

mation in regard to the proposed international loan, which it is declared could not be floated at 4 per cent. according to the German terms.

Germany intimated that she would not ask deductions for payments already made, except for the rehabilitation of Northern France, if the Allies accepted settlement on the basis of the fifty billion marks offered. This at first was regarded as a concession, but the issue was evaded when the British Foreign Office pressed for a direct answer concerning it.

M. Jansar, the Belgian Foreign Minister, and M. Theunys, Belgian Minister of Finance, were quoted by Reuters' Limited as stating "in the most emphatic manner that they had been unanimous in the decision that the latest German proposals were not even worthy of discussion."

He pointed out there was one figure in the proposals which Germany had advanced in a deliberate attempt to deceive the public. This was the total sum of 200,000,000,000 gold marks which they offered the Allies. The Belgians declared this figure was entirely misleading. The only real figure the Germans were offering, they said, was 50,000,000,000 gold marks, with rate of interest at 4 per cent., which to-day could only be described as ridiculous.

Germany's attempt to clarify certain of her reparations proposals, in compliance with the request of the British Foreign Office yesterday, was said in official circles to-day to have resulted in even greater confusion. Great Britain has asked for further explanations.

It was announced by Reuters' Limited to-day it had learned that France had instructed Ambassador Jusserand in Washington to thank the United States Government "for its assurance that the United States would not deliver the German reparations note without the approval of the Allies."

France added, says the news agency, that it could not approve the proposals or see in them a basis for a possible settlement.

DEBATE ON KNOX RESOLUTION IN SENATE BEGINS

Nelson and Underwood Assail Peace Move as Endangering U. S. Rights.

(Special to The Evening World.) WASHINGTON, April 28.—The long anticipated fight for the enactment of the Knox resolution was launched in the Senate to-day. After a conference on the floor between Senator Knox, author of the plan, to make peace by resolution, Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Watson, Republican whip, it was decided that the proponents of the measure should waive their right to open the debate.

Senator Knut Nelson of Minnesota made the opening speech against the resolution, characterizing it as impracticable and an improper way to attempt to bring about peace without safeguarding American interests. It is "unusual halting, equivocating and piecemeal work, omitting some of the important essentials for a just, permanent and lasting peace," he said.

The Minnesota Senator found fault with the failure of the resolution to provide for reparations for our Allies in the war. Furthermore, he said, it contained no disarmament provisions.

"After the Knox resolution is passed," he said, "it will be purely a matter of moral sanction for us to obtain a proper treaty with Germany."

The attitude of Senator Nelson, one of the "mild reservationists," is believed to be an accurate gauge of that of others on the Republican side who were unfavorable to the Versailles Treaty as it came to the Senate, but who favored it with reservations of a minor nature.

There are not enough old "mild reservationists" to imperil the passage of the Knox resolution. But there are more than enough new Republican Senators, elected on the ticket with Harding, to offset any defection in that direction. As the situation has shaped up, it is not likely there will be more than a half-dozen votes on the Republican side against the Knox measure.

Senator Underwood, Democratic Leader, fired the opening gun for the opposition, and, while conceding that the joint resolution would be enacted, he severely arraigned the "Peace by Resolutions" plan as indefensible. "Of course, if this joint resolution becomes the law, it is the final scene of a great tragedy," said Underwood.

The Democratic leader contended that the Knox resolution was not only jeopardizing American rights in the final adjustment to peace conditions, but was an ignominious desertion of our late associates in the war. He declared that if the Knox resolution was adopted the United States would be forever stopped from attempting to negotiate a new treaty of peace with Germany which will safeguard our rights.

ATLANTIC FLEET PASSES IN REVIEW BEFORE PRESIDENT

Led by Pennsylvania, Ships Salute Commander-in-Chief on Mayflower.

HOME AFTER LONG TRIP.

Pageant in Hampton Roads Grandest Naval Spectacle Since Before the War.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., April 28 (Associated Press).—The Atlantic fleet, bringing back a new record of accomplishment from its southern drill grounds, passed in ceremonial review before President Harding to-day as it entered home waters in Hampton Roads.

