

# N. Y. INCOME TAX ON NON-RESIDENTS INVALID HOLDS STEEL CORPORATION IS NOT TRUST

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Fair.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Fair.

Get the Country  
Back on Peace Basis

## The

## Evening

## World.

WE PUBLISH IN NEW YORK  
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## "LOVE'S GAMBLE" MOST THRILLING STORY OF THE YEAR BY MAY CHRISTIE

BEGINS IN TO-DAY'S EVENING WORLD—SEE MAGAZINE PAGE

### N. Y. CONGRESSMEN DOING NOTHING TO HELP WIPE OUT HUGE DEFICIT IN TREASURY

Members Rarely Attend Sessions of House, Country Representatives Assert.

INFLUENCE IS SMALL.

10 Per Cent. of Nation's Population in State Has Little Voice in Waste.

By Martin Green.  
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 1.—First in population, first in wealth, first in manufacturing production, first in support of the Government by volume of tax payments, the State of New York should be first in influence in the National Legislature.

In fact, the State of New York, measured by influence and standing in the National Legislature, is a joke—a tragic joke. In point of active participation in legislative affairs, in point of constructive work for the benefit of the nation, 10 per cent. of the New York delegation to Congress might as well be selected from the State's institutions for the deaf and dumb.

The voice of New York in the National Legislature is still small and weak, which is by way of saying it has no authority. Seldom is it raised on the House side of the Capitol, and on those rare occasions nobody pays any attention to it. Occasionally it is raised in the Senate by Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Calder, and to some extent influentially, these two Senators being members of a precarious majority.

NEW YORK SHOULD LEAD BUT IS FAR IN REAR

In the crisis now confronting the nation—a crisis growing out of a thirty billion dollar war debt, a three billion dollar Treasury deficit and the prospect of the increase of the deficit to four or five billion dollars—New York, with 10 per cent. of the Nation's population, 11.5 per cent. of the Nation's vote, and carrying the burden of approximately 45 per cent. of the Nation's war tax impositions, should be in the advance guard of the forces fighting to restore the Government to a peace basis of expenditures.

Where is New York?

Hidden in dugouts 250 miles back of the firing line. Here in the firing line—on Capitol Hill, in Washington. Here is where the battle against governmental extravagance must be fought out. Here is where the preliminary skirmishes are under way. Here is where New York members of Congress should be Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains in the fight against sacrifice of public money, against higher taxes and higher costs of living.

Few of them are even first class private.

The New York City delegation is a frequent subject of jest on the floor of the House of Representatives. Legislators from remote communities—commonly referred to by city statesmen as "chicks"—charge that most of the New York City members spend the greater part of their time during sessions of Congress attending to their business at home or riding to and fro between Washington and New York on the Congressional Limited.

The "chicks" we have always with us in Washington. They remain on the job. Complaint is made by oc-

### CAPITAL TOO BUSY WITH BOOMS TO DO WORK OF NATION

Lane Note to Wilson Focuses Attention on Public Servants Playing Politics.

By David Lawrence.  
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 1 (Copyright, 1920).—Franklin Lane's farewell address—written to President Wilson, but in reality intended for the American people—is being variously interpreted as a criticism of the Wilson Administration in which he served seven years, but mostly as an indictment of the public service itself in which he spent twenty years under Republican as well as Democratic administrations.

When the departing Secretary of the Interior, however, characterizes official Washington as "a combination of political caucus, drawing room and civil service bureau, containing statesmen who are politicians and politicians who are not statesmen," he expresses himself with a freedom from restraint which a good many officials still in service would like to exercise. For there are two kinds of men in the Government—those who realize present methods are inadequate and inefficient and those who don't want to realize it because it might disturb personal or party aspirations.

Mr. Lane is ineligible for the Presidency. He happens to have been born in Canada. He can't go higher in the ladder of politics. He is retiring to private business. He carries with him no grudges, no resentments, no bitterness or disappointments. What he says, therefore, can't be taken as personal, but impersonal. Yet he has started something that may get to be personal before the Presidential year is out. For his statement may focus public attention on the topsy-turvy condition of the public service to-day and start people thinking about better types of men for the next electoral contests.

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS CALLED MAIN TROUBLE.

If Mr. Lane had been disposed to be personal, indeed, he might have put his finger on the main spring of the trouble—Presidential politics. The

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

### FATAL RIOT CAUSES STRIKE.

MILAN, March 1.—As a result of a collision between a crowd and the police here yesterday, in which the officers fired on the mob and two civilians were mortally wounded, a general strike was declared at midnight.

Belto. A Washington Monday Extension of New York Central, March 1. The war has left Liberty B. Co. bankrupt—Adm.

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### FRENCH ARREST STRIKE LEADERS; RAILROADS RUN

Government Firm in Intention of Drafting All Railway Men Into Army.

