will now have to take issue with him to be able to face their constituents at home.

As one New York member put it: "We are all in the same boat."

The Democrats in both houses have gone on record as opposed to any increase of fare and to vote against the taking away of any of the powers of the city. The Brooklyn delegation, united for the solving of its own transit problem, has promised to vote with the Democrats, and all the delegation from Greater New York will be in line, it is asserted, if the members are looking for any further political preference from their home town.

The Brooklyn men and the members of both houses from Queens had an enthusiastic meeting yesterday afternoon and appointed a committee to consult with Attorney General Newton and with Federal Judge Mayer. From the former the committee is to ascertain whether he has any power to intervene on behalf of the people in the present situation and whether any and what action can be taken to abolish the present receivership of the B. R. T. They will ask Judge Mayer why the people have not been represented in the proceedings with regard to the receivership, and they are to present to him the proposition that the Federal authorities have usurped the prerogatives of the State.

The committee comprises Senator Maxwell H. Harris, Chairman; Senator Alvah W. Burlingame, Senator John Karle and Assemblymen James G. Moore, Nicholas M. Petts, Leon G. Moses and Peter A. McArdle.

WANT B. R. T. LINES OPEN AND NO INCREASED FARES.

Action of this kind was decided upon after listening to the report of Chairman Harris after his visits to the Public Service Commission and the Federal District Court and after he had looked through all the papers.

Throughout the complaint, he said, great stress is laid upon the necessity of keeping the lines of the B. R. T. from disintegrating, and that it is for the best interests of the people that the lines be kept under unified control. But the receivership, he added, has been used as a means of breaking up the unification of the lines. He received a report from Mr. Brennan of the Public Service Commission showing that the total mileage discontinued was slightly in excess of 111.

"I asked Commissioner Donnelly," he said, "what action was taken by the Public Service Commission to prevent the discontinuance of these lines and prevent other lines from being discontinued, and what was done to compel a resumption of operation. The answer was that the discontinuance of these lines was made under an order of Judge Mayer. After Judge Mayer's order was issued the commission ordered a resumption of the operation of these lines, but an injunction was issued by Judge Mayer preventing the commission from enforcing its order.

"The Public Service Commission takes the position that it has the regulatory power over the receiver. Judge Mayer, on the other hand, denies this power of the commission and arrogates to himself the power of directing the receiver to disregard the powers of the Public Service Commission. Unfortunately, there is no forfeiture of franchises because of discontinuance by the receiver. I recommend that some action be taken to put a stop to the receivership. He said the Public Service Commission was to supply him with additional figures in a day or so. He further reported that under section 1, sub-division 9, of the Public Service Commission law, the commission has jurisdiction over all railroads and street railroad corporations, including their receivers 'appointed by any court whatsoever. Under section 1047 of the Compiled Statutes of the United States, he said, a receiver of a railroad must manage the property 'according to the requirements of the valid laws of the State in which such property shall be situated in the same manner that the owner or possessor thereof would be bound to do if in possession thereof.'"

The Public Service Commission failed to take appeal from the injunction of Judge Mayer and did not go to trial even, as the man who would try the case would be the Judge who issued the injunction.

GOVERNOR MUST FACE A GROWING MINORITY.

The Governor's foes on the transit question said to-day that they would go into the fight on the floors of both houses with a big fighting minority. In the Senate, they declared that they will line up twenty-four votes, which is within two of a majority. They figure, in the line-up on the proposition, that no man from Greater New York will dare vote for any measure aiming at an increased fare.

In the Senate are 10 Democrats and from Greater New York there are 12 Republicans and one Socialist, making 24 in all. In the Assembly they count upon 64 votes, which lacks twelve of a majority. They count in this line-up Kings County's 15 Republicans and two Socialists; New York's 13 Republicans; one Republican in Richmond and four in Queens and one Socialist in the Bronx—making 36 in all, which, with the 28 Democrats in the House, gives the claimed 64 votes.

