nounced to-night, it is believed most of the resistance has been overcome.

Smuts in Personal Charge

General Smuts, after a perilous automobile tour in the battle area, being shot at and having a narrow escape, has himself taken personal charge of the situation at Johannesburg. He expresses the opinion that peaceful conditions will soon be re-established.

The fighting has been accompanied by the most exciting incidents, airplane engagements, aviators escaping after great risks and daring and gallantry on the part of besieged police and troops. In some cases loyal forces have been hemmed in for two or three days before airplane relief enabled them to fight their way out.

Allies Deny U. S. Right to Rhine Claim

(Continued from page one)

of the Allies at the expense of the American government.

The cabled dispatch from Paris that the Allied Ministers were endeavoring to disregard the American claim, on the ground that this government did not ratify the Versailles treaty brought forth the emphatic statement that this pact contained the explicit agreement that the cost of the army of occupation would be borne by Germany and no stipulation was made that ratification of the treaty was required before its provisions became operative to any of the powers. In addition, the point is advanced here that all the rights accruing to the United States under the Versailles treaty are preserved to this government in the separate treaty negotiated between the United States and Germany.

One Administration spokesman declared that the American army was kept on the Rhine at the request of the Allied powers and that this government had no selfish purpose to serve in retaining troops there. He added that it has constantly been the attitude of this government that the cost of the Rhineland forces constituted a first charge against Germany, which the Allied powers, signatory to the Versailles treaty, agreed to.

It was agreed to further, it was contended, that at the time of the signing of that treaty the United States would participate equally with the Allied powers and that no technicality now advanced can obscure the plain issue that the United States is entitled to payment and intends to receive it.

In view of the demand of this government for payment for the expense of the Rhine troops and the fact that the Allies are said to be averse to allowing payment at this time, there was talk at the Capitol to-day of insisting that all the American troops be returned to this country.

It is expected the subject will be discussed in connection with the army bill.

Opponents of the four-power treaty, too, took notice of the situation and expect to cite it as a revealing additional reason why the United States should keep out of the affairs of Europe or of other countries.

U. S. Has Moral Claim, British Paper Admits

"The London Chronicle," However, Asserts America Should Not Have Delayed Rhine Bill

LONDON, March 13.—By The Associated Press.—Although America's claim to priority of payment for the upkeep of the United States army in the Rhineland has been featured in the news columns, the first extended comment appeared only this morning. "The Daily Chronicle," under the caption "America's Bombshell," says: "Intrinsically, the claim is not unreasonable, and if the practical effect is to make some of our Continental friends less zealous to prolong the occupation of German soil this would be quite as much to the taste of British public opinion as to American."

The newspaper admits it may be urged that, as the United States is not participating in the Treaty of Versailles, it has no claim to money collected under that treaty and that the more correct course would have been to claim it direct from Berlin under its own treaty, but thinks the fact that America undertook the Rhine occupation jointly with the Allies "does give her some moral claim for joint reimbursement." "The Chronicle" submits that a more valid objection would be that, if America really wanted the money, she should have asked earlier and not waited until the powers had elaborated their plans on the assumption that she did not want it.

"The course she has followed," it adds, "is not only somewhat brusque, but tends to throw back into a tangle the financial problems which struggling Europe has just been working to straighten out. The point is one to which the American government may be asked to give friendly consideration in the discussions which will now arise."

"The Westminster Gazette," using the same headline, says the claim is contested, and that there is not much doubt that every penny the United States takes will have to come out of the Allies' share of the reparations.

"The Times," while holding that the American right for repayment in full of the costs of the army of occupation is "clear and indisputable," questions whether it is due from any moneys dependent upon the Treaty of Versailles.

It is undeniable, however, it says, that the Allies requested America to keep a contingent on the Rhine, and America may plausibly contend that she did not refuse to ratify the Versailles Treaty because she differed with the Allies on German payments.

I. C. C. Concludes Inquiry Into Railroad Rates

Commission Seeks Light on Whether Cut, if Any, Should Affect Commodities

WASHINGTON, March 13.—General investigation into railroad rate levels was concluded to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission after hearings extending over several weeks.

