated with the late Henry C. Sawyer. Sawyer came to their offices about June 1, 1917, and was shown copies of releases.

Sawyer had arranged fees, and Mr. Stone had made arrangements, and if he knew if books had been kept. The books showed payments in 1917.

The books were not kept, and in Mr. Sawyer's private effects was a check book with an entry of a deposit of $2500 in 1917.

On the partnership records for 1917 there was no record of a receipt of $39,000.

Witness had searched files for possible correspondence between Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Coakley concerning the payment of $2500, but could find none.

In cross-examination, witness remembered that Coakley's visit was about the time of the Tufts trial and that Coakley had mentioned written a letter from Sawyer which he could not find.

Coakley showed the witness a letter which the latter identified as written by Mr. Sawyer.

The letter which was undated had been found by Mr. Sawyer, Hardy, Stone & Morrison, 517 Exchange Building, and was as follows:

Dear Dan,—This is almost ridiculous. It is the 3rd or 4th one I have been overpaid by. Some of my friends say I am paid too much, but I never was so overpaid as in this instance. Not that I mind it. The amount is not the point. It should be considered in the light of the fact that my own valuation of the work is less than the amount paid. I believe it is a justifiable charge. Coakley would, I suppose, release this letter.

Very cordially,
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District Attorney Reading in cross-examination asked Mr. Stone: "What was the professional relations with your firm in 1917 in regard to the writing of letters?"

"To write as few as possible," was the reply.

It was brought out that Mr. Stone's firm acts as counsel for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd. District Attorney Reading asked if the witness could recall Mr. Coakley's visit, money to his firm in Limited Liability Assurance cases, but that he did not.

In the cross-examination by Mr. Coakley, witness said that he recalled Coakley's visit, money to his firm in Limited Liability Assurance cases, but that he did not.

Mr. F. W. Fleming, reporter, was called to the stand and asked to testify concerning the investigation of a Fred Lord, which occasioned the raise of the bench following, lasting one and one-half hours.

Witness testified that at a brief recess, witness testified that although he had been requested to go to District Attorney Reading's office during the recess Mr. Coakley had objected because he had not been advised as to whether the cross-examination asked him if he were not true that he had told the witness he ought to go down for a conference with the district attorney in the middle of the trial, and that if he would have wanted to talk about the attention of the court. Ascher agreed to do so, and Mr. Sawyer took

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Mayor James M. Curley's indirect connection with the Mishawum Manor case was caused by his willingness to help prevent a possible run on a bank and loss to stockholders and depositors. Requested by the president of the trust company to give his aid and prevent further notoriety connected with the name of one of the vice presidents, Mayor Curley acted.

Under summons in the Coakley-Corcoran trial for several days, His Honor yesterday took the stand at 3 p.m. and in a short time his testimony was given and he was excused.

**Hurlburt and Coakley**

According to the testimony, Coakley was one of five lawyers mentioned to help extricate Hyman Abrams out of the Mishawum Maze. It being thought to be a criminal matter, the names of the late Henry Hurlburt and Coakley were finally discussed as the most prominent criminal lawyers at the Massachusetts bar.

In connection with Mayor Curley's testimony, the Levenson brothers were mentioned, one of them, Joseph Levenson, attorney for moving picture interests, and his brother Max, also an attorney. Both were present at the conference in the Touraine Hotel where efforts were made to obtain the services of Mr. Coakley to represent Abrams and other movie men whose names were printed that day in connection with the Mishawum raid.

It was attorney Max Levenson, according to Mayor Curley, who said, "Well, I think Coakley is the best. Suppose we call him up." Max Levenson phoned, only to have Mr. Coakley refuse to come to the hotel, because he was in bed.

**Mayor Talked in Coakley**

"And I talked to Mr. Coakley," testified Mayor Curley, "and pointed out what had been pointed out to me, the possibility of a run on the Roxbury Trust Company." Mayor Curley said that Coakley then came to the hotel and conferred with the Levenson brothers. Also present at the hotel were Pres. Francis Daly, Abrams, Asher, and Golden. Several days later Mr. Coakley withdrew from the case, which he later reentered and settled for $35,000.

Atty Joseph Levenson was also on the stand yesterday. His direct examination was not completed. He is the first witness to testify having been present at Mishawum Manor the night of the movie men's party. He said about 35 men went there in autos, arriving about 1 a.m., and he and Lasky, Greene, and Zukor left an hour later.

Asked directly what took place, Atty. Levenson said that wine was opened, lunch served and there was dancing and piano playing.

**Saw Coakley Introduced**

Regarding the conference at the Touraine, he said he came from Portland with Mr. Abrams, and in the presence of Mr. Curley there was a conversation regarding the engaging of counsel. Mr. Coakley was referred to as a very fine criminal lawyer, perhaps the most powerful to handle that kind of case and best able to cope with the people on the other side.

He said he was present when Mr. Coakley arrived and saw Coakley introduced to Abrams and Asher. Witnesses said he left the room with Mr. Daly while Coakley and the movie men had a general conference. His interest in the matter he said was advisory. Later he turned over the money and got the release.

The only other witness yesterday was Harry Levenson, State's witness who was on for the completion of his cross-examination. He was asked if and when Dist. Atty. Reading gets Levenson's sentence of two years revoked, if he expects to be made an assistant in the office. He emphatically denied it.

Previous testimony about a conversation in Corcoran's office was called to his attention and he was asked if it was shown that Mr. Corcoran at the
Asher Called by Reading 'Hostile Witness' in Coakley Case

Harry Asher of Brookline, moving picture man, today testified in the Coakley-Corcoran "general conspiracy" trial that he paid $1050 as the expenses of a party at Mishawum Manor at which "8 or 10 girls were present." Telegram

Asher was called as a government witness by Dist. Atty. Arthur K. Reading, and during the testimony, Reading charged hir with being "hostile."

The witness told of the "Fatty" Arbuckle dinner at the Coakley Plaza, Boston, and how some of those present then went to Mishawum Manor "for a few drinks." He said Charles H. Innes was "general counsel for all parties in the proceedings that followed the party.

Dist. Atty. Charles Wright-Springfield was also named as counsel for Adolph Zukor, movie magnate, one of those at Arbuckle and Mishawum affairs.

Joseph Levenson, Charles lawyer, and adviser for Hiram Abrams and other movie men after the alleged Mishawum Manor "revel" was the first witness called by Dist. Atty. Reading.

Levenson was taken on direct examination by Dist. Atty. Reading who first questioned him in regard to the cost of the Mishawum Manor affair to Laskey, Zukor and the other moving picture men.

On objection of Coakley and Weeks, the question was rephrased. Reading then showed the witness a photograph of a check, and asked him where he had seen it before.

This question also drew objections and was excluded. Reading then asked if the check related to the Mishawum Manor affair, and was also objected to.

A copy of a document was then shown the witness and Levenson and he saw the original at Coakley's office. Reading asked the witness if he was present when $5000 was paid. Levenson said "Yes."

