

George's original letter, which was formally rejected in July by Eamon De Valera in his speech to the Dail Parliament.

SINN FEIN IS READY TO GOVERN IRELAND, COLLINS DECLARES

Army Commander in Chief Says Dail Has Departments All Prepared.

HAS ALREADY MET TEST.

Even English Resort to The Courts and Police Guard All Classes.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Sinn Fein is prepared to take over the government of Ireland, Michael Collins, Commander in Chief of the Irish Army and peace delegate at London, declared in an exclusive interview with the United Press to-day as negotiations crumbled.

"The tests of good government are capacity for making laws, the establishment and support of an efficient and impartial administration, and Sinn Fein has these," the picturesque Irish war leader declared in the first interview to be given by a member of the Sinn Fein peace delegation since it has been in London.

"Sinn Fein's government has been carried on in circumstances that would have daunted and defeated any house of representatives that was not ardently devoted to the interests of the people and that had not an unusually practical capacity for the business of government."

"The success of our government has been acknowledged by the government leaders of the English."

"The Dail Eireann courts of law are resorted to not only by our own citizens (Republicans, Unionists, Catholics and Protestants) but by the English residents as well; the volunteer police protect all classes; the Departments of Agriculture, Trade, Commerce and Labor have been successfully operated; a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the industrial resources of Ireland is functioning; the Finance Department has raised and administers huge funds."

"These constructive works prove that Sinn Fein is able to govern itself."

U. S. NOT TO AGREE TO 3-POWER PACT ON THE "FAR EAST"

This Country Will Only Enter Understanding if It Includes All Interested.

NO "SPECIAL ALLIANCE."

Genuine Application of the "Open Door" Policy Wanted, With 9 Nations Assenting.

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

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5. (Copyright, 1921.)—The United States Government will hardly agree to any three-power or even four-power pact to substitute the Anglo-Japanese alliance as suggested from Japanese sources. The same proposal has been made by British spokesmen.

The attitude of the American Government has not changed since its negative response was made to the identical idea when Prime Minister Lloyd George made his first speech on the subject shortly before the Armament Conference was called.

If America enters into any political agreement covering the Far Eastern question it will be along broad lines and will include every nation which has interests in that part of the globe. The American Government has a vivid recollection of what happened in the informal parleys which followed the issuance of invitations to the Washington Conference. Originally only five powers besides China were invited, but it was evident before many days had passed that the people of Holland, Portugal and Belgium felt slighted and that their governments gave an impression of being discriminated against. The United States Government promptly invited all three Governments to send representatives.

But even if there were no question of discrimination as against other powers involved, still the attitude of the Washington Government would be one of opposition to any three-power pact. That kind of an arrangement is construed as nothing more nor less than an alliance. And the idea of an alliance or agreement with a special group of powers which might in any way be interpreted as an exclusive affair is unpalatable to this Government.

Every expression from both the White House and Department of State since the informal suggestions began to be made about a three-cornered alliance has met with the same response—the United States will enter into an agreement on the Far East only if it covers all the powers who have interests there.

There is, of course, a chance to reconcile the views of those who wish to make the United States, Japan and Great Britain dominant in handling the affairs of the Far East and those who wish to draw up an arrangement which shall establish once and for all the peace of the Far East. The fact is that the three principal powers are much more interested in the Far East than are the others, and any pact signed by the nine nations now represented here would of course place them on terms of equality but would at the same time hardly lead to the same amount of interest in the settlement of questions that may arise in the future.

Another objection to a three-power arrangement is the impression which it might give of special interests. The United States Government is contending for the genuine application of the "open door" policy, which, in the minds of Washington Government officials, means equality of commercial opportunity. A hard and fast agreement, especially one based upon economic essentials, which took into consideration only the United States, Great Britain and Japan might be viewed by one of those three powers as a license to favor the other two nations as against those not included in the pact.

