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

New York Tribune

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

THE WEATHER
Unsettled to-day and to-morrow, probably showers. Mild temperatures; southerly winds.
Full Report on Last Page

VOL. LXXXI No. 27,526 (Copyright, 1922 New York Tribune Inc.) TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1922 TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

Enright Bars Smoking by Women in Hotels, Cafes

Proprietors Who Permit It Ordered Arrested Under Ordinance Hylan Is Said To Have Signed by Error

Aldermen Cannot Recall Passing It

M'Guinness Bill, Supposed To Have Been Laughed to Death, Bobs Up and Hits Broadway a Jolt

Police Commissioner Enright notified his inspectors and captains last night that an ordinance had been adopted by the Board of Aldermen and signed by Mayor Hylan forbidding smoking by "females" in public places and ordered that the law be enforced.

The ordinance quoted is aimed not at the "females" who smoke, but at the proprietors of places where smoking is permitted. A woman may stroll down Broadway smoking, as some do after the theater, and be immune from arrest, but if one is caught smoking at the St. Regis the proprietor may be arrested.

The Police Order

The order as transmitted by Chief Inspector Lahey last night is as follows:

"March 27, 1922.

"Circular No. 6.

"The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

"Female smoking in public places. An ordinance for the preservation of good order in the City of New York contemplating the provisions of Sub-Division 14, Section 49, of the greater New York charter.

"Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

"Section 1—No person, firm, partnership, corporation or association, of whatever character, owning or controlling either as proprietor or manager any hotel, restaurant, place of public entertainment, or other public resort in the city of New York, in which people meet and congregate, whether for the purpose of refreshments or entertainment, shall allow any female to smoke in any such hotel, restaurant, place of public entertainment, or other place of public resort. Such act shall be construed as in contravention of the provisions of subdivision 14, Section 49 of the greater New York charter.

"Section 2—Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance, upon conviction thereof before a city magistrate, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than $5, nor more than $25, or by imprisonment in the city prison or by both, but no such imprisonment, however, shall exceed the term of ten days.

"Section 3—This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

"Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, March 14, 1922. Approved by the Mayor, March 21, 1922.

"RICHARD E. ENRIGHT, Commissioner."

There is a mystery about the order which even Alderman Peter J. McGuinness, author of a proposed ordinance to prevent women from smoking in restaurants, theaters and similar places, could not explain except by suggesting that some one had made a clerical error and the Mayor had signed an ordinance which had never been passed.

The ordinance purports to have been adopted March 14 and to have been signed March 21. The minutes of the Board of Aldermen, as published in "The City Record" of March 16, fail to show that such an ordinance was passed. If Mayor Hylan signed such an ordinance a week ago, no announcement of the fact was ever made.

Alderman McGuinness, who lives in Greenpoint and objects to having women smoke in public, because it shocks his relatives from the country when he takes them around to show them a good time, was as astonished as anybody, apparently, when told of the Police Department order. The last he knew, he said, his ordinance was moribund in a committee to whose care it had been consigned by his ribald fellow lawmakers.

When the measure was introduced by Alderman McGuinness with due

(Continued on page eight)

Koenig and Johnstone Go to General Sessions

Two Judges Named by Miller as Result of Republican-Tammany Agreement

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, March 27.—Morris Koenig, a Republican, brother of Samuel Koenig, chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, and Robert L. Johnstone, chief of the Appeals Bureau of the New York County District Attorney's Office and prominent in Tammany circles, were appointed to-day to the General Sessions bench by Governor Miller. The appointments were made after the Governor signed the bill increasing the number of General Sessions judges from seven to nine.

The appointments were the result of an agreement entered into by the New York County leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties, Mr. Koenig and Charles F. Murphy. The understanding arrived at by Mr. Murphy and Mr. Koenig was that Tammany and the Republicans would nominate and indorse the two men next fall. Judge Koenig was appointed to the same court last year by Governor Miller, but failed of election last fall because Tammany refused to indorse him. Mr. Murphy has consented to Tammany's indorsement of Judge Koenig next fall, and, in turn, the New York County Republican Committee, through its leader, has pledged its support to Mr. Johnstone.

