SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS *GUARANTEED*

New York Tribune

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

THE WEATHER
Snow to-night and to-morrow; no change in temperature; strong north winds.

VOL. LXXXI No. 27,499 (Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.) WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1922 TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

Pressmen on Local Papers Leave Jobs

Union Men Fail to Report for Work at Midnight: 1,800 of 2,150 in New York at Mass Meeting

Publishers Address Case to the Public

Owners Pledged Aid to All Forced Out of Work by Arbitration Decision

Union pressmen employed in the pressrooms of New York's morning newspapers refused to go to work at midnight last night, the time for them to report.

When it became apparent that the men would refuse to work the publishers issued the following statement:

"Web Pressmen's Union No. 25 refused to accept the decision of Judge Martin T. Manton, of the United States Court of Appeals, as arbitrator in arbitration proceedings on terms and conditions insisted upon by the union.

"For thirty years the newspapers of New York and unions employed by them have been settling all labor disputes by such arbitration proceedings, and the newspapers now stand on the ground that a body of men which demands upon its signed agreement made before a judge of the United States Court of Appeals can no longer continue relations with the newspapers which never in all the years of arbitration proceedings with any union have yet failed to abide by an arbitration decision, or have questioned their obligation to abide by it, in the letter and in the spirit.

"The arbitration decision of Judge Manton did not decrease wages; it left the wages of pressmen employed by every newspaper at $51 a week for pressmen in charge and $48 a week for journeymen workers, and increased the wages of night workers from $51 for pressmen in charge to $54, and from $45 for for journeymen pressmen to $48 a week.

"It fixed eight hours for a day's work or a nights work and decided that the publishers should designate the number of men to be employed on each press and assign the men to their positions on the press.

The publishers yesterday afternoon addressed to the members of the union the following final answer to the demand of their officers that the arbitration award be declared abrogated pending further discussion:

Text of Publishers' Address

"To Members of Pressmens' Union No. 25:

"There will be no breach between the New York newspapers and the Pressmens' Union, unless the union makes it.

"The newspapers prefer collective bargaining. They are committed to arbitration and have always abided by the results of arbitration whether favorable or unfavorable to them.

"At the opening of the recent arbitration court, both sides bound themselves to abide by the decision. This obligation must be carried out.

"The decision binds the newspapers to pay and assures the union for eighteen months to come a higher basic wage than is paid in any other city in the country. In view of the fact that this decision will reduce the number of men on a press, the publishers pledge themselves, if serious unemployment should result, which is by no means certain, to the following course of action:

"1. If any pressman now holding regular position are found to be without work as a result of the readjustment due to the award, the publishers will pay such men the full wages to which they would be entitled under the award if they had retained such regular positions, for a period of four weeks from March 1, 1922.

Protect Unemployed

"2. If during those four weeks such men have not found employment as pressmen or otherwise, the publishers will pay them half wages for a further period of four weeks, provided they have not sooner found employment.

"3. If it is found that any large number of such men still remain unemployed after the foregoing total period of eight weeks, the publishers will appoint a committee to meet with a similar committee of the union to consider means of relief.

"This offer is conditional upon the continuous fulfillment in good faith by the union and its members of their obligations under the arbitration award and contract.

"For nearly one year we negotiated patiently with your representatives. They were unyielding. We were forced to arbitration. We proposed a court of three impartial men. Your officers refused and insisted on one such man. We accepted this method of arbitration thus dictated by your chosen representatives.

Agreement Already Made

"Both sides agreed in advance to be bound by the decision. We will not consent to make a farce of arbitration by now changing that decision, even before its effect has been tried. In good faith and with all consistent consideration for the interests of organized labor we accept the conditions imposed on us and expect you to do likewise.

"If as a union, chapels thereof, or individuals you refuse, then you must as an organization or as individuals accept the full responsibility for your own conduct.

"Loyal, competent employees will be protected in their positions by the publishers in any and all circumstances in the future."