CAR PLANS BRING GLOOM TO G. O. P.

Curran Says Governor's Attitude Is Attempt to Break Down Home Rule.

Gov. Miller's stand on the traction question has not only had the effect of wrapping the Republican headquarters in Manhattan and Brooklyn in shrouds of gloom, but it has also caused the two leading tentative candidates for Mayor on the Republican ticket to indulge in sharp criticism of the State Executive. These are Aldermanic President La Guardia and Manhattan Borough President Curran.

Mr. La Guardia stated last night to an audience in the Textile School that if the Republican Party stands back of Gov. Miller it means the handing of the Mayoralty next fall to John F. Hylan on a silver platter.

"The question," said Mr. Curran, "is broader and deeper than politics or the rate of a fare. The programme of the Governor is a deliberate attempt to break down a measure of home rule we are now enjoying in New York which was fought for and won through seventy-five years of municipal vicissitudes.

"The public servant or officeholder who thinks this is a matter of his own political fortune is making a mistake. The principle involved is such that the people of this city will have little patience with any one who tries to make political capital out of it one way or another."

Mayor Hylan, he said he was [illegible] a statement.

SUPPORT OF MILLER IDEAS WILL MEAN SURE DEFEAT FOR NEW YORK CITY LEGISLATORS

Party Lines Will Play No Part in Coming Contest in Senate and Assembly Over Principle of Home Rule.

The Evening World herewith serves notice on the Senators and Assemblymen from New York districts, regardless of political affiliations, that support of the Gov. Miller principle denying home rule to New York will make certain their relegation to private life at the expirations of their terms. **Mark their actions and votes when bills embodying the new Miller idea of up-State government for New York City are brought before the Legislature.**

The home rule principle is not in the exclusive keeping of any political party. Party lines play no part in the forthcoming battle at Albany. The traction problem is New York's problem for New York to solve.

Following are the names of the New York representatives in both branches of the Legislature. **Watch the man who represents you in the Senate and in the Assembly.**

ASSEMBLYMEN OF N. Y. CITY.

BRONX COUNTY.

Dis. 1. Ath. H. Henderson, D. 2. Edward J. Flynn, D. 3. Benj. Anton, Soc. 4. Samuel Orr, Soc. — Dis. 5. Wm. Lyman D. 6. T. J. McDonald, D. 7. Jas. V. McKee, D. 8. E. J. Walsh, D.

KINGS COUNTY.

Dis. 1. J. A. Warren, R. 2. James J. Mullen, R. 3. Frank J. Taylor, D. 4. Peter A. McArdle, D. 5. James H. Caulfield, R. 6. J. R. Crowe, R. 7. John J. Kelly, D. 8. Michael J. Reilly, D. 9. James T. Carroll, R. 10. Leo V. Doherty, R. 11. James F. Sly, R. 12. J. G. Meers, D. — Dis. 13. J. J. Wenkerman, D. 14. Henry Jasper, Soc. 15. J. J. McLoughlin, D. 16. L. S. Moses, R. 17. Fred. A. Wells, R. 18. Thos. Stitt, R. 19. F. X. Stevens, R. 20. John G. Koepfler, R. 21. W. F. Clayton, R. 22. L. J. Drues, R. 23. Chas. Solomon, Soc.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Dis. 1. Peter J. Hamill, D. 2. F. R. Caigne, D. 3. Thos. F. Churchill, D. 4. Sam Dickstein, D. 5. Chas. D. Donohue, D. 6. Sol Ullman, R. 7. Noel S. Fox, R. 8. M. D. Reiss, R. 9. E. Rayber, R. 10. Sara Ascenso, R. 11. F. H. Nichols, R. 12. J. J. O'Connor, D. — Dis. 13. Reb. B. Wallace, D. 14. F. L. Hackenburg, D. 15. Jos. Steinberg, R. 16. Maurice Bloch, D. 17. Nathan Lieberman, R. 18. Owen M. Kiernan, D. 19. Marguerite L. Smith, R. 20. M. S. Dipiro, R. 21. John C. Hawkins, R. 22. M. E. Reibern, D. 23. J. M. Jesse, R.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Dis. 1. P. A. Leisinger, D. 2. D. Schwab, D. 3. E. J. Neary, R. — Dis. 4. N. M. Pette, R. 5. Ralph Halpern, R. 6. Harry Baum, R.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Dis. 1. T. S. Cosgrove, D. — Dis. 2. E. B. Fredrichs, R.

