

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow fair and slightly warmer; moderate north to east winds.

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The NEW YORK HERALD

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IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

A HAPPY BLENDING.

The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each.

STATE TO START INQUIRY INTO POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Party Lines in Assembly Go in Vote for Sweeping Investigation.

ANDERSON IS INCLUDED Speaker's Move to Send Measure to Committee Is Killed.

WAVE SWEEPS CHAMBER Dry Leaders Send Out Hurry Call to Absent Aids—Wide Scope of Probe.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, March 1.—The Assembly to-night with a shout of approval adopted by a vote of 61 to 52 a resolution calling for a sweeping investigation of the Anti-Saloon League, its finances and the campaign activities of its superintendent, William H. Anderson.

In taking this action the Assembly overrode the ruling of Speaker Sweet, who, on the motion of Simon Adler, majority leader, had sent the resolution to the Judiciary Committee to be buried.

Throwing aside all party regulations, Republicans joined with Democrats in demanding the investigation. First, the Assembly voted 62 to 48 to set aside the Speaker's ruling and keep the resolution out of the committee's hands. Then the motion to adopt the resolution prevailed.

Assemblyman Cuvillier of New York presented the resolution last week. It was not taken seriously at the time, as it was believed the dry forces were in complete control and would stifle any move to pry into the private affairs of the league, as has been done repeatedly when similar attempts have been made.

Seek Sweeping Inquiry. The Republican leaders were amazed by the result. Many of the Assemblymen seized the opportunity to pay back grudges against Anderson and to assert their opposition to prohibition. The temper of the body was decidedly anti-prohibition.

The resolution demands not only that the Legislature determine the amount of money received and spent by the league and its sources, but also whether Anderson, representing his organization, contributed to the campaign funds of any members of the Legislature elected in the last two years.

Mr. Cuvillier led the fight for the resolution. He read two letters sent out in the last few days by the league assailing the Democratic party for adopting a wet platform. The law gives the league the right to lobby, but not to indulge in the "vituperation and abuse" contained in those letters, the Assemblyman said. He attacked Anderson and the league as "fanatics" who seek to "dictate and harass" officials. The league has failed to comply with the law requiring the filing of statements of legislative expenditures, Mr. Cuvillier said.

League Has No Defenders. No one spoke in defense of the league. Mr. Adler made no attempt to defend his motion to refer the resolution to committee. After the first ballot was announced several Republicans changed their votes, but none took the floor for the league or for the speaker. Stunned by this sudden revolt against Anti-Saloon League domination, almost complete for the last two years, the dry forces up-State sent out a hurry call to fight for their absent Assemblymen to rush to Albany.

It is understood to-night that Speaker Sweet and his assistants will attempt tomorrow to overrule the vote to investigate on the ground that it was passed illegally. The speaker contends that inasmuch as the resolution calls for an expenditure of State funds, seventy-five votes are needed for its legal passage. The Anti-Saloon League has no expenditures which must be reported to the Secretary of State under any provision of the corrupt practices section of the election law, according to a statement made to-night by Robert G. Davey, counsel for the State Anti-Saloon League.

How the Vote Sided. Republicans voting for the Cuvillier resolution were: Amos, Baum, Blakeley, Booth, Brady, Bourke, Brundage, Campbell, J. T. Carrol, Caudill, Crowley, Damico, Dineen, Doherty, Everett, Forbell, Fox, R. H. Gillette, Halpern, Hawkins, Jesse, Lee, Morrissey, Muller, Neary, Petre, Ross, Seelbach, Simpson, Miss M. L. Smith, O. J. Smith, Steinberg, Tamm, Martin, Wallace, Wiswall. Total, 56.

Democrats voting for the resolution were: Bloch, Burchell, W. G. Carroll, Cosgrove, Cronin, Cuvillier, Dickstein, Donohue, Easton, Miss E. V. Gillette, Hamill, Healy, Kelly, Leininger, Lentz, Lindsay, McArdle, McCue, McDonald, J. J. McLaughlin, J. J. McLaughlin, Reilly, Reynard, Schwab, Taylor. Total, 25.

