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### Ship Tie-Up Grows; Truce Efforts Fail

#### Washington Loses Hope and Operators of U. S. Vessels Start Virtual Lock-Out of Strikers

#### Only 3 of 13 Boats Scheduled Get Away

#### Three Companies Reported to Have Yielded and Restored Pay Scale

The nation-wide shipping strike which went into effect last Sunday began to exert a strangle-hold upon America's mercantile marine for the first time yesterday. The reports coming in from all parts of the country indicate the possibility of an almost complete tie-up of American shipping before the end of the week.

Coincident with this came the news from Washington last night that all hope for a settlement of the dispute of the 15 per cent wage reduction had been abandoned by representatives of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association after an all-day conference with Secretaries Davis and Hoover.

A similar conference by the representatives of the steamship owners and Shipping Board officials on the one side and Secretaries Davis and Hoover on the other also failed to produce any concrete results.

#### Baltimore Riots Quelled

The serious rioting which marked the progress of the strike in Baltimore on Tuesday was quelled by the police yesterday. Police officers were placed on practically every ship in the harbor and police launches were patrolling the waterfront.

Steamship companies operating United States Shipping Board vessels adopted what a tantamount to a lock-out policy at a general meeting in the Shipping Board building yesterday. At this meeting tentative "rules and conditions" for operating Shipping Board vessels were adopted, which Charles Hines, assistant manager of the operating department of the United States Shipping Board in Washington, characterized as a "sign on, or get off" policy.

Mr. Hines, who presided over the meeting, appointed the following committee to handle the strike situation in this port: George Bartlett, of the Chesapeake Steamship Company; H. E. Harberman, of the Export Steamship Company; Benjamin Barnett, of the Black Diamond Steamship Company; J. Craig New York, of the Potomac Steamship Company; and C. E. Potter, of the Potomac Steamship Company.

#### Three Out of Thirteen Sail

The first real effect of the strike in this port became apparent yesterday, when only three coastal steamships succeeded in leaving port on Tuesday. Thirteen American ships, provisionally scheduled to sail, this was further emphasized by the report of United States Shipping Commissioner Patrick H. Quinn that only three vessels scheduled to sail to-day had applied for their crews signed on, with the exception of the Eastern Cross, which sailed on May 1.

The Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association scored a victory yesterday, when they succeeded in signing contracts with three shipping companies to operate under the old wage scale. The three companies are the United States Navigation Company, the United States Transport Company (C. W. Morse Company) and the United States and Mexican Petroleum Transportation Company. It also was stated that a contract had been drawn up with the United States Mail Steamship Company, which probably will be signed as soon as certain minor differences about the status of older men have been settled.

#### Men to Sail at Old Wages

The steamer Gdanek, of the Polish-American Company, has signed on a new set of old scale wages and will sail to-day for Danzig. Should the engineering contracts with the United States Mail Company it will be a notable victory for them, because the concentration of the owners' association was centered on the old scale. The North Star, of the Potomac Steamship Line under the new wage scale. The Potomac, which was due to leave Monday for Danzig with 1,000 steerage and 100 cabin passengers, is still tied up to her pier, but may succeed in sailing to-day.

Under the terms of the contract made with the United States-Mexican Oil Company, a full crew was signed on the tanker Lullima, by Commissioner Quinn yesterday. James Moran, one of the business managers of the engineers' organization, announced yesterday that the leaders in Washington had indicated that they would refuse to handle "unfair" ships in this port.

Under the new code of rules adopted at the meeting of the operators of Shipping Board vessels yesterday it was decided to begin the work of signing up crews on all steamships that are scheduled to sail in the near future. This policy will be followed on all ships other than those actually laid off because of the depressed condition in the shipping business.

#### Code to Combat Strike

The code of rules which are designed to combat the present strike is as follows:

Vessels in actual operation. As soon as possible after the receipt of this circular all vessels under this status to sign on crews, men to be signed on in the following order:

1. Engineers, firemen, salitors, stewards, wireless operators.

2. Engineers, wireless operators or licensed members of the crew to be signed on in any capacity on vessels in actual operation unless they sign articles.

