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New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

VOL. LXXX No. 27,134 (Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.) TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1921 * * * * TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

THE WEATHER
Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh winds.
Full Report on Last Page

Foch Rushes Troops to Rhine; Britain to Block Ports if Germany Balks

1,000 Police Guard Rhine Rally; Eject 12 Protesters

Friends of Germany Are Interrupted in Speeches in Mass Meeting, but Order Is Finally Restored

Hylan and Enright Scored by Veterans

Cohalan and Von Mach Assail Colby's Stand; Four Arrested for Alleged Disorders in Street

The Germans held their meeting in Madison Square Garden last night to protest against "the horror on the Rhine." They held it in a hall that was decorated from floor to roof with American flags, that was guarded inside and out by more than one thousand police, on foot, on horseback and on motorcycles.

They held it with national, state and county officers of the American Legion and other veteran organizations stationed in the Garden to help quell any outburst on the part of Legion members who had gained admission. They opened it with "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the waving of American flags, with which every one present was provided, and they had as speakers the lieutenant colonel of the 69th Regiment, the commander of the United American War Veterans and an Alaskan clergyman, who is a member of the American Legion.

Several A. E. F. Veterans Ejected

A dozen men or more, most of them veterans of the American Expeditionary Forces, were ejected from the hall, together with one German sympathizer. The vast hall was filled to overflowing. It was estimated that 15,000 persons were inside when the doors were closed at 8 o'clock. Overflow meetings were staged at various corners in the vicinity.

Madison Square was jammed with people, thousands of them hostile to the sponsors of the meeting. Mounted police weaved in and out through the crowds, just as the cowboys used to do to prevent a herd from stampeding. Their efforts were seconded by the popping, honking motorcycles and by patrol wagons, four of which were drawn up in front of the Garden when the meeting opened.

Legion Head Present

One of the men ejected from the Garden said he was John Schieffelin, son of William Jay Schieffelin and an overseas veteran. Another was Captain Felix Froger, head of an organization of French veterans. Among the officers of the Legion whom the police ushered into the meeting as volunteers, pledged to help in the preservation of order, were F. C. W. Galbraith, national head of the organization; Henry W. Buxton, county chairman; James M. Blackwell, district chairman for Manhattan and the Bronx; H. Allister Morris, state treasurer; William F. Deehan, first vice-commander of New York, and Hugh Robertson, assistant to the state commander. Other members of the Legion were present by the score, but it was said that they had gained entrance with forged tickets.

The meeting was under the auspices of the New York Campaign Committee Against the Horror on the Rhine. Its principal purpose, aside from giving publicity to the charges made against French colonial troops, was to adopt resolutions indorsing that introduced in Congress by Representative Frederick A. Britten, of Illinois, demanding the withdrawal of "uncivilized French colored troops" from the occupied zone in Germany.

Dr. von Mach Presides

As each person entered the Garden he received a small American flag and a program, printed in English. In the program were the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the resolution which was to be introduced and the names of the speakers. Dr. Edmund von Mach was chairman. Promptly at 8:15 he arose.

"We will now sing the first and third verses of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,'" he announced.

The band struck up the air and the whole assemblage rose and sang, waving their flags and cheering before they sat down. The Rev. Gallus Bruden delivered the invocation, and then Dr. von Mach outlined the purpose of the meeting. He scarcely had begun to speak when the first disturbance came.

A young man in the second balcony yelled something which no one on the main floor could distinguish, but which was regarded unanimously as hostile to the speaker.

"Put him out!" came a chorus of shouts.

The police and a host of white-capped attendants rushed to the young man's seat in the second balcony and yanked him out of it. Another man started to help his comrade and he, too, joined the exodus.

"Lynch him!" yelled a German-looking auditor, and as the cortege passed his seat he gave a sly kick at one of the prisoners.

The police grabbed him and put him in the procession, too. All three were ejected within two minutes of the first interruption. The first two prisoners said they were members of the American Legion. One of them was said to be George McMullen, and the name of the other was said to be Katz.

