ALLIES OCCUPY THREE RHINE CITIES

To-Night's Weather—SHOWERS, WARMER.

To-Morrow's Weather—SHOWERS, COLDER.

COMPLETE RENT LAW DECISION

The Evening World.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

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PRICE THREE CENTS

COURT OF APPEALS UPHOLDS RENT LAWS

COURT OF APPEALS HOLDS ALL NEW YORK RENT LAWS TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL

Decision Very Sweeping, Covering All Aspects of the Housing Laws.

ONE JUDGE DISSENTS.

Includes Even Dispossess Proceedings Stayed by Agreement Before Oct. 1.

(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, March 8.—The constitutionality of New York State legislation dealing with the housing situation in New York City, which provides that until Oct. 1, 1922, no landlord shall charge an unreasonable rent nor recover possession of his property, except in certain cases, from any tenant, was upheld in all respects by the Court of Appeals to-day by 6 to 1.

The opinion, which was written by Judge Pound, says:

"The conclusion is, in the light of present theories of the police power, that the State may regulate a business, however honest in itself, if it is or may become an instrument of widespread oppression; that the business of renting homes in the city of New York is emergently such an instrument and has therefore become subject to control by the public for the common good; that the regulation of rents and the suspension of possessory remedies so far tend to accomplish the purpose as to supervene the Constitutional inhibitions relied upon defeat the laws before us.

"The order appealed from should be affirmed with costs."

The decision is very sweeping, covering not only the broad questions presented but also actions for rent on leases executed after April 1, 1920, as well as dispossess proceedings in which stays had been agreed on before Oct. 1, 1920.

Chief Judge Hiscock and Judges Hogan, Cardozo and Andrews concurred in Judge Pound's opinion. Judge Crane concurred in the result in a brief opinion of his own basing his vote on "circumstances due to war conditions" only, and Judge McLaughlin dissented on the ground that the legislation was objectionable on all the grounds stated by the landlords.

The decision means that the New York legislation dealing with the housing situation in New York City, which provides that no landlord, except in a few specified cases, can recover his property from any tenant who pays a reasonable rent, even after the expiration of the term of

(Continued on Twentieth Page.)

PRIEST DIES AT PRAYER.

Rev. Hilary Walsh of St. Patrick's Monastery, Kingsbridge, Stricken at Mass.

While kneeling in prayer at mass in the chapel of St. Patrick's Monastery of the Passionist Fathers, Sedgwick Avenue, near Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx, this morning, the Rev. Hilary Walsh suddenly toppled over unconscious. Father Alexis, the superior at the monastery, gave first aid treatment, but when Dr. Boyd arrived from his home nearby he pronounced the priest dead from heart failure.

Father Walsh had been a member of the Passionist Order for twenty-five years. He was ordained to the priesthood in West Hoboken, where the funeral will be held Friday morning.

EVENING WORLD IS CONGRATULATED IN UPHOLDING LAW

Senator Lockwood Declares the Court's Decision Is a Most Sweeping Victory.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, March 8.

SENATOR CHARLES C. LOCKWOOD said that the victory on the Housing Laws in the Court of Appeals was a most sweeping one and extended congratulations to The Evening World for its great work in aiding the passage of the measures.

STRIKE ENJOINED, ALSO PICKETING BY GARMENT WORKERS

Skolny & Co. Win in Fight Against Union in Sweeping Decision by Justice Erlanger.

Supreme Court Justice Erlanger to-day enjoined the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America from conducting a strike against Joseph Skolny & Co., clothing manufacturers, with a factory at No. 906 Broadway and two factories in Brooklyn. Justice Erlanger forbids picketing of the shops of the plaintiff in one of the most important and sweeping strike decisions handed down in the local courts since the war.

Joseph Skolny & Co., which employs 400 operatives and does a business of about $3,000,000 a year, asked for an order restraining the union from interfering with their business pending the trial of a suit against the union for $250,000 damages. The petition was for an order directed against Sidney Hillman, General President of the Amalgamated, the officers and members of local unions.

