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New York Tribune

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

THE WEATHER
Increased cloudiness to-day and rain to-night; rain to-morrow, with slowly rising temperature
Full Report on Last Page

VOL. LXXXI No. 27,528 (Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.) THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1922 * * * TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

Labor Seeks Alliance to Overthrow Lloyd George

Leaders Want Aid of Independent Liberals and Revolting Unionists for Coup Next Monday

Plan Amendment to Genoa Resolution

Premier's Motion, Introduced in Commons, Evokes Hostile Queries, Some on U.S. Invitation

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, March 29.—The possibility of an alliance of Laborites, Independent Liberals and the revolting Unionists in the House of Commons next Monday against Premier Lloyd George's leadership was foreshadowed to-night. The Premier will appear on the floor that day and offer a resolution indorsing the policy to be pursued by the British delegates at the Genoa economic conference.

Just what measure of support this resolution can command is doubtful to-night, because the Laborites, on whom the Premier has counted for full support, gave notice in the House of Commons that they would amend the resolution on Monday in such a way as virtually to declare lack of confidence in Lloyd George.

The Laborite amendment, as filed in the House over the signatures of John Robert Clynes and Arthur Henderson, declares that the government has lost the support of the country and is incompetent to represent Great Britain at Genoa.

Hope to Attract Conservatives

This amendment is in reality only an expression of the viewpoint of the Labor members, but it is framed in such a way that the Conservatives who are opposed to the Genoa conference on other grounds might rally behind it. Here is a paragraph in the Laborite amendment expressing regret that the agenda of the Genoa meeting have been so restricted as to make it impossible for that conference to accomplish its purpose.

This expression of view appeals to the Independent Liberals, who conferred to-night on the situation.

Herbert H. Asquith, their leader, gave notice in the House of Commons that to-morrow he would inquire of Austen Chamberlain, government spokesman, whether Lloyd George's agreement with Premier Poincare at Boulogne limits the scope of the Genoa conference. If the reply to this question is not satisfactory the Independent Liberals, who will hold a party caucus afterward, probably will line up with the Laborites and vote for the amendment.

This combination of parties against the government in a vote that threatens the life of the Lloyd George Cabinet is expected to add a dramatic end to Monday's debate. The resolution which Lloyd George will introduce was presented in the House of Commons to-day, and immediately precipitated a flood of questions regarding the scope of the Genoa discussions. Chamberlain dodged them all, refusing to forecast in any way the substance of the address Lloyd George will make in the House Monday.

Premier Makes Concessions

The chief development of the day in Cabinet circles, it was learned, was the Premier's agreement to make some concessions to his Conservative supporters on the question of giving full recognition to the Russian Bolshevik government. Winston Churchill and the Premier have been at odds on this subject for some time and on Monday the situation was such that rumors began to be current that the Colonial Secretary would resign unless the Premier abandoned his idea of giving full recognition to the Reds.

It is not known whether the Premier's change of views was brought about by this reported threat of resignation, but at any rate it is understood now that Lloyd George will affix certain reservations to any recognition, one of which will be that the Bolsheviki must recognize the Russian foreign pre-war debt. His modified program, it is believed, will be virtually that decided upon by the Premiers at their Cannes conference. It is doubted here that Russian delegates will accept any such left-handed recognition, in which case little progress toward settlement of the Soviet problem is expected here.

Questions on U. S. Asked

Among the questions raised in the House of Commons regarding Genoa was one from Lord Eustace Percy, who wanted to know whether Sir Arthur J. Balfour or Sir Auckland Geddes had been instructed to consult with the United States government before the invitations to the Genoa conference were sent out. Cecil Harmsworth, speaking for the government, replied that neither had had any instructions on this matter.

Another questioner asked whether it was true that Charles E. Hughes, American Secretary of State, first learned of the Genoa conference through press reports. The government spokesman asked for time to reply.

LONDON, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—The resolution which Lloyd George will introduce in the House of Commons and on which the vote of confidence will be demanded follows:

"Resolved, That this House approve the resolutions passed by the Supreme Council at Cannes as a basis of the Genoa conference and will support his majesty's government in endeavoring to give effect to them."