Dr. von Mach resumed his speech, but had not got far when another disturbance broke. This time several men were concerned in it, and as their German neighbors sought to still them a lively shindy was developing, when the police and the white caps broke it up. This time they marched about a dozen out of the place.

No Arrests Are Made

Among them was the man who said he was the son of William Jay Schieffelin. Others gave their names as Walter S. Johnson, of 73 Ryerson Street, Brooklyn; H. V. Faucon, of 69 Cofferts Place, Brooklyn; John Harbeck, of 316 North Seventh Street, Newark; F. H. Gallup, of 156 West Ninety-seventh Street, and James M. Farr 3d, of

(Continued on next page)

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED—Fastest Train de Luxe, 8:20 P. M. daily. For Florida resorts. No extra fare. Superlative dining car service. Reservations 1184 Broadway. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1373.—Advt.

Jusserand Charges Germans Conduct Propaganda Made Up Only of Lies

Here is what Ambassador Jusserand of France said recently concerning "The Horror on the Rhine":

"What is this France doing? She is working and she is still suffering. A nation that suffers is far less interesting than the same nation that is fighting and winning a war!

"Therefore, for us there is a time of comparative danger; a time when the applause and approval has ceased, and the enemy, unchanged, untransformed, persisting in its way of acting; who continues its insidious propaganda in the same reprehensible manner that it did during the war. Propaganda in any form is odious, but propaganda which is lies, merely lies, is far more deplorable, and it is this latter type which the Germans disseminate.

"The Germans are of the firm belief that the constant reiteration of such flagrant untruths as, for example, two and two make five, in time thereby become veritable truths! You have seen in many of the papers that we have used negro troops on the Rhine. I, myself, have received much of this German propaganda.

"I tell you that for eight months there have been no blacks there—but, on the assumption that 'two and two make five,' they continue to make capital of this false statement."

City Tax Rate Takes Jump of 26-31 Points

Finance Committee Reports to Aldermen the Highest Levy in the History of New York

Manhattan Up 29 Units

Will Be Collected Upon Assessed Property Values of $10,186,207,279

The official tax rate for 1921 for the City of New York, which will be submitted to the Board of Aldermen to-day by its Committee on Finance, shows an increase of from 26 to 31 points in the various boroughs over last year. The rate in Manhattan is increased 29 points; in the Bronx, 31; in Brooklyn, 26; in Queens, 31, and in Richmond, 30 points.

Despite the fact that there is an enormous increase in the assessed valuation of real estate, the tax rate is the highest in the history of the city, and is based on the 1921 budget of $345,530,039.

The rates are as follows:

	1921.	1920.
Manhattan	2.77	2.48
The Bronx	2.84	2.53
Brooklyn	2.80	2.54
Queens	2.85	2.54
Richmond	2.83	2.53

The report of the Finance Committee also shows the valuations placed upon 1921 taxable real estate and personal property in the five boroughs, as follows:

	Real Estate.	Personal property.
Manhattan	$5,878,847,653	$152,742,600
The Bronx	852,247,403	13,899,700
Brooklyn	2,395,486,473	37,741,850
Queens	781,818,137	7,409,250
Richmond	127,385,436	1,428,675
Totals	$9,972,585,104	$213,222,175

This is a total of $10,186,207,279 of assessed valuations on which the 1921 tax is collectible. The new rates have to be approved by the Board of Aldermen before they become effective.

The city tax rate by boroughs in 1918, the last year of the Mitchel administration, was as follows: Manhattan, $2.36; the Bronx, $2.08; Brooklyn, $2.40; Queens, $2.41, and Richmond, $2.46.

Yale Senior Gets Five Months for Auto Theft

Once Was Driver for Wilson; Inventor's Son Fined $1,200; College Prank Excuse Fails

Special Correspondence of The Tribune

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 28.—Two Yale seniors, Elias W. Harrington and Ellwood Grissenger, were to-day sentenced for stealing an automobile, Harrington being given five months in jail, while Grissenger was fined $1,200. They stole an automobile at Hartford several months ago, drove it to Binghamton, N. Y., where they attended a college dance, and then continued to Buffalo, where Grissenger resides.

