ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS *GUARANTEED*

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

VOL. LXXIX No. 26,801 [Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.] FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1920 * * * TWO CENTS (In Greater New York and within commuting distance) THREE CENTS Elsewhere

THE WEATHER
Rain and warmer to-day; clearing and colder to-morrow; strong winds
Full report on last page

Harbor Men Strike, Tying Up Ferries; Food Cut Off

Tug and Railroad Craft Service Crippled as the Workers Go Out at 8 P. M. for 8-Hour Day

City's Warehouses Hold 7-Day Supply

At Midnight Boats of Erie and Lackawanna Still Were Operating

A strike of harbor workers employed on ferries, tugs, lighters and other floating equipment of all the railroads operating in the port of New York last night tied up most of the ferry lines and virtually shut off the city's supply of fresh foodstuffs.

Under normal conditions, it was said, there is only a seven days' supply of fresh foodstuffs on hand in the city's warehouses, and a continuance of the strike beyond this time would result in a severe shortage of food. The railroads, it was said, handle 90 per cent of the food entering the city.

At 9 o'clock, one hour after the strike went into effect, all ferry lines crossing the Hudson, except the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, were affected in some degree, and in many cases were crippled.

Two Lines Continue Running

A survey of the situation at midnight revealed that the ferry service on the Erie and Lackawanna lines was about normal. Boats were running regularly from the Erie terminals at Chambers and Twenty-third streets to Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City. The Lackawanna ferries, running from Twenty-third and Barclay streets to Hoboken, were working on the usual schedule, but only one boat was running from the Jersey Central's terminal at the foot of Liberty Street. The Jersey Central's line from Twenty-third Street was shut down at 8 o'clock.

Earlier in the night the Pennsylvania system had two boats running from Cortlandt Street, but these were discontinued at about 11 o'clock, and both this line and the ferries of the same company plying from Desbrosses Street were tied up by midnight. There were no boats running from the two terminals of the West Shore Railroad at Cortlandt and Forty-second streets, thus completely isolating Weehawken. Officials of the three last named railroads said, however, that they expected to have some service on these lines by morning.

Jersey Central commuters are expected to have the most difficulty in reaching Manhattan this morning. Traffic from the Erie and the Pennsylvania can be easily diverted to the tubes, and steps were taken last night to provide extra trains under the river. On previous occasions Jersey Central suburban trains have been diverted over the Pennsylvania tracks.

Municipal Ferries Unaffected

While there was no disorder as the crews tied up their boats, crowds of belated passengers collected about many of the darkened ferry houses and later went in taxis to the terminals of the lines that were in operation.

The strike order does not effect the municipal ferries, running from the Battery to Staten Island and Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, and these lines were running smoothly at 2 o'clock this morning. The complete list of railroads affected by the walk-out are the West Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Erie, Pennsylvania, Jersey Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Long Island, New York Central, Lehigh Valley, New York, New Haven & Hartford and the following terminals: Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal, Jay Street Terminal, Bush Terminal, New York Dock Company and the Philadelphia & Reading. Only the first seven of these systems, however, have ferry lines at this port.

6,000 Workers Quit, Is Claim

The strike order was issued by a committee of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, at 26 Park Place, about noon. Captains, engineers, pilots, firemen, cooks, deckhands and other workers employed on tugs and lighters left their posts at 2 p. m., while the ferry workers were ordered off at 8 o'clock to permit residents of New Jersey to get home. The union officials say 6,000 men left their jobs on more than 100 craft in the harbor, and that all railroad activities in the port have been brought to a stop.

The walkout was ordered, according to the strikers, because of an alleged attempt on the part of the railroads to deprive them of the eight-hour day. The railroad heads, however, say that it is in reality a sympathy strike called to assist the strikers at the piers of the United Fruit Company, where an attempt is being made to enforce the "closed shop."

Officials of the various systems have assumed a defiant attitude and say they are prepared to fight the issue through to a finish. They are pooling their resources, they announced, and will make every effort to keep their ferries and other boats working.