Certain rules are laid down for vessels undergoing repair and vessels laid off. The following rules are specified:

All members of the crew signing articles under the above conditions and Shipping Board new wage scale and other conditions will be given fair treatment.

#### Racing Comet Is Sighted, Wagging Tail Toward Earth

NORFOLK, Mass., May 4.—Pons-Winnecke, the comet, was seen last night through the eleven-inch aquatorial telescope at Smith College, in the constellation Hercules. It is faint, but has been known to return every five or six years for more than a century.

Professors predicted that the earth will pass through its tail some time in June and will probably experience a meteor shower.

### City Bank Stock Up After Stillman Quits

Stock of the National City Bank went up \$12 a share yesterday with the announcement of the resignation of James A. Stillman as president and the selection of Charles E. Mitchell as his successor.

The stock was quoted at \$305 the preceding day and the opening sale yesterday was at \$317. That remained as the bid price for the rest of the day, but there were no more sales.

### Nicky Arnstein and 4 Others Found Guilty

#### Washington Jury Convicts in 40 Minutes for Plot to Take Stolen Wall Street Securities Into District

#### Will Have Hearing Here

#### Defendants Held in Bonds of \$10,000 Until Final Disposition of Cases

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Julius W. (Nicky) Arnstein and the four other defendants jointly on trial here with him in Criminal Court on charges of conspiracy to bring stolen securities into the District of Columbia were found guilty by a jury to-night after forty minutes deliberation. The other defendants were Nick Cohn, David W. Sullivan, W. W. Easlerday and Norman S. Bowles.

The cases arose out of a \$5,000,000 Wall Street bond theft, and the defendants are expected to be placed on trial soon in New York as the next step in their prosecution. Counsel for the defendants announced they would file a motion for a new trial to-morrow and if this be denied would appeal. Sentence will not be imposed for two weeks. The maximum is two years' imprisonment or \$10,000 fine or both.

#### First Hearing Was Mistrial

The trial, which was the second here, occupied two weeks. At the first trial the jury was unable to agree.

Nick Cohn, although under indictment, was not present at the first trial, but was apprehended in time for the second trial. The case against one other defendant, Randolph Newman, a New York attorney, was dropped at the second trial because the prosecution had failed to connect him with the conspiracy. Joseph Gluck, also indicted, turned state's evidence and the indictment against him was nolle prossed.

Sullivan, it was explained to-night, will be placed on trial first at New York, probably within ten days, and the other defendants will follow him. Pending final disposition of the cases, all are being held under the original bonds of \$10,000 each.

The Washington grand jury began its investigation on July 20 of last year. Two months later the Arnstein charged with the instigation of the scheme, surrendered himself to the New York police, and five months after the disclosure of the plot and his disappearance.

It was on February 12 that Arnstein took his sudden leave of New York. The nation-wide search, begun for him on the following day, lasted three months and three days. In this period all are being held under the original bonds of \$10,000 each.

#### Arnstein Surrendered Last May

When all the New York police force was thinking of nothing but the annual parade of the department, Arnstein returned to New York on May 12.

He arrived in the city early that morning and went to his home, where he met his wife, Fannie Brice, the actress, and baby for the first time in three years. He was carrying in his wife's automobile from Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street down Fifth Avenue. On the way he rose in the car and waved to a policeman, who lined the way in expectation of the coming paraders. Arnstein went to the Criminal Courts building, where he surrendered himself to the Assistant District Attorney, and was arraigned and held in \$75,000 bail for the Federal grand jury. The following day his wife pledged her jewels and other valuables and secured his release.

### Two in Oarless Boat Rescue Boy From Tide

#### Atlantic City Mayor's Chauffeur and Patrolman Use Barrel Stave for Paddle

ATLANTIC CITY, May 4.—Harry Johnson, chauffeur for Mayor Edward L. Bader, saw seven-year-old Harry Sout fall into a boat slip near Iowa Avenue this afternoon. The heavy storm tide swept the boy along and he was 100 yards away when Johnson and Patrolman McVane tumbled into a rowing boat and started out.