They were arrested by Federal agents under the new Dyer law, and to-day pleaded guilty before United States Judge Edwin Thomas. Their counsel insisted that the affair was a college prank, but District Attorney Smith insisted that it was a serious violation of the Dyer act.

During the war Harrington, who is the son of a prominent Florida business man, drove President Wilson's private automobile. Grissenger is the only son of Ellwood Grissenger, known throughout the country for inventions which have made transatlantic telephone communications a possibility.

Autoists Without 1921 License Face Summons

Time Limit for Use of Old Plates and Badges Expired at Midnight

Automobile owners in New York whose cars appeared after midnight last night without 1921 license plates were subject to summons by police officers. John J. Lyons, Secretary of State, announced last night that the time limit for using 1920 licenses expired at that time, and the same rule applies to chauffeurs' badges.

Mr. Lyons said the total receipts this year of the automobile bureau for licenses, including those for chauffeurs, amounted to $3,250,000. This is $500,000 in excess of that received any previous year. Figures showing the number of licenses issued for 1921 will be ready within a few days.

Read the
Want Ads
in to-day's
New York Tribune
on Page 13
"Better kind Want Ads"
When answering any of them say you saw it in The Tribune.

Gas Rate Goes Up to $1.50 on Court Ruling

Judge Hand Refuses to Fix New Limit and Consolidated Gets Advance Over Old $1.20 Charge

Appeal To Be Taken

All in Excess of 80 Cents To Be Impounded; Ban on City Action Stands

Judge Learned Hand, in an opinion filed yesterday in the United States District Court, declined to fix a new limit for the charge the Consolidated Gas Company may make for gas after to-day.

This means, according to a statement issued last night by William L. Ransom, counsel for the Consolidated, that the present limitation of the rate to $1.20 "will not be continued, and until the new Public Service Commission is vested with jurisdiction the duty rests upon the company of fixing a reasonable rate now and of changing it as conditions permit."

The company will charge $1.50 hereafter, Mr. Ransom said.

Injunction Extended

All moneys collected in excess of the 80 cent rate, Mr. Ransom said, will remain impounded by the court so that they can be repaid if the present judgment in favor of the company is not affirmed by the United States Supreme Court on the pending appeal.

Judge Hand, in whose decision Judges Ward and Mayer concurred, extended the preliminary injunction of last August, which enjoins all city, county and state officials from interfering with the gas company in collecting its $1.20 per 1,000 cubic feet rate.

The decrees entered August 4 and 11, 1920, provided that until March 1, 1921, the gas company should be limited to $1.20 in the price that it might charge for gas, and if before that time a rate should be fixed by competent public authority Special Master Richard Welling should distribute the sum deposited in court above 80 cents as though the rate had been in force from the date of the decree; but if no rate had been promulgated he should turn over the sums impounded to the company.

Impounding Period Extended

Judge Hand, in his opinion, extended the period for impounding until three months after the appeal is decided unless the Public Service Commission before that period expires has put in force a new rate, temporary or final. The money (that above 80 cents) so collected the master will distribute when the commission has finally fixed the rate.

The gas company contends that it costs more than $1.45 per 1,000 cubic feet to supply its gas. Judge Hand says:

"I cannot undertake, especially on affidavits, to decide whether the plaintiff's claims are too high. Nothing can be decided as to how much the plaintiff shall eventually retain, but only how much it shall at present collect. . . . The evidence is not sufficient to make any finding, and it would be unfortunate to give color to the supposition that a rate of $1.45 had the approval of the court."

He says that the decision remains with the Supreme Court.

Former Justice Ransom, in commenting last night on the decision of Judge Hand, said the company desired to put

(Continued on page five)

War Law Repeal Passed by Senate

Joint Resolution Includes the Food and Fuel Control Provision of Act

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate to-night passed the joint resolution to repeal the war laws. It interrupted the debate on the naval bill long enough to give a half hour to this resolution and finally passed it without roll call.

