Japan's Naval Plan to Stand, Declares Kato

Will Complete the Eight Battleship, Eight Cruiser Program Regardless of U. S. Policy, He Asserts

Not a New Expansion

Vice-Admiral Tells Diet He Favors a World Curtailment, if Practicable

TOKIO, Jan. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Regardless of the naval program of the United States, the Japanese program requires completion of the eight battleship and eight cruiser unit, said Vice-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of the Navy, in responding in the Diet to-day to an interpellation by Lieutenant General Uehara, Chief of Staff, as to Japan's view of Senator Borah's resolution in the United States Senate concerning a cessation of warship construction.

Japan's naval construction plan, however, the Minister added, need not be carried out with the United States as an imaginary enemy. He explained that he favored world curtailment of construction, if practicable, and said Japan would adhere to such a plan.

It was regrettable, Minister Kato declared, that Japan's naval completion was interpreted as new expansion, when really it was inaugurated a decade ago and was born of imperative necessity. Even if fully completed, the Minister said, a wide margin would remain between the naval strength of Japan and the other powers.

Speaking of the army, War Minister Tanaka said Japan's forces had been organized solely to insure the safety of her territorial rights. It was true, he declared, that, unlike in the past, neither Russia nor China could menace Japan, as it was impossible to conceive a Chinese invasion across Corea or a Russian attack on Saghalien. Any effective plan of defense, however, the Minister added, must presuppose the necessity of operations beyond Japan's frontiers.

Tokio Press Approves Morris-Shidehara Pact

Cabled Summaries Cause Satisfaction; Japan Holds to Conscription of Citizens Abroad

TOKIO, Jan. 30.—Cabled summaries of the alleged agreement reached between Roland S. Morris, the American Ambassador to Japan, and Mr. Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, concerning the dispute between the United States and Japan, have met with satisfaction.

The Japanese press generally welcomes the purported settlement, but comments cautiously on it, pointing out that the United State Senate has yet to ratify the agreement. Considerable approval is evinced over recent addresses in the United States by Ambassador Morris, whose untterances are characterized as being a fearless exposition of the controversy.

Referring to the negotiations in the Diet to-day Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, explained that further pourparlers might be necessary. The Foreign Minister admitted, as was contended by the government's interpellator, Etsujiro Uehara, that the "gentlemen's agreement" minimized the chances of bringing the peoples of Japan and the United States into closer contact and was inconsistent with the attainment of real friendship, but said this was unavoidable.

Japan, the Foreign Minister added, had not altered the application of military conscription to Japanese abroad. Though this appeared not to be pleasing to the Americans, nevertheless Japan generally had done her utmost to remove all obstacles to a genuine understanding with America. The minister said the agreement reached by the ambassadors would be submitted to the diplomatic advisory council.

Representative Nakano condemned what he called the government's despotic policy in Formosa, charging that in 1915 the Japanese killed 20,000 aborigines, including women. Baron Kenjiro Den, Governor General of Formosa, in reply said that the killing of aborigines was a thing of the past. Efforts were being directed in Formosa to develop education and to have the people of Formosa eventually have the same government as that of Japan.

Japanese Sentry's First Story of Killing Untrue

War Office Has Not Yet Confirmed Reported Intent to Apologize for Langdon Death

TOKIO, Jan. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Official inquiry has shown the story first told by the sentry who shot and killed Lieutenant W. H. Langdon, of the United States cruiser Albany at Vladivostok, early this month, was contrary to facts and untrue, says the Asahi Shimbun, of Osaka, which quotes Consul Kikuchi, of the Political Department of the Japanese Army. The consul, it is said, has declared the sentry canceled his statements, and emphasis is placed on the declaration that his action was not the result of interference or pressure by the Foreign Office on army authorities. The investigation of the incident was not influenced by political considerations, it is asserted.

"The fact that Admiral Albert Gleaves of the American Asiatic fleet left Vladivostok after a day's stay," the newspaper says, "shows he recognized the sincere and upright attitude of the men conducting the inquiry."

Reports published yesterday by the Yomi Uri Shimbun, of this city, to the effect that the sentry had been found guilty and that Japan would apologize to the United States for his action have not as yet been confirmed at the War Office. The newspaper asserted the findings of the court-martial which tried the sentry had been received here.