China has already made it clear that she wishes this conference to go on record as opposing the making of any treaty or convention relating to Far Eastern affairs which does not give China an opportunity to participate. If China is included, as many American officials think is inevitable, there can be little objection raised to the addition of all other nations which have interests in the Far East.

But the suggestion of a special alliance of Great Britain, Japan and the United States is far ahead even as a graceful substitute for the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The Senate probably wouldn't ratify it, but the Administration would, to be sure, never agree to it in the first place. A general council of nations signatory to a single pact covering the nine Governments which have interests in the Far East is the American idea of a substitute for all special agreements or alliances.

BROOKLYN MAN ELECTED HEAD OF THE GRAND ARMY

LOUIS S. PILCHER

N. Y. S. Pilcher of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to succeed William A. Ketcham of Indianapolis. Mr. Pilcher is Past Commander of the Department of New York.

FIRST U. S. BUDGET IS \$2,032,285,962 LESS THAN 1921

(Continued From First Page.)

was received in the fiscal year 1921, the estimate on this account awaiting the proposed funding operations.

Accompanying the budget as sent to Congress is a detailed report from Director Gen. Dawes as to the operation of the Budget Bureau since its establishment five months ago, and some pointed comments as to means of continuing its efficient operation.

Gen. Dawes says: "The method of appropriating money heretofore followed has resulted in a condition of things under which it is almost impossible for either the Executive, Congress or the Secretary of the Treasury to have before them a true picture of the fiscal condition of the Government at any particular time."

"The whole habit of making continuous appropriations, to which the Government has been committed in the past, he adds, "is only an encouragement to a lack of scrupulous public work by the head of the department under which it is carried on, and an encouragement to shiftlessness and carelessness on the part of the subordinates more directly concerned in it."

Likening the Federal Government to a business corporation, Gen. Dawes points to these "faults" which he says existed:

"The President of the corporation (the President of the United States) has been fixed otherwise by statute."

"The administrative Vice Presidents (members of the Cabinet) were allowed to run their several departments as if each separate department was an independent authority in all matters of routine business."

"Because of lack of any outlined business plan no system existed for making purchases or in selling material along business lines under a unified policy."

"No balance sheet of the corporation as a whole was ever prepared."

"The Treasurer kept no accurate account of the contingent obligations of the various Federal departments, thus resulting in money being drawn from him continuously in excess of the estimated annual running expenses."

"The administrative heads of the departments were selected, as a rule, with little reference to their business qualifications and were compelled to rely largely upon the advice of subordinates."

"They are created simply to give the President of the United States the same agencies of contact and transmission of authority as obtain in any private organization."

TARIFF FIRST WITH PRESIDENT

Now Writing His Message, Which He May Deliver in Person To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Having concluded the preliminary exchange of views with his advisors, President Harding cancelled practically all of his engagements to-day and sat down to the task of writing his annual message to Congress.

Gov. Davis of Ohio, to make a personal call, and a committee from Congress to notify the President of its convening for the regular session, were the only listed engagements of the day. He was expected to complete the message late to-day or tonight and send it to the printer.

CONGRESS MEETS WITH 7 MONTHS' WORK AHEAD OF IT

President Harding Will Deliver His Message in Person at 12.30 To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Sixty-seventh Congress convened at noon to-day for its first regular session after a ten days' vacation from the special session. Its tour of duty is expected to occupy the next seven months, or well into the summer.

President Harding announced to the Congressional Committee which notified him of the convening that he would deliver his regular annual message in person at 12.30 o'clock to-morrow.

The inaugural sitting of both Houses were confined to the usual routine.

Sixty of the ninety-six Senators answered the roll call in the Senate. The number of spectators was unusually small. The Senate was in session only nine minutes, taking a recess until 3 o'clock to enable committees to notify the President of the assembling of Congress. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader, and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Assistant Democratic leader, acting in the absence of Senator Underwood of Alabama, who was called home by the death of his mother, composed the committee.

