

permit this, but sometimes and gain legislators until the all powerful in- valuable government has the legal- ized vote on its measures in its pocket. You, yourself, in the past have had this experience. Your measures have had to wait until the favorable "empire's pleasure," until its own bills were safely out of the way. And now you seek to enforce these unjust and obnoxious rules.

DAYLIGHT SAVING CONVENTION HELD

Association Formed With Nineteen States Represented to Work for Federal Measure.

Fifty-seven organizations from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia and Maryland were represented at a convention here to-day, the object of which is to press action on Congress looking to national daylight saving legislation. It was stated that letters had been received from the organized bodies in all the other States indorsing the movement.

The convention, which met in the Assembly Room of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, organized a body to be known as the Eastern Time Daylight Saving Association, with three members of the Board of Directors from each of the 19 States represented and the District of Columbia.

Practically one-half the population of the country is in the Eastern-time zone, it was asserted, and of the total only 4,622,925 are engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits. It is the farmers, it was pointed out, who are the chief opponents of daylight saving.

Walbo H. Marshall, Chairman of the Association's Special Committee on Daylight Saving presented after which E. A. Brown, of the Boston and United States Chambers of Commerce, was chosen permanent Chairman.

A poll of their employees on the question of daylight saving taken by 14,000 employers of New York City at the direction of the Merchants' Association shows that in a total of 222,842 votes recorded 259,457 were in favor of daylight saving—95.6-10 per cent. A pamphlet containing the results has been printed and will be distributed by the association.

SAYS WIDOW KEPT HUSBAND PRISONER

Contest for Estate of Alderman Bennett, Being Tried in Brooklyn Court.

Content of the will of the late Frank X. Bennett, former Alderman, was begun before Surrogate Wingate in Brooklyn to-day. The will left the entire estate of between \$100,000 and \$150,000 to the widow, Mrs. Anne Bennett of No. 115 Woodbine Street. Three brothers and four sisters of the deceased have brought the contest.

Frank K. McCaffrey, counsel for the contestants, said when Bennett met Mrs. Bennett he was fifty-four years old and she was thirty-eight. She owed \$40,000 and shortly after they were married, according to the lawyer, she was out of debt. He pointed to Mrs. Bennett in court and declared that she kept her husband virtually a prisoner. She is a frail little woman and was dressed in widow's weeds.

SETS NEW VALUES FOR FOREIGN MONEY

Post Office Announces Conversion Tables for International Money Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—New conversion tables for international money orders on the United States will be effective Feb. 15, according to Postmaster General Burleson's order to-day.

The new schedule shows the following values.—Great Britain, pound, \$4.00; Netherlands, florin, 25 cents; Sweden, krona, 24 cents; Denmark, krona, 20 cents; Norway, krona, 25 cents; France, franc, \$1.00 for 13 francs; Belgium, \$1.00 for 12 francs.

HINDENBURG TALKS OF U. S.

Age's Hostile Feeling Toward Germany Has Changed—Attacks France. BREMEN, Feb. 9.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, interviewed here to-day, said the French were "bankering" for the Ruhr region, a danger that must be taken very seriously. He said the military leaders of France were unable to rid themselves of their fear of Germany, doubtless owing to France's decreased population.

WOMEN WIN IN ELECTION.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Feb. 9.—Women for the first time last night voted for members of the Hammonton Board of Education. There had been a determined effort to defeat the three members up for reelection. This led all the women's organizations in Hammonton to enter into a campaign to recruit the three members. Mrs. Marion Packard, Mrs. G. C. Loveland and Albert Packard.

SENATORS OF CITY CAN BLOCK PLAN TO BOOST FARES

Where Does Your Representative in Upper House Stand?

NINE ARE IN DOUBT.

Weak Ones Are Wavering Between Voters' Interests and Bosses' Orders.

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

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—It is in the hands of the people of Greater New York to defeat Gov. Miller's traction plan, which has for its purpose the taking away of the control of the transit lines from the city and to make the people pay an eight-cent fare on subways and trolleys.