Justice Erlanger denied a motion to dismiss the complaint of the clothing manufacturers, and granted the motion for an injunction pendente lite.

Last year the Skolny firm decided to run its business on the principle of the "open shop." The firm asserted that it so notified the Amalgamated on Jan. 27 last and then entered into written contracts with its employees not to become members of the clothing workers or any other labor organization.

"In violation of the contract rights of the plaintiff," says Justice Erlanger in his opinion, "and contrary to the term of said contracts of employment, and without complaint, grievance or dispute among said employees, and with the intent and pur-

(Continued on Second Page.)

BABIES COME IN BUNCHES.

Mother With Twins Followed by One With Triplets.

(Special to The Evening World.)

RUMFORD, R. I., March 8.—While Dr. Frank T. Calef was busy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Longi Christopher here, the event being the arrival of twin babies, a boy and girl, weighing in total 14 3-4 pounds, the phone was busy calling him across the Rehoboth line, where soon after his arrival three little girls weighing four pounds each were made welcome at the home of Mr and Mrs. Joe Raposa.

All five babies and both mothers are doing well.

SHOOTS GIRL DEAD, ENDS HIS LIFE IN CENTRAL PARK

McCurdy, Surety Co. Manager, Infatuated With His Office Assistant.

BODIES SIDE BY SIDE.

Love Notes to Miss Snowden and Kipling's "Vampire" in Dead Man's Pocket.

The bodies of Willis E. McCurdy, head of the personnel department of the American Surety Company, No. 100 Broadway, and Miss Alice K. Snowden, twenty years old, his assistant and stenographer, were found this morning by Policeman McClinchy in a secluded spot behind a rock near the lake in Central Park known as "Japanese Point." Both had been shot through the head. An automatic pistol from which two shots had been fired lay between them. A handkerchief clenched in the girl's right hand indicated that the shots had been fired by the man's hand rather than hers.

A sheaf of notes, written in a woman's handwriting on memorandum slips such as might be passed across an office desk surreptitiously, was found in McCurdy's pockets. They were signed "Alice," and all indicated strong feeling for the person to whom they were written. One of them noted by the police as characteristic of all read: "I simply cannot wait until I see you to-night. I love you—Alice."

With these slips was a letter in an unaddressed envelope, apparently in McCurdy's handwriting, which began, "Dear Man—I do love you. I know I am a fool, but I cannot help it." There was also a copy of Kipling's "Vampire," with the opening lines, "A fool there was" underscored.

At the offices of the American Surety Company nobody could be found today who would admit ever having suspected a secret romance between McCurdy, who was thirty-two and had a wife and an eight-year-old daughter at No. 537 First Avenue, Astoria, and Miss Snowden. They frequently left the office together when their work was over for the day, as was natural, their associates thought.

Soon after the bodies were partly identified through papers found in McCurdy's pockets and marks on the girl's clothing, Charles H. Mills of No. 498 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, appeared at the Arsenal Station. He said he was engaged to marry Miss Snowden and had given her the diamond engagement ring which was found on her finger. She had com-

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

RR. HEADS CONFER WITH MEN OVER CUT

Representatives of 35,000 Unskilled Workmen Meet New York Central Official.

Representatives of 35,000 unskilled employees of the New York Central Lines met to-day with managers of the railroad at the Grand Central Terminal to discuss a contemplated reduction in wages ranging from 13 to 20 cents an hour. W. J. Fripp, New York manager of the road, and A. S. Ingalls, manager of the lines west of Buffalo, presided jointly.

Statistics were presented to explain the reduction was justified by the lessened cost of living. No definite action was taken or date set for the cut, though April 1 has been suggested. There will be another meeting March 22. The workers will take the proposal back to the men for an expression of their views.

The unskilled employees include station men, clerks and coal passers. Their present wages under an award made by the War Labor Board last year run from 40 to 49 cents an hour.