Reading then read a letter purported to be a release signed by Coakley and substance it mentioned receipt of two checks from David Stoneman for settlement of claim arising out of an affair at Mishawum Manor, and further to receive release from all parties having claims. Coakley's signature was attached.

Levenson said the release was in Stoneman's handwriting.

Coakley then took the witness in cross-examination.

Q. Before the receipt was made out, we all talked about the payment of the money? A. Yes.

Q. In the morning of the same day you were at a conference with Henry C. Asher who was then attorney-general of Massachusetts and Charlie Innes and Frank Packer, in reference to Mishawum Manor? A. Yes.

Q. Had you with Innes, Stone- man, Wright, been down to New London, prior to the payment of the money? A. Yes.

Q. As a result of that conference, what did you do? A. Returned to your office and paid the check.

The witness said that at New London there was some discussion between Zukor, Innes and Greene about Famous Players' stock that should be used to pay the funds.

Q. Are you a relative of Harry Levenson? A. No.

Dist. Atty. Reading then took the witness in re-direct examination.

Q. In respect to the New London conference, who was there? A. Zukor, Abrams, Innes, Greene, Berman and Innes.

Q. Who is Wright? A. Charles Wright.

Q. Who is Innes? A. Charles H. Innes.

Q. Who is Zook? A. Zook, Abrams and Innes.

Q. What was he there for? A. General counsel for all parties.

Of the money? A. Yes.

Q. About how many girls were there at Mishawum Manor that night? A. About eight or ten.

Q. How much did the bill amount to? A. $1050.

Q. Who paid it? A. Innes paid it.

Q. Do you recall a conference at the Hotel Touraine in 1917? A. Yes.

Q. You were present? A. Yes.


Q. What time did Curley land? A. About 8:30 or 9:00.

Q. Give us the conversation? A. It was suggested that Mr. Coakley be telephoned for and for him to come down and sit in the conference.

Q. Do you recall who telephoned for Coakley? A. My recollection is that it was Mr. Curley.

Q. About what time was it that Curley telephoned Coakley? A. Shortly after his arrival, about 8:30.

Q. What time did Coakley come in? A. About 9:00.

Q. Will you tell us what the conversation was after Mr. Coakley arrived? A. The subject was the way and means to avoid further publicity such as occurred the day before regarding the Mishawum Manor affair and during that conversation Coakley said he would try to make arrangements to get in touch with Mr. Tufts the following morning.

Q. Do you recall any conversation that night about a retailer? A. I do not.

Q. Where were you present in the office of Dist. Atty. Tufts with whom I was. A. About the conversation was. A. When he arrived there Coakley said to Mr. Tufts, "I want you to meet Mr. Abrams and Mr. Levenson and Mr. Innes. I want you to see for yourself what kind of men they are and stand there is a legal question regarding the arbitration."

Q. What did Tufts say about a complaint? A. He said he had received complaints from various sources.

Q. Was there any talk about the settlement of any civil claims? A. No. On objection of Tufts was ruled out.

On objection of Levenson there was any talk about dropping proceedings.

Q. Is there any talk about dropping proceedings? A. No. I didn't hear any of the conversation, as I walked over to the window and

Asher at Arbuckle Dinner

The next witness was Asher. He was questioned by Dist. Atty. Reading.
Dear Sir—This is almost ridiculous. I have been overpaid. In fact I might say I was never so excessively overpaid as in this instance and I want you to know the sensation is most delightful. My own estimate of my efforts is by a mere fraction of your estimate, I want you to know that I am exceedingly obliged. Very cordially, Harry Sawyer.

Q.—Mr. Asher, do you mean to tell the jury that the district attorney's office was so large that if you walked over to the window you could not hear what was going on the other side?

Mr. Coakley objected to the question and it was ruled out.

Q.—Mr. Asher, I want you to tell all the conversation you had with Mr. Toohey at the district attorney's office on that morning.

Mr. Coakley objected, saying the witness had already told all he had known and Judge Whiting sustained the objection.

Reading then addressed the court, saying: "There is hostility on the part of this witness.

Q.—What I want, Mr. Asher, is the complete conversation, not only on Mr. Coakley's part, but on the part of Mr. Tufts on that morning.

Mr. Coakley objected, and the court sustained the objection.

Q.—Will you give us everything that Tufts said in the conversation with Mr. Coakley?

Mr. Coakley objected and was sustained.

Payments to Sawyer

The next witness was Edward C. Stone, Boston lawyer of the firm of Sawyer, Stone, and Morrison. He was called by Dist. Atty. Reading. Asked if he knew Mr. Sawyer, he replied: "Sawyer was my partner until he died, Sept. 29, 1918.''

Q.—Did Mr. Coakley call at your office in 1917? A.—Coakley called at my office on July 21st and he wanted to know the arrangement between Sawyer and I about fees and if I shared in the fees. I told him what fees were collected. In the office were shared three-sevenths to Sawyer, three-sevenths to me, one-seventh to Morrison. He asked me if we kept books and if it showed payments and fees. I looked and found to record of any fees paid Sawyer by him (Coakley). I then looked through Sawyer's private affairs and found an entry in a check-book of a letter dated June 4, 1917, of $2,155
to which Mr. Coakley said was the amount paid Sawyer.

Q.—Did you find a record of the payment of $14,250 that Coakley had paid Sawyer in 1917? A.—I found no such record.

Q.—Did you find any record of a check memorandum containing the name of Crane against Zucker, Lackey, or Green? A.—I found no such record or memorandum.

Coakley then took the witness in cross-examination.

Q.—Mr. Stone, if you recall, I asked you to look up, in your records, to find a copy of a letter from me to Mr. Sawyer? A.—Yes.

Q.—Your firm often had cases for which you never received any payment? Your firm often did work for which it received no payment?

A.—I'll say we do.

Q.—I will show you a letter. Have you ever seen that letter before (handing over letter)? Whose handwriting is it? A.—Mr. Sawyer's.

Coakley then read the letter. It was sent after receipt of a $250 check which was Sawyer's fee for services as follows:

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Robert C. Reading, Town Clerk.

May 29, 1924

REIDY NAM/A
CITY PUBLIC B

Mayor Sends Nominating Committee Labor Activates

Eng. Representative Michael J. Reddy was nominated to the Civil Service Commission yesterday by Mayor Curley as Charleston's High School District Board. Business Agent P. H. Jennings of the Central Labor Union having withdrawn as a candidate for the place. A fortnight ago the Mayor named Jennings for the position, and until yesterday, his nomination was before the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Jennings decided, however, that he prefers to continue with his labor interests.

Mrs. Reddy was appointed six months ago by the Mayor to the newly created $500 post of Information clerk in the City Hall Annex, and now fills the place. He is an expert telegrapher, and has been actively identified with organized labor.

REVIEWING STAND FOR ELKS' PARADE WILL SEAT 5000

A municipal reviewing stand affording seats for 5000 persons on the occasion of the big Elks' parade on Thursday, July 19, will be erected on Lafayette Hall of the Common, fronting Tremont st, beginning at a point a few rods north of Tremont st, beginning at a point a few rods north of Union st, and extending down toward Boylston st.

