

ALLIES READY TO SEND ARMY TO GERMANY NO DANGER OF A MILK HOLD-UP IN NEW YORK

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Rain.

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The

Evening

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TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Rain.

FINAL
EDITION
IT'S IN THE EVENING WORLD

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PUBLIC WELFARE BILLS DEMAND EXTRA SESSION, PROBABLY IN SEPTEMBER

Senate Hears Talk of Call Before the Next State Election.

Little Work Is Done. Rent and Teachers' Pay Measures Only Important Ones Passed at Session.

By Joseph S. Jordan. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, April 26.—The legislature of 1920 has passed into history after a session eventful in that more was left undone than was accomplished. As a result, the members will probably return before the end of the year in response to a call by Gov. Smith for an extraordinary session.

Contrary to all precedent, neither Majority Leader J. Henry Walters of the Senate nor Majority Leader Simon P. Adler of the Assembly made the customary closing address, telling of the labors of their respective bodies and what had been accomplished. This has never been omitted before in the memory of the oldest member of either branch of the legislature. The reason was obvious. There was so little to tell.

Politics, to the exclusion of everything else, was played by the majority, and as a result, the entire session must suffer and go without much needed reforms at least another year, and maybe longer, unless the men who refused to do the work are brought back and compelled to do it.

Gov. Smith, in a closing statement after the adjournment of both Houses, expressed his dissatisfaction at the work left undone, but made no mention of a special session. But it is apparent that he will have to call one for the purpose of securing desired legislation, or at least to put the party, which has blocked it squarely on record.

MAY GO ON RECORD JUST BEFORE ELECTION.

The time for calling an extraordinary session would appear to be about September or October, on the eve of the coming election. Then the Republicans, so far as the State is concerned, would have to stand or fall by their votes on the measures.

Not only has the City of New York been buffeted in the neglected legislation, but a big part of the up-State has been affected by the failure of the legislature to pass the Governor's reconstruction measures. They are strong up-State for economy in the administration of the Government, especially such groups as Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, and the feeling there will without doubt enter into the results of the election.

The anti-rent gouging bills stand out as the one splendid thing accomplished by the legislature, but it

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

"Scandal" at the 30th St. Theatre is the most fascinating comedy in town.—Adv.

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ALLIES TO SEND ARMY TO GERMANY IF ONE IS NEEDED

Premiers Adopt Treaty Enforcement Plan Agreed Upon by Britain and France

FIUME CASE DELAYED

United States Asked to Take Armenian Mandate—British in Palestine

SAN REMO, April 26 (Associated Press).—The Supreme Council to-day adopted the Franco-British declaration with regard to Germany after inserting a clause declaring its readiness to take all measures, even the occupation of additional German territory, if necessary, to assure the carrying out of the treaty of Versailles.

Premier Nitti of Italy, opposed military measures. Premier Millerand and Lloyd George showed the Italian Prime Minister the necessity of considering such a measure and Foreign Minister Hymans of Belgium and Baron Matusz of the Japanese Ambassador to France, joined them.

The text of the declaration was particularly pleasing to the French. It was announced that representatives of the Allies will meet in the German Chancellor Mueller at Spa, Belgium, on May 25.

Paul Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, said the Belgians were "satisfied with the results of the conference, which ends with a demonstration of the intimate and sincere unity of the Allies."

"Germany will realize," he said, "that her maneuver to divide the Allies has turned against her. The disarmament of Germany is a matter that is the centre of the conference's attention. It is necessary to render Germany inoperative. We, like France, attach special importance to this need and the Supreme Council agreed with this point of view."

United States Ambassador Johnson, who is here as an observer, has forwarded to President Wilson the formal request of the allied Premiers that America take over the mandate for Armenia or that in case of a refusal to do so Wilson act as arbitrator in determining the boundaries of the new republic. A reply is expected at once.

At the same time Great Britain has assumed mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine, while France will do the same for Syria.