PINEHURST, N. C., March 29.—[illegible] Congress [illegible] Senate. There [illegible] daily.—Adv.

U.S. Won't Have Envoy At Genoa Conference

ROME, March 29.—Several newspapers having published statements that the American Ambassador, Richard Washburn Child, or Frank A. Vanderlip would represent the United States as observer at the Genoa conference, the American Embassy today published this denial:

"President Harding has announced officially that no one will represent the United States at the conference unless the Ambassador to Italy or members of his staff are present for purposes connected with their mission here or for friendly contact with the current progress of the conference."

News Summary

WASHINGTON

Naval limitation treaty and treaty outlawing submarines and poison gas ratified by Senate, 74 to 1 and 70 to 0.

House approves army bill cutting personnel to 115,000 men and 11,000 officers.

Big navy men start move in House to hold navy personnel at 86,000 minimum.

Progress reported in clearing away obstacles to recognition of Mexico.

Federal Trade Commission to investigate cotton exchanges.

LOCAL

New York Telephone Company sues to set aside rate reductions.

Cooper Union hazing victim says he was drugged and beaten.

Compromise may avert Interborough-Manhattan divorce.

Mayor vetoes increased pay for police and firemen.

Lawyer for Olivia Stone denounces widow of man she killed.

Producing managers subscribe to volunteer play censorship.

Last of America's soldier dead here on transport.

Cardinal Dougherty home with Pope's blessing for Americans.

Kin renew fight against George J. Gould.

Mayor opposes bill giving taxi control to police.

Dier creditors, in stormy meeting, demand names of other losers.

FOREIGN

Members of three parties may combine in opposing Lloyd George on vote of confidence Monday.

French official opinion holds Germany will not persist in refusal to meet reparation demands.

Ganna Walska to seek divorce in New York from Alexander Smith Cochran.

Allied conference with British Cabinet committee begins in London in effort to pacify Erin.

Last sacrament administered to former Emperor Charles of Austria.

DOMESTIC

President Lewis of miners in Indianapolis to direct strike.

Railroads and brotherhoods fail to settle wage disputes by regional conference system.

Chicago ordinance against women smoking in public ridiculed to death.

Ste. Anne de Beaupre shrine destroyed by fire.

Parole bill would free "Boss" Brindell, Governor is told.

Governor Miller signs bill revoking licenses of dishonest bondsmen.

Chiropractors protest against bill strengthening medical laws.

Elihu Root urges those who stir up animosity against foreign countries be punished.

SPORTS

Jake Schaefer successfully defends world's billiard title by defeating Willie Hoppe, 1,500 to 1,468.

Miss Glenna Collett defeats Mrs. Matthew Scammell in the final round of the women's North and South golf tourney at Pinehurst.

The Brooklyn Robins even the series with the Yankees by winning at Galveston, 2 to 1.

Frank Anderson, defending champion, wins fourth round match in men's national indoor title tennis.

MARKETS AND SHIPS

Stock prices surge higher in more active market.

Railroad reports for February continue to show marked improvement.

Steel buying activity continues.

Senate orders investigation of Cotton Exchange.

Forest Hills Gardens lot owners take over holdings of Sage Foundation.

Irish Parley Moves to End Border War

LondonGatheringDevotes Day to Britain's Offer of Military to Restore Peace on Ulster Front

Committees Hold Separate Meetings

Other Issues Ignored by Craig and Collins; May Reach Decision To-day

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

LONDON, March 29.—In the first real all-Irish conference since 1914, representatives of Ulster and the Free State met members of the British government here to-day in an effort to find some way to stabilize conditions in Ireland. The entire day was [illegible] over to discussions of military measures to put down disorderly elements and pacify Belfast and the Ulster frontier. No attempt was made to take up the outstanding differences between north and south or to map out plans for the solution of the fundamental problems.

The British government handed to the delegates a series of proposals which are understood to follow the general line suggested by Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, in his address to the House of Commons, Monday, when he expressed belief that relief could be best obtained by the establishment of martial law in part of Belfast and the use of British troops to patrol the frontier.

