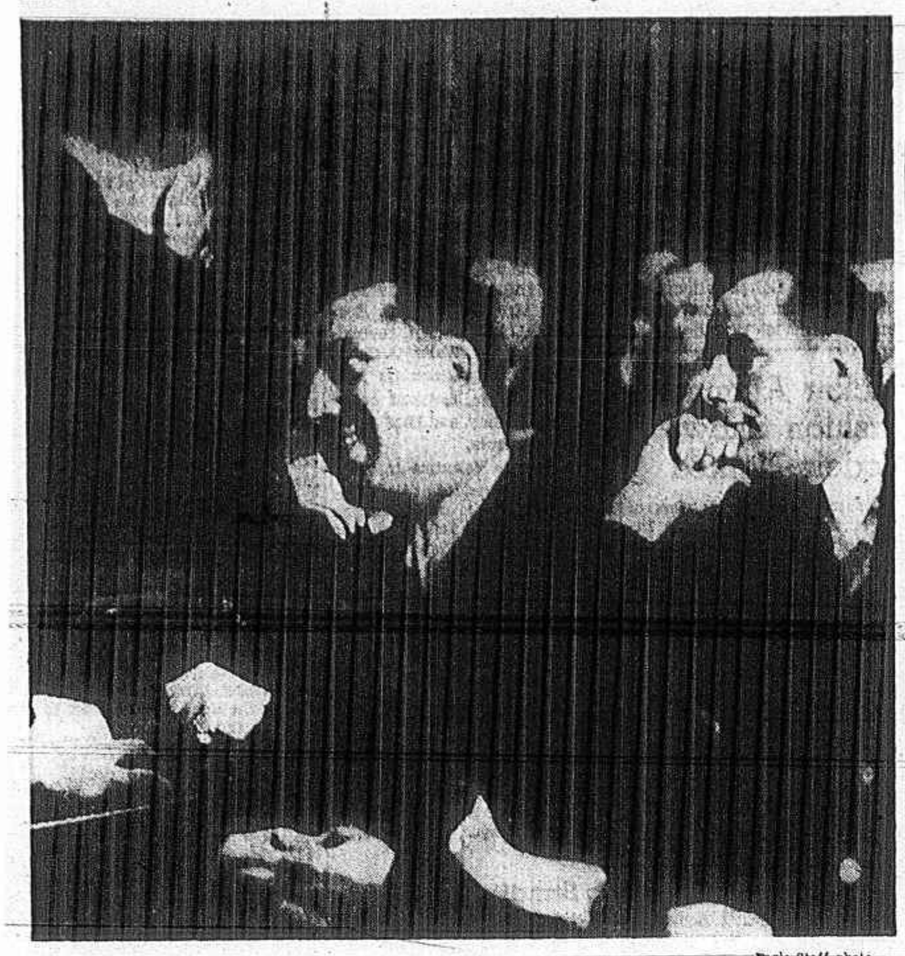


Eagle Staff photo

A DEFENDANT GRINS—Harry (Happy) Maione smiles as his attorney, William W. Kleinman, bends over to whisper a few words. But his co-defendant, Frank (The Dasher) Abbandando (with chin resting on hand), accused with Maione of the ice-pick murder of George Rudnick, takes a more serious attitude as he studies the talesmen in County Court.

Adonis Surrenders, Ends Wide Amen Hunt

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individual familiar with Adonis' career that one of the factors influencing Adonis' decision to come forward and plead to the indictment was the threat attributed to the Amen investigation that, unless he appeared, subpenas would be issued far and wide for politicians to determine if they knew his whereabouts.

Amen almost immediately notified District Attorney O'Dwyer, who is pressing an underworld investigation of his own, that he had the big fish in his official net. The Kings County prosecutor promptly dropped in at Amen's office, where the two officials, who have sometimes been looked on as rivals in prosecution, agreed to exchange information in the Adonis case and to decide between them, as to any new charges that might develop, as to which should prosecute. There will be no jurisdictional battle between them, they decided.

Calmly Gives Pedigree

In an unconcerned manner Adonis gave his pedigree at the Poplar St. precinct and was in and out of the station house in one minute flat. No crowd had gathered and the only civilians in the station were a Brooklyn Eagle reporter and photographer.