When they reached for the oars they discovered that none were in the boat. There was a barrel stave under one of the seats, however, and paddling with this and one of the bottom strips, the men overtook the boy and hauled him in. Then they fought their way to shore with their improvised paddles.

Mayor Bader, who was inspecting a street opening block away, was at the pier with the captain when his chauffeur and the patrolman got there and worked over the youngster all the way to City Hospital.

### Peepers Takes Gale Sweeps Stand Against City; Loss Is \$1,000,000

#### Mrs. Stillman Accused of Helping Him Hide Money in Her Room at Canadian Inn When He Looked Through Curtain, Woodsman Says

George Adams, a woodsman of the Province of Quebec, who is seventy-five years old, was called as a witness for James A. Stillman, former president of the National City Bank, in the hearing held yesterday at the Bar Association rooms in the divorce action Mr. Stillman has instituted against Anne Urquhart Potter Stillman.

He testified that he was employed on the Stillman estate near Grand Anse, Que., working for his son, Fred, a carpenter, who had the contract for buildings on the estate. Each night, he testified, he and his son drove from the place to a hotel at Grand Anse. This was in December, 1917. He was a bit confused as to dates.

### Beauvais in Her Room at Canadian Inn When He Looked Through Curtain, Woodsman Says

#### Admits He Expects to Pay From Husband

#### Accused Wife Directs Her Lawyers in Court; Baby Guy To Be at Hearing

Damage amounting to more than \$1,000,000 was done and many persons were injured by the worst wind and rain storm New York has experienced in ten years, which began last night at 5:30 o'clock.

While Staten Island suffered most from the force of the wind that swept across it at seventy-five miles an hour, the Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton districts, Coney Island, Brooklyn Heights and Brighton Beach were racked by the gale, heavy damage being recorded to beach and marine property.

All light and power wires on Staten Island went down in the first half hour of the blow and towns from Tottenville to Marine's Harbor were in almost total darkness throughout the evening. Motion picture theaters and stores closed at 8:30, as the force of the wind increased momentarily. St. George was without light throughout the night except for a few gas lamps.

All trolley lines went out of commission before 7 o'clock and commuters pouring in on the Municipal Ferry line from New York were blown about darkened streets. Houses and business places were thrown open to receive them.

#### Streetscars Are Abandoned

For miles along the Amboy Road trees were blown down and culverts washed out. The municipal streetcar line reported cars abandoned along the route from end to end. More than a dozen cars were stalled by washouts on the Amboy Road within a mile of town and rescue parties were sent to bring in their occupants who were trying to obtain shelter beneath the umbrellas.

When the wires began to go down emergency crews were put out by the Richmond Light and Power Company in an effort to resume trolley service, but the increasing force of the storm rendered repairs impossible, so that probably that service on the trolley lines will be impaired for days.

The high tide at 9:15 last night of the water on the Staten Island volume of the government were awash and houses on the south shore were full of water. Recognizing the emergency, owners of exposed longshoremen at work along the shore were ordered to evacuate their property. In many cases they were pulled out into the bay.

#### Bungalows Threatened by Sea

At Midland and South beaches, where 7,000 summer bungalows lie close to the water, the high tide threatened to sweep them away. Old and new buildings were threatened by a higher tide than they had ever seen. A higher tide was expected between 7 and 10:30. Later the wind moderated to sixty miles an hour and the sea became calmer. Great damage was done to summer residences, which the total could not even be estimated. The concrete walk at Midland and South beaches was undermined and partly wrecked. At Great Kills and Triggs Bay twenty streetcars, yachts and fishing boats were driven ashore and wrecked.

Municipal Ferry boats ran through-out the storm, but were tossed about like chips. The boat was over an hour trying to make the Staten Island slip, Rosedale, Annadale, New Dorp, Graniteville, Marine's Harbor and Totenville suffered heavy damage to buildings, and all were first light.

When the moon receded was called Mrs. Stillman left the court with Judge Louis B. Hart, Surrogate of Erie County, who lives in Buffalo. He had accompanied her to the hearing.

The first witness called at the afternoon session was Fred Adams. He testified as to his work on the farm and the nature of the buildings. He did not see a higher tide than he had ever seen, and is not numbered among the window-gazing and keyhole witnesses.