The address bears the signatures of the following newspaper publishers: Frank A. Munsey, "New York Herald" and "Sun" and "Telegram"; William R. Hearst, "New York American" and "Journal"; Adolph S. Ochs, "New York Times"; Ralph Pulitzer, "New York World"; Ogden Reid, The New York Tribune; William Shillaber, "New York Globe"; Henry L. Stoddard, "Evening Mail"; William V. Hester, "Brooklyn Eagle"; Joseph Medill Patterson, "Illustrated Daily News"; Edwin F. Gay, "Evening Post"; A. W. Dosworth, "Journal of Commerce"; R. F. R. Huntsman, "Brooklyn Standard Union"; Andrew McLean, "Brooklyn Citizen"; John N. Harman, "Brooklyn Times"; Victor F. Ridder, "Staats Zeitung"; Charles Barsotti, "Il Progresso" and W. E. Lewis, "Morning Telegraph."

In Explanation

The Tribune appears to-day as an eight-page paper, without display advertising, because without previous notice its pressmen and the pressmen of the other newspapers of the city refused to go to work last night.

This action of the pressmen was in direct violation of an agreement to abide by the decision of Judge Martin T. Manton, who had been accepted by both the representatives of the union and of the publishers as arbitrator.

Despite its smaller size, the various departments of The Tribune have been preserved:

Page 4—Editorial | Page 8—Sports
Pages 5, 6, 7—Financial | Page 7—Shipping
Page 4—Music, Drama and Society

The news, in somewhat condensed form, is printed as usual, together with the regular features—the Ding and Briggs cartoons, The Tower and More Truth Than Poetry. The sacrifice has been almost entirely of advertising.

London Wildly Joyful As Princess Is Wed By Regal Ceremony

Throngs Wait All Night to Catch Glimpse of Royal Cortege, Cover Housetops and Monuments, and Burst Into Song After Mary's Clear "I Will" Seals Marriage to Viscount Lascelles

By Harold E. Scarborough

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, Feb. 28.—In a ceremony that was comparable in splendor to that of Queen Victoria's jubilee and the coronation of King George, Princess Mary, only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, was married to-day to Viscount Lascelles at Westminster Abbey. Although no legal holiday had been proclaimed, the people made it more than that. It was a day of national rejoicing, so spontaneous and general that only those engaged in the work of transportation thought of applying themselves to their daily tasks. The event was favored by the traditional weather luck of royalty, the brilliant sunshine and crisp air inspiring the vast crowds that lined the streets to the highest level of buoyant spirits.

The day's ceremonial followed the set plan except in one inspiring incident. As the carriage containing King George and Princess Mary drew abreast of the Cenotaph in Whitehall the procession halted and the Princess passed out of the window a bouquet of sweet peas to an officer of the Grenadier Guards, who placed it at the base of the memorial to the unknown British warrior. This tribute set a pace for enthusiasm which should forever put an end to the impression that the English are stolid people. The cheering which followed a brief interval of silence while the incident took place was of such volume and heartiness as had never before awakened the echoes of old London.

More than that, the pride of the English in their royal family was manifested in the extraordinary hardships that thousands voluntarily thrust upon themselves to get a glimpse of the bride. They began to assemble along the route long before midnight, many of them carrying blankets and luncheons in preparation for a twelve-hour vigil which was to end only in the sight of a half dozen coaches as they passed from Buckingham palace to Westminster Abbey and back again.

All Vantage Points Taken

By dawn every vantage point along the route of the royal cortege had been taken, and so eager were the late comers to find spaces that the 8,000 policemen, smartly dressed and wearing white gloves, had a difficult time in holding them in check. Trafalgar Square had never before seen such a throng. Monuments, buildings and everything that afforded a slight elevation were covered with human forms. The younger and more athletic persons swarmed over the floors at the base of the Nelson monument and thousands could be seen leaning perilously over the edges of houstops. With all this there were few serious accidents, although ambulances clanged through the crowds constantly, carrying away women who had fainted or overestimated their strength during the long wait.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the state carriages due to take part in the procession, resplendent in gilt and manned by gorgeously liveried drivers and postilions, started into Buckingham Palace yard. Punctually at three minutes past 11 Queen Mary, dressed in a costume of plain gold, over which she wore an ermine cloak, and wearing a golden hat trimmed with ostrich feathers, entered her carriage, followed by the Duke of York, Prince Henry and Prince George. This coach, with its escort of Life Guards, all in full dress uniform and with glittering cuirasses, moved slowly down the Mall.