SENATORS FROM N. Y. CITY.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Dis. 2. John R. Karle, R. — Dis. 3. Peter J. McGarry, D.

KINGS COUNTY.

Dis. 4 M. S. Harris, R. 5 Daniel F. Farrell, D. 6 W. D. Simpson, R. 7 Chas. C. Lockwood, R. — Dis. 8 A. W. Burlingame Jr. R 9 G. M. Reichman, R. 10 Jeremiah F. Twomey D 11 A. I. Katlin, R.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Dis. 12 James J. Walker, D. 13 John J. Boylan, D. 14 Bernard Downing, D. 15 Nathan Straus Jr., R. 16 M. D. McCue, D. — Dis. 17 S. M. Meyer, R. 18 S. A. Cotillo, D. 19 Wm. Duane, R. 20 V. Tolbert, R.

BRONX COUNTY.

Dis. 21 H. G. Schenke, D. 22 Emil Seider, Soc. — Dis. 23 G. H. Taylor, R.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Dis. 24 C. E. Smith, R.

LEADS HERMIT LIFE IN BARN BUT OWNS $100,000 REALTY

Opposed to High Living in South Ozone Park, L. I., Mohrman Has Way to Beat It.

William Mohrman, owner of three houses and a garage at South Ozone Park, L. I., with an equity of more than $100,000, was arrested yesterday in a barn where he had been living and was taken to-day to court in Jamaica to face the charge of contempt of court.

Inspector Foley of the Fire Department served Mohrman with a summons, alleging he had not a permit to build the garage. When he refused to answer the summons a warrant was issued to Officer Sangster.

Neighbors guided Sangster to the barn, which was locked. He found a crack in a board partition stuffed with burlap and when he pulled this out a hand came out to hold the burlap in. Sangster seized the hand and pulled. The board gave way and Mohrman was arrested.

In court Mohrman said he lived in the barn to defeat the high cost of living. He said he had paid $6 four years ago for the suit of clothes he wore and had worn his present collar for six years. He went out only to get food and collect his rents.

Magistrate Conway asked him to explain the reason for his mode of life, and Mohrman replied:

"I am living according to my own way, and I do not care how much people laugh. I have no family to support, and I would rather live in a barn honestly than in a palace and be in debt. I enjoy it, and that is more than most men are doing nowadays. They are trying to do too much and live beyond their means. I am going to live long and within my means and in contentment."

Mohrman gave his age as thirty-eight. He was formerly a groceryman and slept in a bed placed in an old icebox. He denied that he had not secured a permit and was held in $500 bail.

MARION TREASURER ROBBED OF $14,000

Bandits Knock Him Down With Revolver and Escape in Waiting Auto.

MARION, O., Jan. 26.—Two bandits early this morning entered the office of the County Treasurer in the courthouse here, knocked Treasurer Harry E. Forry unconscious with the butt end of a revolver and escaped in an automobile with $14,000 in cash.

Treasurer Forry arrived at his office unusually early to arrange for the handling of taxpayers. He had opened the big office vault, obtained several thousand dollars in change, and had again closed and locked the vault when the bandits entered.

The two robbers crept upon him and knocked him on the head with a revolver, dropping him unconscious to the floor. They hurriedly grabbed the $14,000 and left, making their escape in a waiting automobile.

The vault contained between $50,000 and $75,000 in tax money, which the robbers did not get.