The German Premier will be invited to attend a conference in Belgium next month to discuss the carrying out of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Premiers, at the request of Premier Nitti and Foreign Minister Trumbitch of Jugoslavia, will allow the Adriatic question to remain in negotiation between the Italian and Jugoslavian Governments.

[The above despatch would indicate that reports from San Remo last night that the Asiatic question would be settled in accordance with President Wilson's programme were premature.]

Assurances have been given Zionist representatives by British delegates that the military administration of Palestine will be changed to a symmetrical civil rule. Zionists are represented in San Remo by Benjamin Cohen of Chicago, Ill., who came from Palestine with Dr. Cray Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Commission there.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—It was said in official circles to-day that this country could not accept the Armenian mandate without action by Congress. There has been a strong sentiment in Congress against the United States becoming a mandatory power.

The President, it was stated, would not have to consult Congress before accepting the invitation to fix the boundaries of Armenia, but Administration officials were not prepared to-day to say what his attitude would be.

MILK FARMERS WILL NOT STRIKE; GET HIGHER PRICES

Distributors Agree to Pay \$2.55 a Hundredweight During May.

HAD OFFERED \$2.30.

Borden President Says Dairy-men Wanted to Force Sale of Surplus.

There will be no milk strike of farmers in the immediate future, according to Patrick D. Fox, President of Borden's. The distributors, he said, have agreed to pay \$2.55 a hundredweight for 3 per cent. milk through May. They had at first offered \$2.30.

"A difficulty has arisen," Fox said, "over the conditions under which distributors must accept milk. The farmers are trying to get the distributors to agree to buy milk which cannot be sold; certain by-product manufacturers for instance are now unable to use milk because of the sugar shortage."

"For the distributors to take more milk than they could hope to sell would be disastrous in that it would add to the price of milk. The distributor wants just as much milk as the public can use, and even a little more. But to be forced to buy milk which is not contracted for would entail overhead expenses which would be represented by an increase of price of the milk which was sold."

At the Dairyman's League it was explained that \$2.55 per 100 pounds for milk with 3 per cent. butter fat meant 54 cents per quart for the farmer. It was stated that this price was 64 cents a hundred below the cost of production worked out by the formula of Prof. George F. Warren of the Agricultural section of Cornell University.

MOVES TO AVERT STATEN CAR STRIKE.

Hylan to Arrange Conference With Richmond Railroad Officials and Employees.

A committee representing employees of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company, who threaten to strike to-night unless granted wage increases, at a conference to-day with Mayor Hylan, said the men are not making a living wage and that the up of the Richmond line is inevitable unless there is definite assurance of a general advance in wages. They were led to believe, members of the committee said, that in the event the Jenkins increase fails to become a law fares would be raised and they would get more wages.

Mayor Hylan instructed Grover A. Whalen, Plant and Structures Commissioner, to arrange a conference between the railroad officials and the men.

If this conference fails it is predicted that Staten Island's traction system, will be tied up at midnight.

GOULD DIVORCE SUIT FILED.

Papers Filed Three Days After Re-announcing Separation Action.

Divorce proceedings were begun to-day by Edith Kelly Gould against Frank Jay Gould, the summons and complaint in the new proceedings being filed only three days after the filing of the papers in her separation suit. Wellman, Smyth & Scofield of 15 Wall Street are attorneys for the plaintiff.

The divorce complaint recites the same allegations of infidelity that are contained in the separation papers and names the same women as co-respondents. Mrs. Gould asks that the marriage be dissolved and that suitable provision be made for her maintenance.

HOLD-UP MEN SELL GOODS WHILE THEY ROB DRUG STORE

Three Armed Men Bind Upper Broadway Pharmacist and Porter in Daylight.

FLEE WITH \$249 CASH.

Stop on Way Out to Get \$3 More From Customer for Bath Brush.

Joseph Stern, proprietor of the Audubon Pharmacy, No. 4024 Broadway, was busy back of the counter and Roy Denagall, negro porter, was sweeping up shortly before 3 o'clock this morning when three men entered.