Premier in Touch by Phone

Representing the British government in the conferences were Churchill, Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor; Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War; Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Viscount Peel, Secretary for India. Premier Lloyd George passed the day at his country home at Chequers Court, but was in constant touch by telephone with Churchill.

Representing the Free State provisional government were Michael Collins, chairman of the Cabinet; Arthur Griffith, president of the Dail Eireann; Eamon J. Duggan, Kevin O'Higgins and Hugh Kennedy. For Ulster were Premier Sir James Craig, the Marquis of Londonderry and Edward M. Archdale, chairman of the standing committee of the Ulster Council.

An official statement given out at the Colonial Office after the day's sessions said that the full conference at its initial meeting put the leading negotiations into the hands of a committee composed of Churchill, Worthington-Evans, Craig, Collins, Griffith and Lord Londonderry. The proposals made by the British government will be considered separately overnight by the two Irish delegations, and the committee of six will reassemble to-morrow morning to pursue the discussion. Later a full meeting of all the delegates may be held.

Because of the inclusion of the Secretary for War on the committee of six, it is believed that chief consideration at first is to be given to military measures designed to keep the opposing factions in Ireland apart. The British delegates would have preferred to leave responsibility for settlement of border troubles to the Irishmen, and strong efforts are still to be made in this direction, but in view of the hostility of Sir James Craig and Collins it is doubted here whether the British government can remove the obstacles to Irish unity without taking the part of mediator.

Mutineers in Both Camps

The issues involved in the conference are grave, and there was considerable tension at to-day's session. Neither Sir James nor Collins is undisputed master in his own house. The mutiny in the ranks of the Sinn Fein army is Collins's chief worry and, although the Ulster Premier has better control of things at home, he is not able to stop sectarian crimes in Belfast, carry out his promise to reinstate Catholic workers in northern industries or maintain peace on the frontiers.

Lord Birkenhead left the conference early to go to the House of Lords to hear Lord Curson's reply to the Lord Chancellor's criticism of him speaking on political subjects while holding a judgeship.

Dublin Newspaper Office Wrecked, Set on Fire

DUBLIN, March 30 (By The Associated Press).—A large party of armed men early this morning held up the staff of "The Freeman's Journal," smashed the presses, threw gasoline on the floors and stairs and set fire to the building. Firemen were endeavoring to quench the flames when this dispatch was filed.

The staff of the newspaper was liberated after the fire was started.

Turnstiles Big Saving As Slugs Grow Fewer

Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough, reported to the Transit Commission yesterday that the full installation of turnstiles, based on what already have been installed, will save the Interborough system $600,000 a year.

The loss to the company through the use of lead slugs instead of nickels has been cut down to an average of two a turnstile a day. The Bronx leads the boroughs in the number of lead instead of nickel fares.

Walska to Name Society Woman With Cochran

Polish Singer Will Take Offensive in Divorce Proceedings Here Which May Outrival Stillman Case

Demands Huge Alimony

Corespondent Internationally Known; Case Will Be Fought in Courts Here

Special Cable to The Tribune
(Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, March 29.—Divorce proceedings that promise even greater thrills for society than the Stillman case are to be fought out in the New York courts, it was indicated here to-day, when it was learned that Mme. Ganna Walska was preparing to take the offensive in her marital troubles with her multi-millionaire husband, Alexander Smith Cochran.

Mme. Walska, it was learned, contemplates naming as corespondent an internationally known society woman.

Dudley Field Malone, the Polish singer's lawyer, is scheduled to arrive in New York ten days hence. He will land in the United States prepared to file divorce papers which give an entirely new perspective to the multi-millionaire's efforts to gain a divorce from the beautiful Pole whom he married after a courtship at sea.