SCHWAB ABSOLVED BY INVESTIGATORS OF SHIPPING BOARD

(Continued From First Page.)

years I could entertain the mere thought of dishonesty, let alone petty grafting from my country."

"He hasn't slept for four nights," Mrs. Schwab said.

"I realize it is all settled now and soon will be forgotten," continued Mr. Schwab. "But what a prospect for public servants to face in the future—the certainty that in accepting such service in an emergency they will bare themselves to the basest lies and intrigues. It seems to have been the same in the past, however, and I suppose it always will be.

"If a similar crisis were to arise again, and knowing as I do now the certainty that I would be misunderstood, maligned and pilloried, I would not hesitate to give to my country everything I possess—my fortune, my good name, my life."

Asked to estimate the amount of his personal funds he had spent on Government work as Director-General of the Shipping Board, Mr. Schwab said:

"I don't know; I should imagine, though, that it would be somewhere around $300,000. There were the travelling expenses of my entire staff from shipyard to shipyard, banquets, prizes to workmen, and so on. It all came out of my pocket.

"I know that if I were asked to do the same work for a private enterprise that I did for the Government, I wouldn't do it for a billion dollars. In fact, money couldn't hire me. As to the value of my service, it is fairly well known that twenty-five years ago Andrew Carnegie figured I was worth $1,000,000 a year, and paid it to me."

"Mr. Schwab has never been the same physically since his service on the Shipping Board," Mrs. Schwab again interposed, "for a year after he resigned he remained on his farm trying to regain his former vigor. But he has only partly succeeded."

"Yes, but it was worth it, my good wife," was his response. "It was wonderful to have the unflagging support of such men as President Wilson, Gen. Goethals, Mr. Hurley and Mr. Piez, and the loyalty of the 1,500,000 men who were building the bridge of ships across the Atlantic to help preserve our civilization. It was terrible, while trying to snatch a few hours' sleep after I had been up until after midnight in some shipyard, to wake up in a cold sweat, almost crushed by the awful responsibility that rested upon me; to have weighing upon my mind during my waking hours the feeling that the slightest let-down in our programme might be fatal.

"I believe the country will remember that with other industries hampered by labor problems there was never a strike in the shipyards."

MRS. SAGE LEFT $58,659,213.

Executor's Report Shows More Than 17 Millions Await Distribution.

An accounting filed to-day with Surrogate Cohalen by Joseph J. Slucum and Robert W. de Forest, executors, showed the total value of the estate left by Mrs. Russell Sage to be $58,659,213. Citations were issued to those interested to show cause why the accounting should not be accepted.

The executors still have $17,108,677 awaiting distribution.

WALL ST. GAMBLER MAKES CONFESSION OF 11 BURGLARIES

In One He Tells the Police He Found Another Thief at Work and Scared Him Off.

LOST ALL ON STOCKS.

Thomas R. Jones Says He Became Robber When He Went Broke.

Thomas R. Jones, who looks like a successful young business man and has "the Wall Street manner," answered his door bell at No. 202 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock this morning and admitted Detectives Murphy and Geisler of the Parkville Station, who arrested him for burglary.

Captain of Detectives McCluskey, who questioned the young man, says Jones confessed not only the burglary of which he was accused but at least ten others.

"He tells me," said McCluskey, "that he turned to burglary for a living about a year ago, after he had lost his savings in Wall Street, where he used to be a clerk. He says he invariably committed his burglaries in houses whose owners were at home and that he chose the dinner hour.

"Once," he says, "he surprised another burglar working at a rear window and shouted to the fellow: 'What the hell are you doing here?' He says the other burglar fled and that he himself proceeded to rob the house. I believe the value of the loot he got in the last year was at least $80,000, perhaps $100,000.

"He was certainly a cool worker if his story is true. He says that on one occasion a maid heard him open a window and he heard her coming. Instead of running away he quickly entered through the window and hid under a table. The maid entered the room, looked around and went away. Then Jones said he proceeded to rob the place."