King in Marshal's Uniform

Before the cheering for the Queen's coach had died away the King, wearing a field marshal's uniform, and Princess Mary in her wedding dress, emerged from the palace. Handing his daughter into the carriage the King stepped in and seated himself at her right. Above the gleaming silver and lace of her gown the face of the Princess seemed exceedingly pale, and she

(Continued on page three)

Probers Urge State Curb on Stock Dealers

Grand Jury Recommends Supervision and Banton Says No "Whitewash" in Bucketshop Inquiry

Four More Firms Crash

Morton, Lachenbruch & Co., Howell & Wales, Hall & Co., H. A. Cochrane Fail

A grand jury presentment recommending state supervision of security dealers and a statement by District Attorney Banton that there would be no "whitewashing" of guilty stock manipulators were the chief developments in the bucket-shop investigation yesterday.

Four more firms were added to the long list of stock brokerage houses that have gone into involuntary bankruptcy since the District Attorney began his crusade against alleged illicit operators in the trading marts. They were:

Howell & Wales, 30 Broad Street.

Morton, Lachenbruch & Co., 42 Broad Street.

Hall & Co., 50 Broad Street.

H. A. Cochrane & Co., 67 Exchange Place.

Books of Firm Subpoenaed

None of these firms is mentioned in the complaints that still continue to flood the District Attorney's office. District Attorney Banton said, however, that he had received a telegram from District Attorney Edward Stanton of Cleveland reporting that the books of the Cleveland branch of Howell & Wales had been subpoenaed in connection with an investigation of bucketing charges in the Ohio city, and asking the co-operation of the local prosecutor. Mr. Banton replied that he would render every assistance possible.

The bankruptcy petition filed in the United States District Court against Howell & Wales alleged that the firm recently transferred moneys and securities to the amount of $50,000 with the intent of hindering and delaying creditors. It estimated the firm's liabilities at about $500,000 and its assets at about $400,000. The petitioning creditors were the A. L. Riggin Com-

(Continued on page three)

Three Brokers Arrested as Realtor Charges $250,000 Loss

Three stock brokers were arrested last night on complaint of Alfonse DeChamps, a contractor and real estate operator of Hartford, Conn., who said he had lost $250,000.

The men under arrest are: Isadore Friedman, aged thirty-three, of 1265 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn; Samuel Milton Small, aged nineteen, of 1625 President Street, Brooklyn, and George Markelson, aged twenty-five, of 838 Riverside Drive. They constituted the firm of Friedman & Markelson, with offices in 45 Beaver Street and 1 Columbus Circle. DeChamps told Assistant District Attorney ames Wilson that he bought this concern on January 24.

The specified complaint upon which the men were arrested by Detectives James Fitpatrick and William Fay, of the Old Slip station, charged larceny of $16,000 through padded payrolls and fictitious customers' names on the stock lists. After their arrest the young brokers admitted [illegible] to the detectives [illegible] their business to DeChamps, but said they had been running it for him and that any loss he may have suffered was a legitimate misfortune. DeChamps is living at the Hotel Lorraine here.

The detectives said that nineteen-year-old Milton Small was the "silent partner" in the concern and at the same time the brains of the business.

