

BIG FLEET BATTLES ELEMENTS ON LAKE

Ships Valued With Cargo at \$28,000,000 Fight Towing Seas for Winter Anchorage

28 OF RELIANCE MISSING

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Battering foot by foot through towering seas and freezing spray, the men who go down to the bottom in ships are fighting an unequal battle across the icy wastes of Lake Superior to keep navigation open far beyond its usual time and bring down the lakes to the last cargo of the season.

Nearly a dozen died a few days ago when a Canadian steamship was dashed to pieces within a storm's throw of safety at the mouth of the Portage Lake Ship Canal.

Saturday night twenty-seven more were added to the probable death roll when survivors of the tug Reliance wrecked at Whitefish Bay, near Lake Superior, reached Sault Ste. Marie after almost incredible hardships.

Navigation on the upper lakes usually closes December 15. This year it was delayed to December 15, because the wind and rain strikes had cut down the coal shipped to the North-west and delayed the eastern movement of north-bound cargo.

As a result nine big freighters loaded with grain—\$28,000,000 worth of ships and cargo—are fighting their way down Lake Superior toward that grayed and glittering coast, hoping to get to the water to win through to Buffalo for winter storage.

Big Fleet Icebound In Mud Lake, part of the St. Marys River, another big fleet is icebound, waiting for the arrival of the nine, which left Port William, Ont., three days ago before trying, with the assistance of ice-breaking tugs, to win past Desour to the open waters of Lake Huron.

The story of the fate of the tug Reliance, owned by the Superior Paper Company of Sault Ste. Marie, was told when the seven survivors reached the Soo.

Five days ago the tug, with a crew of fourteen and twenty-two passengers, was dashed to pieces on the rocks of Lonely Island, seventy-five miles north of Point Aux Pins, the western entrance to the St. Marys River, twenty miles from the mainland. The captain and twenty-seven men took one boat and Mrs. John Hartson, cook, and seven others took the other.

The captain's boat has not been accounted for, but the other, after drifting several hours in the storm, finally was blown ashore on the Ontario mainland, eighty-five miles north of Sault Ste. Marie.

Won't Take Brunen Case From the Jury

Continued from Page One Brunen told him she had heard a report of a gun, had opened the door and had seen two men coming away from the house, and that later she noticed the condition of her husband.

"Charles M. Powell, the confessed murderer, said that Mohr had told her that Mrs. Brunen in one of her 'spells' might kill her husband and cause herself to be locked up in Young's Hotel, but she remembered that he objected to this statement then because it was based purely on hearsay. You remember, your Honor, that you replied to me that there was nothing in showing a connection between Mrs. Brunen and Mohr, and that what Mohr said about Mrs. Brunen could not bind her.

Discredited Powell's Testimony "Later in his testimony Powell said: 'Mrs. Brunen told me that she wished some one would shoot Brunen while he sat at the window.' Mrs. Brunen is not charged with hiring some one to kill Mr. Brunen and this remark against her by Powell is far too remote to prove that she was hiring or abetting. Day also said: 'Mohr told me Mr. Brunen would be sitting at the window if they could get him there.' Powell later said that Mrs. Brunen came to the side door, opened the door and called to the dog. Is this not an everyday happening in any American household?"

"Powell said: 'Mohr told me that Mrs. Brunen would faint and not report the shooting for twenty minutes.' It has not been proved that she did faint, but instead she ran to neighbors and told them about the shooting in less than eight minutes after it actually occurred.

"Hazel Brunen, who took the stand some time after Powell, said: 'I heard Mrs. Brunen tell Mattie Mohr not to be surprised if John was killed.' "That merely proves, however, that Mrs. Brunen feared for her life. Another statement of Hazel, in which she said that Mrs. Brunen told her that she went out and emptied the garbage pail, does in no way connect Mrs. Brunen with the crime. Hazel also said: 'I told Powell to go to the window and see if he could get him there.' Powell later said that Mrs. Brunen came to the side door, opened the door and called to the dog. Is this not an everyday happening in any American household?"

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RESCUERS AND VICTIM IN GAS ACCIDENT



In center of upper picture are the houses, 2313 and 2315 South Seventh street, where eleven occupants were overcome by gas from a leaking street main. At right is Bertha Silverman, one of the victims, now in the Methodist Hospital, while at left is Harry Robbins, 2304 South Seventh street, who told Miss Sarah Lieberman, 2302 South Seventh street, about the drop, gave the alarm and aided in rescuing those overcome.

