

First Harding Message at 1 P. M. To-day

Capital Alert to Learn Intentions of the President in Regard to Big Issues Now Impending

Belief Grows His Foreign Program Will Be Left to Develop Gradually

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Probably not since the early days of April, 1917, just before President Wilson asked Congress to declare war, has there been such suspense and intense interest in an approaching message of a President as are evident here with regard to President Harding's address to Congress to-morrow.

The President told the committee of House and Senate members which called to notify him formally of the convening of Congress to-day that he would read his message at a joint session at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

It is known that the President will touch on foreign affairs, and it is expected that he will make some definite statement as to what this government's policy is with regard to the proposed association of nations, with regard to the Knox resolution declaring peace, with regard to negotiations for a declaration of policy such, for instance, as was contained in Section 5 of the Knox resolution.

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Knox Holds Back Resolution

Indicating the uncertainty as to just what the President will desire, Senator Knox did not introduce his resolution to-day, as had been expected.

There was a distinct impression on Capitol Hill to-day that Mr. Harding, when he comes to the White House, will be in a hurry to get on with the functions and duties of Congress, is also of the opinion that Congress should not attempt to trespass on executive functions and duties, and in line with this is a desire of stating the foreign policy of this country himself rather than permitting Congress to state it for him.

Nowhere in Washington is there any expectancy of speedy action with regard to the proposed association of nations to which the President committed himself during the campaign.

Harding's Views Unchanged

It is said that the President's views about an association of nations are unchanged. He approves the idea of a redefinition of international law which could meet the needs of a world which is absolutely opposed to anything remotely resembling a supernational, and is opposed to granting

Haywood and 79 Others Must Return to Prison

U. S. Supreme Court Refuses to Restrict Convictions of Obstructing War Plans

WASHINGTON, April 11.—William D. Haywood and seventy-nine other industrial workers of the World who were convicted before Federal Judge Lands at the Supreme Court to review their convictions of obstructing the prosecution of the war, must return to Federal prison as a result of the refusal of the Supreme Court to review their convictions.

Haywood, a former secretary of the I. W. W., and fourteen others were sentenced to twenty years each and fined ranging from \$20,000 to \$35,000. They and others were sent to the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., but subsequently were released on bail bonds aggregating \$500,000 pending the outcome of their appeals.

The trials resulted from an extension of the office and homes of members of the I. W. W. conducted by the Department of Justice on September 5, 1917.

In appealing to the Supreme Court the men argued that the principal evidence against them at their trials was illegally obtained without search warrants.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Federal District Attorney Clyde to-night ordered a roundup of the I. W. W. members connected with Haywood. Department of Justice agents were instructed to bring in all defendants now out on bonds that they could find.

U. S. Supreme Court Enjoins 5c. Trolley Fare if Confiscatory

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Supreme Court to-day affirmed a decree of the Texas District Court enjoining the City of San Antonio from enforcing a five cent fare, with universal transfers, over the lines of the San Antonio Public Service Company. In appealing, the city asserted that its franchise contract with the railroad called for service at five cents and that the courts were without jurisdiction to interfere.

Injunctions obtained by the City of Fair, Iowa, in Federal courts, restraining the Iowa Electric Company from increasing its rates above those set in its franchise, also were set aside to-day by the Supreme Court, which reversed the court below.

The court held that a contract calling for a confiscatory rate would not stand in law.

On the authority of the first case, it reversed Iowa courts which had refused to enjoin the City of Chariton from putting such rates into effect against the Southern Iowa Electric Company, and against the City of Muscatine, Iowa, in a similar case brought by the Muscatine Lighting Company.

Divergent opinions were expressed yesterday over what effect, if any, the Supreme Court decision might have on the New York traction situation.

Friends of Governor Miller's plans contended that the portion of the decision which says that a five-cent fare, if proven confiscatory, could not be enforced even if the amount of fare was stipulated in a contract, would be directly applicable to New York. They declared any litigation by the Hyland administration to fight the Governor's plans ultimately would meet defeat if carried to the Supreme Court.

John P. O'Brien, Corporation Counsel, asserted last night that there was no analogy in the cases cited at Washington and the New York situation.

"The provisions in the city charter of San Antonio are entirely different from the provisions in the rapid transit law under which the subways were constructed," Mr. O'Brien said. "The right of the city, under which it made its subway contracts, was in the nature of an express grant from the state, and the contracts entered into under such a grant are inviolable and may not be impaired by any subsequent act of the Legislature, such as the Knight-Adler transit law."

