

Probe of Film Lobby Sought By Clergyman

Defender of Lusk Declares Minority Leader Walker Is Reported to Be Counsel for Screen Interests

Detective Bill Inquiry

Bloch Wants Investigation of All Gifts Made in Connection With Measure

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—As the result of the stormy debate in the Senate yesterday over charges by the Rev. O. R. Miller in his defense of Senator Lusk's acceptance of the \$1,132 silver service from the New York City detectives, the clergyman-reformer challenged the Legislature to investigate the alleged corrupt practices of certain lobbyists, particularly the motion picture lobby.

Mr. Miller charged that Minority Leader James J. Walker, of the Senate, according to reports, was the paid counsel of the movie interests.

Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, of New York, announced that he would introduce a resolution Monday night calling for a sweeping legislative investigation of the fund raised by the New York City detectives for the bill sponsored by Senator Lusk, which sought not only to raise their salaries, but to make them fast to their jobs for life.

Preacher Indorses Inquiry

The Rev. Mr. Miller said that he too favored an investigation into all the facts surrounding the New York City detective fund, but insisted that the investigation should be broad enough to cover the corrupt practices of all lobbyists, especially the motion picture lobby.

Mr. Miller in his challenge to the Legislature to investigate his charges said that Minority Leader Walker did not want an investigation, but only sought "to attack a helpless man who is fighting for moral reforms."

Mr. Miller admitted that he had corresponded with Senator Lusk about his charges, but he made a month before he had written them in "The Reform Bulletin," the organ of the New York Civic League, of which he is state superintendent.

"Senator Lusk, in reply, said in effect that he would be glad for me to say anything that would help," said Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller refused to say whether Senator Lusk saw and approved the charges before they were printed. In his formal statement in reply to Senator Walker's attack on him and Senator Lusk yesterday, the clergyman said: "I see Senator Jimmy Walker has broken loose again. A bit dog always howls. Whenever any one attacks the movie interests, on the movie trust, he flies in their defense. We don't blame him. He is carrying true to form, for as a lawyer he is always expected to defend his clients. It is common knowledge that Senator Walker, for the last two or three years has had a very large retainer as the paid counsel of the movie interests and he necessarily must work very hard in order to hold that job."

As usual Senator Walker misrepresented any statement quoted by a reporter if it suits his purpose. We did not say in 'The Reform Bulletin' that Senator Lusk had been offered \$100,000 bribe money. We simply said that 'undoubtedly' Senator Lusk could have sold out to the movie men for \$100,000 or more not to have pushed his movie censorship bill through the Senate, and we still stick to that opinion. However, it is to the credit of Senator Lusk that the movie men did not even dare offer him anything.

Censorship Fight Cited

"We judge this from the way the movie men seem to be pouring out money like water everywhere in fighting the passage of every picture censorship law in many states and at the national capital. In fact, the daily papers state that the movie men are offering as high as \$100,000 a year for the services of a single influential man to help them in their fight against the moving picture censorship wave sweeping over the country."

"Senator Walker said on the floor of the Senate yesterday, as reported in the papers this morning, 'I do not want an investigation.' Of course not. He simply wanted to get up on the floor of the Senate, where he is protected against the libel law, and attack a helpless man who is fighting for moral reform. He is very wise in not wanting any investigation of the questionable activities of the moving picture interests in this and other states. We believe there ought to be a thorough investigation of their activities to accomplish the defeat of men who voted for our motion picture censorship law last year and help elect men pledged to vote for the repeal this year. Such an investigation, if ordered by the Legislature, should authorize also what was done to defeat the enactment of the Christman-Wheeler motion picture censorship bill of that year."

"We believe that a lot of startling facts could thus be brought to light. Such an investigation should also include a thorough investigation of the activities of the movie men in securing the passage of the bill in 1919 for the opening of motion picture theaters on Sunday. We think that they might dig up some very interesting facts in connection with the passage of that measure."

Prosecutors Called to Crime Wave Conference

N. Y. Banditry To Be Taken Up at Meeting, Where Profiteers Will Be Discussed

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Attorney General Charles D. Newton said today that the activity of criminals in New York City and other localities and the activity of bootlegging syndicates would receive considerable attention at the conference of county prosecuting officers to be held here next Wednesday.

This conference and similar conferences in other states were requested by United States Attorney General Daugherty. The basic purpose is to bring about a wide activity against price fixing combines in food and fuel supplies.

The New York State call was issued today. Attorney General Newton made it clear that while the question of making plans to fight the profiteer looms as the most important subject, he feels that the conference ought to dig into as many other subjects as possible. He is convinced that there should be a lengthy discussion in regard to the operations of highwaymen and burglars in New York City.