Receipt of the annual budget was the principal business of the House to-day. Its opening session was marked by the customary call of the roll of States instead of alphabetically. The Tariff Revision and the Allied Debt Funding bills were the major features of legislation on the program of the new session. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania gave notice to-day of a Senate session that he planned to call for the Allied Debt Bill to-morrow. The Finance Committee, of which he is Chairman, is to meet to-morrow to substitute for the Senate committee bill the measure presented last summer by the House providing for an Allied Debt Settlement Commission. He said the bill, which is being out of the Tariff Bill in about three weeks, or at least after the holiday season.

In the House 320 members answered to their names. Speaker Gillett named Representatives Mondell, Wyoming, and Garrett, Tennessee, Republican and Democratic leaders, respectively, and Representative Madison, Republican, as members of the House Committee to join with the Senate delegation in informing the President that Congress had convened. "There was wild shouting in the House when a messenger announced that the Senate had a quorum and was ready to proceed with business."

In marked contrast with the opening day of the last session which ushered in a new Congress, requiring re-introduction of bills not acted upon during the previous Congress, which authors still desired pressed to a vote, there was not a particularly heavy flood of new proposals in the House. Measures introduced at the previous extra session can be acted upon any time during the session of the 67th Congress.

HER PLIGHT LAID TO MAN IN PRISON

Sentence on Jean Cunningham Suspended by Judge Talley—Relatives to Care for Her.

The evil influence of Elwood C. Adams, who is serving a ten-year term in Sing Sing prison, was responsible, in the opinion of Judge Talley of the Court of General Sessions, for the plight of Jean Cunningham, a rosy cheeked, buxom country girl, who was arraigned to-day for sentence on her plea of guilty of grand larceny. Sentence was suspended and relatives of the girl will take her to an up-State farm and care for her and her three-month-old baby.

Judge Talley told how the home of Adams' stepfather, Dr. Charles B. Adams, of No. 47 Irving Place; of how Adams deceived the girl and then persuaded her to obtain positions as a domestic on forged credentials furnished by him and rob her employers.

The girl was arrested in January and the statements she made resulted in the arrest of Adams, who was sentenced a month ago. The baby was born in Bellevue Hospital.

Adams' mother is out on bail awaiting trial on a charge of receiving stolen goods. She will be called for trial next Monday and the Cunningham girl will be one of the witnesses for the prosecution.

HELIUM BLIMP MAKES SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT

C-7, Inflation With Non-Explosive Gas, Flies From Hampton Roads to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Naval blimp C-7, the first airship ever to be inflated with helium, the non-explosive gas discovered by the Navy Department during the war, arrived over Washington to-day and landed at the navy aviation station at Anacostia, a suburb, for inspection by naval officials.

The ship made quick time from Hampton Roads. She cruised over the Navy Department Building, the fear of her motors drawing the attention of officers and clerks, who rushed to the windows to wave at the airman.

The C-7 contains practically the world's available supply of the new gas.

INTERMYER HINTS AT DIGGING INTO THE "MILK EXCHANGE"

(Continued From First Page.)

never put it in the banks; that he had built a house at a cost of \$10,000 in Mount Vernon, making cash payments, and had supported his wife and five children, and that this had been going on for at least four years. Mr. Hogan insisted that his bank accounts represented funds of the international union and of the Irish Relief Fund, but could not show where he had any receipts from either covering more than a fraction of the total sum. When Mr. Untermeyer undertook to inquire into methods by which Mr. Hogan became the beneficiary of the death benefit fund when members died without claims made on their behalf there were angry passages between them.

James Naughton, who admitted having difficulties with Mr. Hogan, and who has since established a rival union, said there were nearly always 1,500 non-union journeymen and 1,500 non-union helpers at work on union jobs in this city by virtue of permit cards for each journeyman paid \$2.50 a week each and helpers 1. The witness agreed with Mr. Lockwood that this meant a revenue to some body of \$350,000 a year.