MRS. W. E. D. STOKES WHO TESTIFIED IN SUIT FOR DIVORCE

MRS. W. E. D. STOKES

STUYVESANT BOYS, WELL DRILLED, END HIGH SCHOOL FIRE

Smoke From Flaming Oil in Forging Machine Fills Corridors and Rooms.

Boiling oil burst into flame in a forging machine in a classroom at the Stuyvesant High School, East 15th Street, this morning and smoke began to pour through corridors and rooms. The action of students, teachers and principal was instant and efficient.

One student ran to the second floor and notified the principal, Dr. Paul Von Nardorf, who sounded the school fire alarm. The well drilled students responded with true military snap and in less than three minutes the school had been emptied of 3,600 boys without a sign of disorder.

Meanwhile the students in the forging class, under the direction of their teacher, Ernest Schwartzkopf, dumped sand on the blazing oil and succeeded in blanketing the flames. Mr. Schwartzkopf then set in motion a large exhaust fan, which sucked the smoke from the room and halls and sent it through the ventilating apparatus into the streets.

An alarm had been turned in, but when the apparatus arrived most of the excitement was over. Firemen carried out the machine containing the burning oil and dumped the oil in the gutter, where it was quickly extinguished. Studies were resumed a short time after the original flash of the oil.

Mr. Schwartzkopf said he believed the fire was caused by a spark from a nearby anvil or that another forging machine set fire to the oil. He declared the oil had a "flash point" of 800 degrees, but ignited to-day when its temperature was only 675 degrees.

ITALY IMPORTS SPAGHETTI FROM UNITED STATES!

Forced to Turn to This Country to Get Kind That Pleases Her Palate Best.

ITALY is importing spaghetti from the United States. Fifty tons of it—4,500 cases, or enough to make half a million liberal plateful—were in the hold of the steamship Princess Matoika when she sailed from New York to-day for Naples and other Mediterranean ports.

Italy formerly secured from Russia a supply of Semolina wheat, a hard grade, for the manufacture of spaghetti, but internal troubles in Russia cut off the supply. America now produces the same grade of wheat and also manufactures the spaghetti.

SAW MRS. STOKES KISS COUSIN 'HAL,' AND PAY HIS BILLS

Nurse, Witness in Divorce Case, Testifies They Were Very Affectionate.

CALLED HER "CARROTS."

Mrs. Stokes, She Swears, Threatened to Shoot Her if She "Told on Her."

The maid or nurse who almost invariably figures on the witness stand in prominent domestic entanglements was not missing when the action which W. E. D. Stokes has brought against his wife came to trial to-day before Justice Finch in the Supreme Court. This one was Juliette Gassner, who used to take care of the two Stokes children, and she told all she knew of Mrs. Stokes's comings and goings and those with whom she spent the time when Mr. Stokes was not in her company. She related much about Mrs. Stokes's cousin, Hal Billig, who is named as one of the co-respondents, telling of week-end trips in Colorado, on which, however, the Stokes children and Mrs. Stokes's sister always went. Also she told of a party on one New Year's Eve when Mr. Stokes ordered Billig out of the Stokes residence. That night Mr. Stokes nailed up the door leading to his wife's room.

But the sensation of the day, aside from bits of testimony here and there, was the appearance of Mrs. Stokes on the stand as the first witness. She was asked to identify a batch of photographs of herself and various friends, some of the pictures having been taken three years before she was married to Mr. Stokes. The pictures showed her in white overalls working in a garden and also skylarking with one of the male members of a Wisconsin house party. Mrs. Stokes could not even remember the names of some of the people in the pictures.

Mrs. Stokes, a handsome young woman, was modishly dressed in fur cape, brown velvet hat and lace waist—looking not unlike a fashion plate in a French paper.

She was called to the stand by Francis Wellman, Mr. Stokes's attorney, but as soon as she had answered his first question, as to her marriage, on Feb. 8, 1911, Martin W. Littleton, her attorney, arose in immediate objection. Mr. Littleton protested against the calling of the defendant as an attempt of Mr. Wellman to shield his own client by not putting the latter on the stand. But the Court overruled Mr. Littleton and the questioning of Mrs. Stokes proceeded.