Since his arrival in Paris many weeks ago Malone frequently has conferred with his client in her secluded big house here. The new turn in the affair is understood to indicate an intention on the part of Malone's client to demand as alimony a full dower share of his fortune, which is said to be in excess of $70,000,000. Malone sails Saturday aboard the Aquitania. When interviewed this afternoon by the Tribune's correspondent Malone admitted that his trip to New York was in connection with the singer's case, but said he had other business to transact there as well. He declined to discuss the Cochran matter further.

Ganna Walska herself is sailing for New York in the near future, and is understood to be going there prepared to take the witness stand. Efforts made here to learn the identity of the new woman in the case were unavailing. It is known, however, that Cochran spent the major part of the last year in France, England and Switzerland. He spent part of the winter at St. Moritz, participating in the winter sports. He has persistently refused to talk of his family row, referring all inquirers to his lawyer, Samuel Untermyer.

Henry Ford Defendant In $11,000,000 Suit

Engineer Claims Damages for Royalties on Magneto Used on Automobiles

MIAMI, Fla., March 29.—Damages in the sum of $11,000,000 are sought of Henry Ford by Edward S. Huff, Miami electrical engineer, in a suit instituted here to-day. Huff asserts that he originated the magneto now in use on motor cars manufactured by Ford and claims that Ford has not paid him in full for the invention.

Counsel for Huff received word from Fort Myers to-day that service in the suit had been obtained there on Mr. Ford.

Huff claims to hold the patents on the magneto used on all minor equipment manufactured by the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, and asserts that he has been paid only $10,000 in royalties on his patent.

According to Huff's counsel, Huff was employed in the Ford plant in 1908 as an electrician, and it is asserted that Ford told him in the presence of Dr. W. E. Sanborn, of Detroit, that he wished Huff to invent a magneto which could work on a fly wheel, adding that such an invention would make Huff a rich man. Huff thereupon left Ford's employ, went to work on the invention, and finally perfected the magneto now in use, his counsel claims.

Red Guards Kill Four; Seize Church Treasure

Ten Others Wounded by Soldiers Carrying Out Decree of Soviet

MOSCOW, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—Four parishioners were killed and ten were wounded when Red Guards fired into a crowd which was obstructing the doorway of a provincial church in an endeavor to prevent the authorities from executing the recent Soviet government decree for the confiscation of church treasures, it was learned in Moscow to-day.

The confiscation committee, unarmed, had previously entered the church at Shouya, in the province of Ivanovo-Voznesensk, and requested the surrender of the treasures, according to the report published by the "Izvestia." The congregation indignantly protested and the committee departed.

The version published by the newspaper here said members of the congregation struck the authorities as they were leaving the church. The following day the officials returned with a detachment of soldiers. A crowd assembled and refused to disperse, whereupon the Red Guards fired a volley in the air. When the crowd became threatening and threw stones at the Soviet officials the guards opened fire in earnest.

Says Parole Bill Would Free Brindell

Sing Sing Attendant Alleges Measure Passed by Legislature Was Drafted to Release Him

Would Lift Bars For 1,200 Others

Protests From Prosecutors and Judges Advocate Veto by Gov. Miller

From a Staff Correspondent

ALBANY, March 29.—Robert P. Brindell, former boss of the building trades in New York, would be eligible for parole next week, it was learned to-day, under the Westall parole bill now before Governor Miller for signature. Reports are current that the bill was drafted and passed in Brindell's interest, although hundreds of other convicts would profit by it.

If the Westall bill becomes law any first offender whose maximum term of imprisonment would not exceed twenty years may be paroled after he has served one year of his term. Brindell was sentenced to serve not less than one year nor more than twenty years. He has almost completed his first year.

According to figures obtained from the Prison Department, more than 1,200 first-termers, who are under sentence for all crimes on the calendar from picking pockets to murder in the second degree, could be freed after serving only one year of their sentences. The total prison population is 4,500.

Judges Opposed to Measure

Superintendent Rattigan is opposed to the bill and has filed a formal written protest with the Governor urging him not to sign it. No hearing has been had on the measure, which was jammed through the Legislature without debate in its closing hours.

District attorneys and judges throughout the state are opposed to the bill, and they declare that a wholesale jail delivery under cover of law could be effected under its radical provisions.