The American Consul at Vladivostok has published an announcement that the United States had not asked any government to lend assistance in protecting the lives and property of Americans in Siberia, and that he was not aware that any government had made any such request.

Gleaves Back at Manila With Body of Langdon

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 30.—Admiral Gleaves, commander in chief of the American Asiatic fleet, returned to Manila yesterday from Vladivostok aboard the United States destroyer Elliott with the body of Lieutenant Warren H. Langdon, who was killed at Vladivostok by a Japanese sentry. The body will be shipped to the United States aboard a transport.

Admiral Gleaves, who went to Vladivostok with a naval court of inquiry, spent thirty-six hours in that city. He said he had a long, pleasant call from General Oi, the Japanese commander, and from the Japanese consul.

Fight Over Battleships Grows Warm in Senate

Question Whether Huge Vessels Are Obsolete To Be Argued Before Naval Committee

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—All indications are that the controversy which has been begun over the question of whether the great battleship is obsolete and antiquated as part of a modern navy will become heated. Already there are signs that the skirmish fires of disputation will soon swell into the proportions of a real battle.

The controversy, it now seems probable, will be fully aired in the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. That committee has promised to take up the Borah resolution, looking to a suspension of the building program for six months, on Tuesday. Naval officers will be called in and will have a chance to voice their opinions. Senator Borah has been assured that some of the officers who believe the capital ship is now subordinated to the airplane and submarine will be allowed to express their opinions.

Both Senator Borah and Senator Gerry, of Rhode Island, are expected to discuss the subject in the Senate this week, probably to-morrow. Senator Gerry does not agree that the day of the capital ship is over. Now that the question has been raised, there appears no doubt that the controversy will rage all the rest of the session, and that much will be heard of it when the naval appropriation bill is up.

Oil Tank Explosion Extinguishes Fire And Saves Vessel

Blaze That Seamen Fought Vainly for Hours Wiped Out When Wreck Seemed Inevitable; Engineer Hero

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 30.—The Italian steamer Nettuno, bound from Port Arthur, Tex., to Brindisi, Italy, was towed into this port to-day by the coast guard cutter Yamacraw, after being afire at sea.

Captain Bersini, on arriving here, attributed the saving of his ship to a miracle—the explosion of her fuel oil tanks, which literally snuffed out the fire after it had raged unchecked for twenty hours. The blaze originated in the engine room from a bursting feed pipe when the Nettuno was four days out from Port Arthur, from which she cleared on January 21 with a cargo of gasoline and fuel oil. At that time she was off the Florida coast in the vicinity of Bermuda.

In a few moments the Nettuno was a seething inferno amidships and it did not seem possible for her to remain afloat but a short time, Captain Bersini stated.

Describes 20 Hours of Horror

Seated in his badly damaged cabin while the Nettuno swung easily at anchor in the river, Captain Bersini described vividly the horror through which the ship's personnel lived while the fire raged unchecked and the ship wallowed helplessly in heavy seas. The crew fought with desperation to keep the fires from the gasoline stored in the hold. The fight, however, appeared hopeless, according to Captain Bersini, and momentarily he expected the flames to reach the gasoline and blow the ship to atoms.

Virtually every lifeboat the Nettuno carried either had been carried away or smashed by the terrible buffeting the tanker sustained during the hours the fire twisted and wrecked her engine room and warhead and cracked her steel decks and sideplates. The fact that the crew had no lifeboats in which to leave the burning vessel added to the seriousness of the situation.

Engineer Shows Heroism

Captain Bersini praised the work of the chief engineers, Betteno and Crosa, as well as of Engineer Landi Joanna, who volunteered to go below at the time the feed pipe burst to shut off the flow of oil and rescue two firemen trapped in the fireroom. Joanna was so severely burned that Captain Bersini said he did not think the engineer could survive. His clothing was burned from his body and his flesh in many places literally cooked.

Joanna and the two firemen, Brancalaone and Losito, who also were severely burned, were transferred to the Belgian steamship Kremlin on January 26, the day after the fire aboard the Nettuno had been extinguished, and sent to Newport News.

The Yamacraw, which had been advised to look out for the Nettuno, picked up the ship on January 28 and headed for Jacksonville.

The ship is so badly damaged that it is estimated that it will be weeks before she is again ready for sea.

