

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain or snow and warmer to-day; to-morrow fair; increasing east winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 20; lowest, 6.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1920.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

OVERSHADOWING CRIME AIMED AT HYLAN AS STOCK GAMBLER; SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE IN WALL STREET PROVES FRUITLESS; SWANN ASSERTS JUSTICE TOOK CHARGE OF HUNT

J. BARLEYCORN GOES TO GRAVE IN WET COFFIN

Wake Lasts Till Stroke of Midnight, With Hard Stuff Flowing Free.

THEN, BANG GOES THE LID Old Soak and His Younger Imitators Line Broadway for the Funeral.

Prohibition's running mate, the Eighteenth Amendment, took hold at one minute after midnight this morning and at that moment, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian line to the southernmost limits of the Land of the Free, not to mention Alaska, all the island possessions and Brooklyn, was heard the clank of the coffin lid as it dropped down over all that is mortal of that once popular favorite, John Barleycorn.

And New York city—New York, the big town where Johnny Barleycorn always was looked on as a leading citizen, went to bed without even a comment. The much talked of grand, final, tenth edition celebration from which thousands were to go home with aching heads but almost merry hearts never materialized. There was no organized observance of the last hours of booze, and the few parties that were held in the hotels were rather sad affairs.

A walk through Broadway at midnight, the hour when all anti-prohibitionists should have been reeling home—if the forecast held good—revealed an almost empty thoroughfare. Those who were out viewed the advent of prohibition in mighty sober fashion or else didn't care one way or the other.

Pep Lacking at Wakes. There were a few hotels where could be found tables around which were seated the men and women who were out to "wake" John Barleycorn. But there was no pep anywhere and apparently only about three hundred individuals remembered what would happen at one minute after midnight.

In Harlem most of the saloons were wide open, with whiskey being at as little as 40 cents a drink. There were places where it could be bought at a dollar a drink. Quarts were sold here and there for \$12 to \$18.

No one was talking much but Bill Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League. While Federal officials and others kept silent or talked in whispers, apparently in honor of the death of a good old institution, Bill gave a final loud shout. It was to this effect:

That 1,000 clergymen, representing twenty-five denominations and located in this State, but outside the city, think this city is a menace to the nation and want its clergymen to quit shielding their wealthy parishioners from the awful truth; that these 1,000 men recognize the Anti-Saloon League as a bully-bully thing and commit themselves to its support, and one and all they are squarely behind the Allied Citizens of America, an organization which is to help Federal agents enforce the law.

Along the Wobbly Way. Some of the few sober persons along the slippery and formerly gay White Way thought back to the good old days of '73 and '74, when the famous Women's Crusade cracked away to a slow start, and, piloted by a crowd of enthusiasts, gradually developed into the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, an organization at which once upon a time it was safe to poke fun. The Whiskey Can't Tickle Us Club, they used to call it.

Others remembered the birth of the Anti-Saloon League in 1853, and Don Marquis's author friend, Old Soak, who was met up with once on Healy's, said he didn't think there'd be anything doing for any one last night. He said he believed the common sense of hotel proprietors and managers and saloon owners

Turk-German Alliance Is Reported by Greeks

SALONICA, Jan. 16.—A telegram from a Greek source, received here, says that the Turkish military authorities in Marzouf, Anatolia, have received a message reporting that a new alliance between Germany and Turkey is about to be concluded.

GRANTS RUSSIA TRADE RELIEF

Supreme Council to Permit Barter for Medicine and Clothing.

PAY IN GRAIN AND FLAX

No Change in Policy Toward Soviets to Result From Concession.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—In an official communication issued this evening the Supreme Council approved of recommendations to relieve the population in the interior of Russia by giving them medicine, agricultural machinery and other commodities of which the people are in sore need, in exchange for grain and flax.

The text of the communication reads: "With the view to remedy the unhappy situation of the people of Russia, now deprived of all manufactured products, the Supreme Council, after taking note of the report of a committee appointed to consider the reopening of certain trading relations with the Russian people, has decided that it would permit the exchange of goods on the basis of reciprocity between the Russian people and allied and neutral countries."