The Governor appointed Herbert F. Gunnison to represent the state at the Brazilian Centennial Exposition.

Cooper Union's First Hazers Kidnap President of Freshmen

Youth Missing Since Friday, When He Received "Black Hand" Note; Foreign-Born Father, Unable to See American "Joke," Frantic

For the first time in the history of the institution, hazing is believed to have broken out at Cooper Union in a form alarming to the family of the victim and embarrassing to the authorities. Gustave Kosmenky jr., eighteen years old, acting president of the freshman class, has been missing since Friday night and is believed to be a prisoner of the sophomores.

His father, a shipyard worker of foreign birth, and his mother, who also was born abroad and still finds some American customs incomprehensible, are besides themselves with anxiety. Mr. Kosmenky sr., who lives at 26 Wave Street, Stapleton, Staten Island, called at Police Headquarters last night to ask the police to hunt for his son.

C. R. Richards, director of Cooper Union, called John M. McPartland, president of the sophomore class, and several of his classmates into his office last night and warned them that if Kosmenky had been kidnaped he must be released at once and that his abductors need expect scant mercy from him.

"This is in violation of all the traditions of Cooper Union," said Mr. Richards. "Such a thing never has been done here before. Young men who come here to pursue their studies are far more earnest students in general than those who go to colleges and universities. Most of them, particularly

(Continued on page four)

News Summary

WASHINGTON

Senate ratifies supplement to four-power treaty, completing action on that pact. Five-power Pacific agreement may be ratified to-day.

Congress to be asked for $5,000,000 loan to Liberia under plan that will give the United States control of that country.

Secretary Weeks asks Congress to amend patent laws to prevent foreigners from controlling America's war weapons.

Secretary Mellon asks Ford for explanation of report that he remitted $29,000,000 in war profits to United States Treasury.

House adds $15,000,000 to appropriations for river and harbor improvements.

LOCAL

Enright issues order for arrest of restaurant proprietors who allow women to smoke.

Longshoremen will refuse to handle British coal to break mine strike.

Cooper Union hazers alarm parents of kidnaped freshman, missing three days.

Fleeing suspect kills self as detectives close in.

Tammany finds laugh in Hylan's Presidential speech.

Police outnumber paraders, as jobless march on City Hall.

Tex Rickard on stand in own defense after wife testifies for him.

Lindsey, alleged swindler of women faces former associates.

"I leave this woman to her God," says widow as husband's slayer goes to trial.

Fate of Interborough in balance at financial conference to-day.

Court physician finds Mrs. Lydig too ill to attend Stokes trial.

Spook portrait is automatic drawing, Dr. Prince declares.

William R. Harkness left $54,124,962; half in Standard Oil stock.

Seven more indicted in $2,000,000 fur tax fraud.

Faker Weinberg convicted of impersonating navy officer.

Fifty years in one job, station agent sings praise of work.

Shifters soon to lose Fifth Avenue home.

Supreme Court justice asks United States monopoly on revolver sales.

FOREIGN

Martial law in Belfast imminent. House of Lords passes Free State bill. First mutiny in Irish army occurs at Athlone.

French parliament will attach reservations to four-power treaty.

Poincare refuses Lloyd George's request that he attend opening of Genoa conference. Bartho to head French delegation.

Major Roland True, American, accused of murder in London.

DOMESTIC

Ford planning to fight Senator Frelinghuysen in re-election campaign and will oppose other Senators who voted for Newberry.

Textile strikers in New England gain 6,500 recruits and walk-out seems to be spreading.

Governor signs Lockwood bill extending tax exemption on homes.

Back fires stem fierce forest blaze threatening Jersey arsenal.

Governor refuses pardon to Jim Larkin, Irish agitator.

Greenwich woman kills three children and self with butcher knife.