One went to the soda fountain and asked Denagall for a drink, the other took his stand in front of the cigar stand and the third asked Stern to make up a prescription.

Stern went into the prescription room at the rear. Denagall finished dispensing the soda and waited on the customer at the cigar stand, selling him a package of cigarettes for ten cents and receiving a quarter. This made it necessary to get change from Stern.

As the porter came back from the prescription room he faced a revolver. Stern, looking up from his work, also found a revolver pointed at him.

"Put up your hands and keep quiet!" was the command to both. Then the robbers bound porter and proprietor, dumped them on the floor of the prescription room, took \$249 from them and were about to leave the place when two bonafide customers entered.

Very quietly one of the robbers waited upon these, selling them a nickel bath brush for \$3, which they added to their loot. When the store was empty the bandits left.

Denagall worked loose from his bonds, cut his employer free and notified a policeman on crossing duty in front of Public School No. 103, at Audubon Avenue and 134th Street. The robbers escaped.

HYLAN FOR RAISE TO ALL IN CITY PAY

Says People Object to Singling Out of Teachers and Predicts Big Tax Increase.

Mayor Hylan said to-day that taxes on real property in New York will be "greatly increased" by the passing of the Lockwood-Donohue bill increasing teachers' salaries. He added:

"If it is the wish of the people of the State and city of New York that the teachers in our schools be given a large increase in compensation, surely it must also be their wish that the policemen, firemen, street cleaners, laborers, clerks and all other employees be treated alike. I shall favor the same treatment to all other employees as the Legislature accorded the school teachers if the necessary money can be provided."

The Mayor said he especially objected to the taxation of the people of this city to increase the salaries of up-state teachers.

"BLACK TOM" BLAST BLAMED ON LEHIGH

Supreme Court Holds Road Responsible For \$800,000 Damages For Fatal Explosion.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad was held responsible for damages of nearly \$800,000 as the result of the "Black Tom Explosion" near Jersey City in 1916 by the action of Supreme Court to-day in declining to review thirteen appealed cases.

The explosion started in shipments of munitions to the Allies, after which fires spread rapidly and destroyed the property of those seeking damage from the railroads in whose terminal the munitions were stored.

Sixteen hundred claims, aggregating \$1,622,000, have been instituted as a result of the explosion, and 1,600 of the claims, calling for \$7,000,000, now are pending in New Jersey and New York courts.

\$23,500 FOR LIFE OF CONDUCTORETTE

Jury Awards Damages For Killing of Mary Smith by Movie Proprietor's Car.

Verdict of \$23,500 was returned by a jury in Part 8, Supreme Court, to-day against Alexander Fisher, a motion picture theatre proprietor of No. 13 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, who, while driving a motor car Sept. 28, 1918, ran down Mary Smith, a conductoress, of No. 124 East 123rd Street, the young woman dying the next day from the injuries received.

Judge John M. Tierney, summing up the case for the jury, said:

"While her husband was overseas doing his duty to his country, she, finding her allotment to be insufficient, and with a child to support, shouldered her part of the war's burden and did her duty cheerfully. It was at 9:10 o'clock in the evening, when returning tired out from her day's run, that she was struck while attempting to board a street car. What is the life of such a woman worth?"

Suit was brought by Edward P. Smith, the husband, for \$50,000. His attorneys were Spivey & Spivey of No. 170 Broadway.

SENATE PUTS BRAKE ON HARBOR OUTLAY

Refuses to Add \$7,000,000 to Bill, Already Boosted From \$12,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—An attempt by Senator Harrison, Democrat, Mississippi, to increase the annual appropriation for rivers and harbors to \$27,000,000 was defeated in the Senate to-day by a vote of 26 to 28.

The House bill carried \$12,000,000 and the Senate Committee increased this to \$20,000,000.

AMUNDSEN GIVES UP POLE.