Mohr asked the attorney, "Ten weeks," said the witness. "Well, the first I came in the jail I heard a man raving. He was making silly remarks and hollering, but at the time I did not know it was Powell."

Mohr said he had known Powell six years and Brunen ten. Keown asked Mohr why he had gone to Wilkes-Barre. "In answer to Powell's letter to some time and participate in some sort of an indoor production," replied the witness.

Mohr then read a number of last-minute telegrams from Brunen, showing their relations were amicable and that Brunen trusted him with the business arrangements of the show. The only telegram which indicated that relations between the two were not friendly was the following: "Don't sign York and Wilmington. Two longers. You seem to be liked before starting. Sign only good friends, John Brunen."

"I will take orders from no one but the law and all same men. You think you are a wonder, but you never looked a show. Never ditate to me. Successful business men don't take orders. If you want to quit, go ahead. Advise by signing in Brunen."

When Mohr had read this telegram, sent to him at Chicago by Brunen, Justice Kallish asked: "What did you do with the wife?" Mohr answered, "I signed it, but our business relations continued just the same."

Mohr was then shown a number of telegrams which he had exchanged with Powell and which Powell had sent to her to the contemplated slaying of Brunen. Mohr characterized these as "nothing but business." Mohr then was shown a money order for \$50 sent to Powell and asked what he had done with it. After reflecting for a half minute, he said: "That money order was sent to Mr. Charles Powell in response to his letter that he was about to close on a contract and he wanted \$100 for premiums. I think that answers the question. It was because I was interested in the contract."

Justice Kallish suggested that each time could be saved if the State would agree that they were sent for purely business reasons. Assistant Prosecutor Peacock said: "We certainly will not agree to that." The Judge seemed surprised.

"You don't agree that they pertain to business?" he asked. "No," said Mr. Powell. "All of them," insisted Mr. Peacock, "after Mr. Powell received the letter advertised in the Billboard."

Mohr then asked to relate what happened at Wilkes-Barre and discussed his business at length. After a brief recess, Mr. Keown asked the witness to explain how Powell got to Camden. Again Mohr related several details before answering, then said: "Just the same thing as usual. Powell wrote to me, telling me he wouldn't remain in Wilkes-Barre any longer, but was going to come to Philadelphia. I suggested that he come to Camden, where I knew he could live in a cheaper place than in Philadelphia."

The witness then related that he had hired a room for Powell and had met Mr. and Mrs. Powell when they came from Wilkes-Barre. "What happened?" he asked. "Purely business. I was getting ready for the 1922 season."

"Did you ever have any conversation with Powell in Wilkes-Barre regarding going away with Brunen?" Mr. Keown asked. "No," said Mohr emphatically. "In Camden or anywhere else?" "No."

"You never intimated you wanted Brunen killed?" "No."

"Did you ever see him wait for him on Broadway road or any other place?" "No."

"Did you ever buy a gun, single or double barreled, or give Powell money to buy such a weapon?" "No."

"Did you ever go alone into a room shooting guns with Powell?" "No, my knowledge."

"Did you ever put a gun in the attic of the Brunen barn?" "No."

"Did you ever throw a gun into Lawrence Creek or onto a gun in the barn there?" "No."

"Did you ever talk to Powell about Brunen's financial condition?" "No."

"Did you ever tell Powell you gave him a thousand dollars or any other sum if Brunen was murdered by him or by you?" "No."

Movements on Day of Murder The witness was asked to describe his movements March 8, the day before the murder. He denied that he had been with Powell that day or had Powell in Riverside that day. He made a similar denial for the day before the killing, March 9. He denied he ever had taken a car to Cambridge Station with Powell or any one else and parked it there. All he could remember was stopping at a nearby gas-filling station.

The witness then described his movements March 10, the day of the murder. He gave exact hours for his movements during the morning and afternoon. He seemed less specific in accounting for the evening hours. He said he had asked where Brunen lived before leaving home in the morning and Mrs. Brunen said he had gone to the winter quarters at Williamsstown. Mohr said he told Brunen to remain in it if he came back first, as he wanted to talk about a change in an advertisement. He said he told Riverside in his car to the postoffice for the mail; stopped for gas; drove to town, taking Fred Sheetz with him; bought some paint; went to the courthouse in Camden and talked to Detective Stanley, a former showman, who was going to tell him

WARSAW IN GRIP OF MARTIAL LAW

Polish Authorities Start Inquiry on Assassination of President

SIKORSKI NAMED PREMIER

Warsaw, Dec. 18.—Martial law became effective in Warsaw today by declaration of the Polish cabinet. Captain Niewodowski, the crazed artist who assassinated President Narutowicz last Saturday, has been held for trial by court-martial. At his preliminary examination yesterday the man declared he had acted on his own initiative in shooting the President and that he had no accomplices.