Trenton police surrender modern Jesse James to Iowa sheriff.

Jersey girl, reported kidnaped, believed safe with relatives.

SPORTS

Champion Jake Schaefer wins first block of cue match from Willie Hoppe by 500 to 466 score.

Miss Edith Cummings and Miss Glenna Collett reach semi-finals in Pinehurst golf tourney.

Yankees and Robins break camp at New Orleans and begin tour homeward via Texas.

Giants defeat White Sox, 11 to 3, in exhibition game at Dallas.

Jerry Lang and S. Howard Voshell score love-set victories in men's national indoor title tennis.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

Stock prices lower on profit-taking sales.

New York Stock Exchange members to meet April 7 to consider tightening regulations.

European exchanges lower; marks 342 for $1, new low.

Builders preparing to start new apartment building movement on Park Avenue.

2 Dead, 4 Shot, Day's Total in City Gun Play

Crowd Sees Fugitive Take Own Life in Street as Detectives Pursue Him: Another Killed at Party

Mother of Five Wounded

Man Accidentally Shoots Best Friend: Thieves Get $7,900 in 3 Robberies

Gunplay flourished yesterday in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The toll was two dead and four wounded.

One of the victims shot and killed himself while being pursued by detectives of the Fifth Street police station. He was identified by naturalization papers found on his person as Joseph Botensky, twenty-four years old, of 114 East Fourteenth Street.

Three robberies came to light in which the thieves got $7,900 in cash and merchandise. In two cases the cracksmen moved a 600-pound safe so that they might work better. All three of the robberies took place in Brooklyn.

Detectives Kee and Quinn were on Fourth Street near First Avenue when their attention was drawn to Botensky and another man, who was with him. They accosted the two men and searched them. Nothing was found on Botensky's companion. When Kee ran his hands over Botensky's pockets, however, he came upon a revolver.

Botensky Breaks Aaway

Before Kee could take the weapon Botensky broke away and ran. His companion also ran. The detectives concentrated their efforts on getting the man with the gun. Botensky turned and fired one shot at Kee.

Fourth Street was crowded. Children were playing on the sidewalk. Mothers were sitting in front of their homes with their babies. Botensky ran among them toward First Avenue with Kee and Quinn in pursuit.

Quinn was gaining on him. As he approached First Avenue, Botensky fired at him. Quinn yelled at Botensky to halt, and then fired. None of the three shots took effect.

Botensky turned up First Avenue. By this time a large crowd had added itself to the chase. A glance over his shoulder showed him that he was losing ground. He turned east on Sixth Street, stopped running, put the revolver to his head and pulled the trigger. When the detectives reached him he was dead. The man who was with him escaped.

Theater Owner Shot

Rufolf Seider, owner of a motion picture theater at 2085 Fulton Street, was shot near the door of his home, 223 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn, as he returned there shortly before midnight with $1,000, the night's receipts of the theater.

As Seider stepped from his automo-

(Continued on page four)

Girl Falls 16 Stories to Death in Elevator Shaft

Lift Suddenly Ascends as She Steps Through Door in Broadway Building

Helen Klein, twenty-two years old, of 363 First Street, Hoboken, a stenographer in the office of Marcus E. Joffee on the sixteenth floor of the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, fell down the elevator shaft from that floor to the basement last night at 6:30 o'clock and was instantly killed.

Miss Klein was leaving the office early for the first time in weeks. She rang the elevator bell and Michael Dugan, an elevator operator, took his car to the sixteenth floor. There were no passengers in that particular car. Dugan opened the door and Miss Klein had placed one foot in the elevator when, according to Dugan's statement, it shot upward without warning and he was unable to arrest its flight until the twenty-first floor had been reached. Miss Klein toppled forward with a scream and plunged down the shaft.

The young woman had been employed by the firm of attorneys more than four years. She was the principal support of her widowed mother, Sarah Klein.