More than sixty ships of war, led by the flagship Pennsylvania, were in the long column that filed by to pay a Commander-in-Chief's honors to the President as he stood with Secretary Denby and a party of officials on the bridge of his yacht, the Mayflower.

A low cloud curtain screened the sunlight from the pageant, softening the grim lines of deck and turret, but adding a hint of near-dusk to the sombre picture. For the fleet wore the serious gray now used in peace and war alike, and decks were cleared almost as for action, a precaution always taken at sea.

It was a few minutes past 3 o'clock when the Pennsylvania, passing the reviewing ship, opened up the thunder of her Presidential salute, and before the twenty-one guns had seen spent the next ship in line took up the firing while the Mayflower's batteries spoke in acknowledgment. The cannonade continued in an almost unbroken roar until the review was over.

Crews of the battleships manned the rails in living walls of blue as the fighting craft steamed by. On the quarterdeck of each the marine guards snapped to "present arms" opposite the Mayflower, and the bands playing the opening bars of "The Star-Spangled Banner." In return the Presidential yacht paid the proper honors to the senior officers on each passing ship, firing a salute, however, only to the Pennsylvania.

It was Mr. Harding's first review of any part of the Nation's sea power since he assumed office, and it was the Navy's first opportunity to salute him. From the proud flagship Pennsylvania down to the humble "beef boats" and from Admiral down to bluejackets ships and men were sleek and alert for the occasion.

Before the fleet entered the Virginia Capes, the Mayflower, which came down from Washington last night with President and Mrs. Harding and their party, was at anchor off Thinkle Light. Nearby by the naval yacht Sybil, on which Secretary Denby and members of the House Naval Committee came in Hampton Roads, while private yachts, excursion boats and ferries clustered around the reviewing party.

With Admiral Wilson, Fleet Commander, on the Pennsylvania, was Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who made the cruise from Guantanamo with the fleet and was on the flagship bridge when she passed the Mayflower. The blue and white flank of the Assistant Secretary fluttered from a top mast.

Following the Pennsylvania came the battleships Oklahoma, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Florida, Delaware, North Dakota, Michigan, South Carolina and Connecticut, the Utah flying the flag of Vice Admiral H. J. Jones, commanding the battleship force. Close behind the battleships was the tender Black Hawk leading three divisions of six destroyers each and thirteen submarines of the O and K classes. They were followed by a number of mine force vessels and ships of the supply train, headed by the cruiser Columbia, flagship of the train.

The destroyer, as they slipped quietly along astern of the battleships, were forced to content themselves with less elaborate honors than those paid the President by the larger vessels.

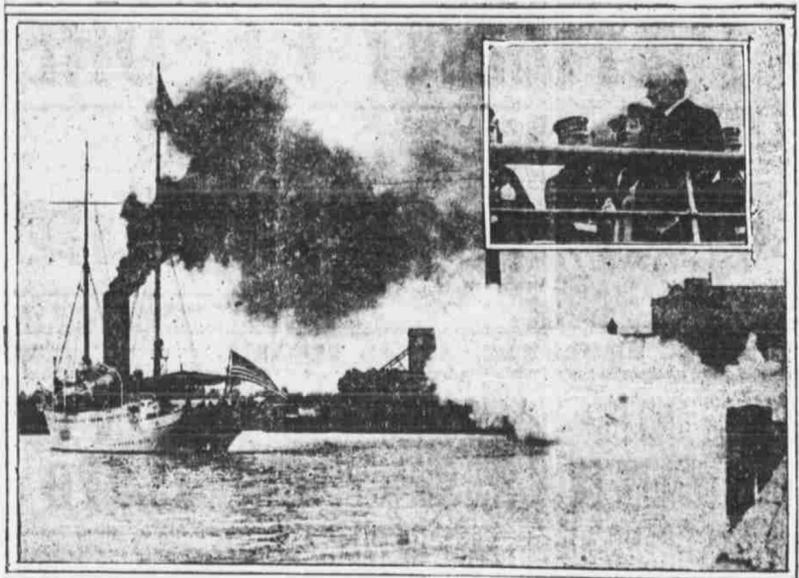
On the submarines a little group of men, almost awash, stood rigidly at attention as the submarines slipped by the reviewing party.