Isopropyl and Acetone Make Bootleg Rum Deadly

Wood Alcohol Mild by Comparison, Says Chemist, Who Blames Lazy Venders

The majority of recent deaths from alcohol poisoning were blamed yesterday on the laziness of bootleggers, who are unwilling or too ignorant to separate the pure ethyl alcohol from the poisonous ingredients contained in two toilet preparations, which are often used as a basis for liquor sold illegally. This suggestion came from an officer of the biggest alcohol manufacturing firm in the city, who added that wood alcohol plays a minor part in fatalities from ill-advised drinking and that acetone and isopropyl alcohol are the real trouble makers.

"The former," he declared, "irritates the stomach. The latter paralyzes the nerve centers. They are equally deadly, and both are contained in small quantities in combination with ethyl alcohol in two compounds for toilet use, which can be easily bootlegged; separate the potable alcohol from the other ingredients in these compounds, but usually the addition of a little coloring matter is the only chemical treatment to which they are subjected by liquor peddlers before being sold as whisky."

Home Rule Bill of City Democrats Is Given Legislature

Walker-Donohue Proposal to Strip Albany of Power in Local Affairs Sure of Defeat, Republicans Say

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Senator James J. Walker and Assemblyman John J. Donohue, of New York, minority leaders in the Legislature, today introduced a concurrent resolution carrying out the home rule constitutional amendment policy adopted by the Democratic party. The measure proposes to give all cities power to enact laws dealing with strictly local affairs. It would transfer from Albany to the municipalities virtually all legislative enactments that apply to first and second class cities.

Proponents contend the measure will have the support of trade organizations and civic bodies in nearly all the cities and that there exists a demand among the municipalities for legislation of the nature proposed strong enough to force its passage. Republican leaders say it does not stand any chance of passage. Governor Miller to-night, when asked to comment on the proposal, said he had not read it.

Introducers of the measure in a joint statement say that it would enable New York City to carry out the policies of the city administration, which has just come into power "with the greatest margin of indorsement ever registered in a municipal election."

"During the twenty years," says the statement, "in which New York City has been fighting for its right of home rule its expenditures for education, its protection against fire and crime, its welfare expenditures and its appropriations for public utilities have more than doubled. Its local expenditures total practically twice that of the state government. Jurisdiction over these local expenditures is directed not at home, but by members elected to the Legislature from rural communities who have little or no conception of city requirements."

Senator Lusk, in reply, said in effect that he would be glad for me to say anything that would help," said Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller refused to say whether Senator Lusk saw and approved the charges before they were printed. In his formal statement in reply to Senator Walker's attack on him and Senator Lusk yesterday, the clergyman said: "I see Senator Jimmy Walker has broken loose again. A bit dog always howls. Whenever any one attacks the movie interests, on the movie trust, he flies in their defense. We don't blame him. He is carrying true to form, for as a lawyer he is always expected to defend his clients. It is common knowledge that Senator Walker, for the last two or three years has had a very large retainer as the paid counsel of the movie interests and he necessarily must work very hard in order to hold that job."

Censorship Fight Cited

"We judge this from the way the movie men seem to be pouring out money like water everywhere in fighting the passage of every picture censorship law in many states and at the national capital. In fact, the daily papers state that the movie men are offering as high as \$100,000 a year for the services of a single influential man to help them in their fight against the moving picture censorship wave sweeping over the country."

"Senator Walker said on the floor of the Senate yesterday, as reported in the papers this morning, 'I do not want an investigation.' Of course not. He simply wanted to get up on the floor of the Senate, where he is protected against the libel law, and attack a helpless man who is fighting for moral reform. He is very wise in not wanting any investigation of the questionable activities of the moving picture interests in this and other states. We believe there ought to be a thorough investigation of their activities to accomplish the defeat of men who voted for our motion picture censorship law last year and help elect men pledged to vote for the repeal this year. Such an investigation, if ordered by the Legislature, should authorize also what was done to defeat the enactment of the Christman-Wheeler motion picture censorship bill of that year."

"We believe that a lot of startling facts could thus be brought to light. Such an investigation should also include a thorough investigation of the activities of the movie men in securing the passage of the bill in 1919 for the opening of motion picture theaters on Sunday. We think that they might dig up some very interesting facts in connection with the passage of that measure."

Prosecutors Called to Crime Wave Conference

N. Y. Banditry To Be Taken Up at Meeting, Where Profiteers Will Be Discussed

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Attorney General Charles D. Newton said today that the activity of criminals in New York City and other localities and the activity of bootlegging syndicates would receive considerable attention at the conference of county prosecuting officers to be held here next Wednesday.

This conference and similar conferences in other states were requested by United States Attorney General Daugherty. The basic purpose is to bring about a wide activity against price fixing combines in food and fuel supplies.