With a solid line-up of her twenty-three votes New York in the Senate would be in an almost impregnable position. If within several votes of that number, the city would still be in a position to check such ruthless invasion of her rights as is proposed.

The fight for the defeat of the measure must be in the Senate. It requires only twenty-six votes to carry or defeat a bill in the Upper House.

The time has come for the people of Greater New York to put the question, point blank, to the men they have elected as to where they stand.

Are the Republican and Democratic Senators who were elected by the people of New York City going to protect the \$200,000,000 investment of the city, and the travelling public, or are they going to play into the hands of political leaders and financial interests, who will gain by their vote?

The big Republican bosses rely upon a split in the New York delegation, and are working tooth and nail in that direction. They are at work right in Greater New York, coaxing, cooing, cajoling.

And so the people of New York should at once put the question to their Senators: "Where do you stand?"

The Democratic Senators to a man have gone on record for home rule, and against the traction measure. There are now eleven Democrats in the Senate through the seating of Senator John J. Dunningan.

Edmund Seidel, the only Socialist Senator, has thrown his vote in with the Democrats and Greater New York.

Charles C. Lockwood, the Brooklyn Senator, who heads the Lockwood Housing Committee, and who put through the rent laws, stands exactly where his people expected he would, for home rule.

That gives fourteen who can be relied upon to vote against taking control of its transit lines from New York, and against the Miller traction programme.

Here is a list of the others of whom their constituents should demand: "Where do you stand?"

Senator Schuyler M. Meyer is a wealthy young lawyer and represents the "Diamond-Back District," with the silk-stocked stretch of Fifth Avenue from 74th Street to 110th Street, and eastward to Lexington Avenue.

Senator William Duggan represents the 19th District, which embraces the older part of Washington Heights and part of Harlem.

Senator Ward Tolbert, from the 20th, represents the upper stretches of Washington Heights, where the traction situation is as big a problem to the residents as it is in any other part of New York.

Over in Queens, John L. Karle, representing Second District, is a lawyer. He lives in Ridgewood, a district which has suffered greatly from lack of transit facilities.

In Kings, Senator Maxwell S. Harris, a lawyer, and the Coney Island Senator, both represent the Coney Island district. All New York knows how the people of that district are interested in getting better transit service, and how bitterly opposed they are to an eight-cent fare.

Senator William T. Simpson represents the Park Slope and the Clinton Avenue Districts, where the transit situation is a matter of vital interest. It was Senator Simpson who introduced the resolution some weeks ago to investigate the B. R. T. He was very enthusiastic over his resolution and very pronounced then against the proposed traction legislation, but his enthusiasm has been subsiding, and now it is impossible to determine where he stands.

FUSS IN CONGRESS CAUSES TANGLE OF ALLIED LOANS

Not a Question of Cancelling Debts but of Advancing \$75,000,000 More.

DANGER IN REED BILL.

Might Be Used in Europe as a Precedent for Repudiation of Loans.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9 (Copyright, 1921).—Congress and the Treasury Department have managed to misunderstand each other on the question of cancelling foreign debts and making further loans to European Governments. The Treasury never had the remotest idea of cancelling the present war debt, but the necessity of advancing \$75,000,000 more is really the pressing factor in the situation.

Both the Treasury and Congress mean the same thing and probably have the same idea of what constitutes a "commitment" to advance money, but the testimony thus far taken indicates that all is not clear on the question of making further loans.

The tangle can all be set down as the result of bookkeeping and misadjusted contracts growing out of the war. Many persons have the idea that the Treasury Department loaned money outright to the Allies during the war. Such was not the case. America promised to advance large sums of money, but to pay out cash as it was actually needed. The understanding was that the Allies would purchase most of their goods in the United States.

NEARLY ALL THE MONEY SPENT IN THE UNITED STATES. Thus the Allies got many millions of dollars from the Treasury which never went to Europe but went directly to American manufacturers and their workmen. In transactions with the Allies amounting to \$10,000,000,000, something like \$75,000,000, a relatively small sum, hangs over as unpaid by the Treasury. It is not a new indebtedness. Strictly speaking, if the bookkeepers of our War Department and the bookkeepers of European Governments could have balanced their books on the day after the armistice the \$75,000,000 would have then been paid and America's promise would have been kept.