Motor Fleet Mobilized In Drive on Criminals

Ten automobile runabouts were put in service by the police last night in an effort to stop robberies, hold-ups and murders. They were assigned to the West Thirtieth, the West 152d and the Arsenal police stations in Manhattan and to the Prospect station in Brooklyn.

Motor cars will be employed, beginning to-day, for daylight patrols, especially in the business sections of the city.

Pier Workers Pledge Aid to Coal Strikers

Prepared to Take Action to Prevent Importations From Mines in Britain, Says Big Union Official

Seamen Also May Oppose U. S. Plans

Anthracite Conference Takes Up Questions of Miners' Wage Demands

Longshoremen of the United States, the third group in the triple alliance formed in Chicago between their union, the mine workers and the railroad brotherhoods, are "prepared to take any necessary steps to prevent the importation of British coal into this country in an effort to break the miners' strike," set for April 1.

This declaration was made yesterday by Joseph P. Ryan, international vice-president of the Longshoremen's Union, when he was shown reports from Washington that the Administration might authorize the use of United States Shipping Board vessels to import coal as cargo ballast at low freight rates after the miners' strike begins.

The government officials have canvassed the coal situation in all its angles and have decided that could coal be imported from Britain the supply here could be raised to an amount that would last fully twelve months. The importation of British and other coal would be a hard blow to the operators as far as trade near the seaboard is concerned. Nevertheless, it would tend to prevent any increase of price in this country, especially in localities close enough to ports to keep rail charges down.

"We will make plans for co-operating with the miners in the near future," said Mr. Ryan. "Although the next regular meeting of our district council is scheduled for April 9, we will call an earlier meeting if necessary. The longshoremen may vote not only to extend their moral support to th strikers, but also to refuse to handle coal brought in from England."

Seaman Watching Developments

Similar action may be taken by the International Seamen's Union, it was indicated by L. A. Parks, agent for its New York local. He said that Andrew Furuseth, president of the union, was in Washington watching developments in connection with the Administration's Shipping Board proposal. Many members of the union are employed on Shipping Board Vessels.

Refusal of the longshoremen and seamen to handle British coal during the strike would mean at the very least a serious blow to plans made by the shipping interests for providing their vessels with coal during the walk-out, it was said. A tempering circumstance, however, is that vessels with large bunker space can load sufficient coal in Europe to last them for trans-Atlantic round trips.

How much effect the shutting off of British coal would have on the national strike situation has not yet been determined.

On resuming their sessions yesterday at the Union League Club members of the anthracite sub-scale committee took up two specific points in the miners' demands—equalization of wages where mechanical loaders are introduced at the hard coal mines, a question largely arising from conditions at the mines about Scranton, and the institution of a uniform wage scale for the entire hard coal region.

Statement From Committee

The following official communique was issued after the session:

"The second part of the first demands of the mine workers, asking where mechanical loading is done the committee and company officials shall have authority to establish proper rates, was before the committee. The mine workers' leaders explained to the meeting their ideas as to how rates should be established when mechanical loaders are introduced into the mines in the anthracite region.

"The third demand of the mine workers was also considered. This reads as follows: 'In conformity with the thought expressed in the award of the United States Anthracite Coal Commission, we demand that a uniform wage scale be established, so that the various occupations of like character

(Continued on page three)

U. S. Control For Liberia in 5 Million Loan

Fight Over Agreement Is Expected in Congress To-day. Based on Menace to Monroe Doctrine

Our Army Officers To Create Guard

Financial Commission Is Planned to Take Hand in Republic's Affairs

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Congressional approval is expected to be asked to-morrow by the House Ways and Means Committee for a government credit to Liberia of $5,000,000 and, in return therefor, sanction for a financial plan and depository agreement between the two governments which would place the African republic directly under the control of the United States. The draft of the proposal, disclosed to-night, was described by a member of the committee, who will open a vigorous fight against it as "establishing an extremely vicious precedent," endangering the future recognition of the Monroe Doctrine.