"How many of these permit cards are there outstanding?" Senator Lockwood asked Mr. Untermeyer. "Ah, that is just the point," said Mr. Untermeyer. "We find that there are very few of these cards recorded at the union headquarters. We find that there are very very many of which no record has been made. The purpose of our next inquiry is to find who got this money."

From Mr. Naughton Mr. Untermeyer got the positive assertion that Mr. Hogan, having the Electrical Workers' Union under his personal control, deliberately kept down the membership for the purpose of increasing the number of those who must use "permit cards." Mr. Naughton agreed with Mr. Hogan that there were from 15,000 to 20,000 electrical workers in this city, of whom only 4,000 belonged to the union.

SECRETARY QUESTIONED AS TO DEATH BENEFIT FUNDS.

Mr. Hogan was questioned as to the death benefit funds of the union as follows:

Q. What benefit fund does your union pay? A. One thousand dollars to men two years in good standing and \$400 to members of five years' good standing.

Q. How is the money raised? A. There is an assessment of 50 cents a member whenever a member dies.

Q. Four thousand members, at 50 cents each, that would be \$2,000, wouldn't it? And you pay \$1,000 to the beneficiary and keep \$1,000 every time a member is good enough to die. The union makes quite a little money out of the deaths of the members? A. No. Not all the members pay their assessment.

Q. Did you know James E. Smith, a member of the union? A. Yes. He died in October, 1918.

Q. Who got his death benefit? A. I don't know.

Q. Who authorized you to collect that \$1,000 on account of Smith? A. He did.

Q. When he was dead? A. No. Before he died.

Q. In writing? A. Yes, in writing. About two years before he died.

Q. Did he have a wife? A. He wasn't living with her at that time.

Q. Did he have any children? A. Three by a first wife who was dead.

Q. What did you do with the \$1,000 you collected on account of Smith's death? A. I paid for his funeral.

INTERMYER HINTS AT DIGGING INTO THE "MILK EXCHANGE"

(Continued From First Page.)

said the investigator, "you would pay it to anybody who could get it out of you?"

"That ain't fair," shouted Mr. Hogan. "I'd pay it if a court ordered me to." (Laughter.)

Mr. Hogan was excused for a time and Mrs. James E. Smith was called. She said she had been to see her husband about a week before he died in a Jersey City hospital.

"What did you talk with him about?" asked Mr. Untermeyer. "He said he was going to die and I said, 'I'll be with you when you die.' He said, 'I'd like to see to it that my funeral, I said I would. And I asked how about the union? And he said his union cards were in his pocket and to take them to the office and it would be all right.'"

O. Did you go to Mr. Hogan? A. I went but he was away sick and the party which was there said the funeral would be all right. And Mr. Hogan did pay it.

O. Did they tell you anything about \$1,000. A. They did not.

"Did your husband tell you of the \$1,000?" asked Mr. Untermeyer. Mrs. Smith leaned forward and waved her hands at Mr. Untermeyer. "My old man," said said, "he was by way of drinking a bit and sometimes he told me I'd be a rich woman when he died. So I didn't bother with it."

"Could you use that \$1,000 if you had it?" asked Mr. Untermeyer. Mrs. Smith broke down and cried.

Mrs. Mary F. Seymour, of No. 250 West 48th Street, said that Frank Tully, whose \$1,000 benefit Mr. Hogan said he got by will, was her nephew. He had five nephews and pieces too, he said. Mr. Hogan swore he believed Tully had no kids or kin.

MR. INTERMYER TELLS WHAT COMMITTEE HAS ACHIEVED.

As a result of disclosure of illegal practices affecting the building trades, Mr. Untermeyer in showing what the committee had achieved said, prosecutions have been going forward in both Federal and New York State courts.

Mr. Untermeyer said: "Six hundred and twenty-five individuals and corporations had been convicted, had pleaded guilty and had been fined.

Four hundred and fifty-two thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars in fines had been collected or three times more money than the committee had cost the taxpayers.

Twenty-five men had been sent to prison.