Mayor Curley authorized Building Commissioner Mahoney to advertise for construction bids. The Mayor and an official party will review the parade. Admission tickets to the stand may be secured through the local committee.

ELEVEN CITY EMPLOYEES TO BE RETIRED SATURDAY

Eleven city employees will be retired under the contributory pension system Saturday, on a basis of practically 100%.

Comptrollers among them are Frank Donnelly, chief clerk of the Water Service Income Branch, at $2500 salary since 1904, George Denney, having served city employees 46 years ago last March, lives at Enoch on Jamaica Plain.

Mary R. Reeder of Vine st, Roxbury, Park Department since 1883 and 41 years of service on her retirement.

Lewis P. Full, who entered city service in 1920 as a Collecting Department deputy and has held the post continuously since at $200 salary, will also retire.

COMERFORD MADE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF GAS FIXTURES

George W. Comerford, inspector of gas fixtures at $300 salary in the Health Department, sanitary inspector in the Vital Statistics Service since 1906, was promoted by Mayor Curley yesterday to be chief inspector, at salary of $500.

ARCHITECTS TO SUPERVISE WORK ON SCHOOLHOUSES

Mayor Curley yesterday named two architects to have charge of work on schoolhouses. George B. Smedley is to be responsible for the new grammar schools at South Hadley and Louis A. St. Amant for restoration of the school at Enfield, etc. recently burned. Each will have fees up to 6 percent of the sum involved in each contract.
CURLEY GOT $85,000 CASE FOR COAKLEY. Before a crowded courtroom, Mayor Curley of Boston testified at the Coakley trial that he recommended Daniel H. Coakley as counsel for the movie men involved in the so-called "wild party" at Mishawum Manor. Photo shows the Mayor and George Phalen leaving Court. (Staff Photo)
18 GIRLS AT
MISHAWUM
PARTY

Harry Asher, Moving Picture
Man, Says He Paid the
Bill of $1,050

Eighteen girls went to the
Mishawum Manor party. It cost
$1,050 for a few hours' enter-
tainment and the bill was paid
by Harry Asher, motion picture
representative, of Brookline.

These facts were testified to today
by Asher at the conspiracy trial of
Daniel H. Coakley and William J.
Corcoran in East Boston Super-
ior Court.

Asher declared that the moving
picture man went to the Mishawum
Manor, following a dinner in the
Copley Plaza given to Fatty Ar-
buckle.

Someone suggested going out to
Mishawum to have a few drinks,
Asher testified. The party did not
break up until 4 a.m.

At the conference that followed in
the Hotel Touralite as a result of
public disclosure of the Manor party,
Mayor Curley telephoned Coakley,
according to Asher.

Joseph Levenson, Boston lawyer,
who preceded Asher on the stand,
said that big money was talked at
the conference held with a view
of settlement should be made if the
break up until 4 a.m.

At the conference that followed in
the Manor? A. —Until four the fi-
ter morning.

Q. —Who introduced Abrams to
Coakley? A. —I can't recall.

Q. —What was said at the Tut-
ts interview? A. —Coakley said to
Tutts that he wanted to meet
Abrams and myself, whom he in-
troduced as business men who
would not do anything wrong inten-
tionally.

Q. —Was anything said as to the
settlement of civil claims? A. —I
don't recall.

Q. —Was there any talk about
Tutts surviving a physician? A. —I
said something about complaints.

Q. —Was Tutts attending a pho-
to? A. —I don't recall.

Q. —Is there any talk about
Tutts or Tutts? A. —No.

Q. —What was said? A. —He
didn't say anything about com-
plaints. I could not hear all he said.

Q. —Who was present at the in-
terview in Tutts office? A. —Abram,
Mr. Coakley, and myself.

Q. —What instrument was used?
A. —A pen.

Q. —Was your conference about
the payment? A. —I think that's car-
rect.

Q. —And was it signed then by Mr.
Coakley? A. —Yes.

ATTWILL FARLEY

Levenson was then cross-examined
by Coakley.

Q. —Before this receipt was made
out, did we have any talk about the
payment? A. —I think that's cor-
rect.

Q. —Prior to that conference at
which the payment was made, were
you in conference with Henry C.
Attwill, at that time attorney-gen-
eral of the State, as well as with
Charles H. Wright, Charles H.
Innes and David Stoneman, with
these persons?

A. —Yes.

Q. —And in conference with Mr.
Attwill and the others.

Q. —And then counsel, except Mr.
Attwill, conferred with all the
persons involved in this matter? Let
us say, in company with Charles
H. Innes, David Stoneman and
Charles H. Wright, had you been
to New London on the day prior to
the conference at which you were
there and Mr. Zukor, Mr. Levenson
and some others? A. —Yes.

Q. —Was your conference about
the Mishawum Manor affair? A. —No.

Q. —In reference to the time at
which the $85,000 was paid, can you
fix the time at which you first saw
the original of this receipt? A. —The
original of this receipt was drawn
up.

FULL SETTLEMENT

Q. —Did Mr. Coakley sign the re-
cipe in your presence? A. —Yes.

Q. —Was this receipt taken by
you? A. —Yes.

Reading then read from the copy:
"Daniel H. Coakley, attorney and
counselor at law, Pemberton Build-
gr. Rooms 1272-1275, No. 10 Pem-
berton square, Boston, Mass., June
30, 1917. The sum of $85,000 was
paid to the undersigned.

"To the undersigned, and/or her
heirs, executors, administrators,
assigns, and successors, the sum
of $85,000, as and for full settle-
ment and compromise of all claims
and disputes concerning any and
all matters arising out of certain
incidents on the premises of one
Lillian Kingston at Woburn, Mass.,
on or about March 15, 1917.

"Also in full settlement of my ser-
vices. I agree to settle all demands
arising from the said incident
against the client of David Stone-
eman, (Signed) Daniel H. Coakley.

Q. —Did Mr. Coakley write that re-
cipe in your presence? A. —I think
that's correct.

Q. —And it was signed then by Mr.
Coakley? A. —Yes.

$85,000 RECEIPT

Joseph Levenson resumed the
stand today. Previously he had
 testified that he acted in the
Mishawum Manor affair in an ad-
visory capacity. He also had told of his
friendship with the moving picture men
and his presence at the conference be-

Q. —How many girls were at Mi-
shawum Manor that night? A. —
About eighteen.

Q. —How much did the party cost?
A. —It cost $1,050.


Q. —Were you present at a con-
ference at Hotel Touralite on May
5, 1917? A. —Yes.

Q. —Where? A. —At Mr. Coak-
ley's office.

Q. —Were you present at the con-
ference in Mr. Coakley's office when
$85,000 was paid to him? A. —Yes.

Q. —In reference to the time at
which the $85,000 was paid, can you
fix the time at which you first saw
the original of the photograph
that I handed you? A. —When the
$85,000 was paid the original of this,
which was a receipt, was drawn up.
PREPAREDNESS KEYNOTE OF
ANCIENTS' BANQUET TALK

Gov. Cox, Mayor Curley, Military Officers Speak—
Drumhead Election After 286th Anniversary
Parade and Service


NEW OFFICERS OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.
Right of Commission to Act Is Questioned

The assertion made on behalf of the New England Telephone and Telegraph company, its general counsel, Charles S. Pierce, today in the telephone rate case before the Public Utilities Commission, that the commission has no authority over the contract whereby the company pays $2,000,000 a year to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company produced a clash between counsel for the company and Corporation Counsel H. B. Mark Sullivan in representing the city of Boston at the hearing.

