

arrived at the hospital as a maternal witness. Murray, sixty-two years of age, said at the station house that he did not shoot to kill.

HYLAN PROTESTS PORT AUTHORITY PLAN AT ALBANY

(Continued From First Page.)

Benj. Director of the Board of Estimate of the City of New York, will read the Mayor's message.

The Mayor's statement said that the port plan would leave Staten Island unincorporated and that the congested Newark Bay section would be further congested by it.

It is further contended the bill has a tendency to concentrate the control of the railroad transportation of the district in a very small group of roads and deprives New York of \$10,000,000 of revenue annually and will establish unfair competition.

The Mayor asks if the Port Authority obtains control of the Bush Terminal, the port end of the Pennsylvania Railroad and other waterfront properties and issues tax exempt securities against them would not the properties be exempt from taxes?

"According to statements made in some quarters, the Port Authority proposes to build up for itself the greatest accumulation of power and property that has ever existed anywhere in the world.

The Port Authority measure is objectionable as it sells for the adoption of an inferior plan both from an engineering and transportation standpoint in these respects violating the principles set up in the bill.

"The City of New York is opposed to any program of so-called port development that is to be superimposed upon it. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment knows what is best for port development and intends to develop New York's port facilities to the highest degree.

Comptroller Charles L. Craig followed Mr. Bent and Mr. O'Brien announced that he had prepared his list of speakers as follows:

Chief Engineer A. E. Tuttle, Consulting Engineer Wigfus, Aldermanic President Murray Hubert, who will be temporary Mayor of Greater New York when he returns to the city this evening; Max Thaten, Chairman of the Tunnel Committee of the Staten Island Civic League; Dr. Henry W. Berg, of the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, and N. B. Killmer, Chairman of the New York Harbor and Protective Development Association.

Others of the delegation occupying prominent places in the chamber, who may be called upon, were Alexander R. Smith, Chairman of the Tunnel Committee, Chamber of Commerce; Louis L. Tribus, Engineer, Staten Island Chamber of Commerce; Henry Mulke, Yorkville Community Council; James Dunningham, Chairman of the Corona Community Council and representing the Great Kills Community Council of Staten Island; Dr. William H. Schiffer, Chairman of the Taxpayers' Civic Welfare; Brooklyn; J. B. Emarich, Chairman of the Ridgewood Community Council, and Frank Joyce, Chairman of the League to End Death Avenue, New York City.

INFLUENZA CASES SHOW BIG INCREASE

Due, However, to Accumulated Totals For Sunday Not Reported Yesterday.

The number of influenza cases in the city reported to-day to the Health Department was 312, more than twice the number, 152, reported yesterday.

There was also an increase in the number of reported pneumonia cases, 184 to-day against 96 yesterday. Twelve deaths from influenza were reported, this being an increase of four over yesterday's record. The pneumonia deaths totaled 91 for to-day, an increase of 36 over yesterday.

Dr. Copeland said that there was always an increase in the cases reported on Tuesdays, attributable to the accumulated reports of Sundays and Mondays, many physicians not sending their reports in promptly. He added that there was no evidence of an epidemic of large dimensions.

CITY SHORT 80,000 HOMES AND CONDITION IS GROWING WORSE, LOCKWOOD REPORTS

Health, Morals and Safety of Community Menaced, Committee Says—Only Solution of Problem Is in Wholesale Building of Moderate Priced Tenements.

Presents Bill to Permit Insurance Companies to Invest Up to 10 Per Cent. of Assets in Such Construction "During the Emergency"—Condition Is Statewide.

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

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Lockwood Housing Committee is busy to-day on further reports, having given its preliminary findings to the Legislature at last night's session, and introduced in both Houses bills which would open the way for a flood of money into building lines from the life insurance companies, which Chairman Lockwood describes as "the only way."

The report calls attention to the congestion in the housing situation which menaces health, morals and the safety of the entire community of New York City, and adds that grave danger exists from contagious diseases. The solution recommended for the housing shortage problem is the construction of model tenements, in units of city blocks, with capital advanced by life insurance companies, and with substantial concessions on the ruling price for labor and materials.

A shortage of 80,000 apartments of the cheaper class, is the committee's estimate, affecting 400,000 persons in the City of New York. The report says: "The only way we see in which the necessary capital may be promptly secured would be by enlarging the powers of investment of the life insurance companies so as to permit them (but only during the existence of this emergency) to invest a small proportion of their capital in the construction of this class (the cheaper) of buildings and the purchase of the land necessary therefore, subject to the limitations contained in the accompanying proposed amendment to the insurance law."