Republicans voting against the inquiry were: Adler, D. H. Ames, H. L. Ames, Hottel, Bly, Cheney, Currier, Dickstein, A. Dobson, Donohue, Downs, E. G. Fearon, Fennar, Gage, Gardner, Harrington, Harris, Hunter, Hutchison, Jacobs, Jenkins, Jenks, Lattin, Long, Lord, Lown, MacFarland, MacFarland, McGinnis, McWhitney, Mend, Miller, Peck, Rice, Roosevelt, Senker, Slacoff, Walrath, Webb, Tyler, Wm. Wagner, Whitcomb, Williams, Wilson, Witter, Total, 61.

Democrats against the inquiry: J. Van Wageningen. Total, 62, counting the five Socialists suspended.

Sweeping Inquiry Into "Dry" League Is Sought

ALBANY, March 1.—The resolution adopted to-night by the Assembly covering the inquiry into the activities of the Anti-Saloon League, instructs the Judiciary Committee to inquire "with respect to the collection of moneys, the methods and sources of such collections, the expenditure of moneys, the objects and purposes of such expenditure, including expenditures, if any, to promote or prevent the nomination or election of persons to public office or election to party position, and the methods of such election, by expenditure of money or otherwise, inspecting propaganda or promoting or retarding legislation, or influencing or coercing candidates for the office of Assembly member or member of Assembly in relation to their action on proposed or expected legislative bills."

TICKET BROKER FIGHTS ARREST

Detective Objects to \$24 for Four Seats—Big Uprow in Broadway.

FORCED TO CALL FOR AID

Speculator Taken to Station, but Freed in Court; His Clerk Held.

Detective Michael J. Kelly of Chief Inspector Daly's staff was off duty last night, and about 7 o'clock he went into Leo Newman's theatre ticket office in 1482 Broadway, at Forty-second street, to buy some theatre tickets. He asked for four seats to "The Gold Diggers" at the Lyceum Theatre, and when Newman himself handed them out Kelly laid down a \$20 bill on the counter.

"That ain't enough," said Newman. "These tickets will be \$24."

"They are marked \$3.30 each," said Kelly, "and the law allows you to sell them for 50 cents more than that. That will make \$18.20."

"I can change anything I please," declared Newman. "You can't have them for less than \$24 for the four."

"I am a police officer," said Kelly, "and I'm not going to see you violate the law like this."

He flagged back his coat lapel so Newman could see his shield. "To hell with that piece of tin!" said the ticket broker, according to Kelly.

He seized the tickets from the counter, and as the detective made a grab for them he passed them to a clerk. Kelly and Newman were pulling at his coat tails and yelling, while the crowd of persons waiting to buy tickets was in an uproar.

Detective Kelly jammed the tickets into his pocket and told Newman he was under arrest. Seizing the ticket broker he started for the street, with Newman struggling and kicking and several clerks trying to break the hold of the detective. Kelly held on to him, however, and reached the street.

Then Newman began yelling "Help! This man is murdering me!" and the crowd, which quickly gathered, began to push against Kelly, who was in plain clothes, and tried to obtain Newman's release. One of Newman's clerks, according to Kelly, pushed through the crowd yelling that he was a policeman and tried to free Newman, while the crowd pushed and shouted and yelled.

Catches Fleeing Clerk. Finally the shouting and the struggling man attracted the attention of Patrolman Samuel Kundson of the West Forty-seventh street station. When the crowd broke up he tried to run, but Kelly yelled to the policeman to catch him. Then, with Newman and the clerk struggling and kicking and a great crowd following, the detective and his partner led the way to the West Fortieth street station, where the ticket broker and his clerk were locked up.

Newman was charged with violating the ordinance which prohibits a charge of more than fifty cents in excess of the face value of a theatre ticket, and the clerk, who said he was Jack Cohen of 140 West 109th street, was charged with interfering with an officer.