Told it was common report that Brindell was one of the first-termers for whom the bill was intended to be of service, the Rev. William E. Cashin, Catholic chaplain at Sing Sing, said:

"There is nothing to that. For every Brindell I could point out a hundred deserving cases. It would be better for the state if this bill became law, as many of the convicts are not criminals at heart and their families need them."

Warden Lawes, of Sing Sing, also here, said that several prison reform associations sponsored the bill. He defended the measure as a step in the individualistic treatment of prisoners and said that the bill gave the Parole Board permission to release a prisoner at the end of the first year of an indeterminate sentence.

Life-Termers Also Affected

In this Warden Lawes was in error. The fact is that the bill strikes out the old law, which limited the parole to prisoners who were serving an indeterminate sentence. All prisoners, even those who are sentenced for life, after serving one year of their sentence can be paroled. Section 211 of the prison law, as amended by the Westall bill, will read, if the measure is signed:

"Every person now or hereafter confined in a state prison or reformatory who never before has been convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment in a state prison shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole for State Prisons, and may be paroled at any time after he has served one year of his sentence."

The Westall bill would strike from Section 211 the qualifying language demanding that the parole be subject to the same conditions and penalties as prisoners confined under indeterminate sentences.

The measure also amends Section 212 of the prison law by giving the Parole Board the right to parole prisoners if the judge or district attorney, or their successors, who tried and sentenced the prisoners does not make a report to the Parole Board within ten days.

Handed to Me, Says Westall

Sing Sing attendants declared yesterday that if the Governor approves the Westall bill Robert P. Brindell will be eligible to go home next Tuesday, if he can exert enough pressure upon the State Board of Pardons to liberate him. If the bill is killed Brindell cannot be paroled for two and a half years more at the earliest.

Prison employees reported that a lawyer who is friendly with Brindell was overheard to say that he looked over the draft of the bill and helped to prepare it.

Assemblyman Walter Westall, of White Plains, who introduced it, threw more mystery around this measure yesterday. He declined to say who asked him to put the bill before the Legislature. However, he declared that, so far as he was aware, Brindell had no connection with the bill.

"The bill came to me in the usual way," said Mr. Westall, "the way all bills do." He refused to say who drew it or who presented it to him. "It was handed to me," he added.

"I never heard from Brindell," he continued. "If he is in jail he ought to stay there."

There are indications that the idea of the parole bill originated in Sing Sing. The prison employee who first told of the bill's passage declared the original draft of it was drawn there.

Mme. Joffre to Give Marshal Pet Dish—Sausage and Onions

SEATTLE, Wash., March 29.—The palate of Marshal Joffre, jaded by the rich foods of scores of banquets, is to be tickled to-morrow with his favorite food—sausage, green onions, lettuce and carrots. Mme. Joffre will see to that herself.

Accompanied by their daughter, Mme. Joffre to-day went shopping to provide materials for the dinner. Incognito, she visited a market, stood in line for a market basket and then made the round of the stalls. In half an hour the basket was filled and the dinner assured.

Last Rites Given Charles; Doctors Resort to Oxygen

FUNCHAL, Madeira, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—It is rumored that the Bishop of Funchal has been summoned to the bedside of former Emperor Charles to administer the last sacrament.

LISBON, Portugal, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—There is little hope that former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary will survive his illness, according to advices received here to-day from the Island of Madeira. In addition to pneumonia there are cerebral complications. The physicians have resorted to the administration of oxygen.

The onetime Emperor has made his will.

Mayor Vetoes Police-Firemen Wage Increase

Declares State Bills Were Passed to Embarrass Him; Won't Sign Pay Raise Acts Voted Upon in Albany

Denounces 'Interference'

Association Officials Assert Hylan's Idea Wrong; Need $2,500 for Good Men

Mayor Hylan, who recently approved a bill passed by the Legislature to increase his salary and that of the Comptroller from $15,000 to $25,000 a year, yesterday vetoed two similar bills which would increase the salaries of first grade patrolmen and firemen from $2,280 to $2,500 a year.