The New York State call was issued today. Attorney General Newton made it clear that while the question of making plans to fight the profiteer looms as the most important subject, he feels that the conference ought to dig into as many other subjects as possible. He is convinced that there should be a lengthy discussion in regard to the operations of highwaymen and burglars in New York City.

Wooden Cars Defended by I. R. T. Witness

Crash on "L" Was Result of Human Fallibility, Not Failure of Equipment, Says Hedley's Assistant

Block System Is Decried

Stop Devices Ignored in the Interests of Traffic, Transit Board Is Told

George Keegan, assistant to Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, testifying yesterday before the Transit Commission, attributed the collision last week on the Ninth Avenue "L" to human fallibility and not to failure of mechanical appliances. He also defended the company from long-standing criticism directed at the use of wooden cars on the elevated lines and the lack of a universal block system for the overhead locals.

The testimony of Mr. Keegan was supported by that of James S. Doyle, superintendent of car equipment, and J. M. Waldron, signal engineer of the company.

Accident Laid to Crew

Responsibility for the wreck was divided by Mr. Keegan among Anthony Albratis, motorman of the colliding train, and James Moran, conductor, and Peter Brennan, rear guard, of the stalled train. He could find no excuse for the failure of the motorman to observe the four red danger lights on the tail of the stalled train. According to the rules of the company, he testified, Moran should have instructed Brennan immediately to go back and flag the approaching train, and it was his duty of the rear guard to act independently as soon as the train was halted.

"This particular accident was due to human failure," said Mr. Keegan. Explaining why the block system and automatic stop had not been installed on the overhead local lines, the three witnesses for the Interborough said these precautions, provided on the subway lines and the elevated express head locals because they would cut down carrying capacity 25 per cent by reducing headway.

Limited strength of the elevated

structures, they testified, made impossible the use of all steel coaches. The Sixth and Ninth Avenue structures, they contended, would require complete rebuilding to carry the heavier load. While a steel car had been constructed for the Second and Third Avenue lines installation was not carried out when it developed that the new type would not solve the problem of capacity.

The witnesses admitted that the fire hazard would be eliminated in the use of steel coaches, but held that the fatal results of a crash between steel trains was equally as great as between trains of wooden coaches.

Figures were introduced which showed that from 1916 to 1921 there had been sixty-seven rear-end collisions on elevated lines, twenty on combined elevated and subway lines and six on subway lines.

Mr. Keegan appeared in the absence of Mr. Hedley, who was reported to be at his home suffering from a cold. In his opening statement, Mr. Keegan, chairman of the commission, explained that the commission was not seeking to fix responsibility for the Ninth Avenue accident, but desired to gain information as to the adequacy and safety of elevated equipment and operation in line with its general intention to reorganize the transit companies on a basis of the most complete efficiency.

The examination was conducted by Howard Thayer Kingsbury, counsel of the commission, Arthur G. Peacock, Gallagher, motorman, and Moran, the conductor of the stalled train, reviewed the circumstances of the collision.

Unable to Stop Train

Gallagher testified that Albratis told him after the wreck that he had been unable to stop his train. Moran said the rear lights were burning, but that he waited several minutes before going back to ascertain if Brennan, the rear guard, was carrying out the rules. He saw Brennan proceeding to the rear platform and took it for granted that he intended to display a lantern signal. Brennan, it was shown, was about to swing one of the tail lights when the approaching train was almost upon him. He dropped the light and fled forward to escape the impact.

Mr. Keegan outlined the various rules issued by the company to the train crews. He said that a secret service department was maintained to check up on employees throughout the system and the results of discipline had been successful.

On the subject of steel cars, Mr. Keegan testified that he had known steel cars to telescope as deeply as wooden ones. A steel car weighed forty-six tons, and a wooden car twenty-six tons, he said. The Interborough had been able to produce a steel car that would weigh 21,800 pounds with a maximum load, but it was not installed because it could be made

with only four doors, which was regarded as inadequate for the traffic, whereas six doors would run the weight beyond the limit of the strength of the elevated structures. On the Second and Third Avenue lines the company's engineers would not permit the use of the heavier composite cars, taken from the subways, except for express service.

Block Signal Plan Failed

In the event of a collision, Mr. Keegan testified, a steel car would be more likely to jump the rails than a wooden one. Chairman McAneny brought out that the previous Public Service Commission had requested that the Interborough make experiments with block signals on the elevated local lines, but it appeared that the installation had never gone further than the express lines.