Marine Workers Call Strike

The strike was called after a meeting of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, which was attended by representatives of the National Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots and the Port and Terminal Workers. The latter organization is headed by Joseph P. Stanton and has a membership of about 5,000. These men were almost wholly employed on railroad vessels which do about 60 per cent of the business in the harbor. The Masters, Mates and Pilots are headed by Captain William A. Maher, who also is vice-president of the Marine Workers' Affiliation and is generally regarded as the spokesman for the harbor workers. The marine engineers, numbering about 6,000 men, are headed by Thomas R. Healey.

The walk out started with the 350 men on lighters and tugs of the Erie railroad, the controversy with this system, according to union leaders, having brought about the general strike. Captain Maher declares that some days ago the Erie sold to Charles R. Stewart, of the Phoenix Transit Company, 30 Church Street, thirteen of

Teachers to Get $200,000 Bonus

The Newark Board of Education, having found a surplus of $200,000 in its funds, has decided to give the whole of it to teachers. It will be distributed in the form of a $100 bonus at the end of the school year in June.

The teachers who will share in the bonus are those who have served through the current school year. Principals and assistants will not share in the distribution.

Croker's Wife Had Vivid Past, Says His Son

Known in Broadway Resorts and Received "Pecuniary Support of Men," Says Submitted Affidavit

Charges Fraudulent Intent

"Seductive Charm" Won Millionaire's Affection, Children Assert in Plea

Allegations that Richard Croker's present wife, Bula Edmundson Croker, was "a well known character along Broadway and was a familiar figure in Broadway resorts" before her marriage to the Tammany chief in 1914, and that her marriage was part of "a fraudulent intent" to obtain control of his fortune of $10,000,000, are contained in affidavits and complaints made public yesterday by William F. McCombs, counsel for the Croker children.

The documents are part of the evidence upon which the county court at Palm Beach, Fla., granted a temporary injunction restraining the transfer or disposal of Mr. Croker's property in that state pending proceedings to determine whether he is any longer competent to manage his property. They are made by Richard Croker jr. and Howard Croker, and supplement an affidavit by Mrs. Ethel Croker White, the third child of Mr. Croker.

Among the allegations contained in the documents are:

"That Mrs. Croker's reputation before her marriage of being an Indian princess was considered a joke even among the Indians."

Knew New York Well

That instead of being "an angel," as Mr. Croker said she was when he was about to marry her, she "knew New York better than he did," and that she received "pecuniary support of other men" whom she represented to be her relatives.

That "by reason of charms and smooth manner, ingratiating ways, seductive methods and her subtle devices and deceit, she quickly worked herself into the confidence, love and affection" of Mr. Croker, and that, while representing herself to be twenty-three years of age "and of royal Indian blood" at the time Mr. Croker proposed to her, she was "about thirty-one years of age." In another affidavit it is alleged that Mrs. Croker was thirty-five years old at the time of her marriage.

That she obtained control of Mr. Croker's property, real and personal, "by reason of the enfeebled mental condition of her husband."

That Mrs. Croker knowing that her husband has but a short time to live, has been destroying records of her financial transactions.

Mention is made in one of the affidavits of the report that Mr. Croker and his wife intend to sail on the Carmania on April 10, en route to Dublin, Ireland, and that no information is available whether he will ever return to this country.

Attorney Goes South

Mr. Croker, who is at Palm Beach, was quoted as having said that the injunction was obtained to delay his departure for Europe. Harold Nathan, Mr. Croker's attorney, said yesterday he would leave for Palm Beach to-day in response to a telegram from his client. Mr. Nathan declared that Mr. Croker "is just as vigorous and sound in mind as he was in the days of his greatest political activity."

The complaint, made public by Mr. McCombs, represents Howard Croker as appearing on behalf of his father against Mrs. Croker, who is named as defendant.

It states that Richard Croker sr. is now 79 years of age, that until about November, 1916, his children received from him all the fatherly

(Continued on page eight)

'Tip' to Police Foils Cracksmen

After Watching Plant for Three Nights Detectives Capture Trio on the Job

After watching the chemical plant of the Edward Rowan estate at 625 East 163d Street, the Bronx, for three nights on a "tip" that crackmen were soon to repeat an unsuccessful call, made a few weeks ago, detectives of the Morrisania police station saw a flicker of light in the second floor of the building last night.