Chairman McChord asked attorneys who made the final arguments for the carriers this question, saying the commission wanted light upon the point:

"If the commission concludes that there may properly be reduction in railroad rates ought this reduction to be made on basic commodities or should it be made horizontally on all rates?"

"I shall not undertake to answer that," replied Alfred P. Thom, general counsel for the railway executives, "because there is a difference of opinion among railroad men about it. President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio I understand, testified that any reduction should be horizontal, while Vice-President Chambers of the Southern Pacific and Mr. Powell, of the Erie, have expressed the opinion that reductions should be on commodities, if at all. It would not be proper for me to give an opinion upon their differences.

"General prosperity cannot be brought back until the demand for the products of industry re-establishes itself," said Mr. Thom, adding that it had not been shown that reduction in railroad charges would contribute to

Curzon to Reply To Montagu in Lords To-day

Speech Expected to Bring Climax in Controversy Between Former Minister and the Government

Policy To Be Unchanged

Followers of Gandhi Said to Welcome His Arrest as Spur to the Movement

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, March 13.—With Lord Curzon's announcement that he will make an announcement in the House of Lords to-morrow in answer to the charges brought by Edwin S. Montagu on Saturday that the Foreign Secretary knew in advance of the letter, publication of which caused the resignation of the Indian Secretary, the quarrel between the former Minister and the Cabinet is slated to come to a showdown.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the House this afternoon, said "the lectoring and bullying letter" from Curzon of which Montagu complained had been sent privately and no copy kept. Mr. Montagu in an interview to-day said he would not publish Curzon's letter without the latter's permission and seemed to intimate that so far as he was concerned the incident might rest in its present status.

It was stated by Mr. Chamberlain this evening that the government's Near East policy would not change as the result of the Montague affair.

Sentiment in India Calm

LONDON, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—Press dispatches from Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Lahore concur in declaring that there was little excitement in India over the arrest of the non-cooperationist leader Gandhi, which long had been expected.

"The Morning Post's" Madras correspondent reports that the Gandhists there organized a meeting and made a bonfire of foreign-made cloth, but the gathering was not large and the demonstration caused no trouble.

A Calcutta dispatch to "The Times" says the leading non-cooperators in the Bengal provinces welcomed the arrest, because, they say, Gandhi no longer will be charged with escaping punishment while compelling others to suffer. A demonstration in Bengal is declared to be unlikely.

Lahore advices to "The Daily Telegraph" report that Gandhi himself welcomed his arrest as bringing protection from his overzealous disciples. "The Morning Post's" Calcutta correspondent believes the trial will be held under the ordinary penal code and not under any special acts, almost all of which, owing to former Secretary Montagu's faith in conciliation, have been removed from the statute books.

Gandhi's Failure Predicted

The failure of the movement inaugurated in India by Gandhi, the famous Indian nationalist recently arrested by the British government, was predicted yesterday afternoon by Lady Muir Mackenzie in a lecture on Buddha and India given in the ballroom of the Ambassador Hotel. A man like Gandhi never could succeed where such a man as Buddha had failed, Lady Mackenzie told her 200 hearers, reminding them that Buddaism, although the largest religious sect in the world, practically had died out in India, the home of its founder.

In her lecture Lady Mackenzie, who is the widow of Sir John Mackenzie, a former governor of Bombay, and who has passed a great deal of time in India, followed the footsteps of Budda through his own country and into China and Japan, where the strongholds of Buddism are to-day. She did not confine herself, however, to the purely religious side of her subject, but gave vivid descriptions of the places touched on, such as Burma and Ceylon, and discussed the manner and habits of the peoples met in her own travels over much the same ground. She also went into various other sects and philosophies in the country, and said in passing that she thought much of modern American philosophy of "new thought" could be traced to the Hindus in India. Hindu thought, she said, was first given to the world in American translations.

Jury Returns Without Half Pint—or Verdict

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—When a jury in Quarter Sessions Court to-day retired to determine the guilt or innocence of a saloon keeper charged with selling liquor without a license, they took with them a full half-pint of whisky which had been offered in evidence. Nearly four hours later the judge ordered them to report. They filed in with the liquor bottle empty and the information that they were unable to agree.

Inquiry from the court as to what had become of the whisky brought no satisfactory answer, and the jurors were discharged from further service.