During the examination Mr. Stokes

(Continued on Second Page.)

NATIONAL CITY BANK AIDS ARE ARRESTED

Seized in Connection With Disappearance of $100,000 in Matanzas, Cuba.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 8.—Three employees of the Matanzas branch of the National City Bank of New York were placed under arrest last night in connection with the disappearance of $100,000 in currency from a registered mail package supposed to contain $219,000 sent from the Matanzas branch of the bank last Saturday.

The men under arrest are the paying teller, the receiving teller and his assistant.

Loss of the money was not discovered until the package reached the Havana bank. The package bore no evidence of having been tampered with enroute.

An official of the National City Bank said to-day word had been received that a shortage of $100,000 had been discovered in a registered mail package sent from the Matanzas branch, but the bank had not been notified of the arrest of any employees.

CHARGES HIS WIFE CHEWS TOBACCO

Also Smokes Cigars—Offered to Give Them Up if He Quit Cigarettes.

Mrs. Lucy B. Eckstein applied to Supreme Court Justice Van Siclen in Brooklyn to-day for alimony and counsel fees pending trial of her action for separation from her husband, Bernard, of No. 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City.

Eckstein stated in his affidavit that his wife smoked cigars and chewed tobacco.

"When I told her to stop," he swore, "she said to me: 'You smoke cigarettes, don't you? Well, when you stop smoking cigarettes I will stop smoking cigars and chewing tobacco.'"

Decision was reserved.

PETROGRAD IS HELD BY REBELS; 100,000 IN MOSCOW STRIKE

Ex-Premier Kerensky Said to Be Directing Operations at Kronstadt.

LONDON, March 8 (United Press).—All Bolshevik commissaries in Petrograd have been killed or taken prisoner by revolutionaries, according to Foreign Office advices to-day. Despatches from Helsingfors confirmed reports that all Petrograd, except the fortress of Saints Peter and Paul, was in rebel hands.

LONDON, March 8 (Associated Press).—During a recent bombardment of the workmen's quarters in Moscow from artillery placed on the hills overlooking the city, says a Central News despatch from Helsingfors to-day, several hundred persons were killed and numbers of others wounded.

More than 100,000 men and women, the despatch asserts, are now on strike in Moscow.

The bombardment, says the message, followed a call for a general strike issued by leaders of the workmen, and a demand for the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

COPENHAGEN, March 8.—Alexander Kerensky, Premier of the Russian Provisional Government, which was overturned by the Bolshevik late in 1917, is said to be at Kronstadt, Kerensky, it is declared, is directing the revolutionary offensive against Petrograd, with that fortress as a base.

HELSINGSFORS, Finland, March 8 (Associated Press).—The revolutionaries are bombarding Petrograd and Soviet batteries at Revonnena and Tarbovka are bombarding Kronstadt, says a despatch from Viborg received here.

Red troops, aided by Chinese mercenaries, attempted to stem a rebel

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

HEITLER CONVICTED IN WHISKEY DEAL

Found Guilty in U. S. Court of Conspiracy to Violate Prohibition Law.

CHICAGO, March 8.—"Mike de Pike" Heitler and five others were found guilty by a jury in Federal Court here to-day of conspiracy to violate the Prohibition law in a $200,000 whiskey deal.

Six defendants were freed.

No Negro Troops Sent to Rhine Cities.

PARIS, March 8 (Associated Press).—Less than 25,000 troops were used in carrying out the occupation of additional German territory, it was stated at the Foreign Office this afternoon. Colonial forces and no negro troops whatever were included in this number, so that the Germans would have no basis for criticism on this ground.

NO RESISTANCE BY GERMANS AS ALLIED FORCES MARCH IN; NO DISORDER IS REPORTED

French Commander Establishes Headquarters Near Duesseldorf and Issues Proclamation Saying Movement Is Not Hostile—Offers Aid to Workers, Especially in Food.