The agreement was signed by the Secretary of State and the Liberian Plenary Commission on October 28, 1921. It would become effective after Congress has passed a joint resolution prepared by the Treasury Department carrying the necessary authorizations.

Direction of virtually all the more important affairs of government of Liberia would be placed under the agreement in an American financial commission headed by a commissioner with a salary of $15,000 to be designated by the President.

"This commission of two men would have all the power to put Liberia on its feet and settle all its obligations without appeal," it was declared. "The excuse for all this is said to be our moral obligation to the little republic, with neither army nor navy, because it declared war against Germany on August 4, 1917."

Approached United States for Loan

The preamble of the joint resolution being considered by the Ways and Means Committee states the reason as:

"In consequence of the war the economic situation of Liberia has been imperiled and its government has made urgent representations to the United States for financial aid and has sent its plenipotentiaries to Washington for the purpose of concluding a loan.

"This government being actuated by feelings of traditional friendship" and "solicitious for its well being and continued independence and for the peaceful development and future advancement of the negro race."

Control during the life of the loan of all the assigned revenues and receipts of the Liberian Republic is vested, under Article 5 of the argreement, in the financial commissioner. The section continues:

"All the Liberian officials who may be appointed by the government of Liberia to serve in connection with the collection, application, and administration of the assigned revenues and receipts shall serve under the financial commission. Any such official may be suspended for cause, without pay, by the financial commission, who may also temporarily fill vacancies."

Patrol Guard Created.

To assure the collection of the revenues and receipts "and the enforcement of the laws, rules and regulations pertaining thereto, the government of Liberia, upon the request of the financial commission, shall make by law appropriate provisions for placing and maintaining at the disposal of the financial commission an adequate revenue guard and patrol service, both on land and sea, and the expenses of such revenue guard and patrol service shall be paid by the financial commission out of the assigned revenue and receipts.

"That for the further security of the assigned revenues and receipts the government of Liberia shall maintain a frontier force sufficient for the maintenance of internal peace within the territories of Liberia. All salaries, wages and other expenses of the frontier force shall be paid on behalf of the government of Liberia by the financial commission."

The strength of this force could not be increased or reduced without the

(Continued on next page)

400 Forest Fire Fighters Save Jersey Arsenal in Long Battle

HAMMONTON, N. J., March 26.—Villagers and farmers for miles around were called to-day to fight one of the worst forest fires Atlantic County has had for years. More than 400 men toiled all day to halt the flames and finally stemmed them with back-fires in time to save the great Amatol Arsenal.

John Mick, Fire Warden of Mullica Township, was severely burned. No one was killed and no dwellings destroyed, so far as has been learned, but a tract of at least 3,000 acres was devastated.

The fire started about eight miles south of this place. There was a brisk wind and the flames soon were crackling and roaring in the dead weeds and scrub trees beside the White Horse Pike.

Within a few hours the fire had a seven-mile front, stretching three miles beyond the pike and burning slowly along a narrow strip four miles long on the side where it started. Men from Hammonton, Egg Harbor City and Mullica Township rallied to the alarm, some coming in lumber wagons laden with picks and shovels and barrels of water. Fire Warden Mick took charge of operations and spread most of his men across the front of the fire which had leaped the pike and was racing toward the arsenal.

Warden Mick and a gang of whom he had taken personal charge for the moment were in a deep indentation in the line of flame, where a slight knoll in the sandy plain had given the fire pause as it reached the summit. A man running up from the rear with potato sacks, which he had been soaking in water barrels in a wagon left on a woods road, shouted that the fire was eating across the cord of the arc they were holding and soon would cut them off entirely.

Smoke was swirling about the fire-fighters so thickly as to hide each man from his neighbor, but the tidings were yelled from one to another until it was thought that each had answered. Then they broke and ran for their lives.

Warden Mick had heard the shouting but had not caught its import, and it was only when his own shouts brought no answer that he realized his position. He raced down the gentle sandy slope to the rear, tree tops bursting into roaring flame above his head, and plunged headlong through the line of fire that already had cut him off from his companions.