Radio From Alaska Say Explorer Will Return to United States.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Radio messages received to-day by the Navy Department from the station at Cordova, Alaska, indicate that Ronald Amundsen, the Arctic explorer, intends to abandon his effort to reach the north pole.

The messages said it was understood that Amundsen, who arrived last week at Anadyr, Siberia, intended to take the steamer Victoria at Nome for Seattle. It was stated that the time of his departure would depend on the time of his getting clear of ice in Siberia.

U. S. SUPREME COURT ORDERS READING AND JERSEY CENTRAL TO DISSOLVE COAL TRUST

Justices Decide, 4 to 3, That Roads Violate Sherman and Interstate Commerce Laws by Common Ownership and Directs Redistribution of Stocks.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Federal Government to-day won its Anti-Trust suit against the Reading Company and affiliated coal companies in one of the so-called "anthracite coal cases."

The Reading and Central of New Jersey Railroads, the Court decided, must dispose of stock ownership, respectively, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.

By a vote of 4 to 3, the Supreme Court sustained the Government's charges that the companies violated the "commodities clause" of the Interstate Commerce Act and ordered the dissolution of the companies.

Justice Clarke rendered the decision for the majority, while Chief Justice White, in a minority opinion in which Associate Justices Holmes and Van Devanter joined, said the opinion of the lower Court, dismissing the Government's suit, should be sustained.

Justices McReynolds and Brandeis took no part in the decision. The court's opinion was delivered by Justice Clarke.

The decision came on appeals by the Government and a cross-appeal by the Reading Company, the judgment of the lower court being unsatisfactory to both parties.

"This court holds that the great power lodged in the Reading Holding Company, which is the combination of the railroads and the coal companies, is a flagrant violation of the anti-trust laws of our country," the opinion said.

The suit grew out of the financial reorganization of the Reading and associated lines in 1916.

The court held that the organization of the holding company was an attempt to evade the Anti-Trust Law and the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

"The great power of the combination was used in plain violation of the Anti-Trust Laws," the Court said. "It is difficult to imagine a clearer case of violation."

The suit was filed by the Department of Justice charging a number of railroad and coal companies with restraining and monopolizing the trade of coal. It was filed against the Reading Company and others, known as the Anthracite Coal Combination on Sept. 2, 1913.

The stock market responded promptly by advancing quotations on all standard railroad stocks, immediately on receipt of news that the Supreme Court had ordered the dissolution of the combination between the Reading Railway and its coal auxiliaries. The advances ranged from 5-8 in Reading itself down to fractional gains in such roads as Louisville and Nashville.

Wall Street believed stockholders in Reading must profit largely by the conversion of the present coal auxiliaries of that line, under the order of the Supreme Court. It believed that the stockholders would receive a large sum if the properties were sold for cash or a considerable return in stock if they were converted into other corporations.

Glennon and Halley Sworn In. Justice Edward J. Glennon, appointed by Gov. Smith to the Supreme Court bench, and Charles Vincent Halley, appointed a Deputy Public Service Commissioner to succeed Justice Glennon, were sworn in to-day by Justice Richard H. Mitchell of the living County Court House.

THE American people are seeing red these days, Judge George W. Anderson said in the United States District Court to-day. He was advising Mr. and Mrs. William V. Colyer, alien radicals, seeking to stay an order for deportation issued by the immigration authorities, on their conduct while at liberty under bonds.

"It seems to me," he added, "that violent Socialistic propaganda would never be more foolish than now. To speak colloquially, I wouldn't run my head against a stone wall if I were you."

Judge Anderson suggested to the radicals that they might well take a leaf from the book of the Eighteenth Amendment. "The Eighteenth Amendment," he said, "in some ways the most astounding thing ever done in American politics. It was revolutionary, and you Socialists might well take example from the Anti-Saloon League."

TAKE BELLE-ANS AFTER MEALS and see how the GOOD DIGESTION makes you feel.—Adv.