Adonis was brought from Amen's office by Detectives Casey and Brennen of the Main Office Squad. They traveled in an old sedan with no distinguishing marks and afterward drove in the same car over Brooklyn Bridge to Manhattan Police headquarters.

Terms Self 'Retired'

Adonis, in a slouch hat and light worsted topcoat, gave his pedigree in quiet tones. He said he lived at 103 81st St., was 38 years old, white, married, born in the United States and gave his occupation as "retired."

So calm was his demeanor he might have been answering a vagrancy charge. His eyes, however, traveled sharply over the whole scene, taking in every corner of the room.

Detective Casey brought Adonis into Manhattan Headquarters at 2 p.m. The pair walked to the main desk, where Lt. Alfred Keith was on duty. In a matter-of-fact tone of voice, Detective Casey relayed the information on his spectacular prisoner: "Doto, Joseph, 103 81st St., Brooklyn, 38, kidnaping, extortion, felonious assault."

Adonis was then led to the finger printing room by Detective Casey, Capt. Michael A. Ledden and Lt. Joseph Brennan.

Mayor Is Pleased

Mayor LaGuardia, informed of the surrender, appeared pleased and said:

"I really believe that this is the first breaking up of what I have referred to as 'one happy family' in Brooklyn. I'm sure it's going to have a very wholesome effect."

Although he recently said he would sit as a magistrate when Adonis was apprehended, the Mayor declared that under the circumstances this would not be necessary, because the mobster is now under arrest on an indictment and he will go directly before a trial judge for pleading.

The Mayor recently indicated that he would support a move by the Board of Estimate to offer a reward for Adonis.

Just previous to his surrender to authorities, 20,000 circulars announcing that he was wanted "for kidnaping, extortion and assault," were issued by the Police Department for the arrest of Adonis. The circulars were intended for distribution in North and South America.

EVANS PREDICTED IT

Clifford Evans, in his column "Ears to the Ground" on page 21 of today's Brooklyn Eagle, which appeared on the streets hours before Adonis' surrender, predicted that the racket boss "will voluntarily walk into Prosecutor Amen's office and surrender himself" when he "returns to Brooklyn from his Florida hideaway."

Rome Crowd Yells 'Tunisia' But Duce Keeps His Silence

Only Acts Will Break It, He Says on Army Day, Climax to War Plans

Rome, May 9 (U.P.)—Premier Mussolini made an "Army Day" appearance on the balcony of Venice Palace today and climaxed Italy's war preparations and her long and bitter anti-Allied press and radio campaign by telling a cheering crowd: "You must get accustomed to my silence."

The crowd shouted "Tunisia!" referring to Italy's claims on French Tunisia, and set up a terrific din, expecting to hear some vital statement on the international situation, but Mussolini only said:

"As for the past month, you must get accustomed to my silence. Only acts will break my silence."

[Il Duce thus indicated clearly, said the Associated Press, that Italy's non-belligerency remained without change until some new development in Europe's conflict plunged this country into war.]

The cries of "Tunisia! Tunisia!" were unique in that they were shouted without the accompanying cries of "Corsica" and sometimes "Savoy," other Italian demands on France.

More than 1,000 students, who had led the cheering, broke away from the crowd and paraded toward the German Consulate, shouting: "Heil Hitler! Down with England and France! Down with Democracy! Tunisia! Tunisia!"

The student demonstration was broken up outside the German Consulate by police before the German officials had time to acknowledge it.

The occasion for Mussolini's speech was the fourth anniversary of the founding, with the entrance of the Italian army in Addis Ababa, of the new Italian empire. It was also army day, and had been started off with morning newspaper editorials praising the power and efficiency of the army and saying that Italians would not remain passive forever in the face of European events.

There were 75,000 persons in the Venice square to hear Mussolini and watch him present gold medals to 37 mothers, wives and sweethearts of Italian soldiers killed in Ethiopia, Spain and Albania.

Of the occasion, Mussolini said: "A glorious day in the history of our nation is May 9, 1936. It was a day of sun-flooded victories."

Belgrade, May 9 (A.P.)—Parallel reports of steps toward both Soviet Russian and Allied protection of Yugoslavia were viewed today in Balkan diplomatic quarters as evidence of possible Russian-British-French co-operation against the Rome-Berlin axis in this corner of Europe.