At the police station Newman loudly declared that he was an intimate friend of several judges and that he had the right to charge whatever he pleased for tickets. The police paid little attention to him, however, telling him that although Judge Moskowsky had declared the ticket ordinance to be illegal, the Corporation Counsel had appealed the case, and that pending the appeal the Police Department had instructions to enforce it.

Newman was later arraigned in Night Court before Magistrate Nolan and was committed to the Tombs. Cohen will be examined this morning in Yorkville Court.

JERSEY SENATE VOTES FOR BEER

Measure Providing for 3.50 Alcoholic Content to Be Signed by Edwards.

IS SURE TO BECOME LAW Dodges Clashes With Federal Dry Agents by an End of War Restriction Clause.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. TRENTON, March 1.—The New Jersey Senate passed to-night by a vote of 12 to 9 the bill permitting the manufacture and sale of beer having an alcoholic content of 3.50 per cent, by volume, which is equivalent to about 2.75 per cent, by weight, after three hours of debate and after the Anti-Saloon League had made frantic efforts at an afternoon hearing to prevent the passage of any sort of favorable liquor legislation.

The Assembly previously had passed the bill by a vote of 37 to 21, and before he left the State House to-night to return to his home in Jersey City Gov. Edward I. Edwards intimated that he would sign the measure the first thing to-morrow.

The Senate was late in getting to the beer bill, but the large crowd which filled the Senate galleries early in the evening remained until the finish and cheered lustily when the clerk announced the result of the vote. During the debate two amendments were offered, one by Senator Haines of Camden calling for a referendum, and the other by Senator Sturges of Gloucester, providing for an increase in the penalty for violating the law. Both of these were defeated by votes of 13 to 4.

Republicans Oppose Bill. Speeches against the bill were made by Senator Haines, Senator Runyon and Senator Whitney, all Republicans, and speeches advocating its passage were made by Senators Pilgrim of Essex, Republican, and Brown of Middlesex and Simpson of Hudson, Democrats.

The final vote on the bill was as follows: Ayes, Republicans—Mackay of Bergen, Pilgrim of Essex, Smith of Passaic, Stevens of Monmouth, Blanchard White of Burlington and Charles D. White of Atlantic; Democrats—Barnes of Warren, Brown of Essex, Heath of Mercer, Kays of Sussex, Martens of Hunterdon and Simpson of Hudson.

Noes, Republicans—Allen of Salem, Bright of Cape May, Case of Somerset, Hagaman of Ocean, Haines of Camden, Reeves of Cumberland, Runyon of Union, Sturges of Gloucester and Whitney of Morris. No Democrat voted against the bill.

The passage of the bill does not mean, even if Gov. Edwards signs it to-morrow, that the manufacture and sale of 3.50 per cent. beer will begin at once in New Jersey. The measure carries a proviso that it will not become law until the war has been officially ended by proclamation of the President and war time prohibition is no longer in effect.

Will Not Give Instant Relief. The bill, as a matter of fact, was not introduced and passed to afford instant relief to the thirty-one of New Jersey, but as a basis of legal contention before the Supreme Court of the United States, as Attorney-General McKean felt that he would have a much stronger case were he backed by a law on the statute books of his State.

It is not known just what action the Attorney-General will take, whether he will start a new legal action, possibly mandamus proceedings, to get the Supreme Court to pass upon the constitutionality of the 3.50 per cent. law and the right of the New Jersey Legislature to pass it, or whether he will use it as his argument in cases now pending. It is likely, however, that the latter course will be followed.

While the legal authorities of the State are determining what course to follow the provision by which the law does not become effective until the end of the war will nullify the possibility of trouble with the Internal Revenue Department, which has announced that it will proceed against any person manufacturing or selling liquor under any State law conflicting with the Volstead act.

At the public hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee speeches against any liquor legislation were made by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley against it, and Wheeler and O. Rowland Munroe of the Anti-Saloon League.