MOBILIZATION BEGINS.

Paris Declares Trains Are Running Nearly Normal Service To-Day.

PARIS, March 1.—Three active strike leaders in the Paris railroad unions were arrested to-day. They were M. Sirolle, M. Leveque and M. Sigrand.

Secretary General Chavoret of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean unions, and union leader Hourdeaux were arrested later. All those under detention are charged with "interference with the liberty to work and provoking disobedience."

"The Government to-day indicated its intention to enforce its order mobilizing all striking railway men subject to military duty."

Mobilization of strikers subject to military duty was begun this morning.

To-day's official communication on the situation, issued by Yves Le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, says:

"On the Northern System the situation is unchanged, with a complete service. On the Eastern the personnel is holding out well and the return of men to work is permitting an increased service. On the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean there has been a perceptible amelioration, forty-six trains being in service. The company is able to announce to the public the hours of the departure of trains. On the Orleans system, despite efforts to have the strike order obeyed, 12 to 14 trains have left for Paris and 14 trains are assured."

"On the State System the strike is affecting Nantes, La Rochelle and Rochefort. The suburban service is improving and is at present 30 per cent. of normal."

The order for mobilization has resulted in the response of 60 per cent. of the men called up, according to officials, and this response is declared by Premier Millerand to be entirely satisfactory in view of the considerable length of time required for the service of the mobilization notices.

The General Federation of Labor, which has assumed the direction of the strike, to-day announced that it has refused to allow the strike called in sympathy with the railway men to be extended. The federation will extend its moral support only. The strike situation remained stationary to-day. The city's food supply, Government officials said, was assured. Prefects in all the larger cities in the strike areas have been ordered to commandeer automobiles and other means of transportation.

To prevent a fuel shortage the Government announced that all war time coal restrictions will be reimposed, beginning to-day. The restrictions include early closing of restaurants, theatres and amusement places. The Government to-day inaugurated a special service for distribution of mail and other essentials between Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Strasbourg, Brussels, London, Tours and Dijon, to be continued throughout the strike.

Crown Prince Has Little Income.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—In connection with the decision of the Dutch Government that the former German Crown Prince must pay taxes on an annual income of 300,000 florins, it was authoritatively stated here to-day that his income does not exceed one-twentieth of that amount.

Raising Entries on Page 2.

### STRANDED SHIP'S PASSENGERS SAVED IN BLINDING STORM

64 Rescued When Leyland Liner Bohemian From Boston Goes on Rocks.

HAD 184 ON BOARD.

Steamer in Precarious Position and May Go to Pieces.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 1.—Sixty-four passengers on the steamer Bohemian, which struck on the rocks of Sambro Ledges, off Halifax harbor, in a blinding snowstorm early to-day, were taken off by tugs and brought to this port.

For four hours the passengers waited in seven lifeboats near the steamship until the tug Roebuck picked them up. Blankets were tossed from the ship to help keep them warm, as many had fallen to wear anything but their nightclothes on leaving the ship. Tea was lowered from the Bohemian by a rope. Snow and cold added to the discomfort of the passengers and some of them had to assist the sailors at the oars in keeping the boats from bumping the Bohemian, to which they were tied.

Women and babies constituted a large part of the passengers and they were put into the lifeboats first. When the Roebuck arrived at Halifax all were in a merry mood and inclined to regard their experience as a lark. The men said the behavior of the women was splendid and all declared there had been no panic.

The steamer, bound for Liverpool from Boston, is in a precarious condition, with a number of tugs standing by. The 120 members of the crew are believed to be on board.

The first word of the steamer's plight came in a radio message to C. H. Harvey of the Marine Department Agency at 3.30 o'clock this morning. It stated that the ship was ashore off Sambro Light and in immediate need of assistance. The Government steamer Montcalm and several tugs were ordered to the scene. In response to a request for further details the captain of the Bohemian reported that the steamer was pounding on the rocks and that he wanted the passengers and crew taken off.

The British steamer Mapleson sighted the Bohemian's distress signals before dawn. It was advised to stand by until daybreak before attempting to take off the passengers, but later the captain of the Bohemian sent word that tugs from Halifax had arrived and that he would transfer his passengers to them. All of the passengers had been taken off at 5.30 o'clock.

Later reports said there was water in three holds of the steamer but that she could be floated if calm weather continued.

Among the passengers were M. R. Rogers and Mrs. Eliza Rogers of New York City.

A wireless message received at Cape Race at 1 o'clock this morning said that the United States Shipping Board steamer Davidson County was disabled about 30 miles south-west of Fayal, Azores, and needed assistance. According to maritime records the vessel left Fayal for Hampton Roads on Jan. 24.

The Davidson County, which has a gross tonnage of 2,642, was twice in distress in recent months. Previous to being towed into Fayal in December by the tug West Lashaway, when she was in need of a propeller and a tall shaft, the vessel had drifted part of the way across the Atlantic after breaking her tow in a heavy sea from the steamship West Toga, which was attempting to bring her into Halifax.