They entered and climbed on tiptoe to the second floor, where gold used for manufacturing purposes is kept in four large safes. When they reached the room it was in darkness, but for the gleam of a street lamp which revealed three shadowy forms crouching in front of the safes. At the same moment a man's voice cried, "Get your gats, boys."

"It's too late," said Lieutenant McGrath; "you're covered, all three of you."

There was a brief hand-to-hand scuffle in the darkness and the three men were arrested. They say they are Harry Abelman, of 653 Fifth Street; George David, of 640 Sixth Street, and Murray Guzinn, of 65 Avenue B, all clerks. According to the police two loaded revolvers were found on the floor and a kit of burglars' tools on the stairs. District Attorney Frances Martin, of Bronx County, went to the police station to interrogate the alleged burglars.

Cranberries are "still in season"—the most

Wilson Out Of Georgia Primaries

Name Is Suddenly Withdrawn From Contests by Petitioners; Relief Is Manifested by Palmer

Action Ignored By President

Cummings's Words Indicate Plans for Third Term Still Considered

ATLANTA, April 1.—The name of President Wilson, which had been entered by petition in the Georgia Presidential preferential primary, has been withdrawn by action of a number of signers of the petition.

The time limit for entries expired to-day at noon, and official announcement of the candidates who had been certified, revealed that President Wilson was not among them.

Attorney-General Palmer, Thomas E. Watson, former candidate for President on the Populist Ticket, and Senator Hoke Smith were the only candidates whose names will appear on the ballots.

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The sudden withdrawal of President Wilson's name from the Georgia Democratic primary ballot, at the instance of those who had put it on, occasioned great relief in Administration cricles here, especially among friends of Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer.

Early in the day it was made clear that the President would take no action to remove his name, but would simply ignore the whole affair. It was also understood that he did not desire that any one should make any move in this direction which might give the impression that he had directed it.

Strategy of President

The strategy of the President's position is obvious. To withdraw his name by his own action might have been taken as a sign that he had decided positively not to be a candidate for a third term. Such a step would at once weaken his position as the head of the Democratic party. Further, it is pointed out, if the President really desires a renomination—and there are many who believe that if his health permits he will attempt it—Georgia is not an ideal state to choose for a demonstration of popularity and strength. Very powerful political factors in the Georgia Democracy are determinedly opposed to a third term for the President.

It is known the Democratic leaders here were tremendously interested in learning the names of the men who had placed the President's name on the primary ballot. It is believed that appeals were telegraphed to these men urging them to withdraw the President's name, as it was not desirable for him to be a candidate in the Georgia primary, while at the same time it was not desirable for him to make any statement about it.

The whole episode has had the effect of increasing discussion here as to whether the President will make the race or not. When it was made clear that the President did not intend to have his name withdrawn from the primary this was accepted as at least a straw indicating that there is a decided possibility that Mr. Wilson may again be a candidate.

In a long interview with newspaper men here this afternoon Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was asked about the possibility of Mr. Wilson's candidacy.

"There are two subjects which we must taboo," Mr. Cummings said. "One of them is the possibility of the President running for a third term; the other is the question of candidates."

Mr. Cummings seemed to attach some importance, however, to the fact that the Georgia primary is not established by law, but is merely organized under rules laid down by the Democratic State Committee.

Hope Seen for Palmer

Friends of Attorney General Palmer were privately much perturbed early to-day over the expectancy that the President's name would remain on the ballot. They had hoped that, with McAdoo having refused to permit his name to remain on, Mr. Palmer would make a showing of strength in Georgia over Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, and Senator Hoke Smith, which would give their candidate prestige with Democratic delegations from other states.

If Mr. Wilson's name had remained on the ballot the Palmer strength would have been greatly cut down and the Palmer workers in Georgia embarrassed by the fact that a vote in this primary for Palmer would have been in effect a vote against President Wilson.

Although Mr. Cummings refused to discuss the third term idea, it was noticed that he dwelt with emphasis on the very issues on which it would seem probable that the President would make his fight for a third term should he decide to do so.