2.50 BEER LAW IN WISCONSIN UPHOLD

Federal Judge Holds State Statute Is Valid.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. MILWAUKEE, March 1.—Manufacture and sale of 2.50 per cent. beer in Wisconsin, under the terms of the Mulford law, a State enactment—were legalized to-day in a decision by Federal Judge Ferdinand A. Geiger, who denied the petition of Federal officials to dismiss injunction proceedings instituted against them by the Milwaukee Products Company, a consolidation of three breweries at Manitowish. The Products Company sued for the injunction to restrain the Federal officials from interfering with it in the sale and manufacture of 2.50 per cent. beer in the State.

In his decision Judge Geiger upholds the Mulford law, thus assuring that Wisconsin will build new strength and push—J.P.

Continued on Second Page.

ANOTHER TERM FOR GOV. SMITH HINTED IN TOUR

Challenge to Hostile Legislature Will Begin Here on Friday.

SYRACUSE NEXT WEEK

Rochester and Buffalo Commerce Chambers Also to Be His Auditors.

MILK BILL CHIEF TOPIC

Possibility of Special Session as Result of Sidetracking His Reform Bills.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, March 1.—Governor Smith backed up to-day his challenge to the Republican majority in the Legislature by announcing that an itinerary on which he will carry directly to the people his appeal for support of his reform programme. Following his speeches in New York city this week the Governor will go to Syracuse and Buffalo next week. He intends making several speeches in the districts where there is special opposition to his milk, welfare, prohibition and reconstruction policies.

His announcement that he will pursue Charles E. Hughes's plan of going directly to the voters is regarded by politicians as evidence that the Governor has made up his mind to seek a renomination next autumn. Coming so closely after the Democratic State Convention, the Governor's declaration of open warfare against the Republicans, who control both branches of the Legislature, is taken to mean that he has perfected his programme to run again.

May Force Special Session. There is strong possibility of a special session of the Legislature as a result of this development. The Governor's announcement serves as official notice to the Republican leaders that he will not stand for their scheme of cleaning up the slate as quickly as possible after disposing of the Socialists and adjourning without touching any of the big pieces of legislation proposed by the Executive.

The Republicans admit frankly they are not in favor of making political capital for a Democratic Governor in a gubernatorial year. They hope that next year a Republican Governor will win in Albany and it appears to be their wish to postpone until 1921 all consideration of the reconstruction programme.

The Governor will open the fight on the milk bill. That probably is due to the fact that the Democrats see the possibility of a bi-partisan arrangement by which they may gain some strength. Senator Thompson, Republican, of Niagara, is sponsor for the measure which the Governor advocates providing for a State milk commission and full State control of distribution and price fixing. Mr. Thompson headed an insurgent movement last year and is ready to repeat that performance this year. It is not improbable that a few scattered votes might be picked up and the Republican control of the Senate threatened. The Republicans have but four votes to spare in the Senate.

Evasive as to Prohibition. In a speech at the Biltmore, in New York next Friday evening, the Governor will open his campaign for the milk bill. He asked whether he would also discuss "booze," the Governor remarked: "That would make a milk punch."

On Friday, March 12, the Governor will speak before the Chamber of Commerce in Syracuse. That is the home of J. Henry Walters, majority leader of the Senate, who disapproves of most, if not all, of the Governor's recommendations. It is also the home of William H. Kelly, Democratic leader of Onondaga county, who is understood to be unfriendly to the Governor.

The day following the Governor will speak in Buffalo before a combined meeting of the Buffalo and Rochester Chambers of Commerce. There he will discuss his plan of remaking the State government in the interest of economy. Buffalo, like Syracuse, is a stronghold of opposition to the Governor's schemes. William H. Fitzpatrick, Democratic leader of Erie, is about as indifferent to the Governor's administration as is Mr. Kelly, in Syracuse. Double significance, therefore, attaches to his programme of visiting those two cities early in his State tour. Gov. Smith will appeal not only for support for his legislative policies, but he will be able to make a strong bid for Democratic endorsement under the heads of the two county leaders who are lukewarm toward him. The following week the Governor will return to New York and map out the rest of his stumping tour.

FRENCH RAIL STRIKE COMES TO QUICK END

Companies and Men Get Together and Wiser Counsel Prevails.

PREMIER AS ARBITER

Decides Against Penalty for Refusing Work and Pay for Time Lost.