Fifty-one men are under suspended sentences.

Two thousand indictments are still pending.

Only one indictment of all which have been found has been followed by an acquittal—and that was by agreement of both sides.

Mr. Untermeyer, who recently had his tonsils removed, was noticeably hoarse and distressed in speaking. He said the emergency rent law should be extended for at least another year. The tax exemption law should be extended to the degree that another year should be allowed for beginning buildings which should be exempt from taxes only for the period defined in the original law.

INTERMYER HINTS AT DIGGING INTO THE "MILK EXCHANGE"

(Continued From First Page.)

sentence, Frank Nobbe, Herman Petrie, Arthur Shillstone and Albert Schalle, were ordered to jail.

A stay of execution over the holidays was asked in the name of these four, but United States Attorney Haywood opposed it and Judge Van Fleet allowed them until 2 o'clock this afternoon to make ready for the journey to the Essex County Jail.

It was stated to-day that half of the defendants upon whom fines had been imposed had failed to pay. Judge Van Fleet said that if they had not paid at 2 o'clock this afternoon they would, with few exceptions, be committed.

Judge Learned Hand, in the Federal Court, adjourned until Dec. 12 the trial of the twelve individuals and seven corporations engaged in the terra-cotta business, against whom a five-count indictment was filed on Sept. 28, charging Sherman Law Violations.

Maxwell S. Mattuck, Assistant Federal District Attorney, requested the adjournment, stating that it was requested as much in the defendants' interest as for the convenience of the Prosecutor's office.

Former United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise, representing the defendants, joined in the application for delay, and agreed with Mr. Mattuck that the trial would not take over three weeks.

HART'S BILL, Conn.—An effort to arrive at a uniform operators license law is recommended to the Legislature in all the States of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, will be made at a conference of the motor vehicle authorities of those States to be held in this city Jan. 13 and 14.

BIFF! AND POW! HER ACCOMPANIMENT IN COURT ROOM DUET

Miss Stella Seeks Revenge as Miss Lager Is Freed and Finds Herself Held.

BIFF! Bang! Pow! There are given here for emphasis, so that at the proper time they may be flying to the accompaniment of flying hairpins and a torn hat.

On Saturday Miss Myrtle Stella, who judges a house at No. 254 West 72nd Street, obtained a summons for Miss Laura Lager, who has a modiste establishment on the parlor floor. She said Miss Lager's place was to be rented and that Miss Lager has thrown a brick through the canvas sign announcing that fact to the passerby.

Miss Stella is a large woman. A court attendant used to guessing weights, said 350 would be a conservative estimate. She came to court to-day carrying with her the evidence of the outrage of which she accused Miss Lager. It was a perfectly good canvas sign except where the brick had gone through; it looked like a paper that had been used in a circus. When she displayed it there was a tendency to say "Hoop la!" on the part of the court gathering.

Miss Lager, tall and willoughy, weighing, according to the same estimator of weights, less than 140, denied all knowledge of the damage to the sign. This is where those "Biff-Bang-Pow" expressions come in.

"I can't get justice in this court," cried Miss Stella, "I can take it in my own hands and she threw the sign upon the court room floor and then fell upon Miss Lager."

Pot in the hair, pins and the torn hat at this point, a court attendant policeman trying to pry Miss Stella loose from Miss Lager, who was beginning to look like a human pin wheel as she tried to smash the gate at the Lieutenant Association Ball. But no woman, no matter if the estimator of her weight is correct, can keep on going with a half dozen policemen holding her in a court standing up and the spectators' attentions and everybody else all excited. Miss Stella didn't have anymore chance than a man trying to smash the gate at the Lieutenant Association Ball.

Taken back before the Magistrate, Miss Stella was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct. She pleaded not guilty and asked for an adjournment until Monday and was held in 1900 bail.

Policeman Kelly who had first foreseen trouble, instructed a court attendant to "take that sign down and take the janitor burr it. It's likely to cause a disturbance any place, any time."