Senate to Take Test Vote on Treaty To-day

(Continued from page one)

ator Hiram Johnson led off with a long speech against it, and a little later Senator Borah took the floor. Each spoke about two hours. Senator Borah's utterances in particular served to bring forth an animated series of colloquies, Senator Lodge sharply challenged and controverted assertions by Senator Borah as to why England entered the war against Germany.

Senator Norris also challenged Senator Borah's view as to the import of the treaty, and this was taken to mean the Nebraska Senator will vote for ratification.

Senator Robinson in the course of the afternoon offered an amendment to his amendment intended to make its language apply not only to controversies relating to insular rights and possessions in the Pacific, but to "any Far Eastern question."

Change in Policy Charged

Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, assailing the treaty, said that "for the second time the Senate is asked to change the foreign policy which has prevailed in the Republic since we became a nation."

He likened the present contest to the League of Nations contest, charged secrecy in negotiating the four-power treaty, and said it was obvious that the Senate Republican leader and the Senate Democratic leader "know little or nothing concerning its making."

Senator Johnson charged that the four-power treaty was a quadruple alliance into which this country was being urged to enter because of danger of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

"The fact is," he said, "Britain had an irksome alliance. Her people would not permit its renewal. Japan would not consent to its abrogation. They came to Washington. Britain was determined to get rid of an obnoxious alliance and succeeded. Japan was determined to get something as good and got something better."

Likened to Article X

He likened the four-power agreement to Article X of the league and called it "a clumsy paraphrase of that much debated and overwhelmingly repudiated obligation."

"The argument for this present surrender of our ancient policy of independent national action," he said, "is nothing in the end but that one word, danger. The Anglo-Japanese alliance, the gentlemen on the other side say, exposed us to danger. Therefore, we have no choice. We must accept this treaty. I shall vote against this treaty because if any foreign alliance can ever speak to this country with the word 'must' then the spirit which made this country safe when it was feeble will have departed from it, and our record in history will be that what we dared when we were weak we feared to face when we were strong, and that in striving to barter our heritage for safety we lost safety itself."

Discussion of who wrote the treaty and the reservations again arose. Senator Johnson held Secretary Hughes could not have written the reservations or he would have put them in in the first place. Senator Borah agreed with this view and held "somebody else wrote the treaty."

Senators Borah and Lodge clashed because the former understood the Massachusetts Senator to refer to "captious criticism" of the treaty which he said the reservation was designed to meet.

Senator Lodge denied he had used this language.

Senator Borah said that while he viewed this arrangement as an alliance, its advocates held it was not an alliance and he wanted to consider the subject from that standpoint.

"It is conceded," he said, "that it is a political grouping, a diplomatic grouping of the four powers for certain purposes in the Pacific."

He declared such a system of grouping had obtained for 3,200 years, since Rameses and King of the Hittites formed an arrangement.

"This is simply transferring the grouping system from the Old World to the Pacific ocean," said Senator Borah. "There has never been organized a political group of this kind but what it has given rise to another political group."

Recalling that Senator Underwood had quoted Viscount Grey as wishing there had been machinery for a conference in 1914, Senator Borah said that what Grey was pleading for was exactly what had not been provided in the pending treaty, a conference between two groups or a conference with those outside the group.

"Under what clause of the treaty do you have a conference with Russia or China?" he asked.

He challenged any Senator to name "a single political group in history that did not give rise to a counter association," with war as the ultimate result.

He continued with a long recounting of the formation of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, read from the agreements to show their purpose was outwardly peaceful and went back to the debates in the House of Commons in August, 1914, to show that Viscount Grey had repeatedly told the House it was not required under the treaty with France to go to war and its decision was not restricted. At the same time, according to Senator Borah, Viscount Grey held out to the House that there was a moral obligation on Great Britain to aid France by reason of the friendship established between the two countries. He sought to bring out that in case Japan and Russia got into war in the next five or ten years, the United States would feel similarly constrained to help Japan and Congress would act accordingly.

Senator Lodge insisted Senator Borah, in reading from the debates in the House of Commons, had not given sufficient weight to the invasion by Germany of Belgium as the real reason why England in 1914 entered the war. Senator Lodge read also from utterances of Viscount Grey to prove his point.