Members of the Public Service Commission declined to comment until they had seen the full text of the decision. Supporters of the Governor's plan refused to be quoted, but declared their belief that the decision would make it futile for the city to fight the plan in the courts. "It is plain that the Supreme Court is in no mood to enforce confiscatory rates of fare," said a traction expert. "If the city drags our traction situation into the courts it will mean a long fight, with ultimate defeat for the Hyland régime."

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Congress Opens With Big Issues On All Sides

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The sixty-seventh Congress met in special session at noon to-day. A large attendance of the membership of both houses and galleries packed with spectators marked the opening. The session is expected to last through the summer and may run into October or November.

Legislative tasks of the first magnitude confront the lawmakers and on all hands there was evidence that this fact is fully realized. Leaders spoke of the tremendous burden of law-making ahead of the two houses.

With the opening of the extra session to-day the Republican party, for the first time since the early part of the Taft Administration, has complete control of the legislative and executive branches of the government. The Senate contains 59 Republicans and 37 Democrats and the House 300 Republicans, 132 Democrats, 1 Socialist and two vacancies.

Program a Fiscal One

The primary purpose of the extra session is to enact legislation on tariff revision, tax revision and other fiscal matters, as well as to deal with pressing phases of international affairs.

Legislation of the government employees construction program will be considered. The program is to be taken up in December. The program as to tariff and taxation includes the Fordney emergency tariff bill, the anti-dumping bill, the bill for American valuation, a permanent tariff bill and tax revision.

A bill for a budget system and a soldiers' bonus will be passed. Reclassification of the government employees and reorganization of the government departments are also to be taken up. Important phases of the railroad question will be considered. The Senate will consider the American valuation bill, and the Knox resolution or an equivalent will be passed to end the war with Germany.

The sessions of the two houses to-day were devoted chiefly to the formalities of the opening and the organization. Vice-President Coolidge called the Senate to order, and Tyler Page, recognized the House, called the body to order. Committees were appointed to wait on the President and inform him Congress has assembled.

Gillett Re-elected

The Senate already had organized in the special session which began March 4. The House organized to-day by electing Speaker Gillett and electing other officers. The entire House membership was sworn in. The only Senators who left the House were those of South Dakota, and Bursum, of New Mexico, as the others had been sworn in at the special session.

The business proceedings were entirely routine. No bills were presented and all business save that of a formal character went over until to-morrow.

No Subsidies, Lloyd George Tells Miners

Factions Warned Government Will Not Alter Its Stand and Middle Ground Must Be Found

Conference To Be Resumed To-day

Rail and Transport Men Will Postpone Strike Again to Favor Parley

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

LONDON, April 11.—Premier Lloyd George took the lead to-day in the negotiations for settlement of the coal miners' strike. Meeting representatives of both owners and miners, he made it plain that the government would not recede from its position and settlement must be reached upon some middle ground.

"The government is here to safeguard the interests of the general community," the Premier said. "We cannot recommend that Parliament make contributions out of taxes for the permanent maintenance of this or any other industry, and we cannot recommend that Parliament abrogate the decontrol (which ended government operation of the mines). Within those limits we are prepared to listen to any scheme offered."

Pending the outcome of the negotiations the government is not relaxing its vigilance. Preparations for an emergency and recruiting of volunteers for defense forces are continuing.

Officials of the Triple Alliance announced that if the conference were prolonged after to-morrow night the threatened strike of railwaymen and transport workers would be postponed. The work of pumping the mines was in full swing again to-day. A comparatively small amount of damage has been done thus far by the removal of the reserves. It was asserted this afternoon in the House of Commons by W. E. Bridgeman, Under Secretary for the Board of Trade, that forty mines had been flooded, affecting the employment of 16,000 men out of a total of more than 1,000,000.

Premier Considers Pleas

LONDON, April 11.—(By The Associated Press).—The respective contentions of the coal mine owners and the striking miners, who are in the hands of the Prime Minister, who is to take them under advisement and meet the representatives of the two sides separately to-morrow. Later the joint conference will be resumed.

The prospects are favorable, although it is still too early to say that the crisis has been averted. The mine owners are ready to make proposals for a new wage proposal, were to-day prepared with any concrete scheme.