His clothes were smoldering and his face and hands blistered from the heat when he reached them. There was a wagon laden with water barrels on a crossroad behind them, but Warden Mick refused the offer of his companions who wanted to assist him to it. He still thought they might split the fire at this point, and led his men back to the assault.

It was not until the flames threatened to engulf them again that the warden agreed that the knoll was untenable and gave up the position. He was taken to his home, where he received medical attention.

The fire-fighters finally gave up trying to cope with the flames at close quarters and retired almost to the arsenal, where they started a series of back-fires, which met the advancing fire on a half-mile front and stopped it.

French Parliament Plans Its Own Reservations to Treaties

Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, March 27.—Although the French government accepts all the treaties signed at Washington by its representatives without reservations, the French Parliament does not accept them and reservations can be expected. This much was learned from a high government source to-night, and is based on information now available.

Although the naval treaty is still in the hands of experts of the Parliamentary committees, it is certain that a demand will be made for a definition of merchant ships in the section referring to submarines. The merchant ships in the last war were sometimes fast craft camouflaged, and bearing heavy guns, and it is believed here that the pact does not make a proper distinction between such vessels and peaceful merchant craft.

It was also pointed out to-day that a reservation similar to that of Senator Brandegee's will be tacked to the four-power treaty before it passes Parliament. The position of the government is against any attempt to change the texts of any of the treaties.

Tax Exemption Act Is Signed; No Hearing Held

Miller Quickly Makes It Law When He Discovers Time Extension Period Would End on April 1

Big Aid to City Building

Action Is Held Forecast of Success for Remainder of the Lockwood Bills

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, March 27. — Governor Miller to-day signed the Lockwood committee's bill extending the tax exemption period to April 1, 1923, so that homes started before that date and completed within two years shall be free from local taxation for the remainder of the ten-year period if the localities so decide. The tax exemption period, as fixed by the Legislature, expired December 1, 1921. The measure will mean much to New York City, Buffalo, Binghamton and other communities which passed local ordinances under the enabling power of the state act.

The Governor originally had set this measure down for a hearing on April 10 along with the other eight housing bills, but signed it to-day when he discovered that the exemption clause in the law it amended would expire on April 1, and that if the extension act were not signed before that date it would be of no effect.

Bill Met Bitter Opposition

The signing of the extension act without a hearing, which amends one of the Lockwood housing bills which was most bitterly fought by the profiteering landlords, is regarded as an indication of what the Governor will do with the remainder of the housing measures before him.

It is admitted by all that the tax exemption act gave a greater impetus to building than any other measure placed on the statute books. Under its provisions as amended any building erected for dwelling purposes, completed since April, 1920, or on which work is started before April 1, 1923, and completed for occupancy within two years after commencement, is exempt from local taxes, if any locality has taken, or shall take, advantage of the state act. Stores may be built on the ground floor of the tax-exempt buildings, but all the other floors must be occupied for dwelling purposes. The moment the buildings are made over for business purposes the tax exemption ceases.

Signs Mohansic Bill

The Governor also signed the bill conveying the Mohansic Lake reservation in Westchester County to the county for park purposes. The law provides that the reservation shall be so used so as to insure "the proper protection of all sources of the New York City water supply." In signing the act the Governor declared that it safeguarded the interest of the city, while providing suitable public use of the property.

Cupid Beaten at Polls as Women Lose Election

Mothers' Edict to Win Men's Vote Proves a Boomerang in Iowa Balloting

CHARLOTTE, Iowa, March 27 (By The Associated Press).—Dan Cupid lost his election fight in Charlotte to-day, all women candidates for city offices being defeated. U. R. Kane was re-elected Mayor over Mrs. James McDermott, 151 to 104. Mrs. Nick Steiner was defeated for city council by Thomas Ketelsen, 193 to 95. The other women candidates for city council withdrew their names before the voting began to-day.

During the campaign a number of mothers with marriageable daughters, supported by the daughters themselves, announced that the girls' young men friends must support the women's ticket or stop courting the young women.