Federal Drive Planned On Lawless in Florida

Justice Department and Dry Unit to Co-operate; Officials Address Citizens

WASHINGTON, March 13.—A clean-up of the "lawless conditions" in Florida has been promised by both the Department of Justice and the prohibition unit, according to a statement issued to-day by Commissioner Haynes. A number of mass meetings have been held in Florida during the last few days, he said, addressed by Director Burns of the Department of Justice, and Dr. John Wesley Hill, of the Prohibition Department, in the interest of law enforcement there.

"Representing their respective departments," he said, "these men promised a clean-up of the lawless conditions in that state and, it is understood, sugested that municipal and other officials will be removed if necessary in the progress of the investigation."

MIAMI, Fla., March 13.—William J. Burns, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, speaking last night to the congregation in one of the churches here, declared the Federal government not only intended to get the confidence men who fleece unwary winter visitors in Florida, but also would go after state officials through whose alleged connivance the confidence men were permitted to continue their activities unmolested.

Boring Made Fleet Corp'n Advertising Manager

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13.—James W. Boring, of Chicago, was to-day appointed manager of the advertising department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, relieving M. B. Claussen, who has held the position since November 17 last.

W. J. Love, vice-president of the Fleet Corporation in charge of traffic, announced that the change was made necessary "owing to the continued ill health of Mr. Claussen as a result of overwork and nervous strain during the trying period of his management of this department." Mr. Claussen will remain in the employ of the Fleet Corporation, having been assigned to inspect ports on the Pacific Coast.

It was denied at the Shipping Board that the transfer of Mr. Claussen was based on the charge that Mr. Claussen was identified with German interests during the war. In support of the denial, the board made public copies of letters from Melville E. Stone, of The Associated Press, and Rear Admiral A. J. Long, director of naval intelligence during the war, in which Claussen was described as a special agent for the

England Cuts Army and Navy Cost One-Third

Military Budget Totals £62,300,000 for Next Year, as Compared With £93,714,000 in 1921

Reduction of 125,000 Men

Saving in Water Forces Is To Be £21,000,000; 12 Ships To Be Scrapped

LONDON, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—The British army estimates for the coming year total £62,500,000, as compared to £93,714,000 last year, it was announced in the House of Commons this afternoon. The naval estimates total £64,883,700.

The army establishment, exclusive of India, will include 19,120 officers and 142,707 men, compared with 15,030 officers and 180,097 men during 1921-22.

The estimates call for 4,850 officers and 17,114 men in the Colonial and native Indian troops, against a total of 55,673 officers and men last year, making a grand total of 215,000 officers and men, compared with 341,000 last year.

Of the total estimates for the cost of the army, £61,750,000 represents normal current charges, £3,550,000 charges arising from army reductions and £7,000,000 charges arising since the end of the war.

Of the total naval estimates, £10,100,000 represents the services of non-effective forces, pensions, etc.

All ranks, including coast guards, which now number 121,400, are to be reduced to approximately 98,500 as soon as practicable.

In an explanatory statement, Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, said the expenses of the effective naval forces, however, would be reduced by nearly £21,000,000 net, compared with the expenses of 1921-22, as a result of the Washington conference and administrative economies. The expenses of the non-effective forces, however, would be increased £3,195,000, mainly because of pensions and gratuities to 30,000 odd officers and men and dockyard workers, whose numbers would be reduced this year, he said.

Lord Lee said only the assumption that the Washington naval limitation treaty would be promptly ratified justified the economies set forth in this year's estimates. They include the scrapping of twelve capital ships in addition to the eight recently sold, and the maintenance of only fifteen fully commissioned ships. Other plans include further reduction of the Atlantic destroyer flotillas, the abolition of twenty-seven submarines, the reduction of those fully commissioned and the abolition of the commands of the coast of Scotland and western approaches.

The estimates provide for no new program beyond the laying down, early in 1923, of two small battleships and the present total net reduction of £17,595,000.

12 Hurt by Bomb Hurled in Crowded Street in Belfast

Women and Children Among the Injured; Police Sergeant Slain Returning From Comrade's Burial

BELFAST, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—Twelve persons, including women and children, were injured through the explosion of a bomb thrown in crowded Foundry Street tonight. The injuries of two are serious. There were two bomb outrages during the night.