The burglary that led to the arrest was committed at about 8 o'clock on the evening of Dec. 27 at the home of Mrs. Fannie Bernstein, No. 1259 48th Street, Borough Park. The thief entered by a window, went to a bedroom and stole a bar pin set with one big diamond and seventy small ones. It was worth about $3,000. The police found it later in a pawn shop, where Jones had pledged it for $750, giving his right name and address.

Capt. McClusky says Jones confessed this job, explaining that his young wife was about to become a mother and he wanted ready money to care for her and the child. The Captain said Jones in confessing the other jobs explained that he lost most of the proceeds in Wall Street speculation, in which he was almost invariably luckless. Jones said his wife believed him to be a successful guesser in speculations, according to the Captain.

The only previous occasion on which Jones is said to have been "in trouble" was when he was a minor and was caught stealing lead pipe, on which he was convicted of juvenile delinquency.

He was taken before District Attorney Lewis to-day and will be arraigned later in Flatbush Court.

Jones was held in $10,000 bail by Magistrate Folwell in Flatbush Court. The hearing was set for Feb. 3.

Colby Party Reach Home.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 26.—The battleship Florida, with Secretary of State Colby aboard, arrived in Lynn Haven Bay last night and will transfer him and his party to the naval yacht Niagara to-day to finish the trip to Washington.

WHAT IS DOING TO-DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE.

Immigration Commissioner Caminetti before Immigration Committee.

Senator France, Maryland, to discuss Russian relations before Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Manufactures Committee to continue coal hearings on Calder bill.

Judiciary Committee to take further testimony on charges of illegal arrests of "Reds" by Attorney General Palmer.

HOUSE.

Ways and Means Committee begins hearings on revised cotton tariff schedules.

Appropriation Sub-Committees consider army, navy, deficiency and Rivers and Harbors Bill.

Naval Affairs Committee takes up naval reserve force legislation.

Committee on Expenditures in the War Department continues its investigation with Quartermaster General Rogers as witness.

Post Office Committee considers bill reclassifying postal employees.

DISARM BY JULY 1, ALLIED EXPERTS SAY TO GERMANY

Report Handed to Supreme Council and Is Likely to Be Approved.

LLOYD GEORGE ANGRY.

Aroused by Criticism in Paris Newspaper — Reparations Now Under Discussion.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Allied military experts to-day handed the Supreme Council their report on a plan for the disbandment of German military units.

The reports give satisfaction to the French viewpoint on the question, providing for full compliance with all disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty. It concedes to Great Britain a further delay which was asked for by Premier Lloyd George. Two-thirds of the operation of disarmament must be completed by March 1, and the work must be finished by July 1.

This decision means that the Einwohnenwehr, or Civic Guards, and the Security Police, must be disbanded, as must all other similar organizations not allowed by the Treaty of Versailles. The Council has still to act upon the report, but it was the general opinion that it would approve the conclusions of the experts.

Paul Doumer, French Minister of Finance, opened the discussion of German reparations. He read a report on the financial situation and outlined the French viewpoint concerning a solution of the reparations question. The conference then heard Baron Edgar Vincent D'Abernon, British Ambassador to Germany.

M. Doumer's report occupied virtually the whole of the morning session. He favored a return to the terms of Article 233 of the Treaty of Versailles, which place the duty of determining the amount of compensation to be paid by Germany with the Reparations Commission.

At the conclusion of the morning session Premiers Lloyd George and Briand took luncheon together for a private discussion of the reparations question.

Lloyd George is understood to have taken umbrage to an article in a Paris newspaper criticising his attitude on various questions and has complained bitterly to Premier Briand.

"Since I am treated this way," Mr. Lloyd George is quoted as saying, "I tell you I will never come to Paris again."