The Triple Alliance to-night issued a manifesto setting forth its case in minute detail. It is supporting the miners in resisting the monstrous proposals of the mine owners and defending the standard of living of the whole working class and the vital trade union policy of national wage agreements.

The manifesto blames the Prime Minister and the government for the whole trouble, and protests in the strongest language against calling upon the miners to accept the government's offer of forming a voluntary force against organized labor, whereby the government lightly assumed the responsibility of provoking bloodshed and civil war.

Says Railroads Come Next

C. T. Cramp, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, also issued a manifesto warning the railwaymen that they may be treated as the miners have already been treated when the railways control next August.

An official statement was issued announcing that the Prime Minister had presided at a business session, which lasted from 4 o'clock until 9 p. m. There were also present Sir Robert S. Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer; T. U. Macnamara, Labor Minister, and William Bruce, Minister of Mines.

Even Williams made a long statement of the owners' case, and Frank Hodges made an equally long statement of the miners' case. The Premier then expressed a desire to have an opportunity of perusing them.

It is significant that although in recent phases of the trouble the government has taken the attitude that now the industry has been taken out of government control it was a matter solely of perusing them.

Big Seizure in Brooklyn

Detectives in Brooklyn demonstrated in the course of a busy day that seizures are apparently more easily accomplished under the Mullan-Gage law than under the Volstead act. Casks, cases, barrels and hogsheads of liquor, valued at \$50,000, were seized from a \$100,000 worth of liquor in a saloon in 2651 Pitkin Avenue.

The raid was made by Detectives John Kessler and Max Isaacson, of Ingersoll street, who were assisted by four policemen. Kessler was making an examination of the liquor behind the bar, his curiosity having been excited by the presence of a patron in the place, when he found a small quantity of wine.

No warrant is necessary under the state act to search saloon premises. Accordingly the detectives ordered the saloon patrons to place their coats and hats on the floor and to open the doors of the saloon.

Probe of Hyland Regime To Start in Two Weeks, Miller and Chiefs Agree

Governor Says Inquiry Will Be Constructive and Aim Twofold

Governor Miller indicated in a conversation at the St. Regis Hotel last night that the forthcoming investigation of the Hyland administration would be twofold in scope—first, an investigation by a committee of the Legislature, and second, a report by this body to a charter revision commission. The Governor declared that the work of the committee would be of a constructive character.

Concerning the investigation of the city administration, Governor Miller spoke guardedly. When informed of afternoon dispatches indicating that the Legislature was ready to go through with the inquiry program, the Governor said:

"If there is an investigation it will be constructive in its nature and twofold in scope. There will be an investigation for a report to a charter revision commission."

When questioned concerning the presence in Albany yesterday of Colonel Arthur Woods, Governor Miller said that Colonel Woods was a public spirited citizen, but added he was unable to comment on the Colonel's errand in Albany. The Governor declared that the selection of counsel to the investigating committees was a matter wholly to be handled by the committees themselves.

Benches warrants were issued for the persons named in the indictments, but their identity was not made public. All are charged with having intoxicants in their possession without permit from the proper Federal authorities. The indictments described the felony of the indicted in this language:

"The said defendant on the 8th day of April, 1921, in the County of New York, unlawfully did possess certain intoxicating liquors to be used for beverage purposes to wit—one gill of whisky and one gill of certain intoxicating liquor, a more particular description of which is to the grand jury presently unknown, and did possess certain intoxicating liquor to wit—one quart of alcohol by volume."

166 Complaints Await Action

Assistant District Attorney Unger said last night that he had received 166 complaints up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning and that he had issued 166 indictments in a score of cases to-day. He was in the grand jury room for an hour and a half yesterday. He expects to be in the grand jury room for more time in the grand jury room as local enforcement machinery is speeded up.

Commissioner Leach, some of whose plain clothes run-hunters passed Sunday in Coney Island cafes and restaurants tasting the food of glasses and tumblers with which men and women diners were quenching their thirst, issued a fresh warning before he could raise it and seized her arm. The two struggled, while pedestrians turned to watch and chauffeurs sounded the alarm on their horns. Suddenly the revolver was discharged. The bullet struck Lillian Walker, of 166 Newtown Avenue, Long Island City, who was across the street, in the left hand, causing a compound fracture of the little finger.