Senator Sterling, in charge of the measure, obtained consent to have the resolution considered, and for this purpose the naval bill was temporarily laid aside.

On motion of Senator Reed, of Missouri, the food and fuel control act was added to the list of those measures, or parts of measures, which are repealed. Senator Reed referred to the fact that the Supreme Court this afternoon had knocked out the penal provisions of the food and fuel control act as a reason for repeal. Senator Underwood supported this view. The resolution differs in some particulars from the House resolution, but it is expected an agreement will be reached before March 4.

While the measure is currently referred to as one repealing the war laws, it actually repeals the second espionage act, and as to war laws not specifically excepted, fixes the date of the passage of the measure as the date for the termination of the war in construing these laws.

Weeks Sure Of War Post, Says Harding

Chances of Mellon for Treasury Position in Cabinet Are "Not Bad," President-Elect Admits

Speeds Homeward For Big Farewell

Will Meet Gen. Wood To-day and May Offer Him Philippines Post

From a Staff Correspondent

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 28 (On board President-elect Harding's special train).—After traveling all day through the mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky President-elect and Mrs. Harding were back in their native Ohio to-night, speeding toward Marion for a farewell visit to the home folks.

With such interregnum tasks as Cabinet making, inaugural speech writing and some phases of patronage distribution virtually settled, Senator Harding had time this afternoon for a leisurely chat with the newspaper men aboard his train. The most important thing he said confirmed the contemplated appointment of John Weeks, former Senator from Massachusetts, to be Secretary of War.

At the same time the President-elect announced that he has an engagement at Marion to-morrow with Major General Leonard Wood. It is generally understood that the army officer is coming to discuss the question of his going to the Philippines as Governor General. However, there is one excellent reason for believing that the Far Eastern post will not appeal to General Wood, in view of a better opportunity that recently has been offered. The University of Pennsylvania has invited him to become its provost at a salary larger than any he is likely to receive in the public service. Moreover, this post would not isolate him as would the Philippines appointment.

Mellon's Chances "Not Bad"

The President-elect also confirmed in an informal way reports that he would appoint Andrew Mellon, Pittsburgh banker, to be Secretary of the Treasury. In response to a question concerning the Treasury, Mr. Harding, smiling broadly, said:

"Mr. Mellon's chances aren't bad."

The President-elect gave an impression of relaxation to-day, such as he exhibited as the Republican nominee for a few days after the convention, before settling down to the work of the campaign. Similarly he relaxed the day before election. This afternoon he perched himself on the edge of a flower-laden table in the observation compartment of the private car in which he was traveling, and with one leg swinging and the other braced against the swaying of the car talked freely.

"I can tell you now without fear of startling any one," he said, "that the Secretary of War is going to be John Weeks." There was a moment's pause while the President-elect contemplated the uptilted end of a thin unlit stogie held between his teeth. "I have an engagement in the morning with General Wood. There are several matters we want to talk about and you have my full permission to guess your heads off."

Originally Senator Harding wanted Mr. Weeks to be Secretary of the Navy. He had that idea during the campaign, for Weeks is a graduate of Annapolis and for a time was an officer in the navy. Mr. Weeks, however, made it very clear that he felt himself disqualified for the navy post because of his close friendship for some of the officers with whom he went through the Naval Academy. His personal preference was to be Secretary of the Treasury and he did not give up hope of getting this post until quite recently.

The President-elect said that his inaugural address was practically completed and that by to-morrow he hopes to turn it over to the Harding Printing Company (the publishers of The Marion Daily Star) to be set in type for advance distribution to the other newspapers of the country.

"It is only going to take about twenty minutes to deliver," said Mr. Harding. "Everybody has to stand, you know, and that is long enough. Besides, I don't want to say everything then, for within a few weeks I'll be addressing Congress. I rather like the idea of addressing Congress in person. You get a closer contact and sometimes you can stress a point."