Mr. Pierce read from a United States Supreme Court opinion in which it was stated that such a contract, if made in interstate commerce, could not be upset by a State Public Utilities Commission.

That Payment of 41/2 Percent

"Although we did not consider that we were obliged to lay the facts about the 4 1/2 percent paid to the American company before the commission, we have done it," said Mr. Sullivan, "and we are willing to have Mr. Manson, our chief engineer, testify as to the amount of the payment because of the value of the services rendered by the American company for the return of the payment.

"Are you trying to tell the commission that it is none of its business what you are getting that 4 1/2 percent?" demanded Mr. Sullivan. "Are you offering a man as a competent witness or not?"

"We offer him to testify as to what he knows about the value of the services," said Mr. Sullivan. "Mr. Sullivan insisted that the commission has no right to ask the witness about the 4 1/2 percent contract, and that the Supreme Court decision does not take that right away.

"If the company charges the 4 1/2 percent in its operating expenses, and the public pays the rate, as it is, then most decidedly it matters for this commission to look into."

American Company's Service

In his examination of George K. Manson, Mr. Sullivan sought to ascertain the knowledge of the witness concerning the accounting services given to the New England Telephone Company by the American company. Mr. Manson could not know very much about the accounting end, being an engineer.

Mr. Sullivan asked the witness if he knew any figures as to the value of the services rendered by the American company, which cost the New England company $2,000,000 a year. The witness knew of none, he said.

The contract in question, it was brought out, was made in 1920 and was revised to that time the same rate had been paid. The witness said that greater service has been given under the new contract. He was asked to specify and explained that he could recall only the slight changes, which relates to the handling of repairs of major parts of the service, whereas before only minor repairs or minor parts were handled. "In general," he said, "that service has been better, but the increasing complexity of the business plant and increasing demand by us on the services of the American company."

N. E. Company Bound By Contract

The cross-examination developed around the contract between the American and the New England company made in 1920 and still in effect. Under the term, "Storrow of Leo, Higginson & Company, of that instrument, it was the grantee's former president of the Chamber, took

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DENIES STATE BOARD HAS AUTHORITY OVER TELEPHONE CONTRACT

Attorney Pierce Cites Supreme Court Opinion on American-New England Agreement

SULLIVAN'S VIEW DIFFERENT

Attorneys in Clash at Rate Hearing Before the Public Utilities Commission

New England Telephone & Telegraph company is charged made on behalf of the company by its general counsel, Charles S. Pierce, at today's hearing in the telephone rate case before the Commission on Public Utilities, that the Commission has no authority over the contract whereby the company pays $2,000,000 a year to the American Telephone & Telegraph company, producing a clash with Corporation Counsel E. Mark Sullivan, representing the city of Boston.

Mr. Pierce read from a United States Supreme Court opinion in which it was stated that such a contract, if made in good faith, could not be upset by a State public utilities commission.

"Although we did not consider that we were obliged to lay the facts the about the 4 1/2 per cent paid to the American company before the commission, we have done so in a measure," said Mr. Pierce, "and we are willing to have Mr. Manson, our chief engineer, testify as to what he knows about the value of the services rendered us by the American company in return.

"Are you trying to tell the commission that the American company is getting $2,000,000 out of your business what you are getting for this four and a half per cent," demanded Mr. Sullivan. "Are you offering this man as a competent witness or are you offering him to testify as to what he knows about the value of the services," said Mr. Pierce.

Sullivan Says Board Has Rights

Mr. Sullivan insisted that the commission has every right to pass on the contract and that the Supreme Court decision does not take that right away. "If the company charges the 4 1/2 per cent in its operating expense, and this operating expense is charged in the rate, as it is, then most decidedly it is a matter for this commission to look into."

In his examination of George K. Manson, the witness, Mr. Sullivan sought to ascertain his knowledge of the value of the services rendered to the New England company by the American company. "Mr. Manson said he did not know very much about the accounting end, being an engineer.

The present contract, it was brought out, was made in 1920 and was in writing. Previous to that time the same rate had been paid. The witness said that greater service has been given under the new contract. He was asked to specify, and explained that he couldn't recall only one slight change, which related to the handling of repairs of major parts of the telephone plant as opposed to minor parts handled. "In general," he said, "the service is the same as before, but the increasing complexity of the business makes an increasing demand by us on the services of the American company."

Agreement on Patents

The cross-examination developed around the contract between the American and the New England company, made in 1883 and still in effect, under which the New England company gets the benefits from inventions perfected by the other subsidiaries of the American.

Mr. Manson said that the patent provision in the contract is of great value to the New England company.

Mr. Sullivan asked whether it would not be better if the New England company controlled the patents on devices invented by its employees, and Manson replied that it would destroy the "universality" of the general service.

Under the contract, Mr. Sullivan also brought out, the New England company is required to use American company lines on exchange toll business with certain qualifications, in territory not served by the New England company. The division of the toll charge is pre-rated between the two companies according to the amount of service rendered by each. Mr. Sullivan thought it would be better if the New England company were to use other lines than the American company in such cases, but Mr. Manson held that the existing plan is in the interest of economy. 

Holds 58 Per Cent of Stock

Mr. Sullivan developed the fact that 58 per cent of the stock of the New England company is held by the American company. He suggested that such an arrangement is not a good one, but Mr. Manson thought that what would be beneficial to 58 per cent of the stockholders would be beneficial to the remainder. "We get a better service relationship with the American company," he said.

Mr. Sullivan asked how much each station on the New England lines had to pay under the 4 1/2 per cent, and Mr. Manson said it was about $2 a year. Of the $2, he added, $1 is represented by the value of equipment given by the American and the other $1 in the value of service.

Manson said he owned a little stock in both the New England and American, buying it like many other employees on the partial-payment plan.

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Franklin Remington Tells Foreign Trade Convention of

Benefits

JUN. 5 1924

WOULD TIE STRING ON LOANS

J. J. Donovan Says That Country Needs More Ships, Better Financing

The hundreds of delegates from all over the country who are attending the eleventh national foreign trade convention at Copley-Plaza hotel today are prepared to listen to many interesting addresses today at the second day's meeting. The subjects include a talk by Franklin Remington, chairman of the Board of the Foundation Company, New York, on "Foreign Loans as a Trade Builder," and a report by the special committee of the National Foreign Trade Council on "American Foreign Trade Policy." Today's program also includes a luncheon at the Copley-Plaza hotel arranged by the Merchants' National Bank of Boston and vice chairman of the New England general committee for the convention, President.