Shot Draws Crowd

The shot was fired almost in front of the Hotel Algonquin. Crowds surged into the street from buildings in the vicinity and from Times Square. Mounted Patrolman Meyn came clattering down the street from Fifth Avenue. Two other patrolmen pelted up afoot from Times Square.

Robbins had the revolver when the police arrived. He and Mrs. Matley were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street police station, and after they had been examined Robbins was dismissed and Mrs. Matley was locked up at the West Thirtieth Street police station, charged with felonious assault and illegal possession of a revolver. Miss Walker was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Robbins told the police that he had met Mrs. Matley at a dance in 1917. Their acquaintance had grown into intimacy, he said, when he went overseas with the 27th Division. Few letters passed between them during his term of military service, he said, and when he returned in 1920 he was surprised to receive letters from her indicating that she believed she had a claim upon his affections.

Sees Clint of Revolver

He got a letter from her yesterday, inviting him to call on her at the Algonquin, and went there about 5 o'clock. They talked for some time in the lobby, he said, and had just left the hotel, walking toward Times Square, when he saw the glint of her revolver.

Mrs. Matley said she was an elocutionist. She had a studio in Los Angeles, she said. She admitted the truth of much of Robbins' story, but said that she had no intention of shooting him or herself. She was just trying to scare him, she said.

"He is as guilty as I am," she said. "I didn't intend to shoot any one—least of all that girl. I pulled the revolver to scare him. He was afraid and fought me for it and it went off. I'm not guilty of shooting her any more than he is."

In her room at the Algonquin the (Continued on page three)

Ether Givers Threaten Children With Death

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 11.—Parents have threatened their children bodily harm and even death if they give school authorities further information on ether drugging that has now become popular among many residents here, according to investigations made to-day by School Superintendent Chester N. Stiles. One woman told the superintendent she would drown her children if he attempted to get any more information.

When you think of writing, think of WRITING. —ADV.

Even Dwyer Day Coming, Police Say

Leach Warns of Dangers in Carrying Liquor as 16 Indictments Are Returned for Possession

New Law Yields 321 Prisoners

More Than \$50,000 Rum Seized in Brooklyn; U. S. Agents Told to Get Busy

New York is going to be dryer than it has been even in the last few days, according to First Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach. He said, with pride in his tone, yesterday that his men had made 321 arrests of reputed violators of the prohibition laws since the Mullan-Gage act became effective in New York on April 4. Commissioner Leach also spoke of the sixteen indictments charging violations of the new state liquor law that were handed by the April grand jury yesterday to Judge John F. McIntyre in the Court of General Sessions.

Benches warrants were issued for the persons named in the indictments, but their identity was not made public. All are charged with having intoxicants in their possession without permit from the proper Federal authorities. The indictments described the felony of the indicted in this language:

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In her room at the Algonquin the (Continued on page three)

Widow Draws Gun as Bluff, Wounds Girl

Breaks Spector's Finger

Elocutionist Held by Police; Threatening Notes Found and Money for Cremation

Mrs. Estelle Matley, a widow, whose home is in Los Angeles, Calif., drew a revolver from her coat pocket about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon as she walked through Forty-fourth Street east of Broadway, with George Robbins, of 553 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Robbins saw the glint of the weapon before she could raise it and seized her arm. The two struggled, while pedestrians turned to watch and chauffeurs sounded the alarm on their horns. Suddenly the revolver was discharged. The bullet struck Lillian Walker, of 166 Newtown Avenue, Long Island City, who was across the street, in the left hand, causing a compound fracture of the little finger.

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Eight New Bills Found Against Peons' Slayer

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

MONTICELLO, Ga., April 11.—John S. Williams, already under sentence of life imprisonment in Newton County for the murder of a negro worker on his notorious "murder farm," was indicted to-day by the Jasper County grand jury, in special sessions, for other deaths on his plantation. His three sons, Heland, Marvin and Leroy, also were included in the twelve true bills handed down as a result of the post-mortem investigation.

The three younger Williams, according to Solicitor General Campbell, are missing, and he announced to-night he would ask Governor Dorsey to offer rewards for their apprehension.

So serious are the conditions of negro labor that have been revealed in connection with the Williams case that Judge Parks declared before charging the jury that "unless the law checks these cold-blooded murders I firmly believe God Almighty will condemn me in the case." Judge Parks had a prayer said before the jury to impress the solemnity of the situation on its members.

Eleven More Murders Investigated

Following the close of the grand jury hearing, Solicitor Campbell announced that on Tuesday he would seek indictments against two other white planters living in other parts of Jasper County, charging them with the murders of negroes.