Mr. Cummings seemed embarrassed at questions as to whether he had discussed plans for the campaign with the President or intended to do so shortly. He revealed for the first time how the Democratic party intends to link up the Newberry campaign expenditures question with the peace treaty issue. It has been realized since the Jackson Day dinner that the Democrats intended to capitalize the Newberry expenditures to the limit, but Mr. Cummings to-day brought this

(Continued on page four)

Hartford Halts Light Saving

Suspends New Hours Because Railroad Won't Alter Schedule

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—Daylight saving, which for four days has given general satisfaction to this city, must be suspended, if not abandoned, next Sunday, because the New Haven Railroad officials to-day, after a conference with Mayor Kinsella and other city officials, refused to alter the running time of certain trains, especially local accommodation trains such as bring thousands of factory employees from New Britain to this city.

Mayor Kinsella to-night issued a proclamation explaining the situation and requesting Hartford to return to standard time next Sunday and for three weeks until April 25, at which time the railroad officials will again be asked to change the running time of

Germans Prefer Credit From U. S.

BERLIN, April 1.—The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says the American proposals for helping Germany to gain her feet are vastly preferable to the Supreme Council's offer of an international loan. The American plan provides for granting foodstuffs and raw material credits. The "Tageszeitung" welcomes the American proposal to use confiscated property of Germans in America as security.

Four Indicted For Supreme Court 'Leak'

Justice McKenna's Former Secretary and New York Stock Operator Named in an Accusation of Fraud

In Southern Pacific Case

Grand Jury Alleges Men Profited by Advance Information on Decision

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Conspiracy to defraud the United States of its right of secrecy surrounding decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, growing out of the alleged "leak" in the high court several months ago, in the Southern Pacific oil lands case, is charged in an indictment returned to-day by the grand jury of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The defendants named include Ashton F. Embry, former secretary to Associate Justice Joseph McKenna; James Harwood Graves, a former assistant attorney in the Department of Justice; Barnett E. Moses, a Washington attorney, and E. Millard Mayer jr., a New York stock operator.

The indictment avers that the above conspired to cheat and defraud for the purpose of engaging in speculation upon the New York Stock Exchange and other stock markets, upon the faith and advantage of private information as to the time, conclusions and results of the decisions given by the United States Supreme Court.

It is alleged that Embry was to obtain in advance the result of the causes pending and communicate them to the others to enable them to make use of it for their joint benefit, "thereby bringing into question the privacy and sanctity of the deliberations of the court and the integrity and efficiency of its justices and officials."

Profited by "Tip," Charge

The indictment avers that above action was committed in the case of the United States government against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and others, and that the advance information referred to was that the United States Supreme Court had reversed the judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit, which decision was against the United States. The case involved title to oil lands.

Another decision of the United States Supreme Court which also is involved in this indictment is its affirmation of the decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District and Northern Division of California, which was in favor of the United States, whereby the latter recovered from the Southern Pacific Railway Company large tracts of public land.

Stock Speculation Alleged

It is charged in the indictment that the accused, acting upon this alleged advance information, engaged in stock speculation and caused to be sold 500 shares of capital stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and that Embry was paid $600 "on account of the profits upon the sale of the said 500 shares of stock."

The indictment states that on the day the decision in the Southern Pacific case was rendered, November 15, 1919, "it was and from time immemorial had been the custom . . . for the Supreme Court of the United States to deliver its judgments . . . in open court . . . so that all citizens . . . might and did have equal opportunity to know of the disposition and decision of appeals and cases pending before the court . . . to the end that the confidence and esteem of the citizens of the United States . . . should be maintained and that the court should continue and be regarded as an impartial and public tribunal administering and declaring public law . . . without favor."

Anderson's Ward Goes 'Wet'

The 8th Ward in Yonkers, where William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, lives, voted against prohibition, 114 to 23, in an "election" conducted by "The Yonkers Herald," which was finished last night. The 8th Ward was the only one of the ten, however, to vote against the restoration of the saloon, the vote being 71 to 63.

Suffrage Is Beaten, 25-6, In Delaware

Plans Made for Reconsideration of House Vote Next Week; Defeat Is Laid to Local Pique

Big Blow to Cause Feared in Result

Mrs. Catt's Remark on the Smallness of State Was Used in Anti Campaign

From a Staff Correspondent

DOVER, Del., April 1.—Suffrage was defeated in the Delaware House of Delegates this afternoon, 25 to 6, and immediately the suffragists laid plans for a reconsideration of the vote next week. They put up a brave front to the jubilant anti-suffrage crowd, but the fact, of course, is that this defeat in Delaware is the most serious blow suffered by the suffrage cause since it left the United States Senate.