Police Sergeant Clark, accompanied by a constable, while returning from the funeral of comrades killed in the disturbances last week, was attacked by an armed bandit in Falls Road. Clark fell dead, his body riddled with bullets. The constable returned the fire and a civilian was dangerously wounded.

The King's speech reopening the Ulster Parliament to-morrow will refer to the situation in Belfast created by the recent outbreak of terrorism and also will deal with the general position in northern Ireland, it is learned.

The Ulster government plans a surprise by giving notice of the introduction at an early date of a new and drastic bill for the repression of disorders and crime. The measure would empower the authorities to take possession of premises from which sniping occurred and, if necessary, to destroy them.

The bill also would confer power upon the authorities completely to close and barricade danger spots from which attacks have been made from time to time with fatal consequences.

The penalties for those found with arms or under circumstances which indicate clearly their participation in sniping would be greatly increased under the bill, and wider powers would be given the police to allow prompt search and detection of offenders.

CORK, March 13.—Michael Collins, in an interview to-day in which he expressed regret over the disturbances at his meeting here yesterday, said the incident emphasized the necessity for the restoration of stable conditions. He said old people had told him they had never witnessed such enthusiasm as was displayed at the meeting by the supporters of the Anglo-Irish treaty.

William Roche (Liam Roisiile), who presided over the Southern Parliament meeting which ratified the treaty, said yesterday's meeting demonstrated that 95 per cent of the people of Cork favored the treaty. He declared that the members of the Irish republican army opposing the treaty at the meeting numbered only about one hundred, indicating to him that the vast majority of the Volunteers were with the Free Staters.

24 Hours to Fly Atlantic

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, March 13.—Cuno Rheden, a designer and pilot of airplanes, announced to-day that he will attempt to make a trip across the Atlantic in April in a plane which he has spent seven years in planning and building. Three flyers will accompany him on the trip, which he expects to accomplish in less than twenty-four hours.

Rheden's machine is unique in design, with a powerful lift and a high rate of speed. The most striking features are its enormous tail fins and rudder. In these fins, Rheden says, lies the secret of the efficiency of his plane. The tip of the fins, set on either side of the fuselage, comes within two feet of the trailing edge of the wings of the plane.

Shoe Workers Cut 10 Per Cent

BOSTON, March 13.—A reduction of 10 per cent in wages of employees of shoe factories in Brockton and the South Shore district was ordered by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to-night. The decision affects forty-four factories employing

Trotzky Insists U. S. Capitalists Plot Overthrow

New York, London and Paris Are Behind Curtains in a Scheme to Obtain Oil Rights, He Warns

Strikes Militant Note

Says Bankers Are Backing Ex-Grand Duke Nicholas; Genoa Parley Hampered

MOSCOW, March 12 (By The Associated Press).—Leon Trotzky, Soviet Minister of War, addressing an extraordinary session of the Moscow Soviet to-day on the subject of the Genoa conference, presented documentary, newspaper and circumstantial evidence designed to show threatening interventionist and counter revolutionary activities against Russia this spring.

For perhaps the first time, Trotzky included American capitalists with "Paris and London" as behind the curtain in schemes particularly in the Caucasus, where he said Baku oil was the motive behind foreign capitalists, who, he declared, were backing former Grand Duke Nicholas.

Although reasserting Russia's desire for peace, Trotzky's speech struck a militant note, and throughout his address he advised preparations of the Red army.

Tribute to Relief Workers

The War Minister paid tribute to the humanitarian work of the American Relief Administration, which he said was feeding ten times as many famine sufferers as all the European relief agencies combined. "But why do we praise Dr. Fridtjof Nansen and only express gratitude to the American Relief Administration?" he asked rhetorically. "Because we don't know what America wants. Some officials high in the American Relief Administration have been opponents of the Soviet government. The day when America openly declares she will not support Kolchakism will be a great holiday in Russia. Then the significance of the American Relief Administration's work will be really known."

Trotzky declared during his address that the anti-Bolshevik followers of General Baron Wrangel were receiving food from America.

He compared the Genoa conference with the Prinkipo meeting of 1919, calling attention to the failure of the Prinkipo plan, which, he declared, was followed by the activities of Kolchak and Denikine.