Mr. Remington said that the plan had been followed by Great Britain and most of the European countries for many years with the result that often Americans find themselves barred from selling in some of the borrowing countries. He said that it is particularly important for America to follow suit, else it will continue to face the same sort of thing and perhaps to a greater extent as the European countries recoup the financial and their manufacturing establishments increase their output.

In order to carry out such a program, however, Mr. Remington declared that will be necessary to educate the investors of the United States so that, like British investors, they will be able to discriminate between good and bad foreign loans. He was against waiting for an educational plan to become effective and said that making the proper arrangements should be made for the financing of good foreign loans destined to bring profits to home factories and producers the country over.

J. J. Donovan, president of the Breslau-Danube Lumber Mills, Bellingham, W. Va., advocated using America's people to exploit the country's advantages. He said that while America had a wonderful capacity for production, it is not up to what it should be in transportation, communications and finance in foreign trade.

Mr. Donovan said that America needs a better Merchant Marine and all that is necessary to have it was for the people of this country to make their wishes known. Congress, he said, is either willfully or stupidly blind to some of the most obvious facts of our modern development. America, he said, admits of the world's richest market, then permits them to shut out her products and manufactures by one means and another.

T. C. Powell, vice-president of the Erie Railroad Company, spoke of the part that transportation plays in overseas trade.

Mr. Powell showed the great importance of America fostering better transportation facilities by rail and by ships on the ocean, calling special attention to the fact that other great nations already have assumed supervision of other industries largely for the purpose of securing the opportunity to sell them goods. He also to exclude competitors, like the United States, from those markets. He said we had the chance to try to compete in present world markets or create new markets.

Revision of laws to encourage movement of imports was suggested as a need, because it is idle to talk about furnishing return loads for American-flag vessels when Congress looks toward a diminution of imports, even to the extent of making the tariff so high as to be absolutely prohibitive.

Acceptance Ban. New York will be the appearance of Mayor Curley at the sixth annual foreign trade convention held at the Copley-Plaza hotel, under whose auspices the celebration will be held.

Another feature just arranged will be the appearance of Mayor Curley at the sixth annual foreign trade convention held at the Copley-Plaza hotel, under whose auspices the celebration will be held.

Fete June 16.

Mayor of Boston a century ago, and conveyed in a barge on the Charles.

Still another interesting feature will be the publication of an edition of the Boston Advertiser, the oldest paper in Boston similar to the one published in Boston one hundred years ago.

Amy Lowell will give a public reading of some of her famous poems in the Wadsworth Courtyard on Beacon street.

The Boston Fire Department will hold a demonstration, showing how fire-fighters of a century ago operated with their ancient fire apparatus.

A parade of all participants in the fete will precede the closing dinner.
Says Rejection of Low Bids Has Been to the Advantage of the City—Defends Prices Paid for Paving

Mayor Curley last evening issued a reply to the Finance Commission's report on paving contracts. It is as follows:

"The rejection of low bids by the public works department, as evidenced by my administration in every case where that of the city and the losses claimed in my previous reports were presented in paper rather than in the actual cost of a good pavement.

"There is no single paving job done by the Warren Company in this city for which my city officials have apologized, either as to the character of the work or the cost of the same, which unfortunately is not the case with a number of Topeka and other street improvements laid under the advice and upon the recommendation of your consulting engineer.

"The bids received on April 23 for the paving of Blue Hill avenue and Columbia road were rejected because the tax rate had not been fixed by the Legislature, nor had the budget been approved by the City Council. Owing to the cross-sections of the proposed work, and advisers that the low bidder had much lower than reasonable because of lack of information.

"After the budget had been approved by the City Council, bids were again asked for Blue Hill avenue, omitting Columbia road because it was deemed too expensive to fund the required $50,000 for all streets in the city. Bids were opened on May 26, and although the Hudson Paving Company was the low bidder, they declined to submit a bid, and could not therefore be considered as bidders.

"The committee recommended to Warren Brothers Company for Warrenite bitulithic pavements, that company being the lowest bidder, and the use of pavement contract for good service to the city that the type which Warren Company has furnished to the street improvements of this city, made in the past and be at the expense and annoyance of the city.

"It is true that several companies who have laid Topeka pavements in the preceding administration have gone out of existence, and it is also true that in some instances one of these contracts to incompetent contractors the city is now saddled with low bids at continuous and increased maintenance costs.

"With reference to the lower price bid for Warrenite bitulithic pavement at a price of $3.30 per cubic yard, on May 12th, the commissioner of Public Works advises that the character of satisfactory paving on Blue Hill avenue is such that the cost of preparation of the site will be sufficiently sufficient to Park roadway to substantially account for the difference in the bids.

"The prices paid by this administration for bituminous pavements compare favorably with the prices paid by other municipalities in this vicinity for work of the same character as was outlined in a previous communication to your commission.

"Furthermore, the prices paid by this administration are much lower than were secured by your chief engineer when he was superintendent of streets in 1909. Taking into consideration the well-known increase in cost of construction and materials since that time, I beg to say in conclusion that the report which you have this day submitted, and which is as follows of which there has been much printed, is of very little value to those who are familiar with the capacity of advertising agent for the Warren Brothers Company.

"To require me to continually sound the praises of a road construction material of proven superiority to any other, which is the basis of granite bluffs, can serve no other purpose than that which engineer is serving or for the material which does not produce two of the Finance Commission.

Mayor Curley Asked Lodge and Walsh to Help

Mayor Curley yesterday returned a reply to the Financial Commission's report on paving contracts. In it he states:

"The rejection of low bids by the public works department, as evidenced by my administration in every case where that of the city and the losses claimed in my previous reports were presented in paper rather than in the actual cost of a good pavement.

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"The committee recommended to Warren Brothers Company for Warrenite bitulithic pavements, that company being the lowest bidder, and the use of pavement contract for good service to the city that the type which Warren Company has furnished to the street improvements of this city, made in the past and be at the expense and annoyance of the city.

"It is true that several companies who have laid Topeka pavements in the preceding administration have gone out of existence, and it is also true that in some instances one of these contracts to incompetent contractors the city is now saddled with low bids at continuous and increased maintenance costs.

"With reference to the lower price bid for Warrenite bitulithic pavement at a price of $3.30 per cubic yard, on May 12th, the commissioner of Public Works advises that the character of satisfactory paving on Blue Hill avenue is such that the cost of preparation of the site will be sufficiently sufficient to Park roadway to substantially account for the difference in the bids.

"The prices paid by this administration for bituminous pavements compare favorably with the prices paid by other municipalities in this vicinity for work of the same character as was outlined in a previous communication to your commission.

"Furthermore, the prices paid by this administration are much lower than were secured by your chief engineer when he was superintendent of streets in 1909. Taking into consideration the well-known increase in cost of construction and materials since that time, I beg to say in conclusion that the report which you have this day submitted, and which is as follows of which there has been much printed, is of very little value to those who are familiar with the capacity of advertising agent for the Warren Brothers Company.

"To require me to continually sound the praises of a road construction material of proven superiority to any other, which is the basis of granite bluffs, can serve no other purpose than that which engineer is serving or for the material which does not produce two of the Finance Commission.