Throughout the review seaplanes from the naval base, and army aircraft from Langley Field buzzed and hummed overhead, while three dirigibles drifted lazily over the pageant. In a little more than an hour after the flagship had steamed past the President's yacht the last submarine in the line slipped by and the fleet anchored in the Roads. The Mayflower lifted anchor and joined the armada, President and Mrs. Harding going aboard the flagship Pennsylvania, where they held a reception for the officers of the fleet.

The fleet went South early in January for joint maneuvers with the Pacific Fleet in Panama Bay and a cruise to South America. Returning, it spent several weeks at Guantanamo in what naval officers have described as the most successful winter drill in the history of the navy.

Odeil Must Die in Chair To-Night. ALBANY, April 28.—James I. Odeil, Rochester youth, awaiting electrocution in Sing prison, must go to the death chair to-night. Gov. Miller to-day denying the request for clemency which had been made to him.

President Aboard the Mayflower, On Way to Review Atlantic Fleet



THE SALUTE TO THE PRESIDENT AT WASHINGTON NAVY YARD—AND PRESIDENT BOARDING THE MAYFLOWER UNDERWOOD

FRANCE PLACES HER WAR COST TOTAL AT 500,000,000,000 FRANCS

In Return She Demands From Germany 220,000,000,000, Paris Foreign Office Says in Statement.

PARIS, April 28.—An official exposition of France's present position as regards German reparations has been made public here by the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office statement follows:

- 1.—The total cost of the war to France amounts to 500,000,000,000 francs. The French foreign debt before 1914 was nothing; the foreign debt in 1920 totaled \$4,000,000,000 francs.
- 2.—Of the 500,000,000,000 francs which the war cost France the Treaty of Versailles provides for the reimbursement in the form of reparations for damage done to property and for pensions of a total estimated by the French Government at 220,000,000,000 francs, divided as follows: 145,000,000,000 francs for damages and 75,000,000,000 for pensions.
- 3.—By agreement among the Allies, France's share of all reparational payments made by Germany was fixed at 52 per cent. Consequently it is estimated that France would have received out of the 20,000,000,000 gold marks payable by Germany under Article 235 of the treaty and out of the annuities stipulated by the Paris concordat of Jan. 29—which represented the minimum France was willing to accept—about 140,000,000,000 francs at the present rate of exchange, or 28 per cent. of her total war expenditures, and 63 per cent. of the total reparations due her under the treaty. Germany, however, has failed to make the payments required by Article 235 and has rejected the Paris concordat.
- 4.—Since signing the treaty France has advanced to Germany 38,000,000,000 francs in the following form: For the reconstruction of devastated areas, 32,000,000,000; for the French army of occupation, 5,000,000,000; for German coal as provided by the Spa Convention, 1,000,000,000.
- 5.—Of the sums owing by her under the treaty or advanced to her by the Allies, Germany has paid nothing in money and 8,000,000,000 marks in kind.
- 6.—The question of obtaining further payments from Germany will be discussed by the Allied Supreme Council at London on April 30.

GERMANS MODIFY THEIR PROPOSALS ON REPARATIONS

(Continued From First Page.)

President to permit no action to be taken on important matters of foreign policy without his explicit consent to every move, however detailed. Mr. Harding reversed the process and permitted his Secretary of State to take the initiative. The last Cabinet meeting on Tuesday gave Mr. Harding an opportunity to get the advice of his colleagues and a course of action was determined upon. But every hour brings changes, and Mr. Hughes is compelled to take the full responsibility for the course of the United States Government.