SUCCESS WAS UNLIKELY

13,000 Persons Had Offered to Enroll to Keep Service Going.

PARIS, March 1.—The strike on the French railways ended to-night. An understanding was reached between the directors of the railways and the railwaymen, and the National Federation of Workmen ordered the resumption of work.

Delegates of the Railwaymen's Federation met the directors of the railways on the initiative of the federation and an agreement was reached without trouble on most points of the federation's programme, which really was not in dispute. Difficulty arose, however, over the question of penalties to be imposed on the strikers. Finally both parties decided to appeal to Premier Millerand.

The Premier's proposal, namely, no pay for the days of the strike; no punishment for refusing the formal request to resume work, and a review by each director in a spirit of justice of all other punishments, proved to be acceptable to all concerned.

The collapse of the strike was indicated late this afternoon when Yves le Troquer, Minister of Public Works, said: "The situation is entirely satisfactory. Many of the strikers have resumed work on all the systems and there are sufficient volunteers to give an almost normal service to-morrow. Thirteen thousand volunteers have enrolled at the Ministry of Public Works."

Seven men were arrested for connection with the strike and for inciting the public to resist the Government. Three were active strike leaders in the Paris railroad unions. They were M. Strole, M. Leveque and M. Sigrand. There was great excitement among unionists when news of the arrests became current. Secretary-General Chavert of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean unions and Union Leader Hourdeux were arrested later. All were charged with interference with the liberty to work and provoking disobedience.

The arrest of the revolutionist, Julien Content, editor of the revolutionary weekly newspaper "Liberaire," which was suppressed by the authorities Saturday, was arrested, charged with inciting to theft and pillage as part of the anarchist propaganda. Raymond Lefebvre, one of the French delegates to the Socialist Congress in Strasbourg, also was taken into custody.

According to the evening newspapers, Lefebvre's arrest is not connected with his violent speech before the Socialist Congress, but is for a speech delivered at Angliers, in which he said that former President Poincare, instead of deserving well of the country, "deserved twelve bullets in his skin."

SOVIET ANNIHILATES ARMY OF DENIKINE

Sweeping Victory Is Reported in Caucasus.

LONDON, March 1.—The Soviet troops have gained a great victory near the Balaia front in north Caucasus, according to an official announcement from Moscow. The Denikine's First Kuban Corps, says the dispatch, has been annihilated, many perishing in battle and others being taken prisoner. The Reds are reported to be advancing rapidly.

After stubborn fighting the Bolsheviks on Sunday occupied the town of Stavropol, capital of the Government of Stavropol in the northern Caucasus, according to a Bolshevik communication.

CARD TABLE STILL SEIZED IN CHICAGO

Fits Sink or Ice Box and Holds One Gallon.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, March 1.—Chicago's smallest still, just card table size, was confiscated to-day by Federal prohibition agents, and its owner, Robert D. MacDonald, a chemist, was arrested.

The Federal agents received a tip that MacDonald was operating a still in his apartment, and that he was staging poker parties and sold whiskey to the players.

The still has less than a gallon capacity and is made of copper and nickel. The condenser is of nickel, and an arrangement of tubes can fit into a sink or ice box.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES U. S. STEEL IS NOT ILLEGAL; ENDS NINE YEARS BATTLE

WORLD CONTROL OF OIL IS URGED

British Board of Trade Committee Wants League of Nations to Act.

TO GET LOWER PRICES

Standard and Royal Dutch Companies Assailed as Stifling Competition.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 1.—International action by the League of Nations or by cooperation between the Governments to lower the cost of gasoline and other motor fuels and to prevent the exploitation of the petroleum shortage by huge combines is recommended in a report submitted to the Board of Trade here to-day. The report, which was submitted by the Central Committee investigating prices under the profiteering act, says:

"We are strongly of the opinion that the whole question of production, price and distribution of motor fuel is one which should engage the attention of the League of Nations, or otherwise should be made the subject of international agreement between the principal importing nations with a view to cooperation in aiming at a fair level of price charged for so vital a necessity of modern industrial life."