The declaration of martial law has added to the sense of security felt by the people, who with General Joseph Pilsudski established as chief of staff of the army and General Sikorski as Premier, await the convocation of Parliament Wednesday for the election of a new President.

One of the first acts of Sikorski in taking over the premiership was to order the arrest of several of the former soldiers of General Haller, whose influence in the army has been exploited by the Nationalists in their opposition to General Pilsudski.

Niewodowski, the assassin of President Narutowicz, who is a painter and fifty-three years old, was born in Warsaw. He was a student at the Academie des Arts in Petrograd and Paris. His mental derangement is attributed to injuries sustained in an automobile accident in 1918, which necessitated two trepanning operations.

Narutowicz visited the art exhibition, where he was assassinated, against the advice of Premier Nowak, who told him it would be dangerous. Narutowicz, however, accepted an invitation presented by a delegation of artists, with whom he arranged that his visit should be a private one.

The President was shot while he was conversing with the British Minister, William G. Max-Muller. Mr. Max-Muller had just offered congratulations on the election of Narutowicz to the presidency. "Congratulations, you should say," replied the President. He had scarcely spoken when three shots came in quick succession, Narutowicz barely saved his knees and then collapsed on the floor, dead.

Indignant denials of published reports of "sorgies" in the Reich home were made by Mrs. Alice Davenport, mother-in-law of the actor, to whom those reports had been credited.

Admits Dope Parties Held "I know there are dope parties in Hollywood, every one knows that," said the witness. "And I suppose Wallis has attended some of them; I don't know. I do know that I have talked with him after he returned from parties at the homes of some of the people in Hollywood and I have seen him sadly shake his head and say: 'Mother, I don't like it. That isn't the way to have pleasure. It's all so false, so artificial.'"

Will H. Hays, directing head of the organized motion picture industry, commenting on the actor's illness, said: "There is no other word to describe them—'aspirations' about Europe. They are not plans. They are not policies. They are merely happy thoughts that he is turning over in his well-intentioned mind."

The next day the visitor talks to some representative of the press. What was mere conversation the night before becomes, by the time it has passed through these two minds, a definite program which may be set forth under the heads one, two, three, four, etc., and the world knows exactly what is to be done, for isn't there official authority in doing all it can and that international loan is one of the possibilities—under circumstances that will not soon be realized.

What I am describing is the actual history of one story that was reported abroad.

Bars On Every Side "Perhaps I cannot give a better idea of the realities than by saying that I talked today with a man who at least knows the atmosphere of the White House from close and steady contact with it. 'I don't pretend to know,' I don't think President Harding or Mr. Hughes has any idea what can be done really to alter in any fundamental way the existing situation. My guess many, but it is only a guess."

On every side there are bars. There are the things that Germany can't do, the things that France won't do, the things that the Administration to do, and the fact that no precedents exist for meeting in a constructive way a situation as difficult as the existing one which has had no parallel in history.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR SLAYER Angola, Ind., Dec. 18.—Nic Shaffer, on trial here charged with killing his brother, James M. Shaffer, and the latter's wife, was found guilty of murder in the second degree yesterday and sentenced to life imprisonment.

PRINCE HAS APPENDICITIS London, Dec. 18.—Prince George, the King's youngest son, will be operated on for appendicitis amid much anxiety, according to the Daily Mail.

A BOYHOOD SWEETHEART The "lovely little blue-eyed creature" was the recipient of Mrs. Trevelyan's birthday affections in a sweet-faced lady who lives in Rannoch, Mrs. Trevelyan's daughter-in-law, told her husband of the incident in the second issue of the London "Make It a Habit."

U. S. Marking Time in Europe's Problem

Continued from Page One... The President was shot while he was conversing with the British Minister, William G. Max-Muller. Mr. Max-Muller had just offered congratulations on the election of Narutowicz to the presidency.

Diplomacy Less Open Than Ever But there never was a time when diplomacy was less open than now. Secretary Hughes however great his talents may be, has failed signally in his relations with the press. Not even in Europe, where the traditions of secret diplomacy prevail, is there a less informed press than here in Washington.

Partly this is due to the fact that Foreign Offices abroad do make policies, while here a Secretary of State always wonders what the Senate will do to him. In the old days Secretary Lansing never could say anything to the press, because he did not know that President Wilson was not doing something unknown to him which would directly conflict with the view he might indicate.