Earlier in the day the same detectives went to the offices of DeLale & Co., in 32 Broadway, and arrested Fred H. Wright, a stock broker, living at 665 Tenth Street. Magistrate Silverman held Wright in $5,000 bail for examination on March 2. There were two complainants against the broker. One was Emil Lawson, of 723 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, who said that he had given Wright $150 with which to purchase United Cigar Stores of Canada stock and that he had kept the money. Hugo Fanton, of 434 Second Avenue, an Erie Railroad ticket agent, said that he had given Wright $75 to buy Acme Coal stock and that he had been unable to get either the stock or the money.

Lindsey Held In Tombs on $50,000 Bail

Broker, Accused on Fraud Charge, Admits He Took Women's Money; Says Most of It Was Repaid

Safe in Prisoner's Home Under Guard

More Indictments Asked; Prosecutor Seeks Data on Alleged "Domino Club"

With Alfred E. Lindsey locked up in the Tombs in default of $50,000 bail, Assistant District Attorney Richard E. Murphy was preparing last night to investigate the entire career of the South Nyack stock broker.

Mr. Murphy's first move was an effort to controvert Lindsey's statement made yesterday, that all the women with whom he had financial dealings knew that he had planned to risk their money in speculation. The Assistant District Attorney invited the alleged members of the "Domino Club" to come and tell anything they might know about such an organization. Mr. Murphy declared he did not believe any such organization existed outside the imagination of Lindsey, but, nevertheless, he is seeking statements from Percy A. Rockefeller, Charles H. Sabin, George F. Baker, James A. Stillman and Thomas W. Lamont.

It was Lindsey's familiar use of the first names of these men, according to Miss Carlotta Nilsson, that persuaded her she could not lose in her financial dealings with him. Miss Nilsson, formerly prominent on the stage and now living at the Hotel Buckingham, said that Lindsey, seeking to get money from her, pulled a key from his pocket.

Detectives to Guard Safe

"Do you see that key?" she said he asked her. Then, she says, he told her: "Jim Stillman, Percy Rockefeller, George Baker, all have one like it. We meet every night in a special room in the Ritz-Carlton and there decide what stocks we want to go up and what we want to go down. This group controls the stock market. Our meetings are conducted with almost masonic secrecy.

That sort of fiction is what the District Attorney's office relies on to discredit Lindsey's statement that the women he dealt with understood that he was going to speculate with their money. Check is a safe in Lindsey's home at South Nyack. Detectives from the District Attorney's office are to guard it until it can be opened legally and the contents examined. The men were hurried thre last night when it was learned Mrs. Lindsey had returned from Philadelphia.

Wife Heartbroken, He Says

This precaution was taken in spite of the imprisoned stock broker's fervent and tearful declaration that his wife knew nothing of his transactions until she read about them in the newspapers.

"Mrs. Lindsey was heart broken," he said. "She thought the only thing left for us was suicide."

Lindsey arrived at the Criminal Courts Building from Police Headquarters about 10:30 yesterday morning. Tears streaked his face which he partially concealed with a handkerchief in an effort to outwit a crowd of photographers. He remained in the office of Mr. Murphy until his counsel, Henry Goldstein, arrived. Then he went before Justice Joseph F. Mulqueen in General Sessions, where Mr. Murphy asked that bail be fixed at $50,000.

"I think that is very high," protested Mr. Goldstein, as the ruddy countenance of his client paled.

"I think it is very low," returned Judge Mulqueen.

"It will be utterly impossible to get that amount, pleaded Goldstein.

Quicker Trial, Court's Comment

"Well," said the judge," we don't guarantee that every defendant can get the bail we fix. If you think it excessive you may move on affidavits to have it reduced. If he doesn't get bail it's a case of prison and he will get a quicker trial. I, therefore, fix bail at $50,000."

In the Tombs shortly afterwards, Lindsey, wearing a dark blue serge suit, low quartered brown shoes, black rubber-rimmed spectacles, was permitted to talk for a few minutes through the screen that divides prisoners there from their visitors. He said:

"I'm sorry I can't give my story in full now, but I want to say this: Some of these women will change their stories a lot when all the truth is told. I'm going to issue a statement through my counsel."