"Your committee," continues the report, "regards this form of investment as entirely safe for these corporations under existing conditions. Our investigations have satisfied us that if the work of construction is carried out on a large scale by the building of units of square blocks at one time, substantial concessions from the ruling price of labor and materials can be had that will permit of the construction of model, healthful tenements in good neighborhoods, adapted to the uses of families of workmen, mechanics, laborers, clerks and others of limited incomes at rental prices not to exceed from \$8 to \$9 per room and still leave for the companies safe returns of 6 per cent. upon their investment, after making liberal allowance for depreciation, vacancies and reserves and the like."

The proposed amendment to the law was introduced in the Senate and sent to the Insurance Committee. It allows insurance companies to invest in the proposed building projects up to 10 per cent. of their assets, which would enable the Metropolitan Company alone to finance the \$100,000 project in which Mr. Undermyer is now interesting capital, labor, builders and material dealers.

The committee finds conditions are even "more acute to-day than they were when the Emergency Rent Laws were passed. Houses renting for from \$4 to \$11 a room grow scarcer every day. Saying that because of the high prices of labor and materials apartments are not being constructed, the committee reports tenements are becoming "obsolete and unhabitable." Many dwellings have been torn down to make room for business buildings. The report continues: "The present costs have driven building activities into the construction of business buildings of such a nature and of the more expensive apartment houses, to the exclusion of reasonably priced tenements."

"Meantime the congestion among the masses of people in the great cities, and particularly in the City of New York, has become a menace to the lives, health, morals and safety of the entire community. In many districts there are from three to four times as many human beings housed in the same number of cubic feet of living space as before the war. Such is the condition of this class of property that in the Borough of Manhattan alone there are said to be about 100,000 violations against the sanitary and building laws now on file in the public departments, upon most of which no action has been taken."

"The congestion in both these departments and in the courts that have to deal with these violations is so great that the public officials, notwithstanding the commendable efforts they are making, are swamped with them and have practically been unable to enforce the laws. "Your committee is satisfied that as a result of the shortage in the city of New York are in grave danger from the results of contagious diseases, apart from the perils that lurk in the unhealthful surroundings in which the poorer classes of our population are compelled to live. There are no relief in sight from the ordinary activities of competitive building for the reasons above stated."

PAY \$450,000,000 A YEAR NOW TO U.S. VETERANS OF WAR

Great Disbursement to Soldiers Must Continue for Years Even Without Bonus.

GENERATIONS OF DEBT. If Allies Do Not Pay, U. S. Must Keep Borrowing and Meeting Interest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Between 600,000 and 800,000 ex-service men are walking the streets out of work, wondering why Congress doesn't help them."

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (Copyright, 1922.)—More than \$50,000,000 a year, which in pre-war years represented half the amount spent for the entire Government budget of the United States, is to be expended during the coming year and doubtless for the next five or six years to pay compensation to disabled veterans and insurance on the lives of those who were victims of the war.

While the agitation for a soldier bonus to be given to those who were physically uninjured by the war continues, the facts of what the disabled veterans are costing the Government are gradually being disclosed. It was not generally realized until the House of Representatives to-day sent to the Senate the Veterans' Bill that so large an amount is being expended as a result of the war.

The best estimates available indicate that the \$450,000,000 item will continue to be part of the budget for the next several years. It is one-eighth of the total cost of Government nowadays and may be cut somewhat as the hospitalization expense diminishes, but in general the expenditure will be in the neighborhood of \$400,000,000.

There is one item, however, which will grow. It is rarely spoken of in connection with estimates of the future, but it is as much a debt as anything else in the long tabulations of Government expense. In the budget sent to Congress the words "indefinite appropriation" are used, but the truth is the Government must set aside fully a billion dollars during the next twenty years to meet payments on the insurance policies of those who died during the war.

Unfortunately from a fiscal standpoint only \$350,000,000 in premiums were collected during the war to meet the insurance policies that might become due. The potential liability of the Government to those who died is about \$1,300,000,000. Thus far the payments have been made out of the premium collections of \$350,000,000, but this will come to an end in a year. Then provision must be made to meet a billion dollar deficit. The payments are graduated over twenty years so it will not strain the Government at one time, but it means that the annual appropriation for the Veterans' Bureau will always carry it.

In other words, if the days of normalcy should ever come, the debt of the Government to the disabled veterans will require at least half a billion dollars. The chances are that America will not see a pre-war budget of a billion dollars for at least twenty years to come.