The third witness of the day was Bernard Kelly, former superintendent of the Stillman estate at Pocantico Hills. He testified as to his work about the place. Then the Beauvais lady was shown a letter written to her by Mrs. Stillman, which she had seen many times written in Fred Beauvais's handwriting and was familiar with it. He said the documents in the case were in Beauvais's handwriting. The referee marked the letters for identification. The witness was cross-examined on page nine.

### Dr. Grant Walks Floor All Night With Baby Left on His Doorstep

It would have warmed the heart of the most conservative bishop in the world to see the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, bachelor rector of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, and so pronounced liberal and tolerant, episcopal rebuke, walking the floor in the conventional dressing-gown and slippers before dawn yesterday with an infant on his right hand, in expression of his view of his best to suppress.

The baby, a girl not more than ten days old, has a wonderful gift of self-expression, but lacks judgment. The same cannot be said of the person who left her at the rector's door a little before midnight Tuesday. His judgment has been vindicated.

Dr. Grant reached the same decision after an hour or two. When the baby dropped off just before breakfast, he slept peacefully and prepared for the day's work. One of his first activities was to call up the Department of Public Welfare and obtain permission to keep the baby temporarily. A note which was placed in his pocket, asked that she be not sent to a Catholic institution.

"I shall keep the child," said Dr. Grant last night, "until I can determine what is best for her welfare."

### Italians Lose 13 Dead in Pitched Battle With Invaders at Rybnik, but Expel Them From Pless

#### Germans Are Being Driven Across Line

#### All Large Towns in Industrial Region Reported Held by Polish Forces

BERLIN, May 4. (By The Associated Press).—Semi-official advices received here say that all the large towns in the industrial region of Upper Silesia are surrounded by Polish insurgents, while Richtersdorf, a suburb of Gleiwitz, and Kieferstahl have been occupied by rebels. Various places in the District of Orsenberg are reported to have been similarly occupied.

The Polish flag is said to be flying from the town hall of Rybnik, but the Italians have expelled the insurgents from Pless and arrested some of their leaders.

#### Rebels Hold Bank of Oder

The whole of the right bank of the Oder, in the Ratibor area, is in the hands of the rebels. The authorities have regained possession of Myslowitz.

#### OPPELN, Upper Silesia, May 4

(By The Associated Press).—The Italian forces at Gross Strehlitz today opened with artillery fire on Poles who were attempting to occupy the city. The Poles replied with field guns.

Colonel Bond, British control officer at Gross Strehlitz, reported to British headquarters here to-night that he opened artillery fire on 2,000 to 3,000 Poles attempting to occupy the city. The Poles brought up light field pieces and were replying.

Colonel Bond, who has approximately 200 Italian troops, also reported that he probably could not hold out long.

Organized Polish forces, estimated at 20,000, have occupied all of Upper Silesia south of a line running from Kosel to Tarnowitz, with the exception of a few large towns, and are moving further northward, according to information supplied by a member of the inter-Allied representation here.

#### Pitched Battle at Rybnik

To-day, according to this source, the Poles are marching into Gross Strehlitz, north of the line mentioned in a well ordered manner, using motor lorries, and being supplied with rifles, machine guns and dynamite.

Italian troops at Rybnik, well south in the plebsicite area, comprising a regiment of infantry and two machine gun companies, are surrounded by 3,000 Poles, and a pitched battle has been going on for several hours, the informant said this afternoon.

The Italian known dead are three officers, one of them of high rank, and twelve privates.

Polish members of the plebsicite police disarmed the German members, who were taken across the border, after several of the Germans had been killed. It was added, the force itself has ceased to function.

#### No Opposition From French

The informant declared the French troops and the British control officer were not offering opposition and that the Poles had not had clashes with the French. The British officers were said to disapprove of the situation and were threatening resignation. (Advices from other sources, notably Paris and Warsaw dispatches, have reported the French as taking an active part in dealing with the Polish insurgents.)