Lindsey betrayed some of his distress by rubbing his upper lip, on which sprouted several days' growth

(Continued on next page)

Allies and Berlin Reach Reparations Agreement

Germany to Pay 720,000,000 Gold Marks and 1,450,000,000 in Kind a Year

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press).—A provisional agreement reached between the Allied Reparation Commission and the German government provides for the annual payment by Germany of 720,000,000 gold marks in cash and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind, it was announced today.

Should the deliveries in kind not reach the total fixed, the cash payments will not be increased under this agreement. Thus, it is pointed out, the Entente should have considerable interest in seeing that the stipulated deliveries of products were duly made.

PARIS, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press).—The German government today informed the Reparations Commission that the fifth ten-day payment of 31,000,000 gold marks was made yesterday, in accordance with the temporary schedule recently adopted by the commission.

In publishing this announcement today "The Times" places the total amount paid by Germany since the armistice, in cash and deliveries in kind, at between 2,500,000,000 and 85,500,000,000 gold marks.

"The Best Writing Papers are Whiting Papers."—Advt.

Egypt Made Free State By Britain

Martial Law To Be Ended as Soon as Indemnity Act Is Passed, Which Rests With Its Leaders

New Government to Receive Every Aid

Regulations Regarding Defense From Foreign Nations To Be Reserved

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
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LONDON, Feb. 28. The British protectorate over Egypt is to be abolished and the country recognized as an independent sovereign state. This was announced in the House of Commons today by Premier Lloyd George, who also said that martial law would be ended as soon as the act of indemnity had been passed. This will depend on the new Egyptian government.

The status quo will be maintained regarding the security of British communications and the defense of Egypt from foreign aggression. All foreign interests also will be protected until the final settlement, which will give the new government time to take up negotiations with other countries.

The Premier said that a proclamation to this effect had been signed by Field Marshal Lord Allenby, British High Commissioner for Egypt. The Premier added it was remained for the new Egyptian government to pass necessary legislation to make effective his position as a free country seeking to meet the aspirations of her people. All such efforts, he said, would have the hearty support of the British government.

It is probable that Zaglaul Pasha, the Egyptian Nationalist leader, will be allowed to return from his exile to Egypt.

Policy To Be Declared

LONDON, Feb. 23 (By The Associated Press).—In announcing to-day that Great Britain would declare Egypt an independent state the Premier said a government white paper would show the House what had taken place since the declaration of the policy of the British government last December after the failure of the Egyptian mission to London led by Adly Yeghen Pasha. The paper also would contain, he added, the declaration of policy on which the government, in accordance with the principles laid down in December, now proposed to proceed.

Lloyd George said it had long been recognized that the protectorate was no longer a satisfactory form of relationship between the British Empire and Egypt, but owing to the peculiar geographical position of Egypt the protectorate could not be terminated unless the British imperial interests were fully safeguarded. Adly Pasha, former Egyptian Premier, had admitted the difficulty of reconciling these interests with Egyptian aspirations, added the Prime Minister, at the time of his visit last summer.

Safety for British Interests

At present, continued Lloyd George, there was no Egyptian government which could go so far as to commit its country to a relationship with Great Britain of a nature to afford Great Britain adequate safeguards in these matters, and the government had therefore determined to proceed by a unilateral declaration, in which it enjoyed the wholehearted support of Field Marshal Lord Allenby and the officials of all ranks in the service of the Egyptian government.

The Premier said, with reference to the special relations between Great Britain and Egypt:

"Foreign powers are not concerned and we propose to state this unmistakably when the termination of the protectorate is notified by us."

The Premier added that the welfare and integrity of Egypt was necessary to peace and safety of the British Empire and the government could not permit its special relations to be questioned by any other power. It would regard as an unfriendly act any attempt at interference in the affairs of Egypt by another country, and it would consider any aggression against the territory of Egypt as an act to be repelled by all means at its command.