There is this important distinction in the two reported moves affecting Yugoslavia: The Yugoslavs appear to be turning toward Russia for support while the British and French seek Yugoslavia's acceptance of their proffered guarantee of her independence and territorial integrity.

Whether Yugoslavia is looking for help from Russia as well as from the Western powers was not clear. It is possible that her greater inclination is toward the East.

At any rate, the possibility of Russia's entrance into the Balkan picture with a military link to Yugoslavia, at a time when the Allies and the axis powers are accusing each other of preparing to invade little countries, might stave off war in the Balkans.

But for how long, or with what other long-range results, no one could calculate.

Red Uncertainty Held Factor

Budapest, May 9 (U.P.)—Balkan diplomats suggested today that uncertainty regarding Russia's attitude in the event the war spreads to southeastern Europe had served so far to dissuade Germany, the Allies or Italy from military action.

Until there was definite indication of the way Russia would move, it was held, the chances were against any Allied thrust through Salonika, Greece, or any German thrust against Yugoslovia and Rumania. Likewise it was held that without knowledge of Russia's attitude Italy might hesitate to enter the war.

There were persistent reports that Russia had concentrated between six and eight divisions (possibly between 90,000 and 120,000 men) in Bessarabia, bordering on Rumania.

Morgan Seeks to Sell His Yacht to British

$2,500,000 Corsair, Now Berthed at Boro Dock, May Soon See Service With Royal Navy

While her owner waits permission from the U. S. Maritime Commission to sell her to British interests, J. P. Morgan's famous yacht Corsair remains today berthed at Sullivan's Drydock and Repair Company yard at the foot of 23d St.

The banker has always tied up his yacht at the Brooklyn yard and if the Corsair is sold to Camper & Nicholsons, Ltd., of Hampshire, England, with transfer to British registry, the local waterfront will lose one of the largest and most expensive yachts in the world.

Built in Bath, Maine, in 1930 at a cost of $2,500,000, the Corsair, the fourth of that name in the Morgan family, is 343 feet long and has a gross tonnage of 2,181 and a speed of 18 knots.

Speed an Asset

Although Americans are forbidden to sell yachts for war service, it is possible that further transfers of ownership might place her in the British navy. The steel-hulled vessel, because of her size and speed, would be suitable for patrol and convoy duty.

The third Corsair, constructed in 1898, helped convoy American troopships to France in the World War.

The Corsair is one of a fleet of about 16 yachts whose owners have asked the Maritime Commission for permission to sell them to Canadian and British owners. Recently the Commission permitted Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt to sell his 411-ton yacht Winchester to a Canadian owner.

Chamberlain Fights to Stay

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by Robert Boothby, Conservative, who said that the Prime Minister's Cabinet did not possess the confidence of the country.

[The House recessed after David Lloyd George, critic of the Prime Minister, had defended himself against a charge that, by demanding Chamberlain's resignation, he had encouraged Hitler. The Associated Press quoted Lloyd George as saying that Britain was to blame for Hitler's rise to power and that since 1922 he (Lloyd George) had been urging the World War victors to exert their authority and carry out the pledges they made in the Treaty of Versailles.

["They had the opportunity," he said. "Germany was prostrate and the creation of this terrible power in Germany and the spirit behind it which makes it so formidable is due to the fact that we did not carry out our promises."]

See 'Technical Resignation'

It was believed that the Prime Minister hoped to retain office by reconstruction of the Cabinet to replace unpopular Ministers and bring in energetic new members who would command the confidence of Parliament.

This led some experienced political observers to believe that Chamberlain would resort later to a "technical resignation" in which he formally would offer to resign but accept the King's commission to form a new government. Such a move would permit him to "start from scratch" in building a new Cabinet.

War Cabinet Meets

[Mystery conferences of British leaders developed suddenly, the Associated Press reported, while Commons debated the government motion to adjourn. After a whispered consultation among government leaders on the front bench, the badgered Chamberlain left with the seven men who form his war cabinet.

[Only a short time later they were followed out of the chamber by the leader and deputy leader of the official opposition, Laborites Clement Attlee and Arthur Greenwood; the leader of the opposition liberals, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and sharp-tongued David Lloyd George.

[Their departure provoked speculation whether they were to take part in a war cabinet conference regarding possible entry into a broad, coalition government.