Navy Won't Be Scrapped, Daniels Tells Middies

Secretary on Last Official Visit to Academy Urges Need of Great Sea Force

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 30.—There will be no scrapping of the navy, at least in the near future, Secretary of the Navy Daniels told the regiment of midshipmen in an address to-night before the Young Men's Christian Association at the Naval Academy.

Secretary Daniels urged the young future officers not to be alarmed at tales that battleships soon would be supplanted by air-fighting craft.

"There is greater need now than ever before for a big navy and a strong navy, both on, over and under the sea," Mr. Daniels said. "The navy is to the nation what the Gulf stream is to the ocean. True, they are separate and distinct bodies, but each is a part of the great whole."

The visit of Secretary Daniels today marked his last to the academy, for in a little more than four weeks he will retire with the Wilson Cabinet, and he grew reminiscent of the eight years he has served as head of the navy.

"I have made a number of trips here," he said, "but this will be my last. I will be glad to retire from public life and get back to the editorial chair and brush up in newspaper writing. There is no doubt that I will have much to write about."

U. S. Interests Big Buyers Of German Paper Goods

Special Wireless to The Tribune

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BERLIN, Jan. 30.—That Germany's paper yarn industry, which was born of war distress, will prove permanent is shown in an exposition of that industry in the rooms of the American Chamber of Commerce.

While not much paper clothing is made now, paper is still extensively and successfully used in making heavy bags, matting, twine for wrapping packages and hangings.

American interests are represented at the exposition and have been for several months buying paper twine, bags, wall paper and other goods. German manufacturers have been approached by American beet sugar producers with a request to make bags specially suited to handling sugar. American buyers also take special interest in paper rugs for bungalows and verandas, which are far cheaper than other kinds.

Britain to Let Paris Adjust Debt to U. S.

(Continued from page one)

approved the conclusions formulated in the note attached hereto.

"2. As regards the question of reparations the Allied governments have unanimously approved the proposals formulated in that document, also attached hereto.

Hint of Reprisal Conveyed

"The Allied governments have on former occasions and again to-day, in consenting to fresh delays in the matter of disarmament, had due regard to the difficulties that surround the German government in the execution of the obligations which have resulted from the Treaty of Versailles. They have formed the hope that the German government will not place the Allies, who confirm their previous decisions, under the necessity of envisaging the grave situation which will be created if Germany persists in failing to meet her obligations.

"Qualified delegates of the German government will be invited to a meeting in London at the end of February with delegates of the Allied governments."

The reparations note bears the title, "An agreement between the Allied powers for the settlement of certain questions relating to execution of the Treaty of Versailles."

The note reads: "Article 1—For the purpose of satisfying the obligations imposed upon her by Articles 231 and 232 of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany shall, irrespective of the restitution she is to make under Article 238 and of any other obligation under the treaty, pay:

"1. Fixed annuities payable half yearly in equal parts as follows: (a) two annuities of 2,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1921, to May 1, 1923; (b) three annuities of 3,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1926; (c) three annuities of 4,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1926, to May 1, 1929; (d) three annuities of 5,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1932; (e) thirty-one annuities of 6,000,000,000 gold marks from May 1, 1932, to May 1, 1962.

"2. Forty-one annuities running from May 1, 1921, equal in amount to 12 per cent ad valorem of German exports, payable in gold two months after the close of each half year.

Exports to Be Scrutinized

"In order to insure complete fulfillment of paragraph 2 above, Germany will give to the Reparation Commission every facility for verifying the amount of the German exports and for the establishment of the supervision necessary for this purpose.

"Article 2—The German government will transmit forthwith to the Reparations Commission notes to bearer payable at the dates specified in Article 1, paragraph 1 of the present arrangement. The amount of these notes shall be equivalent to each of the half-yearly sums payable under said paragraph.

"Instructions shall be given to the Reparations Commission with a view to facilitating realization by the powers, which so demand, the share to be attributed to them in accordance with the agreements in force between them.

"Article 3—Germany shall be at liberty at any time to make payments in advance on account of the fixed portion of the sum owing.

"Advance payments shall be applied in the reduction of the fixed annuities provided for in the first paragraph of Article 1. For this purpose annuities shall be discounted at the rate of 8 per cent until May 1, 1923, 6 per cent from May 1, 1923, to May 1, 1925, 5 per cent from May 1, 1925.