The bills were passed just to embarrass him, the Mayor said, and added: "The question of whether the police and firemen should receive another raise in salary is one with which the Board of Estimate can deal without interference from Albany. In the last four years the city administration has added $780 to the annual salaries of the police and firemen. No legislative bill calling for pay increases to city employees will receive consideration from me in instances where the Board of Estimate already has power to grant the increases."

Say Mayor Mistakes Purpose

The Mayor is mistaken as to the object of these bills, officials of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association and the Uniformed Firemen's Association declared yesterday. The two associations, representing, it is said, almost 100 per cent of the city's uniformed forces, have been acting jointly in support of the bills. Their leaders say they went to Albany for statutory authority for the increase to $2,500 a year because they wished to establish that figure as the permanent rate for first grade men and to avert the possibility of a salary cut in years to come.

"We feel that $2,500 as a fixed salary for first grade men would improve the personnel of the departments by attracting good men from the skilled mechanical trades," said an official of one of the organizations. "As long as skilled mechanics can make more money than a patrolman or a fireman we cannot expect them to desert their trades for the city's service. It is generally recognized that the skilled mechanic of the required physical equipment makes the best policeman or fireman, because he has the necessary intelligence, but $2,280 a year, with the possibility that that amount may be reduced by some short-sighted Board of Estimate, is not enough to content such men, especially when it is less than the men in other cities get.

Men Won't Form Union

"There is another angle that is worthy of consideration. Unionism is not known in the New York fire and police departments, and will not be known. The men have steadfastly set their faces against such action as would make a strike of police or fire men in New York possible. This is a handicap which does not affect the men of mechanical occupations, who are able to resist any attempt to reduce their wages by the use of the strike weapon. As things now stand there is nothing to stop a wage cut for the men of the uniformed forces. Now, if their wages are cut they have to grin and bear it."

The men will carry their battle for a $2,500 a year salary for first grade men to the Board of Estimate at the next budget hearings, their officials said. "It seems to us that that is the suggestion contained in the Mayor's remarks on these bills," said one, "and we will follow his suggestion."

'Big Navy' Men Begin a Bitter Fight in House

New York and Coast State Members Line Up for an Enlisted Personnel of 86,000 Instead of 65,000

Want to Outrank Japan

Rogers, of Massachusetts, to Propose 96,000, Increase of 2,000 on Figure Now

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Storm signals forecasting the impending fight on the size of the peace-time navy as one of the most bitter and closely contested that has been waged in the House in some time were flying today. The colors of the "big navy" men were run up this afternoon by Representative C. N. McArthur, Republican, of Oregon, a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, who served notice that he would offer an amendment to the naval appropriation bill providing sufficient funds for an enlisted personnel of 86,000. The bill, which will be presented to the House this week, calls for only 65,000.

Coast Men for Increase

The announcement by Mr. McArthur is understood to indicate that those in the House in favor of supporting the President's attitude on the size of the navy have now lined up enough members to assure a strength equal to that mustered by the Appropriations Committee. Virtually the entire New York delegation is declared back of Representative McArthur, as well as a majority of the members from New England and the coastal states all the way around to Texas and the Pacific. These with a scattering support from the interior of the country will give the proposed amendment a small margin, it is stated.

"The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported legislation authorizing an enlisted strength of 80,000 men and 6,000 apprentice seamen, and although I am not speaking officially for the committee, I feel that a large majority of its members are opposed to reducing our enlisted personnel to 65,000 men, when it is well understood that Japan will have 68,000 and Great Britain 104,000 during the coming fiscal year," said Mr. McArthur.

Choice of Three Sizes

"Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts, will offer an amendment to my amendment, in which he will propose an enlisted personnel of 96,000. The House will, therefore, have an opportunity to vote for a navy of 96,000, 86,000 or 65,000, and there will undoubtedly be other amendments proposing other figures.