Suffrage hopes will now dwell with more intensity upon Connecticut and Vermont as candidates for the honor of being the thirty-sixth state to ratify the Federal amendment. Seventeen million women in thirty states will vote for President next fall regardless of the Federal amendment, but women in the remaining eighteen states will lose their chance to vote this year unless the Federal amendment shall have been ratified by thirty-six states before Election Day. North Carolina has a legislative session in June and suffragists will work there for ratification.

Local Pride Upheld

The defeat of the suffrage bill in Delaware was a protest on the part of local pride against the pressure brought to bear by national suffragists and political leaders of both parties. This was the burden of the anti-suffrage jubilations in the House chamber. It was voiced by the national organizer for the anti-suffrage association, Miss Charlotte Rowe, who comes from New York. Jumping onto a chair, she cried:

"The greatest suffragist in the world, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, came down here last week and said something sneering about Delaware being a little state. You have proved to-day that Delaware is the bravest state in the Union. To-day you have broken the back of this suffrage movement. You have proved there is one place where its methods fail. We women thank you from our full hearts."

Henry P. Scott, husband of a local anti-suffrage leader, followed on the impromptu program.

"It is damnable," he cried, "that we should allow men from outside to dictate to this state how we shall decide our own affairs. I am not opposed to suffrage personally, but I do object to having it forced through at a session not elected for that purpose."

General James H. Wilson, who is famous hereabouts as the only surviving corps commander of the Civil War, said it was the most glorious day he ever spent in Delaware.

Representative Walter McNabb, the Democratic anti-suffrage leader, declared he was "as proud of this day in Delaware's history as he was of Cæsar Rodney."

Legislature Takes Holiday

So with cheers and tears and presentations of red roses all around, the Legislature adjourned for over the Easter holidays. The first vote on the suffrage bill was 22 to 9. Three friends of the measure changed their votes from "aye" to "no" in order to prepare the way for a reconsideration. These were Representatives Lyons, Hart and Francis. The anti-suffrage tactician, Representative Lloyd, attempted to force another ballot at once, but this was voted down unanimously. If it had been "reconsidered" and voted on a second time this afternoon it could not have been reconsidered again next week. Representative Lyons said tonight that it could be brought up again any time within three days.

"Many of these men voted against the measure to-day because of previous promises to their constituents," said Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman of the Delaware branch of the National Women's party.

"We believe that now they have carried out that promise they will feel free to listen to arguments from our side. It will be noticed that even anti-suffragists voted down the proposition to reconsider the vote to-day. That looks to me as if they were anxious to give themselves a chance and make good with the Republican party next week. He laughs best who laughs last."

There was no action in the Senate on the suffrage bill to-day. The friends of suffrage, however, defeated a proposition to adjourn the session next week

(Continued on page four)

Irish Drive in Washington

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Bearing banners urging freedom for Ireland, a dozen women attempted a demonstration to-day before Congress. They were escorted from the Capitol grounds by police before reaching the Capitol.

Miss Grace Vanderbilt Is Engaged to W. C. Chanler

Brigadier General and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of 640 Fifth Avenue, soon will announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Vanderbilt, to William C. Chanler, son of former Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, it was learned yesterday.

Miss Vanderbilt is a granddaughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and made her début two summers ago in Newport, where her mother entertained extensively for her. It was not, however, until last winter that she figured prominently in the gayeties of the younger set in New York.

Several of her cousins, all great-granddaughters of the late William H. Vanderbilt, made their bows this season and she took part in the festivities attendant upon their débuts. The other girls were Miss Louise Vanderbilt Schieffelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin; Miss Emily Sloane Hammond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond; Miss Louise Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt jr.

Miss Cornelia Vanderbilt, daughter of the late George W. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, was introduced a year ago, but figured more prominently in the doings of this year's débutante group. Miss Grace Vanderbilt is a niece on her mother's side of M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, R. T. Wilson and Lady Herbert, and a cousin of the Duchess of Roxburghe. She is a second cousin of the Duchess of Marlborough through her father. Miss Vanderbilt will be one of the bridesmaids at the marriage of Miss Rachel Littleton to her brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt jr., April 29, in St. Thomas's Church.