The various moves in the situation have been taken partly in secrecy and partly with public knowledge. The German note did not arrive in Washington until about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. Within an hour the French and British Ambassadors here had demanded copies for the information of their Governments. As stated in these despatches and now confirmed by a cablegram from a correspondent in Paris, the Allied diplomatic situation has been modified quite to the disadvantage of the French proposal. Of course, it was insufficient, indeed quite formal, but sufficient to let Mr. Hughes know the new proposal was not acceptable to the Allies. The same correspondent cables to-day, for instance:

"French diplomats are very pleased with the general manner in which Secretary Hughes has permitted the Paris Government to place a veto on the German proposals and thus halt them. It is understood here that as soon as he got the proposal Mr. Hughes gave Ambassador Jusserand the opportunity to point out that they did not measure up to what France had demanded. Ambassador Jusserand called this fact and last night Paris confirmed his opposition."

The foregoing throws an interesting light on State Department denials that they had received formal notification from the Allied Governments and proves that the American Government has not been in the position of formally offering the German note to the Allies. The Department of State has been eager to have as much time as possible for the exchange of views between the Allied Governments and Washington and also to give the Allies full opportunity to change their minds if they found anything in the note that would permit it to be used as a suitable basis for negotiation. Secretary Hughes has handled the matter with all the delicacy of an experienced diplomat, and thus far, contrary to the expectations in some Allied quarters, the eminent Secretary has not had his fingers burned by the cross-current of interests involved in the reparations controversy.

Four blocks away Policeman Joseph Berner seized the trailing reins and after being dragged fifty feet, brought the horse to a standstill. Bystanders had called Conk to the sidewalk and called an ambulance. The wagon was owned by William Seney, No. 276 Evergreen Avenue, and was driven by Henry Schaff, No. 17 Morgan Avenue.

Fire Bogs Sentenced in Jersey. (Special to The Evening World.) CAPR MAN, N. J., April 28.—Judge Henry H. Eidridge in the county court yesterday sentenced to prison the two fire bogs that terrorized the citizens of this city a few weeks ago by getting fires in order to steal. Robert Turner, who had already served a six-year term for arson, received twenty-two to thirty-five years and William Jarman was sentenced to from eight to eighteen bills against them.

COP IN HOSPITAL BRAVED RUNAWAY TO SAVE CHILDREN

Conk's Skull Fractured in Attempt to Stop Wild Horse Near School.

In a courageous effort to stop a runaway horse which menaced children bound for school in the noon hour to-day, Policeman John F. Conk, on duty at Knickerbocker Avenue and Grove Street, Brooklyn, was seriously injured. Physicians at Wyckoff Heights Hospital believe his skull was fractured and an operation will be resorted to to save his life.

Conk was at the "school crossing" when the horse, drawing a peddler's wagon, took fright and ran toward the policeman at a gallop. Conk shouted to the children about to start across the street and leaped into the wagon as it passed him.

Crawling over the swaying cart the policeman worked his way onto the shafts and then jumped astride the horse. He was reaching for the bridle when the horse, with a sudden lurch, threw him to the street. The wheels of the wagon went over the policeman's head and he was knocked unconscious.

Among the manufacturers in the Ainsworth group were makers of nine kinds of materials essential to buildings, including, besides, water meters, gas stoves and heaters, range boilers, brass and copper fittings, plumbers' fittings, and paper, steel washes, steel lockers and shelving. They had a tax on every part of a building from lightning rods to door knobs, Mr. Untermyer charged yesterday.

Q. Mr. Ainsworth, are you willing to call together the members of these different organizations now, with a view of dissolving and abandoning the entire sales and reporting systems that now exist of those organizations? A. With the advice of counsel, yes, sir.

Investigator Ghall, for the Attorney General, recently seized by subpoena all the papers in the Ainsworth offices. He had a stack of them at Mr. Untermyer's elbow. Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Ainsworth to name any companies making water meters, not in his exchange. Mr. Ainsworth named the Badger and Gammon Meter Companies.

Q. Don't you know the Badger Meter Company is unable to sell meters in the City of New York? A. I do not.

Q. Don't you know the Badger Meter Company have been vainly trying to get into the City of New York? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know how such a condition of affairs came about? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know who it is in this city who has been fighting the efforts of these companies to get into this city? A. No.