"For this purpose it has decided to give facilities to Russian cooperative organizations which are in direct touch with the people of Russia, so that they may arrange for the importation of clothing, medicine, agricultural machinery and other necessities of which the Russian people are in sore need, to be exchanged for grain, flax, etc., of which the Russian people have surplus supplies."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Permission for the exchange of goods with Russia implies no change in the policy of the allied and associated Powers toward the Russian Soviet Government. Neither does it, as interpreted by officials here, amount to the raising of the blockade which has been maintained by the allied and associated Powers since the seizure of the Bolsheviks control of the Russian Government.

The Russian Cooperative Society is composed of a number of cooperative unions, and is said to represent 20,000,000 Russians. In June of last year Secretary of War Baker signed contracts with representatives of the society covering the sale of \$15,000,000 worth of surplus army clothing and textiles.

SHIPPING 'FRAUDS' SMALL, SAYS PAYNE

He's Sure No Great Sum Is Involved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Belief that no large sum of money is involved in suspected frauds in several Pacific Coast shippings was expressed to-night by Chairman Payne of the Shipping Board in giving out correspondence relating to the case.

The Department of Justice, Chairman Payne explained, asked the Shipping Board in November to suspend payments to builders on all ship contracts cancelled. This was done by the board December 2. The ground for the request, as stated in the correspondence, was that the secret service agents considered there was a possibility that claims against the Government based on the cancellation were "padding."

Only yards in the north Pacific district, including Portland, Seattle and Tacoma, having cancelled contracts were included in the board's order, and Chairman Payne explained that no evidence of fraud against any of the concerns had been brought to the attention of the board. The total amount of cancelled claims filed was very small, he said, compared to the \$37,000,000 in ship contracts placed on the Pacific coast by the board.

ONLY ONE OF 474 'SAVED ON AFRIQUE'

Wreck Survivor Describes Panic Among Senegalese.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Georges Metayer of Bordeaux was the only passenger rescued of the 474 aboard the steamship Afrique when she was wrecked last Sunday in the Bay of Biscay.

M. Metayer said that many others might have been saved but that they refused to enter the boats. He described the scenes aboard the vessel when terror-stricken Senegalese prayed wildly for help. They were clamorous, believing that sight of the steamship Seylan, which was summoned to the scene by wireless on Saturday, meant safety.

Ball Strike Is Averted. CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—An agreement between the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Illinois Central and Yamac and Mississippi Valley railroads, signed here to-day, averted a strike which had been voted to go into effect at 6 P. M. Sunday. The questions at issue involved seniority rights of white trainmen in the South.

NO NAVY LEFT; DANIELS' FAULT, DECLARES SIMS

Calls Secretary's Award to His Own Brother-in-Law Last Straw.

WOULD ABOLISH MEDALS

Declares Suppression of Officers' Criticisms Keeps America Lagging.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Refusing flatly to regard himself as a hero, or to be regarded by anybody else as a trouble maker by reason of his protest against awards of distinctions in the navy, Rear Admiral William S. Sims appeared before the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate to-day and gave the Senators a line of talk that had the smell of brine and the breezy freshness of a February nor'easter sweeping across the danger zone, with submarines reported dead ahead.

"The Admiral was at pains to make himself perfectly understood, but he did it by dint of persistent iteration and reiteration. He told the committee that the American Navy is always behind other navies in the march of maritime progress because of the foolish rule that prevents naval officers writing and publishing just what they think about its management."

Likewise he protested that the making of criticisms such as he has fathered constituted not a courageous spokesman for the officers and men of the service but the simple performance of a duty.

His Reply to Daniels. Among the incidents which a crowded committee room seemed to regard as especially delectable was the Admiral's narration of how he received from Secretary Daniels a note asking him what he was going to do for Bagley, Commander Bagley, brother-in-law of Secretary Daniels, lost his ship in battle with the enemy and later received a special distinction for it.

"I replied," the Admiral said, "that it was opposed to all the traditions of the navy to reward an officer who had lost his ship in an encounter with the enemy."

