

instead of the proposed tax on gasoline and horsepower of automobiles, as well as the proposed tax on soda drink and other taxes repealed since his Administration came into power.

German Busy In Russia as Allies Argue

Purpose Is to Clinch Grip on Muscovite Resources. Thus Obtaining Material to Trade With at Genoa

Council Due This Week

Rathenau Will Meet Soviet Delegates: Recognition of Lenin Regime Urged

By Joseph Shapiro
Ru Wireless to The Tribune
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BERLIN, Feb. 14.—While London and Paris are engaged in an exchange of notes postponing the Genoa conference and the adjustment of the Near Eastern problem, Germany is trying to utilize the interval to strengthen her hold on Russia. With in a few days, possibly before the end of the week, there will be a conference of German and Soviet representatives in Berlin to this end.

The Soviet government will be represented by not fewer than three of its delegates to Genoa, Krassin, Joffe and Bakofsky. Krassin, likewise, will attend. The negotiation for Germany will be conducted by Walther Rathenau, foreign minister, and Herr Malzkahn, director of eastern affairs, at the German Foreign Office.

French Recognition Sought
Germany is not averse to a short

postponement of the Genoa conference to give her a chance to clinch an agreement with the Soviet, which would hand over for German exploitation a large part of Russian resources.

Rathenau will have a large share of Russia in their pockets before the Genoa conference appears certain from the events which have taken place behind the scenes here in the last two weeks. No appointment of Rathenau as Foreign Minister is regarded from the very beginning as significant in this respect.

Rathenau represents one of two big German combines which have great ambitions in Russia and who believe Germany can make Russia pay German reparations on its own terms.

The first of these combines is headed by Hugo Stinnes and the other is the General Electric Company, of which Rathenau is the head. One of the reasons for the People's party opposition to the appointment of Rathenau as well as the party's present crusade against the anti-Foreign Minister is the advantage the General Electric combine would have in the race for the control of Russia's resources.

Today, on the eve of the opening of the conference at Foreign Minister and the Germans, Felix Deutsch, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric, strongly urged the immediate recognition of Soviet Russia.

Russia Key to Recovery
Deutsch declared that Europe would be unable to return to normal conditions until Russia is restored and expressed confidence in the Soviet government and its ability to retain the hope of the world.

He declared that the Germans are determined to get a sufficiently strong hand in Russia before the Genoa conference, and will be able to trade it in Genoa in exchange for concessions on the reparations problem.

He warmly indorse any rational provision for the case of the injured and disabled soldiers and sailors, but he protested against this proposed prostitution of legislative power.

Senator Watson of Georgia, speaking for the bonus, said if Congress waited for a revival of normal conditions before aiding the soldier "his hair will be white before he gets any money."

Senator Simmons, who is opposed to the bonus, said he would not vote for a bonus to be paid with tax on gasoline, postage, a sales tax or any other form of tax, and he believed the soldiers would spin a bonus raised in that way.

He said he would not like to approach the memory of George Washington, and yet Washington and his soldiers of the Revolution, and he went through that war without a scratch, and yet no man would dare to accuse Washington of lacking in courage.

Senator Watson said Kansas and Nebraska were settled by soldiers of the War of 1812, who accepted bonuses in the form of land grants, and for the same reason the title to the land of Tennessee goes back to a bonus to soldiers who served the nation.

Miller and Veterans Fail to Agree on Bonus

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Governor Miller and a delegation of former soldiers serving in the Legislature this afternoon failed to reach a settlement of their differences of opinion over the state soldier bonus question.

The veterans, headed by Assemblyman J. J. Jeffery, chairman of their organization, in vain attempted to convert the Governor to their belief that the money should be made available at once and that the sum necessary would be raised through a sales tax.

On the other hand, Governor Miller could not make the veterans concur with his view that the bonus money should be provided by means of a bond issue after the constitution is amended accordingly.

There will be a conference of the veterans' legislative group to-morrow evening when the bonus question will be gone over once more. Consideration will be given a new plan which proposes to set aside for bonus purposes the revenue for the first year from the proposed general business tax.