Young Mr. Chanler is a descendant of the first John Jacob Astor and a nephew of William Astor Chanler and Robert Winthrop Chanler. His brother, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler jr., like Miss Vanderbilt's brother, also will be married this month. He will make Miss Leslie Murray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Archibald Murray, his bride on April 17, in the Church of the Transfiguration. William C. Chanler is a student at Harvard Law School. He served in the war as a lieutenant.

Socialist Party to Take Ouster Fight to Courts; 5 Expelled by Big Vote

Majority for Unseating Waldman, Claessens, Solomon, DeWitt, Orr Surprise Even to Sweet

Condemn Attack On Col. Roosevelt

Extra Session To Provide For Special Election Is Smith's Reported Plan

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, April 1.—After twenty-two hours of debate, the Assembly to-day expelled the five Socialist Assemblymen, who were ousted by Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet January 7.

Assemblyman August Claessens and Louis Waldman, of New York, and Charles Solomon, of Kings, were expelled by a vote of 116 to 28.

Assemblymen Samuel A De Witt and Samuel Orr, of the Bronx, were expelled by a vote of 104 to 40.

There was only one absentee—Assemblyman George M. Tyler, of Ontario.

The debate, which began at 12:30 noon yesterday, ended at 9:38 o'clock this morning.

Balloting then began. The resolution calling for Waldman's expulsion was first voted on. When the clerk announced the result, Speaker Sweet proclaimed:

"The resolution having been duly passed, I declare the seat of Louis Waldman vacant."

Brief and scattering applause greeted the announcement.

The resolutions recommending the expulsion of the other four Socialists were then put to a vote. Claessens was next to be ousted. Then followed Solomon. De Witt was fourth to be cast out. Orr was voted on last.

As the Speaker declared the seats of Claessens, Solomon and De Witt vacant the members maintained an oppressive silence. But when he pronounced Orr a legislative outcast along with the other four there was another brief moment of handclapping.

The big clock in the rear of the chamber pointed to the hour of 10:35. The weary members of the Assembly, heaving sighs of relief, dragged themselves out of the chamber.

Sweet Attacks Roosevelt

The debate was closed by Speaker Sweet, who made what many members of the Assembly later characterized as an unworthy attack on Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

To this attack Roosevelt could not reply, for under the rules of the Assembly when the debate is closed by either the majority leader or the Speaker, nothing further may be said on the subject.

Colonel Roosevelt had angered Sweet by refusing to line up with him, and up to the last minute Sweet's friends tried to prevail on Roosevelt not to speak against the ousting of the five Socialists and not to vote to reseat all five. But to the pleading Roosevelt was deaf, maintaining that the ouster was a crime against representative government.

Sweet, by inference, charged Roosevelt with being false to the doctrine of Americanism laid down by his father. Roosevelt sat silent with blanched checks and square set jaw as he heard Sweet quote from his father's speeches on Americanism to bolster up the case against the Socialists.

Lobbyists, who usurped the chairs assigned to newspaper correspondents and members of the Assembly, led the applause as Sweet finished.

Colonel Declines to Comment

Roosevelt, when he realized that under the rules he could not speak, considered issuing a statement in reply to Sweet, but later decided that he would not dignify Sweet's attack by a single word of comment.

"Roosevelt is too charitable," was the comment of several members of the Assembly.

"Speaker Sweet," said Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, one of the members of the Judiciary Committee which tried the Socialists, "struck Roosevelt below the belt. It was not a fair blow."

This afternoon Speaker Sweet announced two bills were being prepared to carry out some of the recommendations of the majority report of the Judiciary Committee. One will outlaw any political party which includes in its membership aliens or minors. The second also will forbid a place on the official ballots to any member of any organization which has any political working agreement with any other foreign political organization.

The overwhelming vote to oust all five Socialists was a surprise, even to Sweet's friends. At 11 o'clock last night Sweet had only eighty-nine votes for ousting all and ninety-two for ousting Solomon, Claessens and Waldman. But as dawn came the Sweet followers were boasting that the Speaker had more votes than ever. And after the rancorous debate, at times rife with the religious issue, ceased, their predictions proved true.