"Hoping that Senators Lodge and Walsh can persuade Congress before its adjournment Saturday to do something to render the Interstate Commerce Commission to the long overdue decision on the adjustment of rail rate differentials that are alleged to hamper Boston port development. Mayor Curley today directed to both the following telegram:

"Dispatches advise that an adjournment of Congress is imminent, and time for securing the rectification of certain grievances of the port of Boston is very short. The rates of different rail rates to and from Boston and the Middle West have been before the Interstate Commerce Commissioner for nearly two years, and since the question is purely industrial and only political in a remote sense, I urge to act to give the commerce and industry of New England relief from this traffic which is now being transmitted to the commerce of the United States because of unemployment. This is due to the fact that America can not absorb the surplus of the manufacturer.

"For Curley also scored the in-laws.
JUGGLING AWARDING CONTRACTS

Fin. Com. Says Only Certain Bidders Have Any Chance

Charges of discouraging competition for the city's big paving contracts, and without favoring certain contractors without regard to the cost to the city or the quality of pavements secured, are made against the Public Works Commissioners Rourke, Park Commissioners Shea, Coolidge and Lewis, in the latest Finance Commission report which last night was forwarded to Mayor Curley.

Prices Exorbitant

Declaring that responsible outside bidders have been eliminated, the Commission's report adds, "The policy followed by the Board of Finance and the Public Works Commissioners during the past two years has completely eliminated competition for bituminous pavements.

The prices paid have been exorbitant, as shown by figures of actual cost in the Finance Commission's report, dated March 14, 1924. The city in some cases incurred a marked inferiority of paving.

"The confidence of contractors in the good faith of the city has been destroyed, so that real competition has practically disappeared and cost to the city has increased. The remedy for this condition has already been many times pointed out by this commission."

The report goes on: "On April 22, 1924, bids were opened by the Public Works Department for approximately 60,000 square yards of asphalt or Warrenite-Bitulithic pavement on Columbia road and Blue Hill avenue. Five contractors and submitted bids, four being local companies and the fifth the Hudson Paving Company of New York, which was doublings its bid. Bids were received at the Department of Public Works.

Bids All Rejected

"The bid of the Hudson Paving Company, a responsible and skilled company, was $30,762.30 lower than the bid of the Warren Brothers Company of Boston, the lowest bidder. Instead of taking advantage of this low bid, with an opportunity of securing a paving at a saving of approximately $13,000 below the price of the local contractor, the Commissioner of Public Works rejected all bids.

Recently the Park Department

Attacks City's Paving Policy

Finance Commission Says Competition Is Strangled

Mayor at a Loss to Know if Board Is Spoiling Him

Defends Administration's Record on Contracts

Allegation that the Curley Administration has strangled the competitive spirit among contractors bidding for execution of the bituminous paving jobs by arbitrarily rejecting the lowest bids of responsible contractors and awarding the work to favored contractors is contained in a Finance Commission report to the Mayor last night--the fourth in two years upon this same complaint, it is claimed.

In a reply to the Finance Commission, Mayor Curley declares that his administration has afforded a record of faithful and efficient performance. The Finance Commission's report says part: "The policy followed by the Board of Finance and the Public Works Commissioners Shea, Coolidge and Lewis during the past two years has completely eliminated competition in bituminous paving work. The prices paid have been exorbitant. The city, in some cases, has incurred a markedly inferior product. Without competition the city has increased the cost to the public and has impaired the quality of the work."

Bld $30,762.30 Lower

Five contractors, the report states, submitted bids for laying approximately 60,000 square yards of asphalt or Warrenite-Bitulithic pavement on Columbia road and Blue Hill avenue. Four of these were local companies, the fifth the Hudson Paving Company of New York. The Hudson Paving Company, says the report, bid $30,762.30 lower than Warren Brothers Company. The Commission, however, rejected all bids.

The Park Department, the report continues, opened bids on approximately 55,450 square yards of the same pavement for various parkways, and the Hudson Paving Company submitted offers. Warren Brothers bid the lowest with $66,494.14.

"Only one of the bidders," says the report, "had a plant for the preparation of bituminous paving material. The work of furnishing and laying the pavement was practically done by Warren Brothers Company."

"This is a serious indictment in this whole matter is the elimination of a responsible outside bidder."

Mayor at a Loss to Know if Board Is Spoiling Him

Defends Administration's Record on Contracts
MAYOR CURLEY'S REPLY

In his reply the Mayor refers to the report as "a roach of what has been many times submitted in the past" and says the report had been approved by the city council.

"Owing to the activities of your organization, we have had to have an extra tax rate assessed for the proposed improvements. It has been approved by the City Council, and the bids were therefore rejected. The Commissioner of Public Works advises me that the Hudson Paving Company, which did not make any examination of the profiles and sections of the proposed work, and probably bid too low for the reasons of lack of information."

"After the bid had been approved by the City Council, bids were again asked for Blue Hill Avenue and Columbia Avenue, and the City was forced to spend the funds required for Columbia Avenue on another route in the same city. Bids were offered May 29th, and although the Hudson Paving Company was made the low bidder, the City was not satisfied with the work because the bid had not been fixed by the Legislature."
Believes Present Policy Wasteful—Urges Return to Open, Competitive Bidding to Save City Money and to Insure Better Work.

The finance commission yesterday renewed its attack on the city's method of awarding paving contracts, in a letter to Mayor Curley, declaring that the "improvident, and unjustified" policy of the last two seasons is being continued this year.

The policy followed by the commissioner of public works and the park commissioner has completely eliminated competition for bituminous pavements, according to the communication, the public works department has been acting arbitrarily, and the city has obtained some markedly inferior pavement. More than this, the finance commission sets forth, the confidence of contractors in the good faith of the city has been destroyed, "so that real competition has practically disappeared and cost to the city has increased."

The finance commission again urges the remedies which it has recommended in detail previously, centering principally on the study and keeping of costs, and a detailed, standardized form of proposal for contracts.

Going back to the beginning of the Curley administration, the letter reminds the mayor that there were five bidders having plants for the preparation of bituminous pavements, and "in some cases, actual competition," but that, principally on account of the action of the heads of the public works department, Commissioner Biddle, and the park department commissioner, Shea, Lewis and Coolidge, "arbitrarily rejecting the lowest bids of responsible contractors and awarding to favored contractors," competition has been practically eliminated in the last two years. The finance commission then takes up specific cases in the present season. Parts of the letter dealing therewith follow:

**FIVE BIDS SUBMITTED**

"On April 22, 1924, bids were opened by the public works department for 61,000 square yards of asphalt or warrant-bitulithic pavement on Columbia road and Blue Hill avenue. Five contractors submitted bids, four local and the fifth the Hudson Paving Company of New York.

"The Hudson bid was $35,702.30 lower than Watson Brothers Company, next lowest. Instead of taking this advantage, at a saving of approximately $31,000, the commissioner of public works rejected it.

"Recently the park department has advertised for bids for 63,000 square yards of warrant-bitulithic pavement on various parkways. Bids were opened on May 26 and submitted bids—Warren Brothers Company, $63,125.25; J. C. Coleman & Son Company, $58,487.36; A. G. Tomasello & Son, $68,975.50.