Election officials are of the opinion that a majority of the men voted for the women candidates and that it was the heavy woman vote that defeated Mrs. McDermott and Mrs. Steiner.

Irish Republican Army Brigade Staff Mutinies

DUBLIN, March 27 (By The Associated Press).—The brigade staff of the Irish Republican Army at Athlone to-day left the military barracks there after having refused to obey orders from general headquarters. The men declared that they recognized only the new executive committee chosen Sunday in the meeting here.

Up to the present time the men of the ranks of the brigade are remaining loyal to general headquarters.

Martial Law in Belfast Hinted By Churchill

Situation in Northern City Worse Than Anywhere Else in Ireland, He Says in Speech in Commons

Craig Agrees to Parley

Border Truce May Be Suggested at Council Held in London To-morrow

LONDON, March 27 (By The Associated Press).—The possibility of establishing martial law in a part of Belfast was foreshadowed by Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, in the House of Commons to-night. He declared the situation in Belfast was far worse than all the rest of Ireland and that the government was prepared to consider martial low with the military authorities. But, he added, action could only be taken in agreement with the Ulster government, of whose strong effort to compose matters in the city he was aware.

Churchill believed the Catholics of the City of Belfast would favor martial law, so that control might be placed in the hands of impartial imperial troops. He suggested the question ought to be discussed at the coming conference of Irish ministers. The proposal to draw a cordon of imperial troops along the frontier also should be discussed. The plan, he thought, would be feasible about the middle of April, when the troops could go under canvas.

Such measures, however, in the opinion of the Colonial Secretary, are only palliative, and the proper way to tranquilize the position was by a friendly agreement between the north and south.

Britain to Keep Hands Off

The conference of Irish ministers, he said, would manage its own procedure. The British government had not decided to interfere, and if the Irish representatives preferred to discuss matters solely between themselves the British ministers would withdraw.

From The Tribune's European Bureau
(Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.)

LONDON, March 27.—A round-table conference to check the Ulster disorders will take place here on Wednesday. Premier Craig's acceptance of the British government's invitation to London was received here to-night. The Ulster Premier will bring some of his colleagues, while the Free State representatives will be Michael Collins, Arthur Griffith and Eamon Duggan. Possibly Kevin O'Higgins will be added to the Free State delegation. He departed for London last night and will be available for a preliminary conference with Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, before the arrival of the Ulsterites.

The prospects for a happy outcome of the conference cannot be described as particularly bright in view of the statement given out by Collins before leaving Dublin. "I see no way out of the impasse in northern Ireland," he said, "until Premier Craig radically alters his present inimical attitude toward the government of Ireland and the helpless minority at Belfast."

Craig Accused of Bad Faith

The provisional government always has been ready to do anything in its power to reach a peaceful settlement, Collins declared, but he insisted that Premier Craig had not kept his undertakings nor done anything to meet the Free Staters. Pointing out that Craig had failed to keep the January pact—whereby the expelled Catholic workers would be reinstated in view of the removal of the boycott—Collins asserted

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Radio of Stork's Visit Sets Travelers Sewing

Chief Steward on Santa Elisa Finds Infant's Wardrobe on Line Tied to Door

When the Santa Elisa of the Grace Line from Valparaiso was steaming north a little north of Cape Hatteras on Sunday a radio message was received aboard the vessel informing Sydney Gunthorpe, the chief steward, that the stork had left a nine-pound son at his home in Lynbrook, L. I. The message said that mother and child were doing well. The news was so good to Gunthorpe that he confided it to the skipper and the purser. Before the ship had steamed five miles all the passengers knew of the stork's arrival and the women travellers prepared an infant's wardrobe. At daybreak yesterday when the chief steward was leaving his room he found a small clothesline tied to the door knob and pinned to it were the offerings of the women travellers.

Sydney Heard, an American citizen, was detained by the immigration officials because he had failed to have his passport vised before leaving Peru. He was released four hours after the vessel docked.