"This brought to the fore another arrangement inaugurated by President Wilson, but an arrangement that did not continue for a long period—that of regular interviews with newspaper correspondents. Mr. Harding said today that he desires to see the correspondents at least once and perhaps twice a week after he gets into the White House.

The Harding train is due in Marion before daylight. The President-elect and Mrs. Harding are to be the guests of his father, Dr. George T. Harding sr., who is seventy-six years of age.

Highest Court Holds Lever Act Is Invalid

Sections Under Which All Coal and Food Prosecutions Were Brought Declared Unconstitutional

Judges Find Law Is Too Indefinite

"Broad as Human Imagination," One Remarks; Mine Suits Also Fall

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Supreme Court to-day held unconstitutional the sections of the Lever act under which the government stopped the coal strike of 1919 and subsequently launched its campaign to reduce the cost of living by prosecuting alleged hoarders of and profiteers in foodstuffs and other necessities.

The court's opinion was rendered specifically in an appeal by the government from a decree in lower courts quashing an indictment against an alleged profiteer in sugar, but it was sweeping in its terms and will have the effect of ending all prosecutions instituted by the Department of Justice in its cost-of-living campaign.

The action of the government in obtaining injunctions to stop the strike of bituminous miners in November, 1919, was not before the court, but Department of Justice officials said that it was under Section 4, which was held invalid, that the government had proceeded against the miners.

Law Held Too Indefinite

The opinion of the court was based largely on the indefiniteness of the sections under review. Chief Justice White, departing from his prepared opinion, remarked that the scope of the sections apparently was "as broad as human imagination" and that the "degree of criminality was left to ever changing standards."

Associate Justices Brandeis and Pitney dissented as to the reasoning by which the court's decision was reached, but concurred in the result.

The Chief Justice said in his written opinion that the sections under discussion did not "constitute a fixing by Congress of an ascertainable standard of guilt" and were not "adequate to inform persons accused of violations thereof of the nature and cause of the accusations against them."

Latitude of Interpretation Wide

The wide latitude of possible interpretation was clearly evidenced, he said, by the varied assortment of cases brought before the court to test the act. These cases, numbering ten in all, ranged from specific convictions to denial of injunctions sought by retailers to restrain government agents from proceeding against them. In some cases the government appealed from adverse decisions of lower courts, quashing indictments, and in others it defended decisions in its favor.

"Observe that the sections forbid no specific or definite act," said the Chief Justice. "To attempt to enforce these sections would be the exact equivalent of an effort to carry out a statute which, in terms, merely penalized or punished all acts detrimental to public interests when injurious or unreasonable in the estimation of a court and a jury.

"We are of the opinion that the court below was clearly right in ruling that the mere existence of a state of war could not suspend or change the operation of the guaranties and limitations of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments, such as we are here passing upon."

These sections of the Constitution declare that in all criminal prosecutions the accused "shall have the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation," and that the charge must be specifically set forth in the indictment returned against him.

Section 4 of the Lever act made it unlawful "to limit facilities for transporting, producing, harvesting, manufacturing, storing or dealing in any necessities; to restrict distribution of any necessities; to prevent, limit or lessen the production of any necessities in order to enhance the price thereof or to exact excessive prices for any necessities."

St. Louis Sugar Case Test

The court took as the test case that of the L. Cohen Grocery Company, of St. Louis, which had been indicted for violation of the act because of the sale of fifty pounds of sugar for $10.07, or at the rate of more than 20 cents a pound.

Decisions of lower courts sustaining a demurrer to the indictment on the ground that the section violated the Fifth Amendment were affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Justice White then took up the other nine cases in turn, giving the effect of to-day's decision. In brief, they are:

R. E. Kennington and others, merchants of Jackson, Miss., versus Attorney General Palmer, appealing from refusal of lower courts to issue an injunction. Decree of lower courts reversed.

A. T. Lewis & Co. and twelve other merchants of Denver, Col., appearing as defendants in the appeal brought by the government from an injunction

(Continued on page three)

Petrograd Soviet Is Reported Overthrown in Red Army Revolt

RIGA, Feb. 28.—Rumors that the Soviet authorities in Petrograd have been overthrown are in circulation in Moscow, says a report from the Russian capital received here to-day.