The main body of Polish forces is said to have crossed the border in motor lorries at 2 o'clock Monday morning, taking possession of the border towns, blowing up important railroad bridges and cutting telegraph and telephone wires. They drove out the German residents, it is declared, meeting with virtually no resistance. Adalbert Koranyi, the Polish plebsicite commissioner, was at that time in Warsaw, it is said. He learned of the Paris report then being circulated that

The committee increased the House total of \$398,000,000 to \$498,500,000, or the same figure in the bill when it failed in the Senate last March. The principal increases voted to-day by the committee included \$12,000,000 for aviation, \$16,000,000 to start work on two new aircraft carriers, about \$7,000,000 to begin construction of a new fleet base at Alameda, Calif., and other Pacific Coast bases, and about \$7,000,000 to expedite construction of capital ships. There also were large increases for pay and support of personnel.

The President will not be embarrassed by the House in pressing disarmament legislation, Mr. Harding was informed by a committee from that body to-day.

### Philippine Constabulary Kill 90 Moros in Battle

#### Troops Avenge Murder of Officer and 3 Comrades, Only 3 of Fanatics Escaping Alive

MANILA, P. I., May 4. (By The Associated Press).—Ninety Moros, including Maharajah Untung, a religious fanatic leader, were killed Sunday by a detachment of Philippine constabulary in an engagement near Taglib, on the island of Sulu, 500 miles from here, according to advices received to-day at constabulary headquarters.

The slaying of the Moros followed the murder, Saturday, of Lieutenant D. Velasquez and three constabulary troopers. After killing the four men the Moros stole their guns and escaped. All available constabulary forces of the Department of Mindanao, stationed on Sulu Island were dispatched in pursuit of the Moros, overtaking them near Taglib.

In the battle following, all except three of the Moros were killed. The constabulary forces recaptured the guns taken from their murdered companions. One constabulary man was wounded in the battle.

The reason for the attack by the Moros on the constabulary forces is not known here.

# German Cabinet Quits; Berlin Now Expected to Sign Terms; Polish Troops Overrun Silesia

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The Poles, in their outbreak in Silesia, have seized the mining districts, indicated by the shaded portion of the map. Bands of armed men are reported to have advanced as far north as Rosenberg and also to have seized Lubinitz. The fighting with Italians occurred at Gross Strehlitz. The heavy dotted line marks the boundaries of Silesia.

### Harding Blocks Navy Demands Disarmament Aircraft to Drive by Borah

#### Committee Rejects Amendment to Naval Bill, but Senator Plans Fight on Floor for Conference Call

#### House Moves Dropped Appropriation, as Reported, Carries \$496,500,000, an Increase of \$100,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Administration forces won the first skirmish today in the impending Senate fight over naval disarmament.

Guided by the expressed wishes of President Harding, the Senate Naval Committee refused to incorporate in the annual naval appropriation measure the proposal of Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, authorizing and requesting the Chief Executive to invite Great Britain and Japan to send representatives to a disarmament conference here.

Before the committee acted, Senator Borah had given notice of the fight to come by reintroducing his proposal in the Senate and moving to suspend the rules to make it in order.

Senator Fomerene, Democrat, of Ohio, also gave formal notice that he intended to present a disarmament amendment. His amendment would authorize the President to delay the building program six months, while an effort was being made to arrange a conference among the United States, Great Britain and Japan. Should an agreement to limit construction be reached by the three countries, the President might suspend the building program in whole or in part.

It is understood that Administration leaders in both the Senate and House plan to delay action on any proposals for international disarmament because of the desire of the President not to have this question initiated in Congress in the present state of international relations.

As favorably reported to-day by the Naval Committee, the annual naval bill, which failed at the last session, provides not only funds for continuing construction of the uncompleted 1916 program, but also for a personnel 20,000 in excess of the 100,000 proposed by the House. It also carries funds for beginning work on various naval bases on the Pacific Coast.

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### U. S. Soldiers Wed in Germany to Come Home

#### 500 With Wives Will Sail From Antwerp May 12; Move to Reduce Force to 10,000

COBLENZ, May 4. (By The Associated Press).—All American non-commissioned officers and men up to and including sergeants who have married Europeans actually in the Rhineland have been ordered home. The order affects about 500, who will sail with their wives from Antwerp May 12 on the steamer Cambria.