Navy morale has suffered because of rank injustice in conferring the awards, the Admiral said. He spoke with much feeling about the full knowledge that has come to him as commander of the American naval forces in European waters during the war, and, latterly, as head of the Navy War College.

Admiral Sims severely criticized Secretary of the Navy Daniels and the Knight awards board for reviving recommendations as to decorations submitted by himself.

"When such recommendations were made regardless of my explanations that they would injure the morale of the service, and when a man of my forty-five years experience and association with naval officers states that that will be the effect, you can imagine why the morale of the navy has been shot to pieces and why there is no navy left," Admiral Sims declared. "That was the last straw."

Denies Insubordination. The Admiral emphasized that there was no insubordination in thus criticizing the awards and insisted that he was only doing his duty in calling attention to a condition of affairs which is holding the United States Navy behind that of other countries in fighting efficiency.

"Officers are not only the duty that the officers owe their service but it is perfectly legal and perfectly proper and does not involve any insubordination," Admiral Sims said. "Moreover, it does not involve 'nerve' or courage to carry out such a plain act of duty."

The hearing was marked by sharp clashes. Questioning was done almost entirely by Senator Pittman (Neb.) and Senator Trammell (Fla.), and two Democratic members, Chairman Hale (Me.), Senator McCormick (Ill.) and Senator Newberry (Mich.), Republican members, took little part.

Senator Trammell provoked the Admiral's wrath when he declared that it appeared in Admiral Sims's recommendations had placed a greater premium on the officers who had landed than on those who served at sea, referring to recommendations made by Admiral Sims for members of his London staff.

"It was the most complete balling of the matter I have seen yet," Sims retorted angrily. "You have spoken sneeringly of the scores of men on my staff."

Defends His Staff. "I haven't," replied Trammell, "but I don't propose to accept your view."

Concerning The Herald

WHILE have not yet gone very far in the matter of getting acquainted with THE HERALD from the inside of its office, I may say even now that so far as concerns any act of mine the name NEW YORK HERALD is immortal. I am led to say this because of the extraordinary interest—the world-wide interest, in fact—that has been manifested as to the future of that newspaper.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

TREATY HOPES SEEM BETTER

Democrats More and More Inclined to Accept Essence of Reservations.

NEW CONFERENCE TO-DAY

Republicans Consider Compromise Proposal and Will Report Conclusions.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Conferences looking to the ratification of the German peace treaty continued to-day. The most important was the gathering of the four Republican Senators who met on Thursday with five Democrats with a view to working out a possible compromise.

The Republicans had passed yesterday afternoon with the Democrats considering possible bases of agreement. Having gone over the situation in this bi-partisan conference, the Republicans met to-day to consider among themselves the possible results of the suggestions that had grown out of the previous day's talk.

To-day's conference brought little of results that could be stated in definite terms. Those present were Senators Lodge (Mass.), Lenroot (Wis.), Kellogg (Minn.) and New (Ind.). They will meet again to-morrow with the Democratic group who were with them yesterday, Senators Hitchcock (Neb.), Simmons (N. C.), Owen (Okla.), McClellan (Tenn.) and Walsh (Mont.). It was noted that when to-day's conference adjourned each Senator went away bearing a large official envelope apparently containing documents. Interest in the contents was accentuated by the fact that one Senator said that at the Thursday bi-partisan conference the Kendrick-McKellar reservations had been laid down side by side and the discussion proceeded in a fashion which suggested that the Kendrick-McKellar programme was the quasi-official Democratic project.

Conferees Are Harmonious. In short, it was suggested that the Democrats on Thursday laid down a series of proposals which the Republicans considered to-day and on which they will report their conclusions to the joint session to-morrow. It was intimated after to-day's gathering that something important might develop at the session to-morrow, and that the Republican conferees of to-day were most harmonious in their views.

All this was construed with antecedent developments to indicate that the Democrats increasingly are inclined to accept the essence of the Lodge reservations and take the chance that the President will reject the whole result if ratification is accomplished on that basis. Apparently the President has decided to accept a secondary consideration. The desire to get the treaty disposed of and out of the way as an issue in the political situation is strong in both parties. If the President, by rejecting any compromise that may be reached, tosses it back into the arena of discussion and of party politics, so much the worse for the President. The Democrats would rather have that responsibility imposed on him personally than on the party. It will be the President's responsibility if he refuses to deposit a ratification that has passed the Senate. It will be the party's responsibility if it fails to get something through the Senate, they feel.