But delayed negotiations over war contracts and a thousand and one other tangles which have arisen since the war about war credits have made it impossible to tell just how much money must be paid out. It will not be in excess of \$75,000,000. Now if Senator Reed's bill should go through, and it may pass unless Congress and the Treasury get closer together, the American Government would be in a position of repudiating an obligation or as Secretary Houston termed it "a commitment."

As international finance goes, \$75,000,000 is a small sum, but if America repudiated its obligation, the fear is that Europe might accept the American action as a precedent and consider that it could repudiate some other debts entered into in more or less the same way. Moreover, officials point out that America cannot afford to go back on her promise and that the \$75,000,000 is part of a commitment made during the war.

NEWS BY CABLE CAUSED THE OUTBREAK.

The outbreak in Congress resulted, of course, from the news cabled from England that Great Britain had in formally proposed a cancellation of war debts. There is an anti-British sentiment in the American Senate which never fails to make an attack on any policy that appears to have a benefit for Great Britain concealed in it. Some of the Senators believed the \$75,000,000 was still owing to Great Britain, but that is not true. The Treasury has not disclosed which Government is involved, but it is stated officially that no more money has been paid or is due Great Britain.

Another misunderstanding has arisen over the loan to Russia. Some newspaper accounts have given the erroneous impression that since the fall of the Kerensky Government the United States paid out \$200,000,000 of her own money to one of the representatives of the succeeding Russian regime. The fact is that when the Kerensky Government fell the liability was outstoken against the eight-cent fare and the Miller programme. Then he came out flat for the Governor's programme.

Abraham L. Katlin, representing the 11th District, is a stock broker, and represents the river front section, including the Williamsburg district and the Navy Yard, where all favor a five-cent fare.

C. Ernst Smith, the Senator from the 24th District, which embraces Staten Island and the County of Rockland, is a lawyer of Stapleton, N. Y. His constituents on the island want subways, but they are by no means in favor of a 4-cent fare, which would mean for them an 18 or 20 cent fare on a subway to the island.

MARIE V. KILGORE ENGAGED TO WED BROTHER-IN-LAW



Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Kilgore betrothed to Lieut. Edgar V. Treavy.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Marie Virginia Kilgore to Edgar V. Treavy is made by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Kilgore, of No. 41 East 57th Street. The news came at a reception given to Miss Kilgore by her sister, Mrs. John G. Treavy, who married the younger brother of her sister's fiancé.

Mr. Treavy, who is the son of Mrs. Richard S. Treavy, No. 107 West 102d Street, was in service overseas as a Lieutenant in Company D, 200th Infantry.

Miss Marie Virginia Kilgore was born in New York City. Her father, George E. Kilgore, was a member of the Board of Estimate into city contracts to-day. Mr. Davis is Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and a lumber dealer. He is in favor of Gov. Miller's traction programme.

Major Hyman and James Sherlock Davis during the inquiry by the Board of Estimate into city contracts to-day. Mr. Davis is Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and a lumber dealer. He is in favor of Gov. Miller's traction programme.

Major Hyman, knowing of Mr. Davis' attitude, disrespected from the inquiry to ask if he was in favor of abrogating the contract by which the traction trust agreed to charge a five-cent fare and no more.

"I am in favor of a 'showdown,'" said Mr. Davis.

"What do you mean by a 'showdown?'" asked the Mayor.

"What is commonly meant by it," was the reply.

"We had a showdown a year ago when the Board of Estimate conducted an inquiry," declared Mayor Hyman.

"I know about those things five years ago," said Mr. Davis.

The Mayor pressed his inquiry as to Mr. Davis' attitude on the abrogation of the contracts until Mr. Davis finally said he wasn't there to answer traction questions. The regular course of proceedings was then resumed.

Mr. Davis testified that he was the President of the Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Company and that he was a member of the General Contractors' Association, but that neither he nor the concern he represents have taken any part in that organization's activities.