Several explanations were offered for the sudden swing to Sweet. The most charitable was that "the boys"

(Continued on next page)

"Tiger" Kills a Crocodile

One of His Proudest Achievements, Clemenceau Says

CAIRO, Egypt, March 31.—Georges Clemenceau, former Prime Minister of France, radiating strength and vigor as a result of his vacation in Egypt and the Sudan, tells of bagging a crocodile on the upper Nile as one of the proudest achievements of his four score of years.

"They call me 'The Tiger' in France," he said. "I believe this is the first time that a tiger has killed a crocodile."

The great reptile, basking in the warm sunshine, opened its enormous mouth when M. Clemenceau approached. A bullet struck the crocodile inside its mouth, killing it.

"I have always held," said M. Clemenceau, dryly, "that reptiles as well as human beings should keep their

U. S. Tents Asked For Houseless

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A resolution authorizing the War Department to lend tents to cities during the summer to help relieve the housing situation was introduced to-day by Representative Emerson, Republican, of Ohio.

Specific authorization would be made for Cleveland, but Mr. Emerson explained that general distribution of government equipment would give the people "a chance to find a place to live" and at nominal rates.

Veto of Peace Bill Predicted By Cummings

Democratic National Chairman Calls on Party in Congress to Fight Move to Declare War Ended

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1.—President Wilson will veto the resolution for a separate peace with Germany if it is adopted by Congress and sent to him for approval, Chairman Cummings of the Democratic National Committee asserted to-day.

The resolution will be considered in the House of Representatives on Monday. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to-day ordered it formally reported. The vote was 12 to 6, on a strict party alignment. Representative Huddleston, Democrat, of Alabama, did not vote.

A special rule will be brought in to-morrow or Monday to place the resolution before the House. A vote is expected before adjournment Monday night, and the peace measure then will go to the Senate, where Republican leaders hope to effect its passage before the end of next week.

Chairman Cummings, in an interview, called upon Democratic members of Congress to vote against the resolution. He indorsed the Borah bill to bring Presidential candidates under the corrupt practices act, and declared that President Wilson's condition is much better than it was a month ago.

Chairman Cummings charged that a concerted effort has been made to break down the President "through a sustained attempt at character assassination."

Says Wilson Is Improving

Referring to the President's condition, which he declared to be far better than it was a month ago, Mr. Cummings said it was unfortunate for the country at this time that Mr. Wilson is not completely recovered.

"He has been subjected," Mr. Cummings said, "to a campaign of persistent harassment on the part of his political adversaries. Some men I need not name have by their animosity to the President furnished the nucleus for this propaganda, which embraces a curious mixture of personalities and politics.

"It was grossly unfair that the President should have been obliged after his return from Europe with his work completed to embark on a campaign tour to meet the attacks upon him that had been in progress for months during the time he was abroad. My own view has always been that partisanship should end at the water's edge. In this case it did not. It was carried right up to the peace table and handicapped the work of the American mission and made difficult of accomplishment settlements that would otherwise have been easy to make."

Referring to the Republican peace resolution now before Congress, the Democratic committee chairman added:

"Opposition to this resolution should be unanimous. As submitted by the

(Continued on page six)

Penniless Princess Asks Work in Vain

Kin of Romanoffs, Arrested for Hotel Bill, Says Bolsheviki Robbed Her

GENEVA, March 31.—A Russian princess appeared before the Vevey tribunal yesterday on a charge made by a Swiss hotel keeper of failing to pay a hotel bill amounting to 1,000 francs. The princess, who was dressed in deep mourning, acknowledged the debt and said she would liquidate it later. She explained to the court that she was a victim of the Bolsheviki, who had killed her father.

In former days, the princess asserted, she had an income equivalent to $50,000. Her properties near Moscow had been confiscated and she was penniless. She added that she had applied numerous times for a position as lady's companion and even as a maid, but that she had been unable to obtain a situation, as prospective employers declared her to be too aristocratic in appearance or were suspicious of her.

She said she had been offered many positions as stenographer or secretary, but that her education while at the Romanoff court had not included stenography or secretarial work. The princess asserted that she was closely related to the Romanoffs.