To Protect Minorities

Lloyd George said that of course Great Britain would accept protection of foreign interests and minorities in Egypt "as a responsibility inseparable from the special position we claim in that country."

PARIS, Feb. 28. A Cairo dispatch this afternoon states that Field Marshal Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, has issued a proclamation abolishing the British protectorate of Egypt and declaring her a sovereign and independent state, with a provisional status quo for the defense of Egypt, the security of the empire's communications and the protection of foreigners and of the Sudan.

Man Held in Killing 51 Years Ago Denies Guilt

Fights Extradition to Georgia, Declaring He Is Not the Person Sought

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Feb. 28.—The State of Georgia, through Solicitor General Taylor, of Rome, began a fight to-day to extradite George Nichols, who is alleged to be Hiram Casey Nettles and is held here in connection with the killing of Peter Mooney in Rome, Ga., more than fifty-one years ago. Nichols, through his attorney, denied that he is Nettles, while Attorney Horace E. Alford, of Birmingham, who is acting for Solicitor General Taylor, declared he would produce witnesses from Georgia to show that Nichols and Nettles were the same persons.

Meanwhile Nichols has begun a fight against extradition to Georgia.

The alleged identification of Nichols as Nettles came about through members of the man's family, according to George W. Favors, Birmingham attorney, who signed the warrant for Nichols's arrest. The attorney said that Nichol and his second wife were divorced in Tuscaloosa about a year ago. This proceeding led to the inquiry that resulted in Nichols's arrest, Mr. Favors said.

Smoke "IN-B-TWEEN"—Finest little cigar in the world. 5c each—5 in foil, 25c.—Advt.

Harding Declares Ship Policy a Failure, Urges Aid to Private Owners

Democratic Senators Oppose Subsidy: Some of Farm Bloc Echo Sentiment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Democratic opposition to President Harding's merchant marine subsidy program developed in the Senate immediately after the proposals became known. Senator Fletcher, Democrat, of Florida, former chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Commerce Committee, issued a statement announcing opposition to the subsidy plan.

Other Democratic Senators also declared their opposition to a subsidy, but many said they desired to study the Administration program carefully before determining their position.

Some Republicans also expressed themselves as inclined to oppose a subsidy. These included members of the agricultural bloc. Senator Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, chairman of the agricultural committee, said that in preference to a subsidy he would turn over the government's ships to the Panama Railroad Company, a government concern. This suggestion also was indorsed by Senator Fletcher.

Abandon "Costly Experiment," He Exhorts Congress; Outlines Suggestions for Substitute

$125,000,000 Fund For Loans at 2 P. C.

Income Tax Concessions Advised, Also Subsidy From Customs Receipts

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Harding, before a joint session of the two houses of Congress at 12:30 to-day, delivered a message on the American merchant marine and advocated ship subsidy legislation. He recommended that the government put an end to its "costly experiment" in the shipping business, and outlined a plan for direct and indirect aid to shipping which he believes will result in building up a great American merchant fleet and assuring the nation a strong second line of naval defense.

President Harding spoke in the presence of nearly the entire membership of both houses. The galleries were crowded and the address was listened to with close attention and applauded at frequent intervals. Many evidences were given that it was well received.

Bills Promptly Introduced

Senator Jones, chairman of Commerce in the Senate, and Representative Greene, chairman of Merchant Marine in the House, introduced the Administration bill following the address, and steps were taken to bring its consideration in committee at the earliest practicable date.

Republican leaders in both branches predicted this afternoon that the Administration subsidy measure would be passed this session. Senator Jones, head of the Senate Commerce Committee, expressed great confidence of its passage.

Asserting that the United States possesses "a vast tonnage and a conviction of failure" to operate it, the President held that the limited subsidy program which he advocated should be adopted. He estimated the cost of this to be about $15,000 a year at the outset and about $30,000,000 later.

President's Program in Brief

Features of the program proposed by the President are:

The sale of the ships still owned by the United States Shipping Board.

Establishment of a $125,000,000 loan fund from which shipbuilders can borrow money at 2 per cent.