Eleven murders, not counting the three investigated by a Newton County grand jury, where the elder Williams was convicted on Saturday, were accounted for before the grand jury to-day. Two more are to be investigated to-morrow.

John S. Williams was named as principal and Clyde Manning, negro farm boss, accessory, in the murder of eight negro farm hands who were put to death in the group, alleged to have been killed to conceal peonage conditions. Four of these negroes had been killed with an ax, one was shot to death and three were found in the Alcovy River. This was a blanket indictment covering the eight cases. Eight separate indictments were returned against John S. Williams for each one of these murders.

Tribune's Drive to Result in Sweeping Inquiry by Legislative Board; \$100,000 to Spend

May Call Murphy; Tammany in Panic

Woods Furnishes Facts That Speed Decision; Passage in 48 Hrs. Seen

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, April 11.—The New York Tribune's exposé of the Hyland administration, particularly of conditions within the Police Department, bore fruit to-day in an agreement between legislative leaders and Governor Miller to bring about a full and sweeping legislative investigation of municipal corruption.

The agreement was reached at the end of a conference in the executive offices of Governor Miller. Evidence produced behind the closed door of the Governor's chamber served to convince doubtful members of the Legislature that a merciless probe of the government of the greater city was imperative.

The graft investigation will start within two weeks. Before this period has elapsed a joint committee of the Legislature, clothed with broad powers, will have been appointed. This committee will have the right to grant immunity to witnesses, authority that is rarely delegated to such a body. It will also possess the power to compel the production of every scrap of paper, every book in all city offices from Mayor Hyland's down to the lowest salaried clerk in the city government.

Tammany members of the Legislature were in a panic to-night when they realized that the special powers to be conferred on the investigation committee will permit the examination of not only Mayor Hyland and Commissioner Enright, but also of Charles F. Murphy. In their nervous conference the Tammany members recalled the Lexow committee, which investigated graft conditions in New York City more than twenty-five years ago.

Woods Furnishes Information

At the conference, besides the Governor, were Senator Clayton R. Lusk, secretary of the upper House; Speaker H. Edmund Macdonald of the Assembly, Simon L. Adler, majority leader of the Assembly; Senators Theodore Douglas Robinson and Schuyler M. Meyer, who with Assemblyman Joseph Steinberg, have labored persistently for an investigation, and Colonel Arthur S. Woods, former Police Commissioner.

Colonel Woods supplied information that was vital to the decision to investigate the affairs of the city. Much of this information, it is understood, came into his possession from men in the department who are increased against the conditions prevailing under the rule of Commissioner Enright.

"The Legislature could not afford to be placed in the position of being corrupt, who had been committing the crime, with various forms of corruption in the City of New York," Senator Robinson said.

"The decision conforms to the judgment of the people of New York who are asking for such an investigation since the opening day of the Legislature, and before that date.

"The people of the City of New York demand the facts. There have been rumors and accusations without number. The people of the city will now be able to ascertain the true facts concerning the conduct of the present city administration."

"I am confident that a committee will be appointed which will work solely in the best interests of the citizens of the City of New York."

Steinberg Praises Tribune

Assemblyman Steinberg, who, because of his activities in trying to have the Legislature investigate the Tammany administration was hailed before the grand jury by District Attorney Swann, along with reporters and editors of The Tribune had this to say:

"Within a month New Yorkers will know the depth and extent of the corruption and graft in the New York City government. The people should not forget that the investigation now under way by a special grand jury in District Attorney Swann's office was the result of the charges first published in The Tribune and that despite the legal limitations imposed on a grand jury investigation by law there have been upward of a score of indictments found."

"Some of the first indictments against police officers were found as a result of the work of Tribune reporters. From this fact the people can realize what can be done by a committee of legislators clothed with all the powers of the Legislature and intent on getting all the facts."

The resolution which will be adopted will contain the best portions of the resolutions introduced by Senator Robinson, introduced by Steinberg and that introduced by Senator Meyer.

To Provide \$100,000 for Work

Senator Charles J. Hewitt, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said to-night that the committee would grant the legislative graft investigators \$100,000 for their work. The committee will be created by a bill introduced last week by Senator Meyer, which will be allowed \$15,000. The commission will consist of fifteen citizens appointed by the Governor, with the Mayor, the Com-

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