The report finds that the Standard Oil Company and the Royal Dutch Shell combinations have such a grip on the main sources of supply, on pipeline, tank steamships and distributing arrangements in all consuming countries that the setting up of any private competition is practically impossible. The report states that in view of these circumstances the only way to offset the tremendous power of these financial groups is by unified action by all the Governments concerned to fix prices which allow reasonable profit and to stimulate production. Governments also are urged to encourage in every way possible the production of alcohol for generating power purposes.

The committee held ten meetings and called before it witnesses representing all branches of the petroleum industry, including W. Copen, director of the Shell Marketing Company; Sir Charles Greenway, chairman of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company; Mr. Powell, chairman, and Messrs. Hammond and Hewitt of the Anglo-American Company; Messrs. Reilly and Watts, of the British Petroleum Company, and scores of others.

Profits Are Excessive. The committee also delved into the earnings of all subsidiaries of these two groups and declared that their profits had been excessive. The report says: "We find that the present high price of motor fuel is mainly due to the demand, which is tending to outstrip the world's present supply, and the advances which are being taken of this tendency by powerful financial interests to raise prices. As an illustration of the extraordinary rise in the price of that commodity in the last few years we find that an impartial company making large use of commercial petrol was able in 1911 to obtain an ample supply at five and one-eighth pence a gallon, exclusive of duty, while the cost of a similar supply to the company to-day is twenty-four pence a gallon, exclusive of duty. The gravity of the situation is increased by the fact that practically all sources, not only of supply, but of machinery of transport and distribution of petrol is mainly controlled by the same interests."

The two main groups concerned are the Standard Oil and the Royal Dutch Shell, and their great resources and wealth will be indicated by the large number of companies which they control, together with such information as to their profits as is available.

"The present tendency appears to be for supplies to come from the United States and Mexico, rather than from the Far East, owing mainly to the relative cost of freight.

"It is extremely difficult for us to ascertain the first cost of production in the United States and the cost of delivery to seaboard, but we have been informed by a high authority that the average cost should not exceed seven and a half pence sterling a gallon, or eight and a fourth pence per gallon, f. o. b. New York—reveals a grossly excessive profit.

"This is all important, in view of the fact that the f. o. b. New York price is taken as the regulating export price in all producing countries. We are confirmed in the opinion expressed above by consideration of the dividends paid by the principal producing companies, and may state that one Eastern producing company which sells its output of petrol at ten and a half pence sterling a ton, or eight and a fourth pence a gallon, f. o. b., admits that a good profit is realized on the transaction.

"The greater bulk of the petrol landed in this country at the present time is produced by American, Dutch or Mexican companies, which are outside of control by His Majesty's Government.

"We feel strongly that when the

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ASQUITH TAKES SEAT AS AN M. P.

Highest Federal Tribunal Finds No Violation of Sherman Law.

TRUST CHARGE FAILS

Justice White in Majority Opinion Sees No Good to Public in Dissolution.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 1.—Herbert H. Asquith, former Premier, took his seat in the House of Commons to-day as a member from Paisley. And, incidentally, it has been many years since the House welcomed a member as it welcomed him. Briefly, it was a tumultuous welcome in which every Liberal joined, while cheers from the Independent Liberals and the Nationalists, and even from some Coalitionists and Laborites, made the welcome more unanimous.

After the new member from Paisley was seated Premier David Lloyd George arose and hurried to Mr. Asquith and shook his hand warmly. This was the signal for an outburst of cheering from the Coalitionists, and they went to it heartily.

There are some wise ones here who saw, or professed to see, in events to-day signs that there is going to be a strong effort by certain Premier Lloyd George's adherents to patch up a peace between him and Mr. Asquith, or should these efforts fail, to at least partly bridge the political chasm between them.

Indeed, it was asserted that this move became apparent even in the last few days of the Paisley campaign, when certain members of the Coalition began building bridges and repairing political fences, to the end that if Mr. Asquith won over J. M. Biggar, the Labor candidate, there might be a way open for peace between the Liberal leader and the Coalition head.