HOUSING SHORTAGE BEFORE BUILDERS

New York State Association to Discuss Lockwood Bills in Two-Day Session.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—A two-day convention of the New York State Association of Builders opened to-day with a discussion of proposed legislation affecting the building trades including the recommendations and bills of the Lockwood Legislative Committee, which is seeking to end the housing shortage.

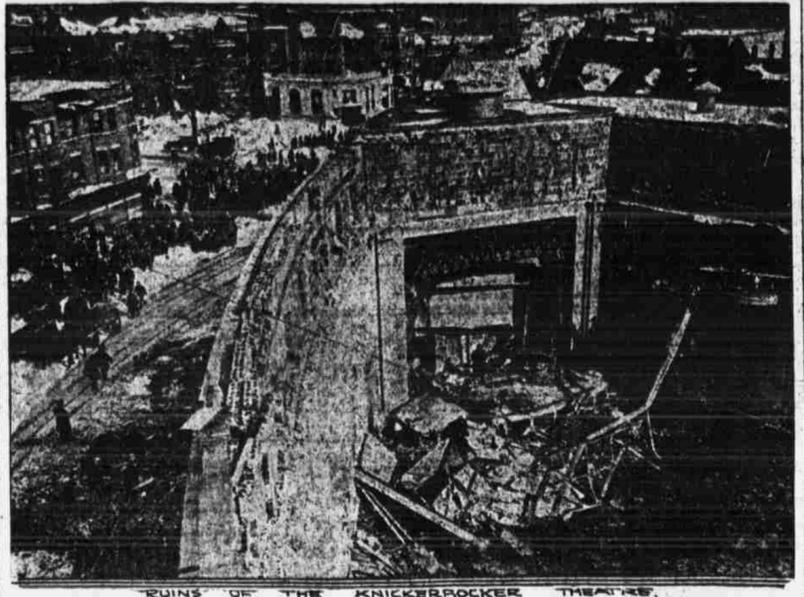
GENERAL IN LONDON IS SUED HERE BY WIFE

Mrs. Alexander McDougall in Bridgeport Asks Divorce.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 31.—Gen. Alexander McDougall, U. S. Army, now stationed in London, was cited to-day to appear in the Superior Court in the divorce proceedings brought by his wife, Mrs. McDougall charges her husband with misconduct in London, Chicago and other cities.

The divorce action was started after Mrs. McDougall, according to testimony, found three letters in her husband's pockets signed by other women. It was charged that the letters were couched with endearing terms. Gen. McDougall has been abroad since 1916 with exception of a few months, spent in a visit here.

Looking Down Into Washington Theatre In the Collapse of Which 95 Were Killed



RUINS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE

HEIRESS TO REAM MILLIONS TO WED FACTORY CLERK

(Continued From First Page.)

except that on the official records. It was learned that Mr. Vonsiatzky had visited the Ream apartments a week ago, returning to Philadelphia the same day.

Chicago friends of Mrs. Stephens said that she had met Mr. Vonsiatzky when she went abroad in war service work in 1918 after her divorce and was attracted by his dashing personality and his record for efficiency in the Kolchak army. It is understood to have been due to her suggestions that he came to this country and sought work in the Baldwin plant where there are many Russians and Poles. Mrs. Stephens' friends assert that he stipulated that when he married the heiress he should continue his present employment and that they should make their home in the tenement quarter of Philadelphia near the Baldwin plant, engaging in making better citizens of foreign born workers. Mr. Vonsiatzky comes of a Warsaw family which was highly regarded officially before the fall of the Czars' regime.

Norman B. Ream, who was one of the leaders in the general transportation and industrial reorganizations of twenty years ago, died in 1915, leaving an estate popularly supposed to amount to \$40,000,000 to be divided among his widow and six children. Otto H. Barnard, one of the executors, later stated that the estate would not exceed \$4,500,000. One of the heirs was Louis Marshall Ream, whose married life of six days with Eleanor Fendleton Davidson, a showgirl, was followed by six years of litigation before he was free to marry again.

Dr. Chester A. Reeds, observer in charge in the American Museum of Natural History, said it was his belief that the earthquake was somewhere in the region of the Panama Zone. The seismograph at the museum indicated he said the disturbance was several thousand miles from New York.

"The first waves were recorded at 8:20 o'clock this morning," said Dr. Reeds. "The second 5 minutes later, and the main waves or shock began at 8:32 and continued for a half hour. At 11:50 o'clock the needle still continued to oscillate."

The first shock was recorded on the seismograph of Fordham University here at 8:25 this morning. The main shock began at 8:32 and lasted six minutes, according to Prof. Lynch of the Department of Physics. At 10 o'clock, when the last notation was taken, the quake was still in progress.