M. Briand appealed to newspaper reporters to use more moderation in writing of the work of the Supreme Council.

"I am not supported by all of you," he declared. "Indiscretions, even pure inventions, were printed this morning which do not please my interlocutors. If that goes on you will make it impossible for any more meetings to be held in Paris."

What will amount to a second Allied Turkish peace conference will convene in London probably on Feb. 21. M. Briand is to send formal notice to Turkey and Greece to appoint representatives who would attend the London meeting.

ASSEMBLY PASSES LOCKWOOD BILL IN AMENDED FORM

(Continued From First Page.)

the reason explained what the resolution contained and what powers had been taken from it by the Ways and Means Committee.

Majority Leader Simon L. Adler declared that the power vested in the Lockwood committee by the Finance Committee of both houses was sufficient for all the Lockwood committee's needs, most careful consideration having been given it in the committee meetings. He explained the demands of the original resolution and told what had been eliminated from it.

Then Mr. McWhinney threw his bombshell into the House. The substitute, he said, was result of an organized effort to divert the Lockwood committee from its investigation of housing conditions to the banks and insurance companies.

"I do not believe," he continued, "that we should be diverted. I am told that we get all the powers to probe the banks under the new resolution. Mr. Untermyer has expressed the hope that we would have a final report on housing legislation by March 1.

"The banks and the insurance companies have aided us in the past. If any bank attempts to withhold information from us under the powers conferred on us by this resolution we will be back for further powers."

"Do you believe," asked Assemblyman McDonald of the Bronx, "that you can accomplish the object of your committee without delving into all the facts?"

"I have sent out a list of questions and sixty-eight banks have answered me," replied Mr. McWhinney.

"Does the committee want to find out why people were forced to reduce mortgages and what the banks did with the money?" demanded Mr. McDonald.

"The questionaire tells us all we want to know," returned the member from Nassau. "It is an organized effort to divert the investigation from housing to finances and to prevent us from doing headway."

HARDING'S PLAN FOR NEW LEAGUE AS PARIS SEES IT

Outline Presented by Newspaper Shows It's a Revival of Chilian Proposal.

MADE FOUR YEARS AGO.

Its Aim Is to Form Continental Leagues for Settlement of Disputes.

By David Lawrence.

(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Copyright, 1921).—Copies of an article appearing recently in the Petit Parisien, purporting to give in detail President-elect Harding's plan for a new association of nations, have just reached here and have provoked considerable discussion among international lawyers.

The French writer maintains that the plan had been worked out by Mr. Harding with the assistance of eminent lawyers from the American Institute of International Law. While the French version of the Harding plan is somewhat confusing, it does nevertheless have at bottom some interesting ideas which may eventually be realized. Here is the outline of the plan:

"International disputes of a universal character and those affecting world peace are to be decided by political and judicial organizations representing all the world states and would form a permanent court of legal arbitration after the model proposed at the Second Hague Conference.

"The disputes of a continental character must be decided by organizations representing the states of the respective continents. The states of other continents would in this case observe friendly neutrality. If, however, they have a direct interest in the dispute they may only present their claims or observations to the organs or institutions who have to settle the dispute.

"The continental organizations representing the states of a continent are constituted in the form of a court of arbitration or council of reconciliation between all the states of the continent, each state sending a representative. Under certain conditions these councils will adopt sanctions to make their resolutions and judgments respected. These sanctions may have a moral, political, economic or material character and in the last instance alone would resort to the use of arms.

"In a case where it was difficult to decide whether it was a world or a continental dispute, the continental councils of arbitration can, if they wish, carry the debates before the world court of arbitration."

After careful investigation it would appear that the foregoing plan was originally proposed in January, 1917, at the Havana meeting of the American Institute of International Law, at which representatives from the entire Pan-American group of states were present. While the plan was presented by Alejandro Alvarez, who represented Chili, it was not acted upon but simply filed, as were other plans at that time, because it was felt that the peace conference ending the European war would have to deal with such questions.