Reduction of income taxes on shipping corporations equal to 5 per cent of the value of goods shipped under the American flag, the government to waive all such income taxes when the amount is to be applied to half the cost of new construction.

Establishment of regulations providing that 50 per cent of all immigrants coming to America travel on American ships.

Establishment of a merchant marine naval reserve composed of Americans in the merchant service.

Government transportation, including army and navy, to be done in merchant ships.

Coastwise shipping laws to be extended to include Philippines.

Automatic, not a direct, government subsidy, which is to be withheld when companies earn more than 10 per cent profit.

The subsidy fund to be secured from 10 per cent of customs duties and into this fund, tonnage taxes of about $2,000,000 annually to be paid.

In general, it is proposed to liberalize merchant marine laws.

A feature of the message is a recommendation that American railroads be allowed to own shipping lines engaged in other than coastwise trade.

Farm Bloc Support Indicated

In spite of the fact that talk about the Capitol heretofore has been pessimistic as to the prospects for merchant marine legislation of the nature sought by the President, there was a marked change of view this afternoon. Senator Capper, of Kansas, chairman of the Senate farm bloc, who recently declared against subsidy, expressed his inclination to-day to support it, and predicted there would be no organized action of the farm bloc against it.

Much will depend on the attitude of the Democrats and of the Republicans from the agricultural states and on the reaction of the people in the agricultural states to the recommendations of the President. In his message the President came out in favor of the St. Lawrence ship canal in connection with development of the merchant marine, and this is expected to appeal to the Central West and Great Lakes states for the most part.

The President went into details as to his program, and the Administration bill offered to-day conforms to his message. He stressed the fact that the armament conference lessened the naval defense of the nation. He held it necessary that this be made up, in part, by a strong merchant marine.

"The merchant marine," said the President at one point, "is universally recognized as the second line of naval defense. It is indispensable in time of great national emergency." The message reviewed the government's venture into the shipping business in the war period, although there was an absence of harsh criticisms of the preceding Administration. He made it

Wall of Silence Yap Test Vote Thrown Around Bonus in House

Ways and Means Committee Fails to Report, Adopts Secrecy Pledge; No Decision Reached, It Is Said

Delay May Last Weeks

Await Debt Funding Report: MacNider Calls Harding Interview "Satisfactory"

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. The House Ways and Means Committee failed today to report favorably on the soldier bonus bill, as had been generally expected, and instead, after several closed sessions during the morning and afternoon, threw a wall of silence about itself and its deliberations. Members declined to discuss the results obtained, all saying they had been pledged to secrecy.

This sudden and literal retirement from public view of those in Congress directly in charge of the issue which has attracted the most widespread interest throughout the country is not regarded as due to some wholly new development which must be kept a mystery for the present. On the contrary, it is believed to come of a desire to avoid the clamor of impatient partisans on both sides of the question. Caught in the difficult position of having only one method with which to provide the bonus money left open by the President, and with that one made impossible by opposition in Congress, the committee members have been the target for fire from both advocates and opponents for so long that it is "beginning to get on their nerves." Their lot is declared to have become so unpleasant the members feel that unless they can lock themselves away from harrassing interruptions they have no chance whatever of finding a solution of the knotty problem.

No Decision, Says Fordney

At the close of a long session that ended late this afternoon, Chairman Fordney sent for the newspaper men and, in the presence of the full Republican membership, said:

"We have discussed the entire problem and have come to no conclusion. The committee has authorized me to say this much."

However, despite the strikingly maintained silence by every one, it was learned that in the course of the day the committee went carefully and with minute study into every proposal advanced by any one that had the slightest possibilities. They literally "went around in circles" and will meet again to-morrow morning to renew the discussion at precisely the point they began to-day. Special consideration is known to have been to the plan for eliminating all features of the bonus bill except the one providing paid-up insurance.