While many of the wooden cars were built more than forty years ago, Mr. Hedley declared, they were in good condition today. He never was stinted in money for the upkeep of the cars, and the equipment was in better shape today than it was last year, he added. Assistant District Attorney Dineen, who is conducting a preliminary investigation for the District Attorney, yesterday examined Daniel K. O'Rourke, a

train dispatcher at the 156th Street terminal; Joseph A. McCartney, chief of the pulling stock and equipment division, and James K. Hearn, the latter's assistant. O'Rourke testified that no complaint had been received concerning the condition of the stalled train prior to the collision. McCartney and Hearn testified that the cars had been examined a week before the accident and had been found to be in good working order.

First Treasury Bill Under Budget System Before House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House took up today the Treasury appropriation bill, the first of the annual supply measures prepared under the budget system, an hour being devoted to discussing it. Chairman Madden of the Appropriations Committee and Representative Byrnes, of Tennessee, ranking Democratic member of the committee, occupied a major portion of the time explaining provisions of the measure which will be considered tomorrow, item by item, with members privileged to offer amendments.

Mr. Madden said he expected the House to dispose of the bill before the over-Sunday recess.

CLUB DANSANT
AFTER THEATRE SUPPER AND DANCING
THE PEARL IN A TROPICAL TERPSICHOEAN THRILL
ASSISTED BY HER FOUR KULA GIRLS
For Reservations Phone Circle 9649
Till 1st Jan

52nd Street
Just West of Broadway
Corner 5th Ave

ADMISSION NIGHTLY
AT 2.50
AND AT 3.50 A.M.

WEBER-McLOUGHLIN CO.
COAL
Deliveries throughout
Manhattan & Bronx
Main Office, 132nd St. & North River
Yards { 30th St. & North River
 132nd St. & North River
 215th St. & Harlem River
Telephone Morningside 9300

SAKS & COMPANY
Will Hold Today and Saturday
A Remarkable Sale of
Indestructible Pearl Necklaces
At Less Than Half Price

These are the indestructible pearls that wear for years. Each pearl has a beautiful soft lustre. There are necklaces in three tints—creme, rose or Oriental. Each necklace is made of carefully matched and graduated pearls, and they come in the popular matinee or opera lengths—18 or 30 inches. Finished with a solid gold clasp.

500 necklaces.....regularly 8.50.....now	3.95
500 necklaces.....regularly 10.50.....now	5.00
350 necklaces.....regularly 15.00.....now	7.50
400 necklaces.....regularly 19.50.....now	9.50
715 necklaces.....regularly 25.00.....now	12.00
310 necklaces.....regularly 32.00.....now	15.00
290 necklaces.....regularly 42.50.....now	18.50
370 necklaces.....regularly 48.00.....now	22.50
240 necklaces.....regularly 58.00.....now	28.50

Street Floor

BROADWAY Saks & Company 41 34th STREET

Saks AND COMPANY
Today and Saturday
A Remarkable Sale of
WOMEN'S Fashionable Coats and Wraps

At the very lowest prices quoted in many seasons for garments of the same splendid character in material and styling

<i>Special at 22.50</i> Regularly 39.50	<i>Special at 48.00</i> Regularly 75.00
Smart practical coats for general utility wear in a variety of warm and serviceable Winter coatings, some belted for snug smartness. Some are silk lined.	Street and dress coats of Normandy, Bolivia and Broadtail cloth, some of novelty coatings—wonderful values—silk lined and richly collared with various furs.
<i>Special at 29.50</i> Regularly 49.50	<i>Special at 58.00</i> Regularly 85.00
Fur-collared coats of heather mixtures and warm Winter coatings, each of extraordinary value, each lined and interlined to brave Winter wind and storm. Some without fur collars.	Luxuriously fur-collared coats of Bolivia, Ermine, and other fashionable pile fabrics, trimmed with nutria, wolf or Australian opossum. Coats distinguished by their excellent tailoring and perfect finish.
<i>Special at 39.50</i> Regularly 65.00	<i>Special at 75.00</i> Regularly 98.50 to 110.00
Coats, Capes and Wraps of Bolivia, Normandy and imported Broadtail cloth—styles ranging from the tailored coat to the dressier wrap. Trimmed with skunk, opossum, caracul, nutria or Australian opossum. Beautifully silk lined and interlined in most attractive colors.	Elegant coats and wraps of Panvelaine and fashionable deep pile fabrics, adorned with stitching and embroidery. Luxurious collars of Wolf, Squirrel, Caracul, Beaver or Australian opossum, some with cuffs of fur. Linings of unusual quality.
<i>Special at 89.50</i> Regularly 125.00 to 145.00	Distinctive coats, reproductions of the higher-grade Paris models, emphasizing their chic in every line and in every bit of trimming, embodying the utmost distinction of Paris design with the smart taste of the American woman. The finest quality of Panvelaine, Alonzo and Wondura are the materials, embroidery trimming a few, others luxuriously collared and cuffed in wolf, beaver, and Australian opossum. The linings are of excellent quality silk.

Fourth Floor
Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street