"We never attend any of the meetings except the banquets," Mr. Davis explained. "I am some sort of a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association," he added, "but I don't know what it is."

"You mean the 33d Street organization?" asked Assistant Corporation Counsel William B. Carwell.

"Yes," replied Davis. "It is not an active or an associate membership. It is a kind of mongrel sort of membership."

"A kind of mongrel?" asked Mayor Hyman.

"A kind of a mongrel membership," repeated the witness.

"You do not refer to the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, do you?" asked the Mayor.

"No," that is not a mongrel organization; that is a real organization," retorted Davis.

"WHAT D'VE MEAN, 'A SHOWDOWN?'" ASKS THE MAYOR

Brooklyn Witness Was Appearing in Favor of Gov. Miller's Traction Plan.

What constitutes a "showdown" was a subject of discussion between Mayor Hyman and James Sherlock Davis during the inquiry by the Board of Estimate into city contracts to-day. Mr. Davis is Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and a lumber dealer. He is in favor of Gov. Miller's traction programme.

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"No," that is not a mongrel organization; that is a real organization," retorted Davis.

VICTORY IS NEAR IN WAR AGAINST TICKET SCALPERS

Minimum Sentence Cannot Be Reduced Under the Law.

Robert P. Brindell, sentenced yesterday by Justice McAvoy to serve from five to ten years for extortion, must serve at least the minimum term of his sentence, in accordance with the law.

Marlin W. Littleton, counsel for Brindell, will enter a motion to-day to be-morrow to set aside the sentence on the grounds of reasonable doubt.

Brindell will not be allowed out, he is held in the city jail, but he is able by good behavior in prison to reduce his sentence to less than five years.

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SHERIFF SO BUSY HE CLEAR FORGOT TO HANG A NEGRO

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 9.—Sheriff T. A. Grant of Ouachita Parish has notified Gov. Parker that he had forgotten to hang Lonnie Eaton, negro, convicted of murder on Feb. 4, as required by the sentence, and asked what to do with the prisoner. The Governor has put the problem up to Attorney General Cook.

Sheriff Grant's letter said he had been so busy with other matters on Feb. 4 that the scheduled hanging had "completely slipped his mind."

JURY IS CHOSEN TO TRY HETTRICK FOR CONSPIRACY

Opening Address Is Made in Case Against Lawyer and Other Defendants.

The jury was completed at noon to-day to try John H. Hettrick, lawyer; Herbert Smith, plumbing contractor; William H. Chapman and William L. Doman, officials of the Plumbers' Union, on charges of conspiracy to suppress competition in the plumbing trade.

Kenneth Spence, who is assisting Col. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, the special prosecutor for the State, made the opening address to the jury.

Robert J. Elder, former District Attorney for Brooklyn, and Charles H. Hyde, former City Chamberlain, scrutinized the testimony for Mr. Hettrick, Martin Conboy, former Director of the Draft and a conspicuous battler before the Lockwood committee in protecting the interests of the Master Plumbers and the Masons Building Materials Associations, looked out for the interests of Mr. Smith. He was assisted by former Assistant District Attorney George Z. Medallie. William J. Fallon, who conducted the complicated defense of the famous "Nicky" Arnstein and others charged with complicity in the great bond robberies several months ago, did the questioning for Mr. Chapman, while Nathaniel Cohen acted for Mr. Doman.

The members of the jury are Arthur V. Taylor, artist, No. 142 Manhattan Avenue; Clarence A. Stetson, insurance, No. 709 West 199th Street; Homer Gray, writer, No. 70 Riverside Drive; Benjamin D. Phillips, salesman, No. 206 West 19th Street; Praugh C. Speer, retired, No. 248 West 72d Street; Harry Astwick, commission merchant, No. 309 West 106th Street; David W. Seaver, insurance, No. 68 Broadway; John E. Hertz, tailor, No. 131 West 96th Street; William A. Perival, factory superintendent, No. 45 Post Avenue; Henry W. Bolles, No. 121 West 54th Street; William R. Shropshire, cigars, No. 664 West 17th Street.

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