It was capably instigated by some Democratic authorities that the conference committee named by the opposing leaders gave the Democrats rather less than a fair showing. They pointed out that Senator Hitchcock had named Democrats who sincerely wanted ratification, while the Republican committee was regarded as rather too "hard bodied." Senators Lodge, Lenroot and New are in this view set down as desiring to defeat ratification on any terms—the only one of the Republican

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TRADITION PROTECTS KAISER IN HOLLAND Feeling Tense as Allied Demand Is Awaited.

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TRADITION PROTECTS KAISER IN HOLLAND Feeling Tense as Allied Demand Is Awaited.

DEFEAT 'TIGER' FOR PRESIDENT

Opponents Use Failure of U. S. to Ratify Treaty to Win Caucus Vote.

CLEMENCEAU WITHDRAWS

Paul Deschanel Said to Stand Small Chance of Election at Congress To-day.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The political opponents of Premier Georges Clemenceau, who have taken advantage of the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the peace treaty with Germany and the consequent European political confusion to raise the issue that his conduct of the peace negotiations has been injurious to the interest of France, defeated him to-day in a caucus of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to choose a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, led the Premier by 19 votes in the caucus balloting.

The opinion to-night is that the vote means the elimination from public life of "the Father of Victory." Premier Clemenceau being neither a Senator nor a Deputy. The Congress of Versailles will meet to-morrow to elect a President.

There are no indications as to who will be likely to win in the election to-morrow, M. Deschanel standing but a small chance, his large vote this evening constituting only the anti-Clemenceau registration. Surprises are in store, it being said that M. Jonnard will be elected if President Poincaré retires from the list.

Premier Clemenceau sent a letter to Leon Bourgeois to-night formally withdrawing from the contest for the Presidency. The letter says: "I take the liberty of informing you that I withdraw from my friends authority to offer my candidacy for the Presidency of the Republic, and that if they disregard my withdrawal and obtain for me a majority of votes I will refuse the mandate so conferred."

Refuses to Be a Candidate. Replying to a group of Ministers who brought the result of the caucus vote to M. Clemenceau, but asked him to remain a candidate for the Presidency, the Premier said: "My resolution is definitely made and nothing can change it. I declared from the first that I did not wish to be a candidate, but could not resist the pressure of my friends. Besides I dreamed that if elected I would be a link between the Government of yesterday and that of to-morrow, and for that task general consent is necessary."

"I submitted to M. Millerand (Alexandre Millerand, former Cabinet member, prominently mentioned as successor to Premier Clemenceau) the names of three of you—you will permit me not to say which three. It was understood that it was not a question of imposing a choice on him. In fact I warned him that I did not wish to know his opinion on those three names, leaving him entirely free. Now my role is finished. I am going to write M. Bourgeois a letter to let him know I am not a candidate."

M. Bourgeois will be President of the National Assembly to meet at Versailles to-morrow for the election.

The fight between M. Clemenceau and M. Deschanel for the Presidency recalls that they already have met on another field—that of honor—twenty-six years ago. Clemenceau wrote an article in his newspaper, La Justice, criticizing M. Deschanel for an interpellation made against the Brisson Ministry on the law against anarchists.

M. Deschanel, offended by the terms of the article, sent his seconds to M. Clemenceau, who was noted as a duelist. The men met with swords and Deschanel received a wound over the eye, which was so severe that his seconds would not permit the duel to continue.

Result of the Caucus Vote.

The vote of the joint parliamentary caucus resulted as follows: Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, 408; Premier Clemenceau, 389; Charles C. A. Jonnard, recently elected Senator; L. Leon Bourgeois, French representative in the League of Nations; 2; Marshal Foch, 1; President Poincaré, 16. Never before in the history of Presidential elections in France has a planetary caucus been attended by such a large number of Deputies and Senators, 521 of 524 being present.