Stormy meetings are said to have been in progress in Petrograd since February 23. At these demands were made for an increase in the bread ration and the convocation of a Constituent Assembly and other reforms. At one of these meetings at the Laferme factory a Soviet commissary named Zoren endeavored to speak, but was beaten by those present and thrown out. The workers in the Putiloff Iron Works are declared to have killed the entire communistic shop committee.

The 10th Reserve Regiment of the Red army is reported to have revolted and later was sent to the Caucasian front.

Fierce fighting is said to have taken place in Vassily Island, which is declared to have been the center of the revolt. Artillery and machine guns were sent there to suppress the disorder. The island was besieged by Communist detachments for several days.

Moscow advices received here are to the effect that the Russian Soviet authorities are becoming perturbed over the conflict against them, which is assuming organized shape. In recent fighting in Moscow many persons are said to have been killed and hundreds wounded. Numerous arrests were made.

The Soviet government, the dispatches say, has published a decree endeavoring to pacify the strikers by promising to grant their demands. The government, it is declared, even discussed the proposition to invite members of the Right Wing of the Socialist party to enter the government. Members of the Socialist Central Committee have been arrested.

The reports say that Leon Trotzky is in hiding. Recently he intended to proceed to Siberia, but was forced to return when he reached Ekaterinburg, where Cossacks fired on his train.

Fordney Tariff Bill Is Passed; Goes to Wilson

Conference Report on Emergency Measure Adopted by Senate; Some Rumors President Will Sign It

Denounced by Thomas

Colorado Democrat Says Legislation Is "Bill of Damnation and Robbery"

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The long struggle in Congress over the Fordney emergency tariff bill ended to-day with the adoption of the conference report by the Senate.

The House having already adopted the report, the Senate's action sends the bill to the President. Democratic chieftains in Congress predict a veto, but there have been some rumors among Republicans that the President might sign the bill in an effort to embarrass the Republican party.

The vote on the bill on adoption of the conference report was 49 to 32. Eleven Democrats voted for the measure and four Republicans against it.

The roll call was preceded by a long debate over the merits of the bill. Senator Simmons led in the attack on the measure. Senator Underwood and various other Democrats spoke against it. Senator McCumber took the lead in defending the bill.

A feature of the discussion was a bitter excoriation of the bill by Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado. Senator Thomas said:

"The Payne-Aldrich bill often has been referred to as an abomination. This bill is a damnation. It is the most infamous measure that has ever received the approval of the American Congress. It will increase the cost of living. Already sugar has increased 2 cents a pound, which means a daily tax on the consumer of $100,000.

"I have some respect for the ordinary robber, for he takes some chances, but for robbery of this sort, it presents a contrast between the man of action and the sneak thief.

"I do not know personally whether the President will veto the bill or not. I have heard it said that he would, but I have no means of being sure of it. But if I wished any ill of the Harding Administration—which I do not; if I wished the Republican party harm, which I do not; if the prayers of the rich avail anything, which they never do, I would pray for his approval of this bill; for in the event that it becomes a law, then I say to my Republican brethren, 'woe unto your Administration for the next four years.'"

If the President signs the measure, it will become effective immediately for a period of ten months.

Champ Clark Has Turn for Worse

Family at Bedside and Crisis in Illness Expected in Next Few Hours

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The condition of Champ Clark, Democratic leader of the House, who has been ill for ten days, was described as critical in reports received from his bedside to-night. Fears were expressed by his colleagues, who had been informed of his condition, that he might not live through the night.

Physicians attending the former Speaker said early in the evening that a turn for the worse had developed, and as the evening drew on Mr. Clark's condition was described as growing more critical, with the crisis expected before to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Clark, Bennett Clark, a son, and Mrs. James M. Thomson, of New Orleans, a daughter, were at the bedside during the entire evening.