Credit Operations Prohibited

"Article 4—Germany shall not directly embark on any credit operation outside her own territory without the approval of the Reparations Commission. This provision applies to the government of the German Empire, to the governments of German states, to the German provincial and municipal authorities and to any companies or undertakings under control of said governments or authorities.

"Article 5—In pursuance of article 248 of the Treaty of Versailles, all the assets and revenues of the empire and of the German states shall be applicable to insure complete execution by Germany of the provisions of the present arrangement.

"The proceeds of the German maritime and land customs, including in particular the proceeds of all import and export duties and of any tax subsidiary thereto, shall constitute special security for the execution of the present agreement

"No modification which might diminish the proceeds of the customs shall be made in the German customs laws or regulations without approval of the Reparations Commission. All German customs receipts shall be encashed on behalf of the German government by a receiver-general of German customs appointed by the German government with the approval of the Reparations Commission.

"In case Germany shall make default in any payment provided for in the present arrangement:

"1. All or part of the proceeds of the German customs in the hands of the receiver general of German customs may be attached by the Reparations Commission and applied in meeting the obligations in respect of which Germany has defaulted. In such case the Reparations Commission may, if it thinks necessary, itself undertake the administration and receipt of the customs duties.

"2. The Reparations Commission also may formally invite the German government to proceed to such increases of duties or to take such steps for the purpose of increasing its resources as the commission may think necessary."

Paris Press Rejoices at Decision on Reparations

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Satisfaction with the decisions arrived at yesterday by the Supreme Allied Council regarding German reparations was expressed unanimously by newspapers here today. Many journals praised Premier Briand for the manner in which he conducted the interests of France during the sessions of the Council.

"Yesterday was, perhaps, the happiest and most important day we have known since the armistice," said the Petit Parisien, governmental organ. "At last we shall be able to negotiate abroad bonds of the German treasury corresponding to our share of the first annual payment for reparations. Exchange will in a few months be improved and stabilized, trade will revive, there will be an end to idleness and the cost of living will be reduced."

President Millerand was given praise for his work in inaugurating a policy which is considered to have resulted in complete success for France.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The London Times, in an editorial on the Paris conference, says that the settlement may be open to objection in more respects than one, but has "the supreme merit that it consecrates anew the solidarity of the Allies."

It continues: "The decisions are drastic enough to teach Germany that the Allies do not mean to be trifled with any longer. They are not inconsistent with her economic restoration and they are not—despite the German outcry—unreasonable in other respects."

If Germany refuses, The Times adds, the Allies may be compelled to apply to the letter the terms of the treaty.

Ex-Kaiser's One-Time Yacht Meteor for Sale

BARCELONA, Jan. 30.—The yacht Meteor, which once was the property of former Emperor William of Germany, will arrive here in February to be put up for sale.

The reserve price placed on the vessel is 9,000,000 marks.

Abbatemaggio, Informer On Camorra, Shoots Self

Italian War Hero, About To Be Arrested on Fraud Charge, Attempts Suicide

NAPLES, Jan. 30.—Signor Abbatemaggio, who in 1911 achieved prominence by denouncing the Camorra for the murder of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife in 1906, attempted suicide by shooting here yesterday as the police were about to arrest him on a charge of fraud. The bullet perforated a lung, but the physicians hope to save his life. Abbatemaggio was awarded four medals during the war and later served in Fiume under d'Annunzio.

Interrogated by the police, the wounded man said: "I am dying. Believe the word of a dying man; I am innocent. It would be a long story to explain. I am the victim of circumstances."

All the relations of those condemned to prison in the Cuocolo trial, especially the sisters of the notorious Enrico Alfano, known as "Erricone," immediately rushed to the hospital on learning of the attempted suicide, hoping to induce Abbatemaggio to declare his revelations during the trial to be false. They were prevented from seeing him.

Alfano and seven other members of the Camorra were found guilty in July, 1912, of having played the chief part in the murder of the Cuocolos, largely as a result of the testimony given by Abbatemaggio, who had belonged to the Camorra, but turned state's evidence. The eight Camorrists were sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment and to ten years of police surveillance, while the others convicted of having taken part in the crime were sentenced to terms in jail ranging from ten to three years.

Emergency Tariff Bill Faces Defeat in Senate

Unless Situation Changes Before Wednesday, Cloture Rule Won't Be Adopted

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Unless the situation in the Senate shifts between now and Wednesday, when the vote will be taken on the adoption of a cloture rule on the emergency tariff bill, the two-thirds necessary for the adoption of such a rule will not be obtained.