This, together with various movements of American troops, coinciding with the Knox resolution, is interpreted by the Germans as a prelude to the withdrawal of the American Forces from the Rhineland.

### Fall of Fehrenbach Ministry Is Believed to Mean the End of Dilatory Indemnity Tactics

#### Ultimatum Will Be Delivered To-day

#### Optional Modification of Terms of Treaty Is To Be Offered to Berlin

By Wireless to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. BERLIN, May 4.—The German Cabinet, headed by Chancellor Konstantin Fehrenbach, resigned to-day. Its action is regarded by those close to the situation here to be preliminary to Germany's acceptance of the reparations demands of the London conference of the Allies.

The Ministry, in which Dr. Walter Simons has been Minister of Foreign Affairs, had been tottering ever since it became apparent that its efforts to lighten the Allied reparations demands through appeal to the United States had failed. Its collapse to-day came on the heels of a rumor of its impending downfall that swept through political circles shortly before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag went into session. It was recognized that the crisis in foreign and domestic affairs made the move inevitable.

Chancellor Fehrenbach was busy throughout the morning receiving leaders of the various parties, with whom he went into details concerning the situation.

#### Quit Over Hughes' Note

LONDON, May 4. (By The Associated Press).—A telephone message from Paris gives a Berlin dispatch saying that, in view of the situation that arose in consequence of the reply of Secretary of State Hughes to Germany's counter proposals on reparations, the German government unanimously decided to resign.

Chancellor Fehrenbach informed President Ebert of the Cabinet's decision, whereupon the President requested the ministry to continue to deal with current affairs, which it consented to do.

#### Stresemann May Head Cabinet

The Berlin correspondent of The London Times understands that Chancellor Fehrenbach and Foreign Minister Simons have resigned, but that the rest of the Cabinet remains. He says that the suggestion of Dr. Shamer as new Foreign Minister has been dropped at his request.

It is understood that Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the People's party, will be the new Chancellor, and that Dr. Mayer, at present Ambassador in Paris, will be the new Foreign Minister.

The settling of the final details of the reparations question has now been effectively accomplished, and the Allied ultimatum, so that the documents may be in readiness for formal signature in the morning. Premier Lloyd George to-morrow will address the House of Commons in explanation of the arrangements.

Chancellor Lloyd George will hand the ultimatum to Dr. Shamer, the German Ambassador, some time to-morrow night, while the Reparations Commission terms will be mailed to Paris and turned over to the German government in the French capital at 10 o'clock Thursday evening.

#### Session Ends at Midnight

The settling of the final details of the complex problem was a protracted task for the Supreme Council, which was occupied in its final session for three hours to-night, rising at midnight.

Secretaries of the experts will be engaged during to-night in the completion of the final details and translation of the documents, which may be in readiness for formal signature in the morning. Premier Lloyd George to-morrow will address the House of Commons in explanation of the arrangements.

The Reparations Commission has adopted the Supreme Council's plan concerning German bonds. The first issue of these bonds, which will be made immediately, will amount to \$200,000,000. They will have priority over the later series. Interest on them will not be payable until after the end of the first quarter following their issue. The second series, to be issued in November, will be for \$1,900,000,000. These will have priority over subsequent issues.

Dr. Shamer had a conference of an hour to-night with Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, while the Supreme Council was still sitting. Baron Bernstorff, the British Ambassador to Germany, was present.

#### World Make Some Definite

The endeavor of the Supreme Council has been to reach definitive terms fixing Germany's obligations within the terms of the treaty, which left them indefinite and subject to change at any time by the Reparations Commission. In this work it had the assistance of financial authorities such as M. Loucheur, French minister of the devastated regions, and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, British Secretary for War. Legal advisers of the British and French Foreign Offices, such as Sir Gordon Hewart, the British Attorney General, and M. Fromageot, the French international law expert, and members of the Inter-Allied Reparations Commission.

The members of the Supreme Council believe they have been able to secure within the five days of the treaty in the documents now in the process of final drafting.

The treaty provided for various payments.

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