Among the causes for alarm the Soviet Minister cited negotiations between Poland and Finland for an alliance. He intimated that Finland and Rumania had been warned against anti-Soviet activities, as Poland was warned in a note made public yesterday by Foreign Minister Tchicherin.

Allies' Capital Responsible

From the White Sea to Baku, declared Trotzky, the interventionist danger threatened. "It is not Helsingfors, Reval, Riga, Warsaw and Bucharest that are responsible for this," he declared, "but Paris, London and New York."

Many foreign diplomats and journalists and some American Relief Administration workers, including former Governor Goodrich of Indiana, attended the session, which was held in the opera house. The meeting was an incident in the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the overthrow of the imperial regime in 1917.

Commenting upon America's decision not to participate in the Genoa conference, the Soviet newspaper "Pravada" says:

"The motive given is that until the European countries disarm it would be a useless throwing away of American money in European affairs. This is mainly propaganda, by which the Republican party is preparing for the new Congressional elections. The real cause of the American government's refusal to finance Europe is that the American government hasn't much money while the private capitalists are interested in Central and South America.

"The absence of America means that nothing big economically can happen at Genoa. The Allied bourgeoisie have no plan whatever for the economic relief of Europe."

U. S. To Be Divided Into 18 Dry Law Disiricts

Yellowley to Have Charge of Enforcement Agents Provided in New Plan

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Division of the country into eighteen districts as the enforcement territories of the Federal force of general prohibition agents was announced to-night by Commissioner Haynes. E. C. Yellowley, chief of general prohibition agents, will be in charge.

By April 1, Haynes said, it is expected there will have been a complete reallocation of the general agents' forces in accordance with the new plan.

"The force," he said, "will not be a part of the forces under the Federal prohibition directors, but will be a separate and distinct organization wholly under control of the prohibition commission. The purpose is that the work of these men shall supplement the work of the field forces operating under the state directors and will be a very great aid to the respective directors in their work.

"Also one of the chief objects is to obtain the largest possible measure of economy. It will very materially reduce traveling expenses and other expenses incidental to these agents' operations, inasmuch as the investigation trips will be circumscribed by a definite boundary rather than cover large scopes of territory."

New York and New Jersey are in the second district.

U. S.-Sweden Radio Assured

Building of New Station Expected to Begin Soon

STOCKHOLM, March 13.—Direct radio communication between the United States and Sweden seems to be virtually assured through an agreement between the directors of the Swedish State Telegraph Board and the Radio Corporation of America, as a result of which the State Board has proposed to the government that the building of the large radio station planned for the west coast of Sweden be started as soon as the government passes on the estimate of cost and on the traffic agreement with America.

The plans for the station were laid two or three years ago and grew out of the general desire to establish closer and more direct connections with the United States. Radio messages between Sweden and the United States hitherto have mainly been transmitted and received via the most powerful station of Scandinavia, located at

Mixed Jury in Jersey Again Held Over Night

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—For the second time within a week a jury composed of six men and six women was compelled to carry its deliberations through the night when a panel late to-day in a $35,000 damage suit against the Public Service Railway Company was locked up by Judge Frank Lloyd, of Mercer Court.

Three of the women jurors, Mrs. Anne Cunningham, Mrs. Julia Biard and Mrs. May Reading, were also on the jury that was locked up for the night on March 8 and whose deliberations over an assault charge ended in a disagreement.

Residents Flee as Troops March on Vladivostok

City Declared To Be Without Central Government, as Capture Is Threatened

CHITA, Siberia, March 11 (By The Associated Press).—Vladivostok is without a central government. Soldiers and marines are patrolling the streets and the wealthier inhabitants are fleeing to Japan, according to Far Eastern news service advices from Vladivostok.

Troops of the Far Eastern Republic, with Vladivostok as their goal, are reported to have reached to within about 200 miles of that city. They have captured a series of towns, including Hoovervo, named in honor of Herbert Hoover.

The troops of Merkuloff are reported to be retreating and blowing up the railroads behind them.