The judge dismissed the case against the princess and assessed the costs of the hearing against the hotel keeper.

GOOD MORNING:
Need Office Help? The country's future Executives read The Tribune. Call the Good Morning Girl—Beekman 2000—and give her your advertisement for to-morrow's issue.—Advt.

Block Declares Action Violates the Constitution and Appeal Will Go To Highest Tribunal

"Nothing Short of Calamity"—Hughes

"Anarchistic," Marshall Asserts; Proskauer and Mills Voice Protest

S. John Block, one of the attorneys for the expelled Socialist Assemblymen, announced last night that the Socialist party would fight the ouster in the courts. It will be carried to the state Supreme Court, Mr. Block declared, and, failing to obtain nullification of the Assembly's action there, will be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Block announced that the attorneys for the expelled Assemblymen will hold a conference to-day at 7 East Fifteenth Street, the office of the Socialist party, to devise a plan of action.

He declared the action of the Assembly was distinctly in contravention of the Constitution of the United States, since it violates the guarantee given to every state for a republican form of government.

Overstepped Power

The expulsion of the Socialists, Mr. Block said, on the ground of their political beliefs, is an action beyond the powers of the Assembly and, while it may be true that the Assembly is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, the Constitution gives it no power to base its judgment of such qualifications on the ground of political opinion.

Coincidently with the announcement made by Mr. Block, statements denouncing the ouster were issued by members of the committee of the New York City Bar Association, who at the beginning of the proceedings against the Socialists were sent to Albany by the association to protest against the Assembly's action. Among those who made statements were Charles E. Hughes, Louis Marshall, Joseph M. Proskauer and Ogden L. Mills. Morgan J. O'Brien, the other member of the committee, was out of town and could not be reached.

Mr. Hughes regarded the action of the Assembly as "nothing short of a calamity." He declared that "those who make their patriotism a vehicle for intolerance are very dangerous friends of our institutions."

Mr. Marshall denounced the action of the Assembly as "an action of anarchy, infinitely worse than anything that has been charged up against the Socialists."

Mr. Proskauer declared that the action of the Assembly "strikes at the very foundation of representative government."

Mr. Mills maintained that nothing in the record of the proceedings justified the expulsion of the Socialists.

People's Rights Invaded

"The action of the Assembly was the most unconstitutional ever taken in the history of democratic government in the United States," said Mr. Block. "It was an invasion of the constitutional rights of voters of the five districts the expelled Assemblymen represented as well as the five men themselves. They met all the constitutional qualifications, and by no fantastic, comic opera interpretations of the Constitution can any political party or parties establish a censorship over the principles and platform of any other political party.

"The voters alone are the censors with the power to approve or reject. To allow this action to go unchallenged would be tantamount to acquiescing in the establishment of autocratic government in the United States."

"I do not care to speak of the action of the Assembly in a casual or flippant manner," said Mr. Hughes. "I regard it as a serious blow at the standards of true Americanism and nothing short of a calamity. Those who make their patriotism a vehicle for intolerance are very dangerous friends of our institutions. I expressed my views on this question at the outset and I have seen no reason to change them."

Mr. Marshall said: "This is the saddest day in the history of the State of New York. If the precedent set by this action is to continue, it will wipe out every vestige of representative government in this state. The action of the Assembly is an action of anarchy, infinitely worse than anything that has been charged up against the Socialists.

"The men who are responsible for this action are deplorably short sighted and committed this outrage without regard for the future. They did it, I am satisfied, for the sole purpose of furthering their own political ends. If this action is permitted to stand it means a return to the Middle Ages, to that period in English history when there was no conception of representative government."

Arbitrary Power Exercised

Mr. Proskauer's statement was: "Objection to the principles of the Socialist party cannot justify denial of representation to the electorate which chose the Socialist Assemblymen. The majority has exercised an arbitrary power to exclude a minority with which it disagrees. Such unprecedented action strikes at the very foundations of representative government."

Mr. Mills said: "I have read the entire record of the proceedings very carefully, and I have read nothing that in my judgment, justifies the expulsion of the Socialists. I cannot consider the action of the Assembly in attempting