Q. Don't you know that the Badger people finally succeeded in having their meters approved by the Department of Water Supply? A. No.

Q. Don't you know the Board of Aldermen refused to authorize the Badger meter? A. No.

Q. Don't you know that a bill was passed in Albany by the last Legislature transferring the power to permit the use of approved meters from the Board of Aldermen to the Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply? A. I heard of it.

Q. And don't you know that bill was killed by veto of Mayor Hylan two days ago? A. No.

PRICE-FIXING PLAN OF AINSWORTH RING TO BE ABANDONED

Mr. Untermyer Brings Promise of Head of 13 Groups to Clean House.

Unconditional surrender of the Ainsworth "open price" combinations of manufacturers in nine lines of materials used in house building was announced before the Lockwood Committee to-day by A. A. Ainsworth, the \$50,000 secretary manager of thirteen groups, including the nine in which the housing investigators were interested.

Evidence that the surrender was unconditional was presented when Mr. Ainsworth withdrew his refusal to waive criminal immunity and went on the stand and was rigidly examined by Samuel Untermyer with a view to bringing out the methods by which the Meter Exchange maintained a monopoly for its members in furnishing water meters in New York City through the Department of Water Supply had approved the meters of outside makers.

The surrender seemed an acknowledgment by Mr. Ainsworth and his counsel, former Assistant United States Attorney General McKecher, of the justice of the contention of Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee, that the "open price" system violates the statutes against the suppression of competition.

The surrender of Mr. Ainsworth, whose offices at No. 522 Fifth Avenue cost his clients about \$200,000 a year (including a charge of \$500 a month for Mr. Ainsworth's personal lunches), followed a consultation with Mr. Untermyer and Mr. McKecher.

Frederick H. Lührs, assistant in the offices of "A. A. Ainsworth, Inc.," who was put on the stand yesterday when his chief refused to waive immunity from criminal prosecution, was withdrawn. Mr. Ainsworth was called and asked if he was now willing to waive immunity. He promptly signed a waiver.

When Mr. Ainsworth had made his pledge to start the unscrambling of his thirteen Hetrick omelettes, Mr. Untermyer proceeded to an examination of the Meter Manufacturers' exchanges, in which eight manufacturers of water meters joined to "stabilize" prices. Mr. Untermyer set out to prove that these eight makers of meters had a rigid agreement as to prices and especially that they found a way of excluding meters not made by them from New York City buildings, even after the meters of the "outsiders" were approved by the New York City Department of Water, Gas and Electricity. The trail was believed to lead into the Aldermanic Chamber.

CONTROLLED MOST EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE.

Among the manufacturers in the Ainsworth group were makers of nine kinds of materials essential to buildings, including, besides, water meters, gas stoves and heaters, range boilers, brass and copper fittings, plumbers' fittings, and paper, steel washes, steel lockers and shelving. They had a tax on every part of a building from lightning rods to door knobs, Mr. Untermyer charged yesterday.

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EMPLOYERS AGREE TO 15 PER CENT. CUT IN SEAMEN'S PAY

Abandonment of Demands for More Drastic Slash May Avert Strike.

A step which may avert the threatened strike on May 1 of 125,000 marine workers and a complete tie-up of American shipping was taken to-day by the American Steamship Owners' Association at a meeting held at No. 17 Battery Place.

The owners agreed to accept the 15 per cent. cut in wages of engineers, firemen and seamen suggested by Rear Admiral Benson, head of the Shipping Board, at the joint conference held in Washington yesterday and abandon the demand that the marine workers accept a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent.

In making the announcement the owners asserted that the reduction will not be sufficient, but they are willing to take it rather than bring on a strike. At to-day's meeting a committee of twenty-five, including representatives of the Pacific Steamship Owners Association, was elected to attend the adjourned joint conference at Washington to-morrow, clothed with full power to act.