Indications were that the disturbance was 2,700 or 2,800 miles south and southwest. This line would pass through Southern Colombia or Northern Ecuador. In all probability, Prof. Lynch said, the earthquake was out at sea.

TO GIVE SAFE BLOWERS 25 TO 40 YEAR PENALTY

New Bill Heavily Punishes Burglars Who Use Explosives.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Another bill intended to curb crime was introduced in the Legislature to-day by Senator Frank L. Wiswall and Assemblyman James M. Caffery, Republicans, of Albany.

It seeks to add a new section to the Penal Law by providing that any person who, with the intent to commit crime, enters any building and attempts to open a safe by using explosives would be guilty of burglary with explosives. The penalty would be imprisonment for not less than twenty-five years nor more than forty years.

WORST EARTHQUAKE IN YEARS IS FELT IN THE UNITED STATES

(Continued From First Page.)

and down for more than a foot. It is the most severe shock we have recorded in years."

The first shock was registered at 8:24 A. M. It continued on a large scale until 8:29 o'clock. Then it diminished somewhat, but within a few minutes the seismograph again was starting its record of a gigantic earth disturbance.

The disturbance was so violent that it put the recording apparatus at the Harvard University Seismograph Station, Cambridge, Mass., temporarily out of commission. Its scale was computed roughly at 2,778 miles from Cambridge by Prof. J. B. Woodworth, in what direction he was unable to say.

Vibrations began at 8:24 A. M. and at 8:40 became so violent, Prof. Woodworth said, that the needles which register them were thrown off the drum on which the vibrations are recorded.

At the Seismographic Observatory at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., the tremors were so pronounced that the registering needles were thrown off the apparatus. The shock was described by observatory attaches as "one of the biggest earthquakes we have had in a long time."

The unusually severe earthquake was recorded also on the seismograph at the University of Chicago. The first wave was recorded at 7:23 A. M. and was followed by another at 7:32 A. M. The distance was approximately 1,970 miles from Chicago.

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DAUGHERTY READY TO PRESS CHARGES IN THEATRE CRASH

All Powers of Government at Work on Tragedy in Which 97 Lost Lives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—All the powers of the Federal Government will be exercised to probe the Knickerbocker Theatre catastrophe, it was learned to-day at the Department of Justice.

HEIRESS TO REAM MILLIONS TO WED FACTORY CLERK

(Continued From First Page.)

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SURPRISE AWAITED IN ARBUCKLE TRIAL

State Has a "Mystery Witness" and Case Is Delayed to Hear New Evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Further delay in sending the case of Roscoe (Fatty) Arbuckle to the jury appeared probable to-day when the State announced that it had discovered a new "mystery witness" in Los Angeles. It is probable, according to the State attorneys, that this witness will arrive in San Francisco to-day and be called to the stand.

The State will also call a half dozen minor rebuttal witnesses when court opens this morning and the defense has a number of rebuttal witnesses yet to call. According to Gavin McNab, Arbuckle's chief counsel, who returned this morning from Carson City, Nev., where he argued the divorce case of Mary Pickford before the Supreme Court of that State.

According to the present outlook the case will not go to the jury before Wednesday night or Thursday morning.



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SUNDAY TRAINS Leave Liberty Street 11:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M., 5:00 P. M., 8:00 P. M., 11:00 P. M. Night train from 15th Street, 11:15 P. M. Night train from Liberty St. only.

DIED.

BECKER.—Ray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Becker of 1511 66th St., Brooklyn, died 9 A. M. Jan. 31.

MORAN.—On Jan. 30, 1922, MICHAEL W. beloved son of Bernard and Mary Moran (nee Corley), native of Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 100 West 92d Street, Thursday, Feb. 2, at 5:30 A. M. Solemn mass of requiem at Church of St. Gregory the Great, 92d Street near Amsterdam av. Interment Calvary.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

When Death Occurs Call 'Columbus 8200' FRANK E. CAMPBELL 'The General Church' Inc. (NON-SECTARIAN) Broadway at 66th St.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—IN OR ABOUT KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, AMBER TWIN DIAMOND COMB WITH DIAMONDS. REWARD: JAMES A. BYRNE, 14 WALL ST., TELEPHONE RECTOR 1410.

LOST—Circular diamond pin set in platinum, either in Pennsylvania Station or between station and Bedford Ave., with \$200 reward. W. J. JACKSON, Room 1040 50 Church st.

LOST—Platinum pin, containing all diamonds, found at 11th St. and Broadway, 11th St. S. A. Foster, 154 Nassau St., 6th floor.

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