[The general feeling in the country was that either Chamberlain must reconstruct the government or resign.]

Success in any effort to reorganize the Cabinet may depend on the willingness of opposition leaders to co-operate in a broad coalition, and that prospect was not considered good.

Might Refuse to Serve

Leaders of the Labor party are at present barred from participating by their own party decision but the Labor conference at Bournemouth on Monday may modify that decision. It was believed unlikely, however, that the party would agree to co-operate in a Cabinet that includes Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, or Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or even Chamberlain himself.

Political observers also believed that the Liberals might refuse to serve under Chamberlain.

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, or Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, were regarded as having a better chance to form a coalition government than Chamberlain. The Laborites, however, have been highly critical of Churchill in recent days.

Chamberlain had indicated by his presence in the House, and by a promise to agree to debates on war policy after a Whitsuntide recess that he intended to fight it out against his opponents and remain in office despite the narrow confidence vote which he obtained last night after the bitter two-day debate on the Norwegian campaign. The vote had been interpreted as a defeat rather than as a victory.

Fights Long Adjournment

Chamberlain had proposed an adjournment until May 21. Boothby, with the support of some other dissidents, proposed an adjournment only until next Tuesday in view of the international situation.

Boothby recalled that government speakers told the House yesterday that the strategic situation was serious.

"There is no use pretending that the situation has not been aggravated by what took place in this House yesterday," he said. "We are now confronted wth a serious situation at home."

Members Shout Angrily

The House rang with angry shouts when Boothby made his "no confidence" statement.

At Buckingham Palace, meantime, King George in the presence of a handful of his privy councillors had signed a proclamation bringing into the age range for compulsory military service youths and men between 19 and 37 years of age. It meant that Britain would have under arms or ready for a call about 4,500,000 men.

LADY ASTOR SAYS 'OUT'

London, May 9 (U.P.)—Viscountess Astor, long linked—to her annoyance—with the "appeasement" group in political and aristocratic circles, voted against the government after last night's House of Commons debate, it was disclosed today.

The "Cliveden Set" was long held to have influenced British policy in favor of Germany. The name was derived from Cliveden, Lord and Lady Astor's home on the Thames.

Nazis Rush New 'Chute Troops

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on the North Trondelag border 150 miles Northeast of Trondheim. The Norwegians were said to be holding strong positions in that region.

Claim Allied Transport

Berlin, May 9 (U.P.) — The high command said today that German airplanes had sunk a 7,000-ton Allied transport off Narvik, Norway, and an Allied submarine in the Skagerrak.

[Meanwhile, in London, the Admiralty listed six officers and 35 men missing with the submarine Tarpon. Both craft had been reported overdue.]

The high command report said the troop ship had been sunk by one medium caliber bomb and that German pursuit planes at Narvik had joined ground forces in an attack on "enemy" troops and batteries.

The British Cabinet crisis was being watched closely here and spokesmen said it probably would intensify the war.

Expect Greater War Activity

They foresaw either the government of British Prime Minister Chamberlain or its successor becoming more aggressive, to appease the critics of the unsuccessful Allied campaign in Norway.

The newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said the crisis was caused by the British people's demand "for a policy of aggression and extension of the war in even more brutal and comprehensive manner."

Indict Hopson In Utility Fraud

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last February. He was assisted by Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., and Leslie H. Rushbrook, of the Internal Revenue Department and Robert S. Keebler of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who were likewise made Special Assistants to the Attorney General for the purpose of the investigation. In addition Mr. Cahill assigned a number of his assistants to work with Mr. Fulton.

The alleged scheme involved such roundabout business as turning over to the Associated system shares of its own Class A stock held by his companies as collateral for a loan, using this cash to purchase debentures of the system, reselling them to the system at a profit, using that profit to purchase more debentures, and so on.

Other charges were, in general, as follows:

That the defendants 'concealed, removed, falsified, rewrote and falsely reconstructed books, papers and documents" in order to conceal their frauds and to make it appear that the illegal profits Hopson made out of the system had been returned.

That Hopson caused the system to make use of legal, accounting, engineering and administrative services furnished by companies controlled by him, and charging for these services at an extravagant rate.