Senator Penrose will offer his motion for cloture to-morrow and it will then lie over until Wednesday if objection is made, as anticipated, to its immediate consideration. At present, the votes are not in sight for its adoption.

If it is defeated the Republican leaders intend to rush the appropriation bills along with the utmost possible expedition. However, it will not be possible to hurry these bills through the Senate with the speed which has sometimes been developed in the past. Not only are the bills large, but they contain a number of appropriations which are sure to be subjects of controversy.

The army appropriation bill, for instance, is sure to cause much debate. It will center around the question of whether Congress should appropriate for an army of 150,000 men or 175,000. The naval bill will also cause controversy.

Indications are that the jam of appropriation bills in the last month of the session will be so great as to make it extremely difficult to get through any important proposed general legislation which is a subject of serious controversy in either House.

Man Held for Inquiry Into Murder of His Wife

Woman Found With Throat Cut, but Record Shows Husband Worked All Morning

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 30.—William Fitzsimmons, thirty-two years old, employed at Camp Raritan, was held by the Middlesex County authorities to-day for further investigation concerning the murder of his nineteen-year-old wife, May, who was found yesterday in a bedroom at home with her throat cut.

The body was discovered by a neighbor's child, who ran errands for Mrs. Fitzsimmons. The woman's two children were in the kitchen, one in a crib and the other in a go-cart. Mrs. Fitzsimmons was fully dressed. A physician said she had been dead at least three hours when the body was found.

Fitzsimmons said he had no quarrel with his wife. Chief of Police Murphy learned that Fitzsimmons punched a time card at Camp Raritan at 7:58 and remained at work until noon, when he was told of his wife's murder. Bloodstains on Fitzsimmons's shoes, he said, were from two chickens he had killed Friday. The chickens were found in the cellar where he said he had left them. Fitzsimmons was held without bail pending inquiry to-morrow.

Downing Street Denies Rumor of June Election

Lloyd George Returns to London From Supreme Council Meeting in Paris

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Members of Premier Lloyd George's official family in Downing Street to-day ridiculed a report that Mr. Lloyd George had warned the party whips to prepare for a general election in June.

The rumor of a possible election apparently was the outgrowth of the decision of Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Hugh Cecil to join the opposition party in Parliament and gossip concerning the Earl of Derby as the possible leader of the Unionists, many of whom are declared to be in revolt against the leadership of Andrew Bonar Law, because they consider him too subservient to Mr. Lloyd George.

The Prime Minister returned to London to-night from Paris, where he participated in the work of the Supreme Council of the Allies. He was accompanied by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, who recently was called home to confer with Mr. Lloyd George and Earl Curzon, the Foreign Minister.

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Baruch Finds Real Indemnity Is 21 Billions

This Sum in Cash Would Give $55,000,000,000 by Amortizing Interest at 5 Per Cent Over 42 Years

Less Than U. S. War Debt

Close to Extreme Limit American Experts Judged Germany Could Pay

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—According to Bernard M. Baruch, who was one of President Wilson's economic advisers at the Paris Peace Conference and a member of the Reparations Commission, the amount of the reparations, as finally fixed by the Supreme Council in Paris, Friday, viewed as a cash sum, is really roughly $21,000,000,000, exclusive of the export tax and amounts already paid, instead of $55,000,000,000, which amount is virtually principal and interest amortized over forty-two years at 5 per cent.

The $15,000,000,000 amount advocated by some of the American members of the Reparations Commission in the winter of 1919 was a capital sum predicated on the payment of interest, as were other amounts proposed at that time. If Mr. Baruch's view is accepted it would appear that the Allied Premiers prefer to lump principal and interest for the sake of the more favorable effect on public opinion in their countries of $55,000,000,000, as against, say, $21,000,000,000 with interest.

Less Than U. S. War Debt

Put in this way the penalty imposed on Germany is less than the war debt of the United States alone, paid off with interest during forty-two years ($24,000,000,000).

When Mr. Baruch, who is in Washington to-day, en route to New York from an outing at his South Carolina estate, was asked whether he thought the amount fixed was reasonable, he declined to answer definitely, but left the impression that it was rather stiff and made the following statement:

"The 226,000,000,000 of gold marks—roughly $55,000,000,000—is equal to a present or cash payment of about $21,000,000,000, which, with interest at 5 per cent, would amount to about $55,000,000,000 in forty-two years. This, plus the amount of money already paid under the treaty, amounting to something over $3,500,000,000, plus the 12 per cent export tax, will be the amount of Germany's payment under the treaty.