Neither Premier Clemenceau nor M. Deschanel were present at the caucus, but former Premier Briand, who led the movement against Clemenceau, Andre Lefevre and Edouard Herriot, the latter the new president of the Radical party, were conspicuous marshalling the Deschanel forces, while Georges Mandel, formerly Premier Clemenceau's confidential secretary, and Edouard Lignac were canvassing on behalf of M. Clemenceau. "Berlin will illuminate to-night," said one of the Clemenceau supporters, while others of the participants in the balloting were making their way homeward, manifesting their exultation by singing and shouting.

25 Below in Fort Plain.

PORT PLAIN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The thermometer dropped to 38 below zero this morning. Train and mail service has been considerably delayed.

CITY ASKS HUGE POKER WINNINGS

Coler Wants Alleged Gambler to Give Charity Five Times His Gains.

TO SUE FOR \$1,750,000

Burr Plans Novel Action Under Provisions of an Old Statute.

CORPORATION COUNSEL William P. Burr will take preliminary steps in the next few days toward action to recover from Louis Kronberg a sum approximating \$1,750,000, representing five times the amount Mr. Kronberg is alleged to have won at card games. The announcement of the coming action was made yesterday by J. H. Johnson, Mr. Burr's secretary, upon receipt at Mr. Burr's office of a request for action from Commissioner Bird S. Coler of the Department of Public Charities, who seeks the money for the use of his department. Commissioner Coler seeks to recover the money under section 859 of the Penal Code of 1916, which provides that five times the winnings in any game of chance may be recoverable and devoted to the benefit of the poor.

Commissioner Coler's letter to the Corporation Counsel follows: "It has come to my notice that one Louis Kronberg of 739 West 25th avenue, New York city, is reported to have won at card games the sum of \$350,000. I am informed that under section 859 of the Penal Code laws of 1916, which reads: "Forfeiture for exacting payment of money won at gambling. A person who exacts or receives from another, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, by reason of the same having been won by playing at cards, faro, or any other game of chance, or any bet or wager whatever upon the hands or sides of players, forfeits five times the value of the money or thing so exacted or received, to be recovered in a civil action, by the persons charged with the support of the poor to-morrow, which offence was committed, for the benefit of the poor."

It becomes my duty to begin a civil action for the recovery of five times the amount of the money won at cards, to be used for the benefit of the poor, and ask you to take such action as you may deem necessary."

Mr. Burr's secretary yesterday afternoon said: "Commissioner Coler's letter has been received at this office. Mr. Burr is out of his office to-day engaged in matters relating to the traction situation. He will be here to-morrow. Under the law this office is under obligation to carry out the instructions of the Department of Public Charities just as those of any other department of the city government."

Mr. Kronberg, who is a wealthy waist manufacturer, referred newspaper men to Max D. Steuer, an attorney, of 42 Broadway, whom he has retained to bring suit for slander or libel against the person or persons—provided they can be found—who are said to have started reports that Mr. Kronberg has won some \$500,000 in money in card games by using "marked" cards. Mr. Steuer said that the first he had heard of Commissioner Coler's action was when told of it by newspaper men and other he could make no comment until he had studied the matter. He added he is ready to start slander or libel proceedings as soon as he can find the source of the stories. "We will be reasonably certain that we know who did it," he said, "but we cannot prove it yet."

William Travers Jerome, who has been retained by Joseph M. Schenck to bring suit against the man whom Mr. Schenck accuses of having introduced "marked" cards into games in which he and other men prominent in Broadway picture and theatrical circles played declined yesterday to make any comment upon the progress of his case.

\$20,000,000 FOR ILLINOIS WATERWAY System Will Connect Chicago and New Orleans.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Permit for construction of the Illinois waterway, which will open to waterborne commerce 16,000 miles of inland rivers in the middle West and connect Chicago with New Orleans, was received by Governor Lowden of Illinois to-day from the War Department. The project includes improvement of the Des Moines and Illinois rivers between Lockport and Utica.