The dispatch contains an accusation by Merkuloff's cabinet ministers and the officers of the late General Kappell's forces that Merkuloff himself had robbed the Vladivostok government of more than 5,000,000 gold rubles since last May, and that the rubles were exported to Japan after Merkuloff's resignation. It is charged also that the Kappell officers and the Merkuloff ministers attempted to arrest Merkuloff, but the Japanese prevented them from doing so.

Court Refuses to Hear State Case Against N.Y.C.

Supreme Tribunal Also Denies Federal Authority Over Purely Intra-State Road

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Supreme Court announced to-day it would not consider a case involving the jurisdiction of the State of New York, through its Public Service Commission, to compel the New York Central to haul freight between the Erie Basin terminal and Buffalo.

The courts of New York State held that the Interstate Commerce Commission and not the state was vested with control in such matters. The state contended that its investment of $2,300,000 in the terminal would be almost a total loss unless the New York Central was compelled to do the transportation involved between the city and the piers, pointing out that the traffic reaching the terminal by canal boats now was being handled only by ships and motor trucks.

The Interstate Commerce Commission was held to-day by the Supreme Court to be without authority to authorize or compel the abandonment of a strictly state railroad.

The decision, which was handed down in a case brought by the State of Texas against the Eastern Texas Railroad Company to prevent that railroad from dismantling under an order issued by the commission, declared that where a railroad lies entirely within a single state, is owned and operated by a corporation of that state and is not a part of another line, and where its continued operation cannot be of more than local concern, the commission was without jurisdiction.

Taxpayers Startled by Bandit Defense Test

Collector Rafferty Gives Device to Protect Revenue Office a Work-Out

A crowd was in the office of the Internal Revenue Collector in Brooklyn yesterday when a gong sounded and eight armed men rushed from behind the cashiers' cages. The doorman let down an iron gate. Folks looked at each other with suspicion. Thoughts of a report fraudulently made ran through the minds of some. Others thought first of a possible robbery.

All were imprisoned in the room. The elevator was stopped immediately. The armed men searched the place from end to end. Suddenly there was a second ringing of the gong. The iron gate lifted, the guards returned to their places behind the cages, the elevator resumed and Collector John T. Rafferty announced that the test had been successful.

The demonstration was staged at the direction of Collector Rafferty, who is taking every precaution against a holdup in his offices before to-morrow night, when he expects to collect approximately $2,000,000.

Tariff Unpopular in Canada

New High Commissioner Criticizes Fordney Bill

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 13.—Criticism of the Fordney tariff was voiced by Canada's new High Commissioner, P. C. Larkin, at a banquet for him given by the Montreal Board of Trade.

"Unfortunately," he said, "people of the world have hitherto been, and to some extent still are, obsessed with the idea that if they can obstruct some other nations they are benefiting their own. This is evidenced by action of our American cousins in imposing heavy duties on the products of our basic industry. To be sure we have no right to object, as they are masters in their own house, but it is regrettable."

Anti-Jew Riots in Berlin

Crowds Parade, Blaming Hebrews for High Taxes

BERLIN, March 13.—A demonstration against oppressive taxation was arranged under the auspices of the German National party yesterday, the crowd forming a street parade, in which banners and floats were held aloft, denouncing the Jews as responsible for the high cost of living and excessive taxes.

The procession proceeded along Kurfuerstendamm and other principal streets. Jewish pedestrians who were met by the procession were assaulted, a few receiving slight injuries. The temper of the crowd growing increasingly ugly, the police intervened and, after firing a few warning shots, suc-

Plan to Adopt Bonus Without Debate Fails

(Continued from page one)

tax collector and add his indignation to that of the soldier.

"When the American Legion asked for adjusted compensation and left to Congress the final selection of a plan it did not follow that any and every plan would receive its indorsement. As a member of the American Legion I am not bound to support any kind of a bill that nine members of Congress may write. If the Legion camps will secure a copy of the pending measure, read and study it, I am sure they will oppose it.

"The tired nerves of the members of the committee must have broken under the strain of guessing and produced an imagination which caused them to believe that both the soldier and the taxpayer were lacking in that first quality of citizenship—common sense."