PASSENGER TRAINS IN HEAD-ON CRASH; 9 TO 15 ARE KILLED

(Continued From First Page.)

Forest Bellman of Southampton, Pa., a passenger, said the locomotives were piled together with the first coach of the southbound train lying on top of a tender and the first coach of the northbound train almost in the same position. Fire started almost immediately.

The trains were made up in large part of wooden coaches. They collided on a curve and the engineers were unable to see the approach of the other because of high rock walls on each side.

The impact was so great as to force the engine of the southbound train, No. 156, over the top of the locomotive of train No. 151. Both trains overturned, showering red hot coals from the fireboxes over the wooden coaches.

Nearly every passenger was thrown to the floor and as the mad rush for windows and doors began, many of these were trampled on and were unable to escape before the fire overtook them.

According to Dr. James Crowe of Huntington Valley, one of the first physicians to reach the scene, it was possible there were between twelve and twenty bodies in the wreckage. Others considered this figure high.

Thirteen victims have been received at Abington Hospital in a suburb of Philadelphia.

A snow storm practically cut off, wire communication with the scene of the wreck and delayed the company in receiving details of the accident.

Nearly every passenger was thrown to the floor and as the mad rush for windows and doors began, many of these were trampled on and were unable to escape before the fire overtook them.

REAL CAUSE FOR WORRY. The real cause for every cough and cold, Dr. J. C. Morrow says to get rid of them, use Dr. Morrow's Cough Cure. (Be sure you get the real one.)

To Stop a Cold in One Day. Take Morrow's Cough Cure. The genuine bears the Morrow name. (Be sure you get the real one.)

After all is anything more unsightly than poor teeth? —or more attractive than GOOD TEETH! Do your teeth a favor—use COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM. Large Size 2 1/2 Medium 1 1/2

ORIENTAL Superstition?—Perhaps so—but at least an interesting relic of Asiatic Antiquity. Alleged by the Chinese to be almost uncanny in its power to bring to the wearer, GOOD LUCK—Health, Happiness, Prosperity, and Long Life. This odd looking ring excites great interest when shown to your friends. An unusual gift. Go to your jeweler's or once and see to see this odd CHINESE GOOD LUCK RING. \$1.50 IN STERLING SILVER While they last ALSO IN 14K GOLD

ALEXANDER FINED; FOUR MARBLE MEN ARE SENT TO JAIL. Nobbe, Petrie, Shillstone, Schalle Ordered to Begin Serving Sentences To-Day. Charles C. Alexander, President and Treasurer of the tile, grout and mantle firm of Alexander & Reid Co., No. 35 West 38th Street, the last of the fifty-three individuals and corporations pleading guilty to violation of the Sherman Act, was sentenced to-day by a United States Judge Van Fleet to a year of \$4,000.

Soft Candy (PENNY POUND PROFIT) Advt. on page 15

MEMORIAL NOTICES. MCARTHY.—In sad and loving memory of my devoted father, PATRICK JOSEPH MCARTHY, who departed this life on Dec. 5, 1920. Martha J. McCarthy. DIED. DE ACOSTA—MICHAELA HEINRADER DE ALBA, daughter of the late Rafael Hernandez and Rita De Alba and wife of the late Ricardo De Acosta, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lydia, in Bedford Hills, on Monday morning, Dec. 5th, Services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Ave. and 50th St., Wednesday morning, Dec. 7th, at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Madrid, Paris, Havana papers please copy. FUNERAL DIRECTORS. In Case of Death, Call "Columbus 8200" FRANK H. CAMPBELL THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc. (Non-Sectarian) 1870 Broadway at 66th St. Devotional Office, 231 St. & 9th St.

SLIPPERS Black and Tan Kid Opera and Romeo Moccasins Made on the premises FOR Men, Women, Children The Forbes Shoe Our Models Exclusive 6 West Broadway, 221 Greenwich St. (Near Vesey St.) New York ESTABLISHED 1882