"Whether this is a wise settlement or not will depend upon the spirit in which it is entered into by all the parties to the contract and whether Germany can make the payments. If this will end the war, and each and every one will earnestly strive to make it so, more than the money settlement will be gained.

"America, by failing to ratify the treaty, removed itself from a participation in this decision, although necessarily it must be of vital effect to American business.

Near Limit of Capacity

"The gross sum of 226,000,000,000 of gold marks, if accepted by Germany, will be very close to the maximum amount judged by some of the American delegation that she could pay, but higher than some of the opinions arrived at among the American delegates who participated in the discussions of reparational matters. But this was based upon conditions as they then existed, and with the hope that Germany might be allowed to retain a reasonable amount of shipping and with the thought that possibly Silesia would be retained as German, and took into consideration the $3,500,000,000 already paid. There was no consideration of an additional export tax.

"In addition, the tax of 12 per cent affords a tariff protection in all countries on goods exported to them from Germany. This is a tax on the American consumer of goods for that portion bought here, but it goes into the treasury of the Allies, after Germany collects it, and not into the Treasury of the United States, as would a similar tax imposed by our own tariff. This tax would have the effect of increasing prices and lessening exports. The wisdom of this action may be open to criticism because of the tendency it would have to lessen the volume of German business and to make the amount somewhat indeterminate."

Discussing the effects of fixing the amount of the reparations instead of leaving it indefinitely indeterminate, Mr. Baruch said:

Signs of Recovery

"As long ago as December 10 I pointed out that there were 'Indian signs' of a recovery of business. One of these was the improvement in foreign exchange, which was doubtless due to the belief that the Allies would agree to fix the amount of the reparations instead of leaving them indeterminate. I pointed out then that one of the chief causes of business depression here and elsewhere has been the slowness of Germany in resuming her place in the economic world, which, in my opinion, has been due largely to the paralyzing effect of an unknown reparation amount. If the amount as now fixed proves not to be unreasonable, if Germany accepts it and sincerely sets about meeting the payments and there is not too much outside interference with her, there should be certain, if gradual, resumption of normal world intercourse.

"The greatest obstacle to a return to normality will then be the difficulty in meeting the great demands for money and credits which renewed activity will entail. Too great emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that we must not expect a very rapid return of the world's economic balance. It will be better in the end if the recovery shall be slow throughout its course. None can say whether it will be slow or rapid in the beginning, but once it starts its continuance is certain."

U. S. and English Coal Flood World's Markets

Berlin Official Says American Product Is Competing With German in Europe

By Wireless to The Tribune

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BERLIN, Jan. 30.—American coal already is competing with the German product in Europe, a representative of the Economic Ministry told a Reichstag committee Saturday. He said that the German coal was not as free from impurities as that from the American mines.

America and England have so increased production that they are flooding the world's markets, the committee was told.

Nevertheless, the National Coal Association voted on Friday to increase the price of coal 25 marks in the Ruhr district. This decision was taken over the protest of government representatives, who said that the world's markets and Germany were now passing through a period of declining prices. They also asserted that reduced sales and higher prices at this time would prove intolerable for labor and industry.

Demand to Free Bergdoll Raiders Mystifies Baker

Possibility of Unpleasant Complications With Germany Over 2 Imprisoned American Detectives Seen

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—High officials here to-night disclaimed knowledge of the demand of Judge Advocate Rucker, of the American forces on the Rhine, for the release of Carl Neuf and Frank Zimmer, who are charged with attempting to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the draft dodger. Neither Secretary of State Colby nor Secretary of War Baker admitted any knowledge that orders had gone from here to make a demand for the release of Neuf and Zimmer. A dispatch from Eberbach, Baden, last night reported that Rucker had made such a demand.

The State Department has been interesting itself in the case. It is leaving to the War Department the matter of the return of Bergdoll to this country, but is concerned about what is to happen to Neuf and Zimmer. Officials of the State Department have been looking into the acts in the case both through Berlin and through the War Department.