Unbiased observers at the capitol advanced the belief that the silence pledge to-day means that once the committee has drawn into a sound-proof shell it will remain there possibly for several weeks with a view to holding up the whole bonus question until the Foreign Debt Funding Commission has got fully organized and can give some definite statement on when the British bond payments will be in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Hope Something Will Turn Up

It was pointed out that the Ways and Means members generally would be glad to recommend this outlet to the bonus quandary, but that they feel

(Continued on next page)

Yap Test Vote Shows Treaty Has Majority

Advocates of Amendment Lack Three of Strength Sufficient to Block Its Ultimate Ratification

2 Republicans Opposed

Borah and France Have No Supporters in Party in Effort to Defeat Pacts

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Voting on amendments to the Yap treaty began in the Senate to-day and served to show that the line-up in that body over the controverted phases of the treaties is close. At the same time the advocates of ratification were shown to outnumber their opponents and they are convinced that ratification will be brought about.

The first vote to-day was on an amendment by Senator Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada. It provided that none of the provisions of the treaty should limit or abridge Section 3 of Article 2, which gives American and Japanese nationals the same rights. After debate this was rejected, 23 to 50. Those voting for the Pittman amendment lacked three of the number necessary to block ratification, which is one more than one-third of the Senators voting. Senators Johnson and La Follette, of the Republicans, both of them opposed to many features of the treaties, were absent. Had they been on hand the vote would have stood 25 to 50.

Test Encourages Antis

This line-up is not regarded as a strict test of strength on ratification of the four-power treaty because of the number of absentees. However, the opponents of the four-power treaty hailed the outcome of the vote on the Pittman amendment, which is the first vote in connection with any of the treaties on the floor of the Senate, as showing they would have to be taken into account and had a real chance to block the four-power agreement.

In the vote on the Pittman amendment Senators Bosh and France were the only Republicans voting with the Democrats. Senator Ladd and Norris of the Republicans, about whose stand there has been some doubt, lined up with the Republican majority. Senators Underwood, Myers, Pomerene and Williams of the Democrats voted with the Republican majority also.

Senator Pittman, as soon as the session opened, offering his amendment, insisted the treaty limited the rights of American nationals in Yap except electrical workers and missionaries. Senator Walsh, of Montana, said that if existing treaties were made applicable to Yap the situation would be remedied.

Senator Reed, who again used tactics of delay, sought to force an adjournment at 2 o'clock. His motion was defeated, 51 to 6.

Senator France, of Maryland, Republican, offered an amendment applying prohibition to Yap and the mandated islands and spoke in favor of it. Senator Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, spoke in favor of this amendment.

The France amendment was voted down by 11 to 32. Most of the Senate drys, including Sterling, Willis and Jones, of Washington, turned against the France amendment.

Senator Red then made an extended speech in which he sought to show that the effect of the treaty as a whole would be to make Japan the dominant power in the north Pacific.

America May Forfeit Share Of German Dyes by Silence

PARIS, Feb. 28 (By The Associated Press). The Reparations Commission will take the American dye controversy into its own hands unless a reply is received from the State Department at Washington this week to a cable dispatch sent it by the commission a month ago.

The Associated Press has been officially advised that the Reparations Commission has informed Roland W. Boyden, American unofficial member of the commission, to this effect, and that he has seen a message to Washington informing the State Department of the decision. The failure to receive the American reply, it was indicated to-day, probably would result in the commission either withholding entirely America's share of German dyes which the textile alliance has been receiving for two years or else the delivery of dyes will be made to all American applicants.

American dye interests not represented in the textile alliance have been conducting a strong fight with the reparations commission, with the purpose of obtaining a portion of the dyes. The fight has grown intensive during the last week, and the officials of the commission have not disguised their keen disappointment over the fact that the United States seemingly has not decided whether it wishes the textile alliance to receive America's share or whether it desires the minority interests to participate.

The arrangement was made with the textile alliance two years ago with the approval of the United States. This arrangement ended on December. Since then the alliance has been receiving dys, pending the outcome of the dispute.