### JUSTICE DUGRO IS DEAD, VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA

Had Served on Superior and Supreme Courts Bench for 34 Years.

Philip Henry Dugro, Justice of the Supreme Court, died at 5.40 A. M. to-day in his apartment in the Hotel Savoy from pneumonia and complications, after a long illness. His condition had been serious for a week, and yesterday he sank into a coma from which he did not recover. He was sixty-four years old, and for thirty-four years had been a Judge.

At his bedside were his wife, his daughter Antonie and his son Charles. He also is survived by a brother, Frank, and a sister, Mrs. Dorothy Buttles.

Justice Dugro was born in the old Eleventh Ward on the East Side. His father was Anthony Dugro, an Alsatian. Justice Dugro was graduated with honors from Columbia College in 1876 and took the degree of Master of Arts two years later. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School and admitted to the Bar that same year.

He had been married in 1875 to Sophia Goeller, who survives him. In 1879 he was elected to the New York Assembly and he was a member of the 47th Congress (1881-83). He was nominated for Comptroller of New York City in 1884 but declined, and was a Justice of the Superior Court of New York 1886-96. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1896 and was re-elected in 1914.

Justice Dugro, who was reputed a very wealthy man, built the Hotel Savoy and the Hotel Seville, and organized the Union Square Bank. He sold the Seville several years ago, but still owned the Savoy, which had long been his home.

All the Justices of the Courts of General Sessions to-day had resolutions inscribed on the minutes of their courts expressing sorrow at the death of Justice Dugro.

### HIGH BRIDGE PIERS ORDERED REMOVED

Span May Have to Be Torn Down to Conform With War Department Ruling.

The War Department to-day served an order on Acting Mayor La Guardia for the removal of two alternate piers of High Bridge over the Harlem River. It is said the piers are so close together they form an unreasonable obstruction to navigation. A year's time is given for the removal of the obstruction.

Acting Mayor La Guardia says it will be impossible to remove the piers. He believes it will be necessary to tear down the bridge which for many years has been one of the city's show places.

### SOCIALISTS SPURN LENINE.

National Congress Refuse Adhesion to Third International.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 1 (United Press).—The National Congress of Socialists has voted to refuse admission to the Third International of the Russian Bolsheviks, sponsored by Premier Nikolai Lenin.

The Congress previously had adopted the motion of the French Socialist Party to quit the Second International.

### ARNSTEIN FAILS TO APPEAR AT TIME SET FOR SURRENDER

Another Mysterious Man Now Sought as Real Head of Bond Theft Plot.

LEFT HERE WITH GIRL

Globe-Trotter Is Declared to Have Directed Robberies of Wall Street Boys.

Failure of Jules W. (Nick) Arnstein, star actor in the \$5,000,000 bond theft plot drama, to appear in the office of the District Attorney to-day not only caused consternation among the city officials working on the case, but also alarmed Arnstein's attorney, William J. Fallon, of the firm of Fallon and McGee.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling said this afternoon that he had received a message from Fallon that the lawyer was in receipt of word from Eugene F. McGee, his partner, sent to fetch Arnstein back to New York, saying that McGee had been unable to get in touch with the missing man.

McGee, according to Fallon's message, had however, seen and talked with an associate of Arnstein and had advised Arnstein to come to this city and surrender himself. Fallon added he expects Arnstein here to-morrow morning.

The District Attorney's office to-day made public the primary reason why it is seeking Arnstein. According to this information, it is alleged that Arnstein was a "stall for the Gondorf wire tapping gang" and that when that gang was broken up he kept in his possession the list of "wires," or taps, which Gondorf had scattered through the country in banks, trust companies and clubs, to "tip" him to the "boobies" on their way to visit this city. It is believed Arnstein used these "wires" to dispose of the stolen securities.

The district attorney is anxious to get that list as well as the names of the men to whom Arnstein is alleged to have turned over quantities of the bonds for sale.

Joseph Topper, representative of the New Amsterdam Surety Company, said he had been "approached" this morning regarding the \$100,000 bail which is to be asked for Arnstein, and had been informed that the missing man would not be here until to-morrow morning. He declined to give any further information.

The authorities now are seeking another man said to be even more important in the case than Arnstein.

This "mystery man," a globe trotter of "emerging personality," is said to have fled the State with a girl at present, whose parents are almost prostrated through fear the family name will be dragged into the bond conspiracy. The police do not believe she knew anything about the man's true character. Her parents didn't until detectives told them.

He is said to be as well known in the capitals of Europe as he is on Broadway as a "lady killer." So far as known, he has no criminal record in this country.