The estimated income from this source is about \$15,000,000, which would provide a maximum bonus of \$100 for each service man.

In some quarters it was predicted to-night that the only bonus measure which would come up for passage would be the Simpson bill proposing an amendment to overcome the constitutional barriers in the path of the soldier bonus act of last year.

The veterans believe that this proposition, which would have to be submitted to the voters at the general election next year, might be defeated at the polls.

Chamber Tells Senators Bonus Should Not Pass

Protesting against the enactment of bonus legislation as a "cowardly surrender to dictation," Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, yesterday sent telegrams to Senators Calder and Wadsworth and to the Congressional delegation from this state.

"The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York reiterates its opposition to the pending bonus bill, as involving both grave danger to the credit of the nation and a cowardly surrender to dictation as brutal as that

Balfour, Home, Says Parley Has United Nations

Hearts of English-Speaking Peoples Knit in Closer Harmony Now, Declares Leader of British Envoys

Receives Great Welcome

Lloyd George and Ambassador Harvey Among Notables at London Station

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Feb. 14.—The leaders of the British delegation to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament returned home to-day. Premier Lloyd George was first to grip the hand of Arthur J. Balfour, head of the delegation, when that veteran statesman emerged at Waterloo station from the train that had brought him and his colleagues from Southampton. Austen Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, Lord Derby and Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, representing British officialdom, and Ambassador and Mrs. George Harvey, for the United States, were in the welcoming group.

Lord George, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Riddell, Admiral Chatfield, Sir John Salmon, of New Zealand, and Sirinivas Sastri, of India, returned to London with Mr. Balfour.

"I believe the Washington conference will knit the hearts of English-speaking peoples in an ever closer union," said Mr. Balfour at Southampton in replying to an address of welcome from the Mayor.

"I hope it will lighten the burden of the peoples of the world and that it will not only give us material benefits but will bind closer all nations in their efforts to recover from the shock of war."

More Parleys To Be Held
"That the world will have more conferences," cannot doubt. Of course, in the treaties themselves, there are confining limits to the powers of the negotiators.

Mr. Balfour said that although he had not been able to study the Geddes national economy report in detail, he felt that its general scope was in close keeping with the economic aspects of the Washington gathering.

Concerning the prospect of ratification of the treaty drawn at the conference, the head of the British delegation said he had no doubt the treaty would be accepted by the London Parliament, but that as far as other nations were concerned he could offer no opinion.

Likes American Reception
Mr. Balfour, who seemed to be in the best of health, said that the British delegation had had the best kind of reception in the United States and referred joyfully to the great number of speeches he would have to make now to tell his fellow countrymen all about the Washington meeting.

It is probable that he will make a statement in the House of Commons, and he is already scheduled to talk at a luncheon of Coalition members of Parliament on Thursday and at the Pilgrim dinner next Monday.

Lord Lee, who also spoke briefly at Southampton, said that the peace treaty "does justice to all the powers concerned, as is indicated by the fact that the agreements reached were the result of unanimous votes in conference and were not imposed on a minority by the majority."

"From our point of view," he continued, "the treaty must be regarded as particularly satisfactory, because while we have made sacrifices, other powers, I think, have made equivalent ones."

Oldest Robber, 93, Comes Back as a Chicken Thief

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE
NORRISTOWN, Pa., Feb. 14.—James Bundy, ninety-three years old, participant in burglaries and the oldest criminal whose record is kept at the Eastern Penitentiary, was sentenced here to-day to still another term in prison for a fourth time for stealing chickens from Henry Bursell and of attacking Bursell with a knife when detected.

Bundy is known to the Eastern Penitentiary as "Old Jim" but he kept the interior of the prison when he was still a young man. He has served five sentences here for burglary. His first appearance was in 1876, when he was from four to five years, he was convicted of stealing chickens from Henry Bursell and of attacking Bursell with a knife when detected.

No Alliance in Four-Power Pact

The four-power treaty merely provides, he continued, "that we shall respect each other's right in such matters as possessions and dominions and that if controversies arise we shall consult before taking any further military or naval force." There are, therefore, no simple paragraphs. The only obligation we assume is that of consultation.