Another traveler on the vessel was Mrs. R. E. Bolling, sister-in-law of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who had been on a pleasure trip through South America.

Mainland of Japan Pact Is Ratified Unanimously

Lodge Reservation Withholding Assent to Mandates and Excluding Domestic Issues Adopted

Senate to Take Up Navy Treaty To-Day

Democrats Accuse Massachusetts Senator of Blundering and Giving Advantage to Nipponese

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 27.—By unanimous vote of 73 to 0 the Senate this evening ratified the supplemental agreement which excludes the mainland of Japan from the terms of the four-power Pacific treaty.

In ratifying, the Senate also disposed of the complications which arose over failure to pass on the supplement when the four-power pact was ratified last Friday.

On motion of Senator Lodge, a reservation to the supplemental treaty was adopted which adds thereto the declaration signed by the delegates December 13, the day the four-power treaty was signed. The declaration says it is the understanding that the United States does not assent to the mandates in the Pacific and that domestic questions are excluded from the scope of the four-power agreement.

Supplement Harding Approved

The supplement to the four-power treaty which gives the interpretation expressed by President Harding after the plenipotentiaries had provided otherwise and meets with the approval of the Japanese reads:

The United States of America, the British Empire, France and Japan have, through their respective plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations supplementary to the quadruple treaty signed at Washington on December 13, 1921:

The term "insular possessions and insular dominions" used in the aforesaid treaty shall, in its application to Japan, include only Karafuto (or the southern portion of the island of Saghalin), Formosa [Taiwan] and the Pescadores and the islands under the mandate of Japan.

The present agreement shall have the same force and effect as the said treaty to which it is supplementary.

The provision of Article IV of the aforesaid treaty of December 13, 1921, relating to ratification, shall be applicable to the present agreement, which, in French and English, shall remain deposited in the archives of the government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to each of the other contracting powers.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present agreement.

Done at the City of Washington, the sixth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

Lodge Reservation Adopted

The Lodge reservation, which was adopted by viva voce vote after long controversy and which is added to the resolution ratifying the supplemental treaty, reads:

Subject to the following reservation and understanding, which is hereby made a part of and condition of this resolution of ratification, and which repeals the declaration of intent and understanding made by the representatives of the powers signatories of the four-power treaty relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the Pacific Ocean:

1. That the four-power treaty relating to Pacific possessions shall apply to the mandated islands in the Pacific Ocean. Provided, however, that the making of this treaty shall not be deemed to be an assent on the part of the United States of America to the mandates and shall not preclude agreements between the United States of America and the mandatory powers, respectively, in relation to the mandated islands.

2. That the controversies to which the second paragraph of Article I of the four-power treaty relating to Pacific possessions refers shall not be taken to embrace questions which according to principles of international law lie exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction of the respective powers.

Borah Absent From Roll Call

Attempts of the Democratic Senators to force a reconsideration of the four-power treaty for the purpose of incorporating the declaration failed. In the voting for the supplemental treaty Senator Borah was not in the chamber when the roll was called. Senator Watson, of Georgia, who is bitterly opposed to the four-power treaty, was present, but did not vote.

After ratification of the supplemental treaty Senator Lodge called up the naval agreement, but reading was deferred until to-morrow. Senator Lodge hopes to hasten it through, possibly by to-morrow night.

After long debate the Senate rejected by 53 to 20 an amendment proposed by Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, to exclude from the supplemental treaty the southern half of the island of Saghalin. On this vote the line-up was much the same as it was last Friday on the four-power treaty. Senators Borah, France, Johnson and La Follette were the only Republicans to vote for the amendment. The Democrats who voted against it were Senators Broussard, Dial, Fletcher, Myers, Owen, Pomerene, Trammell, Underwood, Walsh, of Montana, and Williams.

Senator Lodge then offered the declaration as a reservation to the supplemental treaty. Senator Pittman, of Nevada, offered as an amendment to the reservation the amendment which