Domestic Help Problems frequently solved by consulting Situations Wanted—Female ads. that appear in The Tribune daily or by inserting a Help Wanted ad. Phone Beekman 3000, or go to any Tribune Want Ad. Agency.—Advt.

Dog Finds Handbag With $64, Then Blocks Traffic in Chase

A red-haired chow dog, pursued by a dozen men and women and carrying in its mouth a highly ornate silver-mounted handbag, virtually blocked traffic on West Seventy-sixth Street, near Broadway, for fifteen minutes last night.

H. W. Roelofffyen, of 30 West Seventy-sixth Street, who owns the chow, was out exercising his pet when it made a sudden dash at an object lying on the sidewalk and a moment later returned to its master wagging a bushy tail and holding the black leather bag in its mouth. But the dog playfully refused to give up the bag and the chase began.

The chow was somewhat impeded in a playful evasion of pursuers by the fact that one of its front legs was through the chain attached to the handbag. While hanging on to the leather receptacle with its teeth the frolicsome canine was therefore compelled to frolic on only three legs, a fact which led to its being cornered after more than a score of men and women had pursued it wildly up and down the block.

Roelofffyen called the dog pet names and several times almost captured him, but Fido was having too much fun to give up his find without a hard run. The chow was captured at last with the assistance of pedestrians.

The bag contained $64.21, two Selwyn Theater matinee stubs, marked $3.50 and dated February 19, and a card of Henry Lustig, fruit dealer, of 3739 Ninth Avenue. The property was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street police station. It will be sent to the lost property bureau to-morrow.

Costa Ricans' Army Captured; 2 Die in Battle

Panamans Trap Foes and Wound Nine; Suffer Two Casualties and Reoccupy the Town of Coto

Americans Guard Palace

Troops Summoned After Outbreak Against Porras, Who Refuses to Resign

PANAMA, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Two Costa Ricans were killed and nine wounded and two Panamans were wounded in fighting at Coto, on the Pacific side of the Costa Rica-Panama frontier. The entire Costa Rican force, which occupied Coto, was captured.

Thirty-five additional prisoners were taken when a Costa Rican launch was captured by the Panamans. Their arms and a machine gun also were taken.

It is not known whether the casualties occurred when Coto, which was seized a week ago by the Costa Ricans, was retaken by the Panamans or whether they resulted from the engagement to-day when the armed launch was captured.

Coto was reoccupied by the Panamans, headed by a force of 100 cavalry commanded by Colonel Laureano Gaston.

Anti-Porras Demonstration

Another demonstration against President Porras took place this afternoon.

Americans are still guarding the Presidential palace.

Several persons taking part in a demonstration before the National Palace shortly before noon were wounded, one probably mortally. United States soldiers were then sent to guard the palace, the central squares and stores where arms and ammunition were available.

Crowds gathered this morning in the center of the city and appointed a committee to wait on President Porras to demand his resignation because of a statement made by him for publication to the effect that war between Panama and Costa Rica over valueless land was an absurdity.

President Refuses to Resign

President Porras refused to accede to this, whereupon the committee retired. Later a crowd broke into the palace through the back entrance. Guards fired and several of the demonstrators were wounded.

It has not been learned who called upon the United States authorities for protection, but soldiers appeared throughout the city early in the afternoon.

The Star and Herald, which published the interview with President Porras, has been ordered to suppress all mention of political matters.

U. S. Urges Settlement

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Final settlement of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica, to prevent a recurrence of the armed hostilities which, cable advices to-day said, had ended yesterday with the surrender of the Costa Rican force at Coto, is sought by the United States in notes dispatched to the two governments to-day by the State Department.

The suggestions made by the United States do not amount to an offer of mediation or arbitration, Under Secretary of State Davis said, but the State Department, he added, had expressed a firm attitude of opposition to war as a substitute for arbitration as a means of settling the question.

450 In Panamen Force

The Panaman force at Coto was said to number about 450 men, of whom 60 were regular police, opposed by a much smaller force of Costa Ricans:

Panama, Chargé Lefevre said, was willing to accept the good offices of the United States in settlement with her neighbor, but said his government had advised him overtures to that end would not meet favorable consideration until Costa Rica had withdrawn all troops from the territory claimed by Panama.