FRENCH MILITARY HEADQUARTERS, MAYENCE, March 8 (Associated Press).—Occupation of the additional German territory which the Allies had announced they would take possession of as one of the penalties for Germany's failure to meet the Allied reparation demands was carried out to-day. No belligerent incident marked the eastward move of the Allied troops, so far as reports show.

Gen. DeGoutte issued a proclamation in which he declared the occupation was not a measure of hostility against the population, but one intended to compel the Government of Germany to carry out its obligations. No obstacle would be raised against the carrying on of the economic life of the region, he declared, and the Allied authorities were ready to aid the workers in improving their condition, especially as regarded provisioning.

The occupation of the city of Duesseldorf, the largest of the cities taken over, was completed this morning, and that of Duisburg and Ruhrort, comprising together the chief port of the Ruhr coal and industrial region, this afternoon.

The entire movement was effected in a way to obviate, so far as possible, a show of force, but the French and British Rhine flotillas were prepared for eventualities.

The troops moved forward afoot, in camions and on board French and British river craft. The Belgian troops entered Duesseldorf by way of the bridge over the Rhine. The French and British proceeded by way of the Cologne bridgehead, marching along the east bank of the Rhine and entering Duesseldorf from the south and east.

Duisburg was occupied by French and Belgian troops, while possession of Ruhrort was taken by the Allied Rhine flotilla.

The headquarters of Gen. De Goutte, who as Commander in Chief of the French forces along the Rhine carried out the orders from Marshal Foch for the advance, are situated at Neuss, on the west bank of the Rhine, opposite Duesseldorf.

At Duesseldorf the inhabitants were warned in a proclamation by the Mayor against taking a provocative attitude toward the Allied forces.

Gen. Beurein of the Belgian Army assumed command at Duisburg and Ruhrort. The French contingent of occupation is a battalion of chasseurs, who arrived in river craft, disembarking at the Ruhrort docks. The military experienced no difficulties with the German railroads, traffic on which moved smoothly without exception.

ARMY ORGANIZATION PLAN ANNOUNCED

To Be Made Into "One Harmonious, Well Balanced and Effective Force," Weeks Says.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The policy of the War Department under the new Administration contemplates organization of the Nation's military forces into "one harmonious, well balanced and effective army, consisting of the Regular Army, the National Guard and the organized reserves," Secretary Weeks announced to-day.

The Regular Army and the National Guard will be developed to the strength authorized by law, the announcement said, and the reserves will be organized as divisions and auxiliary troops, with full officer complement and sufficient enlisted strength to be capable of rapid recruitment to full strength.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. HAS LAID OFF 61,000

Total Number of Employees Reduced From 279,000 to 218,000 Since December.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—It was learned at the Pennsylvania Railroad offices here to-day that since the company began its retrenchment policy last December, 61,000 men throughout the system have been laid off up to March 1, reducing the total number of employees from 279,000 to 218,000.

ONE-HALF OF BREAD IS SHORT WEIGHT

680 Out of 1,137 Loaves That Were Tested Failed to Balance Scale.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—More than half of the loaves of bread weighed recently by agents of the Foods and Markets division of the Department of Farms and Markets were under weight, Commissioner Eugene N. Porter made known to-day.

Investigation into the weight of wrapped loaves showed, he said, that out of 1,137 tested, 680 were short weight from one-half ounce to one-half pound, 283 were overweight and 174 weighed exactly as marked.

Harding Selects Personal Physician.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—President Harding has appointed C. E. Sawyer of Marion his personal physician and expects to nominate him for the rank of Brigadier General in the Army Medical Corps.

AMERICAN TROOPS STAY AT COBLENZ AS THE ALLIES MOVE ON

Economic Penalties Already Being Enforced at Duesseldorf on Order of Lloyd George.

DUESSELDORF, March 8 (Associated Press.)—The American troops in the Coblenz area are remaining at their old positions, on orders from Washington. Duesseldorf was quietly entered by Allied troops early to-day.

Many curious persons were on the street corners, as if they had been waiting up all night for the event, but they only looked with apparent indifference at the troops as they passed. Later in the day small groups of people crowded the str