Thus far there has been no clear statement here as to what was the authority back of Neuf and Zimmer. Obviously, demand by Judge Advocate Rucker for the release of the men would seem to indicate they were not acting without official authority. The possibility of unpleasant complications in the case with the German authorities exists.

Secretary of War Baker to-night denied having any information regarding the demand alleged to have been made by Judge Advocate Rucker.

Neuf and Zimmer are reported to be in jail in Eberbach.

COBLENZ, Jan. 30.—Carl Neuf and Frank Zimmer, the alleged American detectives who recently attempted to kidnap Grover C. Bergdoll and Isaac Stecher, his chauffeur, in Eberbach, Baden, are said to have acted on their own initiative in their attempt to capture the two men.

So far as is known here the American Occupation Army authorities have received no official instructions regarding the case and the detectives are still in jail in Eberbach.

FRANKFORT, Germany, Jan. 30.—The Frankfort Gazette, commenting on the recent attempt to kidnap Grover Bergdoll and Isaac Stecher, says that the "Wild West" methods of carrying out the law as practiced by sheriffs in the border districts of Kansas and Colorado are hardly adaptable to Germany.

The newspaper requests outsiders to refrain from using German territory for such experiments and says it trusts the United States does not interpret the existing state of war between the two countries as "affording a license for invading Germany or permitting its detectives to indulge in promiscuous revolver practice there."

McAdoo's Visit to Mexico May Bring Recognition

Son-in-Law of President Expected to Report on Conditions After Visit

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 30.—President Wilson will recognize the Obregon government as one of his last official acts. Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, son-in-law and daughter of the President, passed through El Paso to-day on their way to Mexico City. Their judgment of the stability of the Obregon government will accelerate or retard Wilson's readiness to recognize the republic.

These were the statements to-day of a member of the McAdoo party. The crowd of 400 or more that greeted the former Secretary got the news and it made the welcome of Mr. McAdoo here more than cordial. Mr. McAdoo did not deny the report, nor would he affirm it. He said:

"Mrs. McAdoo and I are going to Mexico City as the personal guests of President Obregon."

"Has your trip anything to do with the recognition of Obregon?" he was asked.

"Well," he said, "we have eyes to see and tongues to tell what our eyes behold."

"And will you report your findings to President Wilson?"

"We are still on speaking terms with the President," he answered, laughing. "This is Mrs. McAdoo's first trip to Mexico, and she is a very keen observer. It is quite probably that her father will show an interest in her impression of the country."

"Will the President's interest in his daughter's impressions be paternal or political?"

"Political? I'm out of politics," said Mr. McAdoo.

Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo are accompanied by Jouett Shouse, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. McAdoo.

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NEW YORK

Greeks Resent Plan to Revise Turkish Treaty

Premier Protests Against Being Called to London on Same Basis as Mustapha Kemal, the Rebel

Hopes for U. S. Support

Recognition of Constantine and Payment of Credit Balance Is Looked For

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Greece will resist any attempt to revise the Allied-Turkish treaty at the conference to begin in London on February 21, Premier Rhallis indicated yesterday. He asserted Greece was occupying Smyrna by virtue of a mandate from the Allies, and expressed conviction that the United States would say the final word as to alterations in the terms of the treaty.

The Premier declared he had received the information that recognition by the United States government of Constantine as the Greek sovereign was imminent, and expressed hope that the undrawn balance of credits advanced by America to Greece would be paid. (The total amount of Greek credits held by the United States Treasury on November 15, 1920, was $33,236,629.05, against which a special charge had been created.)

While discussing the conference to be held in London, it was said by M. Rhallis that King Constantine probably would sign the credentials of the Greek delegates.

Classification With Turkey Resented

"Greece was surprised and humiliated," the Premier said, "to find herself in the same place as Turkey in the latest Allied note on the Near Eastern question. Why should she be classed as an outsider? Greece was one of the Allies that signed the Sevres Treaty, and why should she be asked to attend the London conference on the same basis as Turkey, which must be considered an enemy, not only to ourselves, but to all the Allies?

"Greece is occupying Smyrna in consequence of a mandate received from the powers through the Sevres treaty. The powers cannot now logically consider destroying that mandate. They would be tearing up a treaty, to use the words of Mr. Lloyd George, which is vital to all humanity.