French Guns and Ammunition Trucks Brought Up to Mayence Bridgehead; Air Camps Astir

Allies United on Reprisal Policy

Final Action of Council Likely To Be Deferred Until Harding Speaks

PARIS, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Great military activity was noted to-day along that portion of the Rhine occupied by the French, near the Mayence bridgehead. The artillery, which had been parked several miles behind the line, was brought up, as also were long lines of ammunition trucks, while the airplane camps at Bourget and Villacoublay began to show activity, beginning at noon. It is reported that the movement of Senegalese, Algerian and Moroccan troops arriving at Marseilles during the last few days has greatly increased.

Marshal Foch, with General Weygand is expected to return to-morrow to Paris from the London conference, with the Germans and proceed immediately to Mayence, there to await the decision of the conference. This decision, according to semi-official information, is not expected in Paris until Friday or Saturday.

Should the Germans formally decline to accept the Allied reparations demands everything is said to be in readiness to execute the penalties which were decided on by Premiers Lloyd George and Briand Sunday at Chequers Court, although such penalties must be ratified by Belgium and Italy, whose delegates will have to be called into consultation.

Details of Campaign Secret

The greatest secrecy is being maintained as to the nature of these penalties and concerning the military movements, but The Associated Press learns on good authority that a great naval demonstration by the British has been decided on at Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen, while the Belgian and French troops will operate on land.

The Ruhr region, it is said, probably will not be occupied, as the French desire to demonstrate that any movement taken by them is not directed against the German proletariat, but against the reactionaries, Nationalists and Imperialists.

The consensus in parliamentary circles is that no decision will be taken until the London conference is aware of the content of the inauguration speech of President Harding, as French officials are desirous of showing the United States that everything possible has been done to avoid stern measures, and also that they desire to have the moral support of American public opinion should a move forward into the interior of Germany become necessary.

German Delegates in London

LONDON, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press).—For the first time since 1914 London to-day became the temporary abiding place of a small army of German officials, a German delegation of about sixty persons, including secretaries and general workers, coming here to discuss reparations, disarmament and the trial of war criminals with the Allies. The conference, which at the last minute was advanced, will open to-morrow morning in Lancaster House, a stately mansion within a stone's throw of Buckingham Palace and situated on the broad Mall.

The German Foreign Secretary, Dr. Walter Simons, will be asked to give his views of the Paris decision at the morning session, and in the afternoon Premiers Lloyd George and Briand, Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister; Lord Curzon and the Belgian representatives will consider the German statement.

According to to-night's information, as a result of the Chequers Court conference, where Lord d'Abernon, the British Ambassador to Germany, gave the Prime Minister the latest news on the situation in Germany, the Allies are in complete agreement and, while willing to listen to the argument and proposals of Dr. Simons, will not grant any considerable concessions.

The German Foreign Secretary, upon his arrival here, declined to discuss his counter-proposals, saying he had not yet got in touch with the other delegations and until that happened there was nothing to add to his speeches. Besides, he said, he was tired after his journey, and, like most of his confreres, he retired to the apartments reserved for him.

In exception to the rule was General Von Seecht, German chief of staff, a dapper little figure in navy blue mufti and monocle, so popular among German officers, who quickly deposited his baggage in his room and was down in the corridor, an interested spectator at the arrival of the tail end of the delegation and curiously scrutinizing the other guests at the hotel.

Marshal Foch said to-day that no decision was reached at the Checkers Court meeting yesterday for using strong measures to compel Germany to yield on the reparations question. The matter was discussed informally, he said, but nothing could be decided without consulting the Italian and Belgian delegates. Members of the Supreme Council expressed belief that nothing could be done until the Germans disclosed their counter proposals.

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The German delegation will present a memorial to the Allied powers in London to-morrow explaining wherein it is impossible to meet the conditions framed at the Paris conference. The memorial will not include any counter-proposals.