The United States refused absolutely to accept the proposition in regard to Shantung in the Treaty of Versailles, and believed then and believes now that that province should be controlled by China, which it has always been a part. But of the other eight powers at the table in Washington, six had ratified the Treaty of Versailles and had accepted that clause relating to Shantung. Therefore the only way to get that wrong undone was to bring about negotiations between Japan and China directly. This was effected by the good offices of the United States, represented by Mr. Hughes, and of Great Britain, represented by Mr. Balfour. The result has been that Shantung goes back to China practically unburdened.

Plane to Carry U.S. Mail From Cairo to Bagdad

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mails from the United States, via Cairo to Bagdad and points in northern Persia, hereafter will be transported by aircraft under an agreement reached by the United States Postoffice Department with British postal authorities. The new service will save fourteen days or more between Cairo and Bagdad, the official announcement said, and the rate will be 15 cents an ounce additional to the international postage rate.

British Take Over Belfast As More Die

(Continued from page one)

majority at the coming general election, but in the last month the opposition to the treaty has grown so steadily that there is no assurance that Collins will be able to hold his own.

Mr. Valera and his followers have no plans beyond the destruction of the treaty. If they can accomplish that and they say they will let England make the next move, but they can give no assurance that law and order will be maintained in Ireland.

The Lloyd George government will be in a serious situation if Collins is beaten. With practically all the Black and Tans withdrawn from Ireland, most of the supplies of munitions turned over to the Free States, the Lloyd George government would have to build up a new army if the treaty were beaten. The signing of that carried Lloyd George over a difficult political crisis in England, but if it is now lost in Ireland, the British Premier will be treated as a traitor.

This situation is aggravated by the presence in Lloyd George's Cabinet of several Unionist ministers whose sympathies clearly are with the Free State.

Boy Among the Killed
BELFAST, Feb. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Two of the men killed in the case of the British Premier were shot in the back while driving a trolley and died soon afterward, and George Harper, aged sixteen, who was hit by a bullet while standing at a street corner and instantly killed, and a third body was found in Little Royal Street.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon a burst of fire occurred in the Falls Road district. One man was shot in the back while driving a trolley and died soon afterward, and George Harper, aged sixteen, who was hit by a bullet while standing at a street corner and instantly killed, and a third body was found in Little Royal Street.

Shots were fired into Royal Avenue, where a man was shot in the back while driving a trolley and died soon afterward, and George Harper, aged sixteen, who was hit by a bullet while standing at a street corner and instantly killed, and a third body was found in Little Royal Street.

On Beechfield Street, in East Belfast, a girl was struck in the breast by a bullet which pierced her body. She was still alive this afternoon.

William Waring, caretaker of Orange Hall, in Clifton Street, headquarters of the Irish Orangeism, was shot in the neck this morning and is in a serious condition.

A woman who witnessed the shooting of Waring said she saw him enter the back entrance of Orange Hall. While he was doing so a man peeped round the corner of Stanhope Street. A minute later, when Waring emerged, the peeping man knelt, put his rifle to his shoulder, took deliberate aim and fired. The millman added that he started to the aid of Waring, but that the gunman shouted for him to go away and fired a shot over his head.

Patrol in Armored Cars
A truckman leading a horse through Clifton Street, near the scene of the shooting, was stopped by a man who produced a revolver and fired point blank at the truck driver, wounding him in the abdomen. He is in a critical condition.

The police to-day were again patrolling the troubled districts of the city in armored cars to forestall any serious outbreaks.

The majority of the shops along North Queen Street have been obliged to suspend business.

Martha O'Hanlon, thirteen years old, who was wounded in the neck and arm by the bomb which exploded in Weaver Street last night, said at the hospital this morning that she and a number of companions were skipping rope on the sidewalk when the bomb was thrown among them. She and most of her companions were wounded by splinters. One of those wounded was the O'Hanlon child's sister, who died shortly afterward from her injuries.