"The recent armament limitation conference agreed to a 5-5-3 basis of naval armament, but if proponents of the forthcoming bill have their way the personnel ratio will be approximately 5-3-3. I do not believe the American people want their navy to drop to third place in personnel, or in any other respect. What they want is a navy that will, in so far as possible, conform to the spirit of the recent conference. The present enlisted strength of our navy is approximately 94,000 men. It cannot stand much more of a reduction without seriously affecting its morale and efficiency."

Vote Confidence in Poincare

PARIS, March 29 (By The Associated Press).—The government of Premier Poincare received a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, 405 votes to 157, on the army service question. By this vote the Deputies defeated the eight months' military service bill sponsored by Paul Boncour, Moderate Socialist.

Kidnaped Student Returns And Says He Was Blackjacked

Gustave Komonsky, eighteen-year-old president of the freshman class at Cooper Union, who disappeared Friday night, returned from Albany last night to his home at 26 Wave Street, Stapleton, Staten Island. Six sophomores kidnaped him, he said, using chloroform and blackjacks, and from Saturday morning until Monday he was a prisoner in a barn near Troy, without food.

His father insisted last night that he was going to have detectives find out which members of the sophomore class abducted his son and have them prosecuted. Gustave was arguing with him in a vain endeavor to dissuade him from this project.

Both his father and mother, who are alien by birth, were exceedingly worried by his unexplained absence, especially in view of a "Black Hand" letter, presumably written by a sophomore, which the youth received Friday. For two days a general police alarm has been out for him and police throughout the state were on the lookout.

Six sophomores seized him while he was on his way to a class in Cooper Union Friday night, he says. One threw a handkerchief over his face soaked in some pungent drug, which Komonsky took to be chloroform. Another, he says, struck him on the head several times with a blackjack.

His last recollection of the events of Friday night is being bundled into an automobile. When he recovered his senses it was daylight and he was in a barn. Windows and doors were nailed or locked and it was not until Monday morning that he called the attention of a farmhand to his plight by kicking at the door. He was weak from hunger and had no money. His father's brother, William Komonsky, lives in Albany, and Komonsky walked to that city, arriving there in the evening and telegraphing to his parents.

The sophomores abducted him, he says, in the hope that he had in his pocket the money collected for the freshman class dance, which was held in the Waldorf-Astria Saturday night. The sophomores are to have their dance there April 8, and were trying to prevent the freshman event from taking place, Komonsky says, fearing that it would cut into the receipts from their dance. Komonsky turned over the money to the class treasurer shortly before he was captured.

An inquiry into the alleged hazing is being conducted at Cooper Union.

Naval Treaty Ratified, 74-1; Submarines, Gas Outlawed

Compact Establishing the 5-5-3 Ratio for "Big Five" Is Opposed by France, of Maryland

"Only Beginning," Declares Borah

Ban on Inhumane Methods of Warfare Voted 71 to 0; Lodge to Bring Up Chinese Pact To-day

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The treaty for limitation of naval armament and the treaty restricting the use of submarines and poison gases in warfare were ratified by the Senate this afternoon. The vote on the naval treaty was 74 to 1, Senator France, of Maryland, Republican, being its sole opponent. This treaty declares a naval holiday of ten years for the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, provides for scrapping many capital ships, and establishes a capital ship ratio of 5-5-3-1⅔-1⅔.

Merchant Ships Guarded

The vote on the submarine and poison gas treaty was 71 to 0. This agreement prevents submarine operations against merchant ships and outlaws chemical warfare.

After ratification of these two treaties, Senator Lodge, the majority leader, brought up the general Chinese treaty and it will be considered to-morrow.

No Reservations Offered

In view of the rapid progress on the treaties to-day Senator Lodge hopes to complete the task of ratification this week. The general Chinese treaty, the Chinese customs treaty and the agreement reserving United States rights in mandated territory remain to be disposed of, and they are assured of ratification, though it is uncertain how much discussion over the Chinese and Far Eastern situation will be aroused.

Senators Borah, Johnson and La Follette, Republicans, who voted against the four-power treaty, voted for the naval treaty to-day.

Senator Wadsworth protested over the fact that, while the conference had declared against poison gases, it had failed to take cognizance of much more deadly weapons, such as high explosives. He proceeded to show by figures from the Surgeon General's office that the effects of poison gases in war had been much less deadly or injurious than generally believed.