At the same Havana meeting some general principles were adopted which have lately been stressed by Nicholas Murray Butler, a caller at Marion, Ohio. Those general principles have to do more with the legal than the political phases of international co-operation and it is more than likely that they will be given serious consideration because, unlike the Alvarez plan, they were unanimously adopted.

It should be borne in mind that the representatives of the United States appointed to attend the Havana meeting were Elihu Root, Robert Lansing, Leo S. Rowe and James Brown Scott.

The emphasis in all Republican councils is on the legal side of international co-operation rather than the political, and the most that the Harding advisers seem willing to admit is some general understanding along the lines of paragraph five of the Knox resolutions—namely, pledging that the United States will consult with other powers if any emergency arises threatening to disturb the peace of the whole world.

HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Driver of Victim's Car Charged With Operating Without License.

George S. Barker, No. 968 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken to Bushwick Hospital with a broken nose and internal injuries to-day following a collision between automobiles operated by Jesse Drew, No. 814 Lexington Avenue, and Joseph Pastore, No. 147 Union Street. Barker was riding in Drew's car. The machines crashed in front of No. 923 Bushwick Avenue.

Drew was served with a summons for operating without a license, and Pastore was ordered to answer a charge of reckless driving.

MOVIE ACTRESS WHO SAYS HUSBAND WED TWO OTHERS IN YEAR

RITA ZIMMERMAN

MARRIED 3 WIVES LAST YEAR, POLICE SAY; 2 IN COURT

Brooklyn Man Also Wed Fourth Time, Is Charge After Exoneration in Swindling.

Two of the four alleged wives of G. Ray Salisbury, thirty-eight, who said he was a broker and promoter living at No. 464 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, were in Jefferson Market Court to-day when he was arraigned before Magistrate Harris, charged with swindling L. H. Young of Terminal Hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., of $1,500.

Assistant District Attorney Direnzo recommended Salisbury's discharge because of insufficient evidence, but said Detective Sergeant John Scheuing, who arrested him, had a telegram from Chief of Detectives Souder of Philadelphia, asking he be held on a bigamy indictment. The case was adjourned to Jan. 28.

Rita Zimmerman, pretty former movie actress, was one of the interested spectators. She told an Evening World reporter she was a manicure at the Hotel McAlpin when Salisbury made love to her, and displayed a certificate showing they were married June 10, 1920, in Philadelphia by Judge J. Willard Hoofus. After a week, she said, he took her money, leaving her stranded with but $1, and went to Oklahoma.

Friends helped her return to New York, she said, and learned he had married Helen Hoffman, nineteen, of No. 9 East 107th Street, a pretty model, in Calvary Church on Feb. 18, 1920. He left the former model after two months' residence at the Waldorf, she said the Hoffman girl told her.

Salisbury was said by the Zimmerman girl to have married a third wife in the same year. She named Catherine Carter, twenty-one, of Hazleton, Pa., whom she said he married last month.

The Carter girl, who was in court, was responsible for the appearance there of a broker who refused to give his name, but said he was a friend of the defendant's family and that he came of old New England stock.

Salisbury was said by Detective Sergeant Scheuing to have married a fourth wife in Wilmington, Del.

Scheuing, who arrested Salisbury in Brooklyn, said he had been looking for him more than a year to explain the complaint of a lawyer, whose name was withheld, that Salisbury, after employing him at $25,000 a year as counsel for a Middle West oil corporation, induced him to cash a $1,000 check which proved worthless.

DURR LOSES DIVORCE PLEA.

Would Have Returned to Wife If He Loved Her, Says Court.

Peter Durr jr. of No. 116 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, was denied his plea for divorce on the grounds of desertion from Amelia Durr of South Bound Brook, N. J., by Vice Chancellor Lewis in the Jersey City Chancery Court to-day on the ground that if Durr had possessed any real love for his wife he would have gone back to her after she had obtained his release from the army because she swore she was dependant on his earnings.