"Greece is determined to fulfill her mandate to the end. Let the Allies inquire minutely into the manner Greece has executed that mandate and they will learn there is to-day in Smyrna a degree of tranquillity, order and contentment unknown before. For 500 years the Turks have murdered Christians. During the last war they killed 3,500,000 Greeks alone, and it is unthinkable that the Allies would now put the Turks back in Smyrna. Mustapha Kemal or his delegates can appear at the London conference only as spectres or scarecrows. Mustapha Kemal can be recognized only as an enemy."

American Protest Predicted

M. Rhallis declared he believed the United States ultimately would speak the last word regarding the revision of the Sevres treaty, and continued: "The friendship and good opinion of America are very precious to Greece, and I am sure Americans will protest against any modification of the treaty which would return Smyrna to the Turks. If the Greek army there should be taken away the people of the city would be thrown back into their former condition of bondage, subjugation and peril."

The Premier said he would go to London as one of the Greek delegates, but added the other delegates had not as yet been named.

Kemal Asks Evacuation Of Turkey Before Parley

Nationalist Leader Asserts Acceptance of Allied Invitation Rests on Troops' Withdrawal

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.—Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leader, has notified the Turkish Grand Vizier that, as the Angora government is the only real one in Turkey, it awaits a direct invitation from the Allies to attend the London conference in February with representatives of the Allies to discuss the Turkish peace treaty. The Angora administration, Mustapha Kemal says, will make its acceptance of the invitation subject to the conditions that foreign troops immediately evacuate all Turkish territory and that no indemnity payments be required.

Newspapers here friendly to the Allies describe the London conference as Turkey's new chance. Local Greeks received the news that the conference would be held sorrowfully, saying they considered it would place the Greeks on a level with the Turks, where formerly they were in a position to dictate to them when former Premier Venizelos participated in the councils of the Allies.

In Turkish circles joy was expressed, the Turks regarding the conference as a sign of their growing importance. The Nationalists probably will send Izzet Pasha, head of the Turkish Peace Mission which went to Angora, and others to the London conference if the Allies pay the expenses of the mission. (Izzet Pasha, Turkish Minister of the Interior, has been reported in recent dispatches as having gone over to the Nationalists.)

American Recognition of Constantine Not Imminent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. (By The Associated Press).—Recognition by the United States of the new Greek government under King Constantine cannot be said to be imminent, officials here said to-night when their attention was called to the statement of Premier Rhallis of Greece that recognition of his government by the United States was impending.

Official reiteration was made that the United States had no intention of opposing the Constantine government in any way, this statement also having been made at the time Constantine ascended to the throne.

Steamer Adrift in Atlantic Sends Wireless Call for Aid

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—A wireless message asking assistance was received here to-day from the British steamer Sidlaw Range, which left Leith January 22 for New York. The steamer's propeller blades have been carried off and she is drifting northwest of Scotland, off the Atlantic steamer route, the message says.

The Sidlaw Range is of 4,407 gross tons register. She [illegible] owned by Furness, Withy & Co. [illegible], of Liverpool, and was built in 1918.

ORIGIN OF PRUNES

In the early days of the Roman Empire plums were not grown in Europe.

Yet the Romans were so fond of them that they had them brought from Egypt—

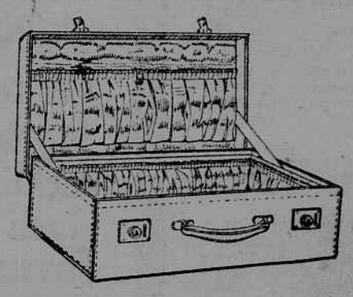
A voyage so long as to necessitate drying the fruit to keep it from deteriorating.

Thus are we indebted to Egypt for prunes—one of the pleasures of the table at CHILDS.

Large, luscious prunes with the delicious flavor of ripe plums.

Childs

People are talking about
POWYS
His defense of Aristocracy at yesterday's debate and his lecture on Walt Whitman.
HIS NEXT LECTURES
TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at RUMFORD HALL, 50 E. 41st ST.,
11 A. M., More Imagination, Less Religion.
4th of 6 Tuesday morning lectures.
8:30 P. M., The Psychology of the English Race.
1st of 3 evening lectures.
Feb. 10, 8:30, The Value of an Aristocracy.
Feb. 15, 8:30, The Best and Worst of Life in America.
Course of Three, $4.95. Single, $1.65.
Buy Tickets To-day From
G. Arnold Shaw, 5730 Grand Central Terminal, and at hall before lectures.



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