Say Firm Bore Legal Costs

That attorneys ostensibly retained by the Associated system but actually devoting their efforts to defend Hopson personally in suits brought by dissatisfied stockholders were paid out of the funds of subsidiary corporations operating the public utilities, which were also drawn upon for money to buy off troublesome litigants in settlements out of court. The cost of all this, it is charged, was ultimately saddled upon the consumers in unfairly high rates for gas and electricity.

Travis and Brownback are senior partners of the firm of Travis, Brownback & Paxson, 61 Broadway, Manhattan, which made almost $500,000 a year during the past 12 years as fees for legal services. Travis, according to Mr. Fulton, received about $1,000,000 in all as his share of the fees, while Brownback received about half that sum.

Mr. Hopson is 57 and lives at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Starch, at 14 Burgess Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Mr. Burroughs lives in Lafayette, N. J. Mr. Brownback was at one time an associate of U. S. Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts in the old law firm of Roberts & Montgomery of Philadelphia, acting as the New York representative of the firm.

Queens Man Named To Harvard Faculty

Cambridge, Mass., May 9 (U.P.)—Harvard University announced today that Aubrey B. Miller of Passaic, N. J., and George E. Valley Jr. of Flushing, Queens, N. Y., are among 13 additions to the teaching and research staffs of the college. Their appointments become effective with the September term.

Aid Plan to Get City Office Here

Continued from Page 1

house in the downtown section of Brooklyn is now nearing completion.

Disclosed Before Meeting

Controller McGoldrick and Mr. Cashmore made their announcement shortly before the opening of the Board of Estimate's meeting, which, late in the day, was expected to reach a calendar item dealing with the proposed structure. The calendar provision represents a request of the Board of Transportation, headed by Chairman John H. Delaney, for the issuance of $3,800,000 in corporate stock or serial bonds for the construction of the building and authorization to engage architects.

The two officials pointed out the new building would represent an annual saving of approximately $200,000 to the city, because the municipality is forced now to spend nearly $425,000 in rentals for the scattered offices of the different agencies. Maintenance costs of the new structure, including allowance for taxes, would be about $225,000.

Safer Fare Collection

One of the novel features of the new building is that it would be directly above the Independent subway system's Willoughby-Jay St. station. This would permit fare-collection cars to be run directly into the building after rounds have been completed. Present system requires the collections to be transported through the streets to the board's offices in Manhattan at 250 Hudson St.

The board's request, after submission to the Board of Estimate, was expected to be referred to the budget director.

13 Stories Planned

The proposed building would have a 380-foot frontage in Jay St. and would extend back 82 feet for a height of 13 stories. It would house 1,700 employes at the beginning and ultimately 2,500.

Construction of the building would mean that the city-wide unification system would be operated from the central Brooklyn offices.

The transfer of the Board of Education to Brooklyn is expected to be completed between July 4 and Aug. 15.

Squealers May Take the Stand

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wipe perspiration from his face, neck and hands.

Talesmen were questioned about their views on the testimony of accomplices, the newspapers they read and at one point defense counsel asked if "the atrociousness of the crime" would prejudice the talesman against the two defendants.

Rudnick, a drug addict, was stabbed with an ice-pick 54 times and then strangled and hacked with a meat cleaver.

Objects to 'Speeches'

Turkus objected to Judge Franklin Taylor that Kleinman was "making speeches" when the defense lawyer told talesmen that the testimony of accomplices must be corroborated by independent witnesses and Kleinman countered with an objection when Turkus told the prospective jurors that the prosecution "cannot bring moving pictures into the courtroom to prove its case."

Turkus' reference to informers and accomplices was interpreted as meaning that Abe (Kid Twist) Reles, leader of the Murder-for-Money Gang, and two associates, Anthony (Duke) Maffetore and Abraham (Pretty) Levine, would take the stand and point an accusing finger at their two former pals.

The questioning was enlivened by an outburst from Judge Taylor, who characterized a talesman asking to be excused as "a deliberate faker."

Uses Earphones

John F. Montgomery of 160 Henry St., who described himself as a vice president, pleaded that he could not hear very well, whereupon the judge said:

"This man uses earphones because his hearing is slightly impaired. He is carrying the device in his pocket but he obviously does not want to serve. The man is a deliberate faker." Montgomery thereupon was excused by consent of both sides.

Thus far the prosecution and defense have exhausted six each of their 30 peremptory challenges.