Four of the children who were with the bomb attack died in the hospital during the night.

Forty-two of the kidnapped Ulster Unionists, it was stated to-day, have requested Premier Craig of Ulster to suspend business.

The Monaghan football player held prisoner in Ulster.

Battleship Oregon to Survive As Memorial of the Old Navy

Big Guns to Be Slit and Painted Over, Turrets Disabled and Main Shaft Cut to Comply With Terms of Arms Treaty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Under scrapping provisions of the naval treaty, the historic battleship Oregon will probably become a stationary floating memorial to her great days as "bulldog of the navy."

Her big guns that roared in triumph at Santiago will be silenced. The pulse of the huge engines that drove her 14,000 miles to reach the fighting front will be stilled forever. But in appearance she will remain as she was to stir the pride of future generations of Americans.

The Oregon and the Illinois may be retained under "Provision of Part 2, III (B)," a table attached to the treaty says, and Part 2, III (B) of the document reads:

"4. All machinery for working by hydraulic or electric mountings.

"5. All torpedoes, war heads and torpedo tubes, fire control tops and working parts of all barbettes and turrets.

"6. All wireless telegraph installations.

"7. The conning tower and all side armor, or alternatively all main propulsion machinery, or alternatively the building and the deck of the conning tower, or alternatively the conning tower and all other aviation accessories."

The special naval board planning details of the scrapping program has given some thought to the problem of bringing the Oregon within the requirements of the treaty when it becomes effective and yet retaining the ship much as she was in the days of her career. Board members are satisfied that ample authority for this has been provided and the future of the ship as a monument to the valor of the men who gloried in sailing and fought her under Clark in 1898 seems assured.

It may be necessary to cut slits in the barrels of the thirteen-inch main battery rifles and other guns, filling the slits with soft material and painting over to preserve appearance. These could not be fixed hereafter. Moving parts of turrets would be similarly disabled, and to avoid stripping of the conning tower and side armor, the main shaft that drove the Oregon on her great voyage from San Francisco to Santiago, probably will be cut and left to lie idle in its bearings.

It appears likely that efforts will be made to restore the hero ship as nearly as possible to her exact appearance on the day she overhauled the Colon, raising down the Cuban coast a last survivor of Gervera's fleet. The Spanish cruiser failed then to keep through high speed for which she was built, while the Oregon, despite 1,600 miles of grueling running behind her, exceeded her trial speed and the roar of her first thirteen-inch shell, striking the Spaniard's decks, sank the building and her death on the beach rather than surrender aboard.

The Unionists declaring they themselves would be held captive until the football prisoners were released.

Collins Denies Private Bargain With Britain

DUBLIN, Feb. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, to-day cabled to John Devoy, of New York, an answer to an article by Devoy in "The Gaelic American" of January 21 on the League of Nations.

Collins, in his cable dispatch to Devoy, said that England's admission that Ireland was entitled to membership in the League of Nations was an acknowledgment of Ireland's independent status, and was so considered by the Irish delegation, but whether Ireland would seek such membership had not been considered and would not be until the Parliament of the Irish Free State was in being.

Collins explained that he did not suggest the United States would enter the present league, but that it might enter a league of whose good faith it was satisfied. Collins took issue with Devoy's assumption of the existence of some private bargain between the Irish delegates to the London conference and Premier Lloyd George.

"Mr. Collins said you are entirely wrong in thinking that there is or was any private bargain. The treaty as it stands is absolutely the only agreement reached."

Worst Crisis in Years. Lord Birkenhead Says

One Hope in Irish Situation Is That All Keep Cool Heads. Declares Chancellor in Speech

LONDON, Feb. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Lord Birkenhead, High Chancellor, said in the House of Lords to-night that allowances must be made in Ireland because of its restricted powers possessed by the Provisional government. He also made it clear that he did not criticize the action of the Northern government in arresting football players carrying arms.

Referring to the Genoa conference was discussed. A moment later she pleaded that she must be on her way to inspect St. Gauden's statue of Grief in a local cemetery, and fitted out of the office and into a waiting motor.