Mrs. Durr, contesting her husband's allegations that she beat him once with a baseball bat and then left him, denied she deserted him and showed letters written, she testified, by her husband asking her to return the $15 monthly allotments sent to her while he was in the army because the remaining $15 left him was "not sufficient money."

WITNESS SWEARS BRINES DECLARED HE'D GET DREWES

Prosecutor Trying to Show Student Was Lured to Philadelphia by Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—A contest over the identity of the handwriting of William P. Brines, charged with first degree murder in connection with the death of Elmer C. Drewes, Dartmouth College senior, was started at to-day's session of the court before which the University of Pennsylvania sophomore is being tried.

The prosecution stated it is attempting to show that the letter signed "Samuel Magee," General Delivery, Reading, Pa.,' received by Drewes at college and informing him "Magee" had an automobile for sale, was written by Brines in order to lure Drewes back to Philadelphia.

A bank clerk called at to-day's session failed to identify handwriting submitted to him for examination as that of Brines.

A dozen of Brines's classmates were also called as witnesses to show that the accused student attended class the day after Drewes was found dead. Test papers written by Brines in class have been introduced in the case and, according to the prosecution, an effort will be made to establish the identity of Brines's writing through these papers.

Brines threatened Drewes, according to Peter J. Malloy of Kerwinsville, Pa., testifying to-day at the trial.

Malloy said that Brines on a visit to Kerwinsville, where he had some maps to deliver, declared that Drewes "beat" him out of $75, and that he would "get" him, "if it is the last thing I do."

Malloy said Brines boasted of his prowess as a boxer.

"Unless I get back that $75 I'm going to challenge Drewes to a fight in the ring for $500," Brines said, according to Malloy.

The witness said that Brines offered to sell him an automatic revolver. He identified the revolver shown him by Prosecutor Gordon as the one Brines wanted to sell him. The revolver was found in Brines's automobile.

BALLOTING OPENS FOR ELECTION OF EPISCOPAL BISHOP

(Continued From First Page.)

of a Bishop's stipend to Mrs. Burch up to the day of the consecration of a new Bishop. After the transaction of other routine business the balloting was begun.

A committee of three was appointed to examine the credentials of the lay delegates. The committee was composed of the Revs. W. W. Reid of Tarrytown and J. H. McGuinnes of Chester, N. Y., and a layman, Adrian A. Buck of Mount Vernon.

The convention then named eight tellers to count the vote. These are the Rev. Charles L. Beldon, the Rev. Albert E. Ribourd, the Rev. Henry Lewis, the Rev. Henry H. Gifford and four laymen, John K. Kelkman, Appleton L. Clark, Archer V. Clamcost and A. H. C. Chase.

The clergymen were assigned to two corners of the Synod Hall to cast their votes, and the other delegates used the other corners. The tellers, who are not delegates to the convention, will be locked up during the counting of the votes.

Newsboys outside the Cathedral distributed copies of the editorial page of the New York Evening Journal containing a rabid attack on the Rev. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, one of the candidates for the Bishopric. Whom the newsboys were acting for was a mystery.

The Rev. E. Clowes Thorley, rector of St. Philip's Church, Garrison, N. Y., told reporters that the New York American had sent prepaid telegrams to all Protestant Episcopal ministers in New York City asking them if they "wanted to be ruled by an Englishman." Dr. Manning was born in England.

Shortly before the balloting began the convention, by acclamation, voted to open the doors to the public and press. An audience containing about 100 women and several score of men filed into the hall after this decision.

There were 873 delegates entitled to sit in the convention, comprising 335 clergymen and 538 laymen. All of the clergymen have a vote. The laymen are made up of three vestrymen from each of the 167 parishes and thirty-seven laymen from that many missions. Each parish has one vote and each mission one-half vote. If two of the three laymen from any one parish vote for the same candidate the vote is recorded for that candidate. In other words, the majority rules.