While the owners were reaching an agreement the leaders of the marine workers' unions and Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union, were in conference here to consider Admiral Benson's suggestions. They had not reported late this afternoon, but Mr. Furuseth said a new proposition would be formulated to be presented to the joint conference when it meets to-morrow.

Union leaders said they thought a settlement would be reached through Admiral Benson's influence if the Government will agree to enforce the terms of a new contract and also to prevent modification of the Seamen's Act which were proposed by the owners at the conference yesterday.

where he became acquainted with many manufacturers of pipe fittings and plumbers' supplies.

The object of the open-price system, the witness said, was "to establish a uniform method of arriving at costs."

Q. To establish costs of the same article? A. Not by a long way.

Q. Is there any question that the main purpose of these exchanges is for the members to get together and establish a uniform gross price list on the same article, though made differently, of different materials at different weights? A. That is one of the objects.

Q. And if they have the same gross price list, based on agreed costs, and then allow the same discounts—why then they have a uniform agreed price? A. Yes, if those things were true.

Q. You require every day a return from every one of your members showing every sale, to whom made, at what price, with what discounts? A. Yes.

Q. And it is sent to every other member so that they can all know exactly from day to day, that every other member is abiding by the understandings? A. It is sent for their information.

Mr. Untermyer produced circulars from the Ainsworth files showing that the only water meters admissible to New York City were the American, Hersey, Keystone, Nash, Thompson, Private, Union and Worthington, all members of the Ainsworth Exchange. He read a letter announcing the withdrawal of the National Company, making the Nash meter, and warning the remaining members to look out for the probability that the Nash people would "resort to the old tricks of the trade—which meant, as Mr. Untermyer explained, would resort to fair competition."

Another letter predicted the entrance to the competitive market of the Badger and the Gammon people.

900 GERMANS FACE TRIAL MAY 23 FOR THEIR WAR CRIMES

Three Accused of Maltreating Prisoners Will Be First Called.

BERLIN, April 28.—Nine hundred Germans, whose punishment has been demanded by the Entente for crimes committed during the war, will face trial at Leipzig, beginning May 23. Seven judges will sit as the court, and will first hear witnesses against minor offenders on a supplemental list.

The trials of non-commissioned Officer Heine, charged with abusing British prisoners; Capt. Mueller, commander at the prison camp at Flavelle-Martel; and Private Neuman, who is alleged to have maltreated prisoners at the prison camp at Pommernsdorf, will be the first to be tried. Capt. Neumann, Commander of U-boat 67, which sank the hospital ship Dover Castle, will be arraigned some time in June. Forty-seven witnesses have been called from England to testify in the first three cases.

The Minister of Justice, in explaining arrangements for the trials, declared yesterday: "Only men charged with the commission of specific crimes will be tried at first. We have made every possible effort to insure fair and impartial hearing, but are greatly handicapped by the fact that the alleged crimes were committed from fifteen to seven years ago. The witnesses are scattered, and some of the accused have left Germany, several being dead. The British, French and Belgian Governments will have representatives at the trials, but Germans will conduct the prosecution and the defense. I am able to declare positively that political or other undesirable interests will not be allowed to influence the proceedings."



Thursday's Use

Mothers: Grimy littlehands and knees are quickly cleaned. Just try

COLGATE'S MECHANICS SOAP PASTE

now 15c for Shop Home Office

PENNY A POUND PROFIT CANDY

Special for Today, Thurs., April 28th

OLD FASHION SUGAR PEPPERMINTS and WINTERGREENS POUND BOX 24c CHOCOLATE COVERED COCONUT CARAMELS POUND BOX 44c

The "Big Three"

THE Candy sensation of New York—gladdening thousands of homes with rare quality and REAL economy. Remember! Three one-pound boxes of choicest sweets for the price you'd ordinarily pay for one at the average confectioner's, and a glorious big surprise waiting for you this Friday and Saturday. Friday evening papers for announcement.

We Also Offer: London Butter Toffee POUND BOX 59c Milk Chocolate Coconut Royals POUND BOX 75c