The ovation to Mr. Asquith was not confined to the House of Commons. It began when he left his house in Cavendish square and lasted during the whole of the way as he motored from his house through Regent street, Haymarket, Trafalgar square and Whitehall, where great crowds lined the way, shouting, "The old man has come back!" the campaign cry raised by the Liberals of Paisley.

What appeared to be the same "mob" of colleagues who stormed W. E. ("Busbyfoot") Johnson, the American prohibitionist, in front of Mr. Asquith's Cavendish square house when he emerged this afternoon to take a motor car to the House of Commons. It was a wild, boisterous crowd that greeted him there, but their cries were of welcome to the old Liberal leader who was coming back to the House to lead the Liberal party.

In the rush of members to their seats to be present when Mr. Asquith was introduced Lady Astor lost her favorite and well placed seat, Pemberton Billing beating her to it.

DENTIST RESTORES SIGHT TO LORD GREY

Operation Here Completely Relieved His Blindness.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 1.—Owing to an operation by an American dentist, Viscount Grey's eyesight now is almost completely restored to him, and he is returning to active politics with a view eventually to the Premiership, the correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD here learns in well informed circles.

It was while Viscount Grey was in the United States that he was troubled with his teeth and went to a well known Washington dentist, who discovered a large abscess and removed it. Immediately afterward his vision improved and continued to improve, until now it is restored perfectly, or nearly so. Indeed, it was said by a close friend of Viscount Grey that his eye is stronger than it ever was before.

In due course of time Viscount Grey, it is said, will attempt to fuse the scattered Unionist groups into a solid, compact whole, to be led by him from his seat in the House of Lords.

MAY ASK WILSON TO DECIDE ON TURKEY

If Britain and Italy Fail France May Appeal to Him.

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LONDON, March 1.—It is reported in diplomatic circles here that France is approaching President Wilson, seeking his intervention to settle the Turkish territorial problems in Asia Minor if the British and Italian Governments are unable to agree on the terms of the Turkish peace treaty.

The next meeting of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference will be held in Rome, beginning the first week in April. The Council of the League of Nations will meet in Rome at the same time.

Highest Federal Tribunal Finds No Violation of Sherman Law.

TRUST CHARGE FAILS

Justice White in Majority Opinion Sees No Good to Public in Dissolution.

MINORITY FLAYS COMBINE

Vote 4 to 3, With Brandeis and McReynolds Not Taking Part in Adjudication.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The United States Supreme Court, by a four to three decision, declared to-day that the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies do not form a combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The decision, which was the final chapter in nine years of legal effort on the part of the Department of Justice to break up the so-called "Steel Trust," denied the request of the Government for a dissolution of the Steel Corporation, similar to that granted by the court in the Standard Oil case several years ago. The action was taken in affirming a decree of a Federal Circuit Court handed down in 1915, the Supreme Court's decision being delayed at the request of the Government because it did not desire to interfere with the Steel Corporation's case.

Chief Justice White, Associate Justices McKenna, Holmes and Van Devanter formed the majority that decided against the Government. Associate Justices Day, Pitney and Clarke were the minority and Justices Brandeis and McReynolds took no part in the decision or consideration of the case.

In another decision, which placed an interpretation on the anti-trust laws, the court supported the Government's position that resale price fixing by manufacturers is illegal. The suit was prosecuted against A. Schrader's Sons, Inc., manufacturers of pneumatic tire valves at Akron, Ohio.

Illegal Practices Stopped. In announcing the court's final opinion Justice McKenna declared that the majority of the court believed the public interest would not be served by a dissolution of the Steel Corporation. The combine, he said, did engage in illegal practices before the suit was instituted on October 27, 1911, but has not been guilty of such acts since then. If the corporation is in a position to restrain trade that alone does not constitute violation of the anti-trust laws was the majority view.

"We must adhere to the law," Justice McKenna said, "and the law does not make mere idle an offence or the existence of concerted power an offence. It requires overt acts and trusts to its prohibition of them and its power to repress or punish them. It does not compel compliance with the law."