Besides connecting Chicago with the Gulf, it will provide a water route from the great lakes to St. Paul, Minneapolis and other Northwest centers, either by way of the Illinois River to St. Louis or by the Hennepin Canal, as a short route from the Illinois River to Rock Island and Davenport. It also will give Chicago direct water connection with Pittsburgh and Ohio cities.

The cost of the waterway will be about \$20,000,000.

State Plan for House Shortage.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN. ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator John J. Dunne, Democrat, of New York proposed to-day a bill authorizing cities to create dwelling house commissions, acquire lands and erect houses to be rented at cost. It was referred to the Cities Committee. The measure is proposed as a cure for the lack of homes in New York and other parts of the State.

Mayor Represented as Seeking to Enrich Himself on I. R. T. Stocks.

PLOT REMAINS MYTH

District Attorney's Charges Against Jurist Given in Letter.

DISCLOSURE IN COURT

Motion Made That Extraordinary Grand Jury's Minutes Be Published.

The "overshadowing crime" to which reference has been made so often by members of the Extraordinary Grand Jury now sitting in this county is—if anybody ever has committed it—the crime which the Mayor of a city commits when he accuses officials of the chief traction system within this city of conspiring to lower the value of the traction system's stock, and then while the stock is low in the market seeks to enrich himself by trading in its securities.

The crime, but not a vestige of evidence of its commission, got a local habitation and a name yesterday when Alfred J. Talley, acting District Attorney, went before Justice Bartow S. Weeks in Extraordinary Criminal Term of the Supreme Court and in support of a motion asking that the minutes of the Extraordinary Grand Jury be made public in their entirety submitted affidavits which, after defining the nature of "overshadowing crime," charged that Justice Weeks himself had taken personal charge of an investigation into stock dealings by city officials and had been unable to find that any official had traded in Interborough securities.

Swann's Letter to Weeks. A letter by District Attorney Swann, which he wrote to Justice Weeks a week ago and which went into the record yesterday as a part of one of the moving affidavits, makes perfectly clear the identity of the "high officials" who were imagined by the jury to be dealing in Interborough stocks.

"When you asked," wrote Mr. Swann, "for the services of William McQuaid, one of the first Assistant District Attorneys, he was promptly requested to report to you. I learned later that you were sending him around from office to office among the stock brokers in Wall Street examining their records in an effort to discover any transaction or trading in stocks by the District Attorney or the Mayor, whose charges against the Interborough officials of having fomented the strike of their employees as a part of their propaganda to force an eight cent fare upon the public were pending before the Grand Jury."

"This investigation in Wall Street was conducted solely under your supervision and direction. At the same time you were personally communicating with officers and committees of the Stock Exchange in an effort to discover some instance in which the Mayor or the District Attorney had dealt in traction stocks."

"At no time," Mr. Swann's letter continues, "while Mr. McQuaid was acting under your direction, did he report to me, but only to you. While you were making the investigation in Wall Street against the public officials who were prosecuting the evidence against the Interborough, and while you were holding numerous private conferences with Mr. Almiral of the Extraordinary Grand Jury without the presence of any other member of the jury and without the presence of the District Attorney, and without afterward disclosing the substance or subject matter of the conferences, the forman was making indirect charges of an 'overshadowing crime' against the Mayor and the District Attorney while the charges against the Interborough were before the Grand Jury."

"Why these things were done while the charges against the Interborough were pending is in the exclusive knowledge of those by whom they were done."

Outline of "Facts."

"I called your attention to the following facts: "1. That the forman of the Grand Jury had formally been under restraint at \$500 a month for three years by one of the chief subsidiary companies of the Interborough 98 per cent of whose stock was owned by the Interborough and whose officers and directors were identical. And that these officers were under charges before the Grand Jury."

"2. That the bankers who financed traction in Manhattan had a mortgage on the publishing business which was being managed by the secretary of the Grand Jury. I might add here that the secretary of the Grand Jury is a member of the bar of Nebraska and of Colorado, and that the clerk of the Grand Jury is the brother-in-law and former partner of one of the board of governors of the Stock Exchange, and a former president of the same, who is greatly interested in traction and is an instant advocate of the demand of the Interborough for an 8 cent fare, in violation