"Inspection shows that only one of the bidders has a plant for the preparation of Warrenite, the work of furnishing and laying the pavement comprises more than 70 per cent. of the entire work under the contract, and, whatever of the bidder was lowest, actual laying of the pavement would be done by Warren Brothers Company, as in the past. There was thus, in fact, only one independent feature, feature of this last bid of Warren Brothers Company, as compared with its bid for Columbia road and Blue Hill avenue. It is that this company's aggregate bid for re-shaping and laying pavement is $2 a square yard, whereas in its Blue Hill avenue and Columbia road bid the price was $2.37 a square yard. The peculiar feature in this contract, of 37 cents a square yard, or approximately 15½ per cent., is undoubtedly due to the fear of competition, instilled by the Hudson bid for the work on Columbia road and Blue Hill avenue. Thus, fear of competition has in this single instance resulted in a saving to the city of $5600."

**OTHER BIDS FOR CITY WORK**

"On May 26 bids were opened for paving with asphalt or Warrenite on Blue Hill and Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, from Canterbury street to River street. This was approximately two-thirds of the same contract for which bids were received on April 22 and rejected, and where the Hudson Paving Company was the lowest bidder. Bids were received as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contractor</th>
<th>Bid Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warren Brothers Company</td>
<td>$68,975.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. C. Coleman &amp; Son Company</td>
<td>$132,944.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. G. Tomasello &amp; Son</td>
<td>$135,470.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"In the past, the laying of the pavement -- constituted approximately 72 per cent. of the contract, the laying of the pavement -- constituted approximately 72 per cent. of the entire contract. By applying the prices bid by the Hudson Paving Company, in the competition of April 22, to the quantities of the latest bids, it is apparent that if this company submitted bids to Warren Brothers Company, it will cost the city approximately $14,000 more than if the same amount was submitted to the Hudson Paving Company under the previous competition. A most serious incident in this whole matter is that eliminating of a reasonable outside bidder.

"Mayor Curley last night makes out a statement in reply to the report of the finance commission. In it he said that in every case the rejection of low bids by the public works department has been to the distinct advantage of the city, "and the losses claimed in your previous reports have been on paper rather than in the actual cost of good pavement."

"He stated that the bids received on April 22 for the paving of Blue Hill avenue and Columbia road were rejected because the tax rate had not been fixed by the Legislature, nor had the budget been approved by the city council. New bids for the avenue job were called for, and when opened on May 26 the bid by the Warren Brothers company was found to be the lowest, and went to them. He went on to say that there was no paving done by the Warren company in this city for the last three years. The city official made apologies, either as to character of work or the cost of same.
"If we permit the least desirable eternal, and 100 percent American, and in every way seek to discourage and America to the outer world. We set up all the features and Americans to the American market. What do we do. In every case we must, for the sake of the country, and the adversaries of the President are credited with the intention of foreign events. It is understood that M. Premier Pineau, upon his election today to the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies, will take the chair at once and make the address, and after which a motion will be introduced raising the Presidential question and calling for immediate debate, thus giving the House an opportunity to pronounce its verdict on the proposal. "Failing this, the decision will have to be postponed until tomorrow when M. Millerand will make good use of the custom. H. E. Stumpf, as new leader of the nationalist party, will not trade with those who insult and spit on their religion. I refuse their fellowship, and we cannot continue to do so. "Every man who knows anything about public opinion outside his roadway is only another way of advising them to break the law. "No amount of explaining can make it anything else," he said.
8000 SCHOOLBOYS MARCH IN BOSTON'S ANNUAL MILITARY PARADE

Twelve Regiments of Young Democracy Virtually Surround the Common

DRUMS BEAT, BUGLES BLOW

Student-Soldiers Are Reviewed by Both the Mayor and the Governor

Young democrats, marching in formation, 8,000 schoolboys, with their drums beating, their bugles blowing and their flags streaming in the successful parade, which was as large as the Boston high schools. Young democracy is in the lead, and the young boys are in the lead. They are marching in formation, with their drums beating, their bugles blowing and their flags streaming in the successful parade, which was as large as the world's since the beginning of military training.

The squad of thousands, which led the parade, rounded into Tremont street, from and from the street, after regiment, battalion after battalion, and company after company until the line of marching workers repairing the golden dome of the State House might have seen the long Windsor line moving without a break. Then the parade was regimenting toward the Common, along Boylston street, up Tremont street until the head of the line reached the Common, after which the reviewing stand was in the rear. It was in the rear, and the reviewing stand was in the rear. It was the reviewing stand, to which the mayor's review was in the rear.

The parade and field day of the Boston School Cadets was actually opened by a group of fifty-six boys from the primary grades, shown by the American Telegraph Company on the line of march and now in the rear. But representing the work of only six regular drill instructors, the performance of the eight thousand was highly commendable, and schools represented and officers who drilled them were: Mayor Dan. P. Stanley of the Senate, Lieutenant Colonel Ernest J. Kelley of the Army and Major Louis M. gullick of the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic, who added dignity and color to the mayor's reviewers. In the mayor's box were several women, in the front row, including his own.

The marchers themselves were of all ages, colors and nationalities. The student officers were chosen as the result of the competitive drill of May 24, but it is said that the cadets were well-trained in the school system. The marchers themselves were of all ages, colors and nationalities. The student officers were chosen as the result of the competitive drill of May 24, but it is said that the cadets were well-trained in the school system.

Delegates to the eleventh national foreign trade convention were guests of the Boston committee yesterday in a trip about the harbor and to Plymouth.

Points of interest were shown in East Boston, the home of Boston Foreign Trade Convention. It is estimated that the convention will be held in the days of the famous clipper ships and in South Boston where the largest dry dock in the world is located.

At Plymouth the delegations were received by the Plymouth Chamber of Commerce. They were received in Boston and Plymouth with enthusiasm in their praises of Boston's port facilities.

Curley Flays Phone Rate Increase

Time Has Come for Revision, Downward, Mayor

Charging the Committee on Rules of the Legislature with "ignoring" the bill calling for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to investigate the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mayor Curley today declared the $1,000,000 granted the Public Utilities Commission for this purpose "the amount of iniquity." The mayor put his official endorsement today on the bill calling for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to investigate the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

In his message to the department, the mayor said that the increase was "an example of public sentiment ought to be worthy of the telephone company's capacity and energy." The mayor's message was sent to the department, the mayor said that the increase was "an example of public sentiment ought to be worthy of the telephone company's capacity and energy."

TIME TO CUT RATE

"This is the time when prices of service and commodities ought to be decreased rather than increased. The nine per cent in this case is the fact that the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of a better and sounder financial condition than any of the other companies. It is the time when prices of service and commodities ought to be decreased rather than increased. The nine per cent in this case is the fact that the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company of a better and sounder financial condition than any of the other companies.

The public committee yesterday received the report of the conference committee, which is being worked on by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of the bill ceiling for an appropriation of $50,000 for the investigation of the New England Telephone Company.