According to one story told the police, he was too clever ever to touch one of the stolen bonds. He is said to have not dishonestly messengers on trains leaving the State, and after looking at the securities and deciding whether they were worth while, would signal the messenger at what station to get off, and then direct him to the person who was to receive them.

WORLD RESTAURANT.  
Special for 25c (Monday) March 1, 1920.  
Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, Supper, 50c to \$2.00.  
Cassini, 11th Ave. World Building.

### NON-RESIDENTS WIN IN COURT FIGHT ON STATE INCOME TAX; STEEL COMBINE IS UPHELD

Federal Tribunal Finds New York Measure Unconstitutional In So Far As It Discriminates Against Those Living in Other States.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day handed down these decisions:

**NEW YORK INCOME TAX**—Held unconstitutional insofar as it applies to and discriminates against non-residents earning their incomes in New York State.

**STEEL TRUST**—United States Steel Corporation held not to be an illegal combination within the meaning of the Sherman Law. Court holds the corporation need not dissolve.

**CHAMPION JERSEY**  
GIVES 15,255 LBS.  
OF MILK A YEAR

"Plain Mary," Owned in Bangor, Me., Surpasses All Previous Production Records.

"PLAIN MARY" of Bangor, Me., has won the world's championship of the Jersey breed of cows, the American Jersey Cattle Club announced here to-day.

She did it by producing 15,255 pounds of milk and 1,040 pounds of butter fat in a year, surpassing by nine pounds the butter fat record of the former champion, an Oregon Jersey named "Vive la France." "Plain Mary" is owned by F. W. Ayer.

### CLAIMS ELECTION OF LEE AND CASSIDY

Counsel Says Ballot Examination Shows Socialists Were Chosen Aldermen.

The examination of ballots cast in the Twentieth and the Eighth Aldermanic Districts disclosed that Algonon Lee and Edward F. Cassidy, Socialists, were elected last November, according to an announcement made to-day by Frederick Umhey of the firm of Hillquit & Levine, an representative of the Socialists.

Mr. Umhey said Lee had a majority of 234 votes over Morris Grabaud, his Democratic opponent, and Cassidy had a majority of 103 votes over his Democratic opponent, Timothy J. Sullivan.

Maurice Hillquit, leading counsel for the Socialists, said that his firm was considering recourse in aldermanic districts where the Socialists were close contenders. Should the Board of Aldermen refuse to seat Lee and Cassidy, he said, application would be made for a writ of certiorari to the courts.

### U. S. JUDGE UPHOLDS 2.5 PER CENT. BEER

Rules That Wisconsin Law Fixing Alcoholic Content Is Legal and Restrains Prohibition Officials.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1.—Federal Judge F. A. Geiger to-day ruled in favor of the Manitowish Products Company in its motion for an injunction restraining Federal Prohibition officials from interfering with its manufacture of 2.5 per cent. beer under the Mulberger State Law.

This means that Wisconsin brewers can manufacture 2.5 per cent. beer unless the Federal Supreme Court overrules Judge Geiger's decision.

The New York State Income Tax Law was held unconstitutional in so far as it denies exemptions to citizens of other States which are granted to its own citizens.

Justice Pitney, who rendered the opinion, held that the act resulted in an unwarranted discrimination against residents of Connecticut and New Jersey, who work in New York City.

The law was passed in 1919 as one of the means of making up the loss in revenue from intoxicating liquors. It was fought by the Yale and Towns Mfg. Company whose plants are located in New Jersey and Connecticut.

The company obtained an injunction in New York Federal courts from enforcement of the tax. Judge Knox taking the position that it violated the constitution by discriminating against non-residents in exemptions. In drafting the law, legislative leaders attempted to prevent the escape of persons who derive their income within the State and evade taxation by residing in New Jersey, Connecticut and other States.

The State of New Jersey opposed the law and the City of New York backed it in arguments before the court.

### STEEL CORPORATION IS NOT A TRUST, IS COURT RULING

Highest Tribunal Holds That It Need Not Be Dissolved in Government's Suit.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The United States Steel Corporation is not a trust within the meaning of the Sherman Law, the United States Supreme Court ruled to-day. The court held that the corporation need not dissolve.

The vote of the court was four to three. Chief Justice White, Justices McKenna, Holmes and Vandewater were the majority. Justices Pitney, Day and Clarke dissented. Justices McReynolds and Brandeis took no part in the decision.

The decision was a defeat for the Government, which brought suit several years ago. New Jersey courts dismissed the Government's suit and the Supreme Court to-day affirmed this action.

Among the names brought into the suit were Roosevelt, Harriman, J. P. Morgan, sr., and Jr., John D. Rockefeller, sr., and Jr., Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, Geo. W. Perkins, James J. and Louis W. Hill and H. C. Frick.

Included also in the list of defendants were the following corporations: The United States Steel Corporation, the Carnegie Steel Company, Federal Steel Company, American Steel and