Representative Treadway, of Massachusetts, said that unless a sales tax was provided it would be futile to pass a bonus bill. The demand at this time, he said, was for less taxation. He said the communication received from Secretary Mellon showed that the new suggestions were quite as unsatisfactory as the old ones, and he admitted the soundness of the arguments advanced against the present measure. Since the scheme had been proved to be unsound financially, he said, the strong advocates of the bonus ought to be satisfied and cease their efforts.

Representative Frear's letter to Secretary Mellon, that member of the committee explained, was "without authority to speak for Mr. Fordney or for the committee, but rather to voice a protest against criticism by himself, Crissinger and other high officials against the committee, against Congress and against a soldiers' bonus." It said in part:

"Congress has constitutional rights and responsibilities that cannot properly be assumed by others nor avoided by those selected by the people for legislative duties; that should be conceded. Congress took from their homes, jobs and schools 4,500,000 men and boys and sent them to war to fight for the rest of us at $1 a day, most of which munificent sum went for allotments and insurance. More than 500,000 of these men and boys are now reported to be without jobs, and some of them were standing this morning before the public employment offices on Pennsylvania Avenue within one block of the Treasury Building.

"During the war Treasury records are said to show that millionaires who stayed at home doubled in number and that fortunes were made by many thousands of others. These facts confront Congress, and we know that you have repeatedly and publicly expressed your opposition to any soldiers' bonus legislation. You have further said that no bonus should be paid except through taxes, and you reiterate that in your letter to-day. You have objected before the committee to any inheritance and gift taxes or to the re-enactment of the excess profits tax. You have suggested taxes to which we finally tentatively agreed, only to be advised that the President, whom you see frequently, would veto a bill if accompanied by such taxes.

"You have left Congress but one alternative—enactment of a general sales tax. This tax repeatedly has been defeated by Congress during the Sixty-seventh session. This tax, you admit, will require thousands of new employees and also presents many difficulties of administration. If adopted it will eventually shift one billion dollars or more in income taxes now paid by the wealth of the country over to the shoulders of the consumers of the land.

"For illustration, Mr. Secretary, Henry K. Kline, Page 158, in his recent work rates your wealth at $300,000,000. Assuming for illustration that one-tenth of that amount is nearer right, then your annual income tax paid to the Treasury is probably more than a million dollars, and less amount is believed to be approximately the income tax paid by two publishers of Washington papers which carry frequent sales tax editorials, one in this morning's issue.

"In conclusion, the bonus bill will be reported with little opposition and will pass the House as it is, according to indications. It will, we are advised, pass the Senate—but passage of political legislation is attributed in some quarters not because it is based upon absolute justice and right."

Fifty Years a Counterfeiter

IONIA, Mich., March 13.—Frank Trich, seventy-two years old, who was arrested at Belding, near here, to-day, has confessed that for nearly half a century he has been engaged in making dies for the manufacture of counterfeit money, according to the Federal officer who took him into custody.

IN the polite East Fifties there is a woman of wealth who confesses extreme fondness for Schrafft's chocolates. She keeps them about in convenient places. A friend noticed this and asked: "Have you ever tried those imported chocolates of mine?" "Yes," was the reply, "but you know how spoiled I am about candy." And her friend's chocolates are frightfully expensive, too.

SCHRAFFT'S
Superb Confections at Amiable Prices

The First Robin Back From the South

He appeared on a Newark windowsill on Washington's Birthday. He is said to have predicted an early Spring and the early return of many visitors from Southern resorts. This, then, to remind Knickerbocker patrons who are returning to put in a call for ice a day in advance if possible. Nine times out of ten hurry calls can be answered immediately, but the early bird knows the safest policy.

A telephone call to Murray Hill 2127—Brooklyn, Nevins 2740—starts regular service tomorrow.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

You could go direct but you zigzag

YES, and you pay high for it. And you don't enjoy it.

And this is certainly no year for waste, anyway.

What's the matter?

No initiative?

Leaving it to somebody else?

Take an inventory of your office costs.

Make a chart of all the zigzagging a letter has to do—clerk to desk, desk to you, you to note-book, note-book to typewriter, typewriter to you, and out.

Think you know all about "dictating machines"? (You don't, though.)

Every action of Mr. Edison's newest help for business is electrical.

Take that inventory.

Then take 10 minutes of our time and find out whether this is all it sounds like. We will call but once unless you ask us to return.

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