The bill ceiling for an appropriation of $50,000 for the investigation of the New England Telephone Company was passed by the conference committee, which is being worked on by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of $50,000 for the investigation of the New England Telephone Company. It was passed by the conference committee, which is being worked on by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of $50,000 for the investigation of the New England Telephone Company.
HIGH SCHOOL CADET PARADE, WITH POOR START, WINDS UP IN GLORY

HIGH SCHOOL CADET PARADE PASSING GOVERNOR AT STATE HOUSE
Young Fisher is a letter man in track and is going to college.

GOV COX REVIEWS PARADE OF CADETS AT STATE HOUSE

The parade of the Boston High School Cadets was reviewed at the State House yesterday by Gov Cox, Dr Dickey and other officials of the Mechanics Arts High School. Executive Counselor Charles L. Burrill, Adj Gen Jesse F. Keefe of Public Latin, Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d Regiment, Harold C. Read; financial secretary of the Public Utilities; and Peter A. Collins, recording secretary of the General Investigation of telephone exchanges for the division. The parade of the cadets was a tremendous success.

Sullivan asks Rate Inquiry Insurance Men Here Only Two Put Off Until Then

Sullivan asked the rate committee on relations of companies to hold a hearing on charges of rates and service by the Public Utilities Commission.

A general investigation of telephone companies for the division of the commission on a hearing before the commission on the telephone companies' rates and charges on toll calls and the charges on private branch exchanges was held. Mr Sullivan informed the committee that the investigation of the operation of the department for the use of the Department of Public Utilities was under the supervision of Mr Henry T. Higginson, president of the department. The investigation was under the supervision of Mr Leif C. Lundsted, a past master of the American Mechanics Arts High School. The investigation was under the supervision of Mr Leif C. Lundsted, a past master of the American Mechanics Arts High School.

Questions were asked about the situation, the commission might wolf down company tariff to see if the general investigation can be made.

The investigation was largely carried on by Leslie E. Knox; director, Henry C. Read; financial secretary, and George K. Manson, chief engineer of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. The matter of the rate of services of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was especially developed.

GLOBE JUN 6 1924

WIDER PHONE PROBE Hinted At Hearing

Sullivan asks Rate Inquiry Insurance Men Here Only Two Put Off Until Then

Insurance questions on relations of companies with the Public Utilities Commission.

Questions were asked about the situation, the commission might wolf down company tariff to see if the general investigation can be made.

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CADETS PARADE; 8000 TAKE PART

State and City Officials Review Line—Field Day Then Held on Common

BOY SOLDIERS ARE CHEERED BY 20,000

More than 8000 of the Boston high school cadets marched yesterday through the downtown section of the city in their annual parade, in the course of which the line was reviewed at the State House by Gov. Cox and state officials and at City Hall by Mayor Curley and other members of the city government.

After the parade the boy soldiers had their field day and military review on the Common, the reviewing staff comprising school committee members and other officials.

LIKE MARCH TO COMMON

The parade formed near English high school on Warren avenue and the route of march was through Clarendon street, to St. James avenue, to Park square, to Boylston street, to Tremont, to Bromfield, to Washington, to School street, to Beacon and to Boston Common.

Col. H. A. Black of the Boston Latin School parents, winner of the annual prize drill, led the parade as marshal.

He was accompanied by a staff of his own and of his own school regiment. The staff was picked by himself and by the instructors in military drill for the other prize-winning regiments of the school cadets.

Col. J. P. Brown, commander of the Jamaica High school regiment, led the first brigade, and Col. R. T. Twombly of Brighton high school the second.

The formation for review on Boston Common by Boston school committee members and school officials was in line of regiments in column of massed closed to 10-space intervals between guides of leading companies and without brigade interval.

The bands of each regiment were posted at right-flank of column head and in passing the reviewing stand exhibited remarkable pep that brought out the cadence in the marching columns.

Nearly 20,000 friends of the schoolboy soldier, were present at the Common exercises and cheered handsomely without favor as each unit swept by the reviewing stand in perfect rhythm.

The cadets were guests of the city of Boston at a luncheon at the Parker House, Mayor Curley presiding. Among those attending, besides the cadets, were members of the school committee, superintendents of schools and his assistants, headmasters of the Boston public schools and the colonel, lieutenant-colonels and majors of regiments of the cadets.

Pupils of the West Roxbury schools, averaging 9 years of age, who are members of an organization known as the rifle and drum corps, played outside City Hall.

The mayor, Mrs. Curley, their daughters, Mary and Dorothy, and son, George, listened from the reviewing stand at City Hall. The mayor then sent the 35 members of the organization to the City Club for luncheon.

ST ANDREW'S SCHOOL FIRST EXHIBITION

Mayor Curley's Son Gets Medal for High Standing

The first exhibition ever given by St. Andrew's School for Boys was held this morning in the principal, academic room.

The exhibition was in the nature of Class Day exercises, which were both religious and patriotic. Immediately after a review of the year's work, and this was featured by rapid-fire mental arithmetic supervised by Miss Alice R. Deasy. Rev. J. F. Seller, Rev. John Fletcher, and Mayor and Mrs. James M. Curley.

LOW BID REJECTED.

The complaint of the Commission is based on the fact that when bids were opened for the paving on Columbus Road and Blue Hill Avenue, on April 22, the Hudson Paving Company, was awarded the contract, was lowest bidder. These bids were subsequently rejected.

Subsequently, bids were re-advertised for and the Hudson company failed to submit a bid. The Warren Brothers Company was low bidder for the Blue Hill avenue paving and was awarded the contract.

THEY WILL BUILD!
The annual parade of 8000 Boston High School cadets yesterday, through the downtown streets, was considered in all respects a complete success by the marchers and those who watched it, the Governor and Mayor included, but no one got more thrill out of it than did the 8-year-old boys in the "only primary school band in America." The boys, 63 of them, headed by Freddie Gevalt of West Roxbury, Francis Dunlevy, Robert Burdett and Victor Balboni, serenaded City Hall before the marchers got there, and watched the parade from the reviewing stand as special guests of Mayor Curley. The band had lunch with the Mayor and other notables and in general had a good time.

The parade, in division formation, with the second regiment, English High School, leading, started at 9:30 a.m. from English High School. The column marched through Clarendon St., Park St., Boylston St. around the Common, Bromfield St. Washington St., School St., Beacon Hill, past Gov. Cox and his staff, and to the Common mall for the division review.

The Mayor's son, Capt. James M. Curley Jr., led a company of Public Latin School boys and had the thrill of directing "eyes right" for his dad on the stand at City Hall, to say nothing of Dorothy and Mary and George Curley in the same place.

The field hospital on the Common, with a corps of nurses under Miss Helen F. McCaffery, treated 14 minor casualties during the day.


In the reviewing stand at the State House were Gov. Cox, Dr. Charles W. Parmenter, ex-headmaster of the Mechanic Arts High School, Executive Counselor Charles L. Burdell, Adj. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens and members of the Governor's military staff. Sergeant Arms Charles H. Holt escorted the Governor.