Maione, handcuffed to a bailiff, entered the courtroom at 10:07 and shook hands with Kleinman. Abbandando, similarly handcuffed, came in a minute after and both held a brief whispered conference with the attorney.

The corridors of the courthouse were heavily guarded by a cordon of 27 policemen, while ten deputy sheriffs were scattered throughout the courtroom.

Harry (Pittsburgh Phil) Strauss, underworld fashion-plate and called the most vicious killer of the Murder-for-Money gang by District Attorney O'Dwyer, today had joined the swelling chorus of singing mobsters.

Strauss was to have gone on trial with Maione and Abbandando, but he obtained a separate trial in a sudden move by Assistant District Attorney Turkus as the trial opened yesterday. This was the first inkling that Strauss had decided to join the ranks of the informers. It was learned later that he had been up until the early hours yesterday talking with District Attorney O'Dwyer. The move took his pals by complete surprise and it was not until late in the day that they realized its full implications.

One juror sat in the jury box as the trial reconvened today. He was Frank H. Graham, 55, of 73 76th St., a telephone company laboratory engineer, who automatically became foreman. Graham spent the night locked up in the Hotel Bossert with ten prospective jurors whose examination had not been completed when court adjourned at 5:30 yesterday afternoon.

Joe Convicted Only for Brawl

Continued From Page 1

rested him on auto theft and possession of a gun charges. Adonis beat the rap, and Baron, who had been promoted to a detective's job, subsequently became a uniformed man again.

Adonis was grabbed by the police twice more in 1926, on grand larceny and robbery, but again he beat the rap. In 1927, Adonis was convicted—the only one—for brawling in a street fight, and paid a $25 fine.

Became Big Shot in '31

On Nov. 23, 1931, the racketeer was accused of smuggling liquor, but won the case in Federal Court. This was regarded in the underworld as a symbol of his climb from a small-time punk to big-shot racketeteer.

After Frankie Yale, his one-time boss, was put on the spot in Brooklyn, Little Augie Pisano took over. Quietly, Adonis moved in and soon was reported as the power behind Little Augie.

Liquor smuggling, rich source of financial gain, was only one of his many activities, but it brought him plenty. In the income tax trial of Racket Boss Johnny Torrio in Federal Court last year mention was made of the "Big Seven," big-time liquor syndicate—and Joe Adonis was one of the leading members of the combine.

Born in Gowanus Section

Adonis was born in the Gowanus section of South Brooklyn, close to the Brooklyn waterfront where shake-downs, murders and kickbacks still flourish. It was a far cry from Gowanus to a $32,500 home at 103 81st St., with approximately $50,000 sunk in lush interior decoration.

He was one of four sons of Michael and Mary Adonis and roamed around with the neighborhood gangs. Some of the boys grew up to become respectable citizens. Joe took the other path.

Built Up 'Respectability'

During the early '20's, when solid citizens winked at Volstead law violations, few would have pointed an accusing finger at Adonis for branching out in liquor dealing. As the money poured in Adonis began to build up a substantial veneer of respectability by giving lavishly to charity.

He and his brothers, Tony, James and Albert, all were active in the Elks. Mrs. Adonis, his mother, became famous as "Mother Elk," distributing food baskets to the poverty-stricken, paying their rent, seeing that they were warm in the Winter and the like.

Called a Good Guy

The neighborhood adored Mrs. Adonis and thought Joe was a good guy, good for a favor and a man to turn to in times of need.

Joe's restaurant at 4th Ave and Carroll St. became famous for its fine Italian food, and it became a favorite spot for borough politicians. The political note was brought out sharply in political scraps in the 8th A. D., where his name was bandied around as taking an active part.

Costly Funeral for Mother

When "Mother Elk" died in 1934, her funeral on July 24 was one of the most costly ever seen in Brooklyn. There were 175 coaches, with 400 floral pieces, valued at about $35,000, piled into 50 of them. The Brooklyn Eagle's story of the funeral said she was the wife of a retired builder.

Linked With Politicians

Meanwhile, Adonis' name floated in and out of underworld hang-outs, in and out of political clubhouses. Linked with his name was the powerful Unione Siciliano, confederation of Italian gangsters, which got its widest publicity when District Attorney Dewey nailed Charles (Lucky) Lucaiano.