Neither in the case of the naval treaty nor in that of the submarines and noxious gases treaty was any reservation or amendment offered.

Senator Hiram Johnson, who, following the submission of the naval agreement to the Senate, expressed apprehension over abandonment of fortifications in the Philippines and Guam, said he felt "very many misgivings" as to the Philippines and Guam, though he had been advised by naval experts that his earlier views were not warranted.

Only Beginning, Says Borah

The naval agreement was taken up at noon under an agreement to vote at 3 o'clock. A feature of the discussion was a speech by Senator Borah which clearly foreshadowed an effort to make heavy slashes in the naval and military appropriations bill.

He declared he would support the naval limitation agreement, but that it should be regarded as the beginning, not the end, of the disarmament movement. He said he had no doubt the conference did all it could do at the time, but he would look on it as a disaster if the movement for armament reduction stopped here.

"It accomplishes very little," he said, "compared to what we must accomplish in order to get the benefits of disarmament."

He said the real author of the Washington conference for limiting armaments was "public opinion," and that public opinion should be molded and directed "to achieve real disarmament."

Senator Borah pointed out that after the pending treaties were ratified there would still remain larger armaments than had been heretofore known in the history of the world.

"The conference was wholly unable to deal with the submarine or any other instrument of sea warfare other than the airplane carrier," he continued. Japan, he added, "would be left with all the navy she needed to dominate the Orient, budget reductions would be comparatively small and the weapons of "modern warfare upon the seas are all without any control." He read from a magazine article to the effect Japan is building powerful submarines which can cross the Pacific and return without refueling.

Land Disarmament Urged

Senator Borah wanted to know what menace there was to the Panama Canal or to Hawaii.

"If we have entered into the four-power treaty and are proceeding on the theory this means peace, then there ought to be some manifestation of this in the size of the army," he said. "I do not believe there is any danger of attack on the canal or Hawaii. If I thought so I would regard the four-power treaty as a trap."

Asserting there were only two nations in the world that could attack the United States, Senator Borah said if there were any danger of attack from them, then "the Senate is making a fatal mistake in either ratifying this or the four-power treaty."

Senator France opposed the naval treaty because no tribunal had been set up to secure international justice, and without international justice he did not believe disarmament justified. The present arrangement, he held, was less satisfactory than the league.

Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, denied that the Republicans were entitled to all the credit for the pending treaty. He charged that the "second highest

Women Puff as Chicago Council 'Kids' No-Smoking Bill to Death

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

CHICAGO, March 29.—With nine women puffing cigarettes in the gallery, the City Council this afternoon literally "kidded to death" Alderman John H. Lyle's proposal that smoking in public by women be banned under penalty of fines ranging from $10 to $100.

When the women lit up, the Aldermen left their seats and crowded around the rostrum to get a better view of the scene. Alderman Richert then rose and indignantly inquired who gave permission for all the foolishness. "It's positively disrespectful. I want to know who it is that is making a fool out of the City Council!" he shouted.

Meanwhile a sergeant-at-arms had arrived in the gallery and ordered the women to throw away their cigarettes or get out. They started to argue, but when Alderman Richert made his remarks they left.

When the anti-cigarette ordinance was read, Alderman Kostner presented an amendment which is, in part, as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any female person to appear in any public place wearing rolled stockings, skirts shorter than four inches above the ground, penciled eyebrows, bobbed hair, unless inclosed in a hair net; galoshes, unless buckled, or low-cut dresses, unless approved by the City Morals Commission."

Alderman Schwartz then proposed a substitute ordinance providing for the creation of a "Bureau of Dont's," the members to be selected from among the ranks of the "Reformers, hypocrites, bigots, professional agitators and peanut-headed nincompoops," and that any person "living, dying, breathing, etc., without a license be fined $5,000 for the first offense and $10,000 for subsequent offenses."

Other joke substitutes were proposed, and when the vote was taken it was unanimous against Lyle's plan.