Today it is the Senate which overshadows the State Department. Already we read that the Senate is cold to Mr. Harding's plans for aiding Europe, and Senator Borah breaks into print with a statement of what should be done, which is, to say the least, too important to be ignored in the State Department.

The genesis of stories about the great plans of the Administration is interesting. A friend of President Harding dies at the White House. The President talks Europe over telling him: "There is no other word to describe them—'aspirations' about Europe. They are not plans. They are not policies. They are merely happy thoughts that he is turning over in his well-intentioned mind."

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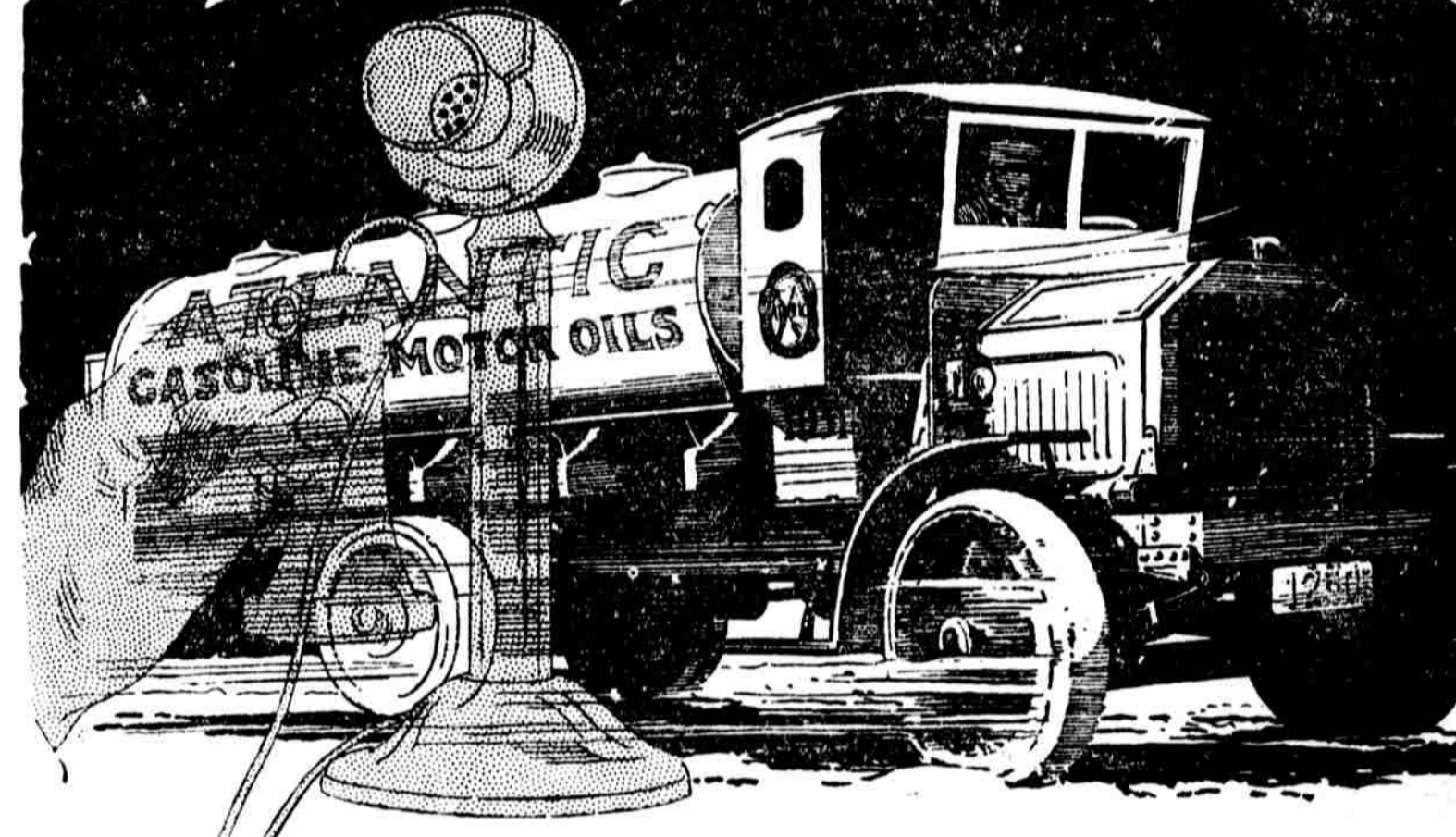
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