Late Newark Mayor Buried

Multitudes congregated in Clinton and Broad streets, Newark, N. J., completely blocked traffic yesterday during the funeral of the late Mayor Alexander Archibald. The body was escorted by a procession of police and firemen, together with representatives of city departments.

Ten thousand persons passed the coffin as it lay in the city hall rotunda between 9:50 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. The rotunda was draped in crepe. There were many floral offerings.

After lying in state at city hall the body was taken to South Park Presbyterian Church under the same escort. Another great throng viewed the body there. Floral pieces filled six automobiles.

Wallace Favours Ford Proposal, With Condition

Secretary Contends Terms Should Definitely Bind to Continuous Operation in Fertilizer Production

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, "looks with favor" upon Henry Ford's offer for purchase and lease of the government's nitrate and water-power projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala. "If its terms are sufficiently definite and binding to make sure the plant will be operated continuously for the manufacture of fertilizer," he said.

Dr. Richard Tolman, director of the fixed nitrogen research laboratory of the department, announced the Secretary's position with regard to the Ford offer in an authorized statement which he read to-day before the House Military Committee. The Secretary's views, as expressed by the statement, were that if the terms were as he had outlined the proposal would result in making available a considerable increased supply of fertilizer in times of peace and give an assurance of adequate supplies of explosives in case of need.

Ford Expert Closely Questioned

The statement was read by Dr. Tolman after the committee had completed an examination lasting more than two hours of W. H. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford plant, who had been included in the Ford offer. The Secretary's repeated statements that Mr. Ford intended to manufacture fertilizers in their completed forms at the maximum production capacity of the Muscle Shoals plant, and to provide the necessary effort to manufacture them at a minimum cost to the farmers, using every known formula and seeking to improve methods, were closely questioned.

Mr. Mayo took issue several times with the committee members who called attention to the section of the offer regarding fertilizer manufacture, saying there was no provision in the offer to compel the manufacture of fertilizers, but only of some necessary ingredients. In each instance the witness declared in Mr. Ford's interest that the offer would make every event Congress accepted it in good faith, and that included the production of fertilizers.

Miller's Comment Resented

At one point Mr. Mayo said the Detroit manufacturer had been invited by the government to make the offer to Congress "take it or leave it as its face value." This announcement followed a heated exchange between the witness and Representative King, Republican of Washington, regarding the financial obligations of the government would assume under the agreement. Mr. Washington member insisted that the financial obligations of the government would exceed by seven millions that assumed by Mr. Ford.

Chairman Kuhn announced at the conclusion of the hearing today that the offer would be held at the War Department by Secretary Weeks on the offer of Frederick C. Engstrom of Wilmington, N. C., for Muscle Shoals. It was contended that the Secretary Weeks would submit the proposal to Congress before the Senate and House committees had disposed of the Ford offer.

Kenyon to Retire From Senate To Judgeship by February 24

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Kenyon, of Iowa, who recently was appointed a circuit judge by President Harding, said to-night that he would retire from the Senate and assume his position on the bench not later than February 24. He added that he would write Governor Kendall of Iowa to this effect to-morrow.

If his unemployment bill would provide for stimulating work and public improvements in slack times, it would be disposed of before February 24, Senator Kenyon said he would return from the Senate that much sooner.

Harding Has Wonderful Head, Marget Declares

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Margot Asquith, ex-Prime Minister, declared to-day. He granted her a half hour and at the expiration of that time she fairly bubbled enthusiasm to the newspaper correspondents, who cornered her in the White House.

"He's the most engaging man I ever met," commented Margot. "He is wonderful. Hasn't he a wonderful head? Much larger than yours or mine," and she looked directly at one of the newspaper men.

Questioned as to the subjects discussed during her interview with the President, she said that most of the time was devoted to the recent arms conference. "Oddly enough, we scarcely mentioned the League of Nations," declared Mrs. Asquith. She refused to say whether the Genoa conference was discussed. A moment later she pleaded that she must be on her way to inspect St. Gauden's statue of Grief in a local cemetery, and fitted out of the office and into a waiting motor.

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