Reports that Adonis was sending hordes of thugs into other political districts on election day, depending on whom Brooklyn's public enemy No. 1 supported, spread throughout the city. It was compared to the sending of Dutch Schultz's gorillas into Manhattan sections during voting, as related at the trial of Tammany district leader James J. Hines.

Accused by McGee

Thomas J. McGee, battling Thomas F. Wogan, leader of the 9th A. D. for 30 years, for the leadership in 1934, declared: "To Adonis, Wogan and Magistrate, I say: 'Win, lose or draw, whatever the outcome of this campaign may be, Joe Adonis can't rule this district.'"

Hint Jewel Smuggler Was F. B. I. Informer

By WENDEL HANMER

Albert Chaperau, jewel smuggler and prosecution witness against the wife of former Supreme Court Justice Edgar M. Lauer, Jack Benny and George Burns, radio comedians, was depicted in Brooklyn Federal Court today as a Federal Detention Prison informer for the FBI against the 16 defendants being tried for sedition and conspiracy to steal Government property.

The charge was made shortly before the Government rested its case at 2:01 p.m.

Through cross-examination by a defense attorney of Earl F. Connelley, an FBI inspector, Chaperau was presented through implication as having fraternized with at least one of the defendants in the prison and of having informed the FBI when that defendant was prepared to amplify a formal statement previously given to the Government men. During a recess in the trial the lawyer informed reporters that he hoped before the trial ends to make the implication an indisputable, factual part of the record.

The lawyer was Emanuele Trotta, who represents William G. Bishop, a major defendant. In his formal statement Bishop admitted collaborating in theft of ammunition and powder from the 165th Infantry.

Inspector Connelley testified for more than an hour today to supplementary statements Bishop made to him after his arrest. Under cross-examination, Mr. Trotta wished to know how Connelley learned Bishop wanted to "talk." Connelley said he was so advised by an informer and refused to identify the informer as "contrary to public policy." Judge Marcus B. Campbell sustained the FBI man when he persisted in the same answer to the query:

"Wasn't it Albert Chaperau?"

Bishop, 39, and believed by Federal Attorney Harold M. Kennedy to have been born of an English mother and an Austrian father in Austria, was also disclosed as having been twice deported from England before he came here as a stowaway in 1926. Mr. Trotta himself brought this out in disclosing that Bishop's illegal entries into England had been in search of his mother, from whom he had become separated in Belgium shortly after the World War. Before his second deportation Bishop served three months at hard labor, Connelley disclosed as advice received from Scotland Yard.

Connelley also revealed that Bishop since 1927 had been the beneficiary of a monthly allowance of $165 from two sisters.

Babson Calls Drys 'Coalition 3d Party'

Chicago, May 9 (A.P.)—Roger W. Babson, speaking as the probable Presidential candidate of the Prohibition party, put the organization in the role of a "coalition third party" today.

The 64-year-old Massachussetts statistician declared at the Prohibitionists' 19th national convention:

"Neither of the big political parties will get this country out of the present mess. A new movement must start, not from above, but from below. There must be a coalition of all those interested in putting righteousness before expediency."

He added in a prepared address that "without criticizing either the Republicans or the Democrats, it is fair to say that both have entangling alliances which make it almost impossible for them to take a stand on moral issues. The New Prohibition party, therefore, is in a position to serve as such a coalition third party."

Zurich Consul Bars Nijinsky, Famed Dancer, From U. S. Visit

Zurich, May 9 (A.P.)—Vaslav Nijinsky, renowned dancer who knew the heights of world acclaim before mental disorders blighted his career two decades ago, was blocked by the United States Consulate today from visiting the United States.

Despite a Labor Department ruling that the dancer should not be barred because of insanity—a state from which he is emerging gradually—the consulate refused Nijinsky a six-month visitor's visa on the grounds that spread of the war might prevent his return to Europe.

To his wife, Mme. Romola Nijinsky, it was a bitter setback in a two-year fight to take the great dancer to the United States for further treatment from a Viennese physician.

Weeping in her hotel room, Mme. Nijinsky cried, "Vaslava's life depends on America!

"Why does America give me hope and then dash it? The Labor Department cabled April 22 that my husband should not be refused on grounds of insanity, but now——"

Nijinsky himself, a sunburned healthy-looking middle-aged man, sat beside his weeping wife with a bewildered expression.