

SATISFACTION WITH ALL MERCHANDISE ADVERTISED IN THE TRIBUNE IS GUARANTEED

The Tribune



Volume

THE WEATHER
Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy and warmer; winds becoming southerly. Full Report on Page Twelve

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SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1922—80 PAGES—PART I (Including Sports)

FIVE CENTS

In Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx, TEN CENTS Elsewhere

President's Appeal Wins 86,000 Navy By 177-130

Committee's Plan to Reduce Personnel Turned Down by Harding's Plea for Equality at Sea Shows His Strength With Law Makers

WASHINGTON, April 15.—By a vote of 177 to 130 the House of Representatives today acceded to President Harding's appeal that the personnel of the navy be not cut below what he regarded as the minimum of national safety. As it stands with the adoption of the Vre amendment increasing the number of men, and the McArthur amendment appropriating the money, the bill now provides for 86,000 men.

News Summary

FOREIGN

Russians at Genoa said to have demanded \$25,000,000,000 reparations of Allies; \$5 Allied claim at half that sum.

WASHINGTON

House responds to Harding's plea and accepts 86,000 navy personnel by vote of 177 to 130 in test.

LOCAL

Enright puts crime burden squarely on men; known crooks to be arrested on sight.

SPORTS

Harold Weber, Toledo, wins April golf tournament at Pinehurst.

POWER PLANTS IN ROME

Seized by Communists

COX'S LEAGUE SPEECH

Upsets Republican Plan

NO AMERICAN WILL BE PUT ON REPARATION COMMISSION, SENATORS SAY

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

BRITAIN PAYS \$19,672,500 ON SILVER BOUGHT IN WAR

Nearly Equal Payment May 15 Will Cut American Bill for Coin in Half

PROHIBITION FLAG ORDERED OFF "DRY NAVY" BOOZE PRIVATEERS

Prohibition Director Ralph A. Day found himself limiting his armaments

HARDING HAS 1,500 CALLERS

President Shakes Hands of 40 to 55 a Minute

THE TRIBUNE TO-DAY

Part I—The news of the day. Four pages of sports.

Russia In the Red Shadow

America's Great Work in Feeding the Hungry Has Won for Her the Deep Gratitude of the Russian People and the Respect of the Soviet Government

"To recognize or not to recognize Soviet Russia?" This question will be asked and answered in to-morrow's Tribune, in the fifteenth and final article by Mr. Dickinson, who was for four years the historian of the American Relief Administration abroad.

By Thomas H. Dickinson
CHAPTER XIV
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A GRAY day in Soviet Moscow—gray houses and long, gray, cobbled streets. The sky is ashen. The crowds of people move through their daily rounds in gray monotony. And then at a secret word of command everywhere the flags come out and the city is sprinkled with red like a poppy field.

High up in a private house I notice another flag. It is the American Red, White and Blue. I do not know how it comes there. I do know that the government makes no move to have it brought down and that it remains to the end of the day.

Nothing in the history of international charity and statesmanship equals the task accomplished by America in feeding the hungry of Russia while remaining aloof from any suspicion of political interest or purpose.

There is reason to know that the Soviet government itself respects the simple-mindedness and the honesty of the American service for the Russian people; and by the Russian people themselves, from Archangel to Astrakhan, from the Baltic Sea to the Asiatic steppes, America is hailed as a deliverer and a disinterested friend.

This work has not been done without infinite care. On the part of the Soviet government itself there has been a natural willingness to employ the contacts for relief purposes as mediums for political and economic discussions. On the part of the European governments there has been a natural reluctance to create agencies of relief which might work wider designs.

From these the United States agencies, under the direction of Herbert Hoover, and through the operation of the American Relief Administration and its allied institutions, has kept itself aloof. The task of the American Relief Administration in Russia has been simple, but not easy. It has been to feed the hungry, to minister to the sick to clothe the naked.

Two stipulations alone have been laid down by America, both for the sake of the beneficiary as well as of the benefactor, and for the success of the work in hand:

1. No conversations shall be held on contentious topics.

2. The physician shall be in complete charge of the treatment.

American Relief Extends Into All Parts of Russia

Under such simple safeguards as these, guaranteed by contracts that the finest Oriental wit cannot escape, the work in hand has been carried out in all parts of Russia, covering not only the Volga Valley but the Ukraine as well and coming into contact with the lives of a hundred million people.

When American relief began in September it was limited to the feeding of one million children for six months. Six months later a million people were being fed with American food, including adults, refugees and other special classes of sufferers, the sick in the hospitals and two million children.

The decision to feed the children of Russia in the summer of 1921 indicated Hoover's courage and faith in the Russian people, as well as in America. This act of faith has been justified. Not the least anxiety when the work started lay in the question of where resources were to come from.

The story of the delivery of these materials to the needy in Russia is one of obstacles overcome from the moment of purchase to the moment the food is eaten.

Passage was won to unfriendly territories. Grain boats headed their way to the ports with ice breakers. When the gateways to Russia, long doused, showed signs of congestion, arrangements were made to ship through Finnish and Polish ports.

The delivery of foodstuffs from the Russian border to the inland was a Herculean task. The interior was laid in the chaos of the interior a zone of order in which relief could function expeditiously and in security.

Outside this zone, nearly so; organization is deadlocked. Inside this zone it is necessary to arrange for the

(Continued on page four)

Round-Up of Brindell and All Crooks in City Ordered Both Vetoed

700 Detectives in Drive to Arrest Known Criminals and Hold Them on Some Kind of Charge

New Orders Add 4,000 to Force

Police Parade Postponed; Enright Puts Responsibility on Rank and File

Police Commissioner Enright, in orders issued yesterday, lifts the burden of responsibility for the present crime situation from his own shoulders and places it squarely upon the rank and file of his department.

Yesterday's official announcements, coupled with those of the day previous, create a situation in the Police Department which has not been paralleled in recent years.

Drills for the police parade were suspended. The date for the parade itself was postponed a week, with the unofficial intimation that unless the outbreak of crime subsided it might be abandoned altogether for this year.

Every man on vacation was recalled forthwith last night.

Clean-Up of Crooks Ordered

At the same time Chief Inspector Lahey at a conference with captains of detective divisions ordered a general clean-up of all known crooks. Men with police records are to be arrested on sight, searched for weapons and held for trial on whatever charge can be made against them.

The effect of the onerous task now laid upon the patrolmen and detectives is to add approximately 4,000 men to the active patrol force of the city.

All vacation leaves of absence are cancelled, the half-hour lunch period for men on patrol duty is abolished, rehearsals for the Police Band and the Glee Club are suspended until further notice, duty on raided premises, one of the softest jobs the department offers for men on patrol, has been wholly abandoned, and patrolmen are required to do two hours' extra patrol when off duty, this tour to be performed in the precincts in which they live.

These emergency measures are in addition to the extra sidewalk duty to be performed by detectives and the closer attention to their jobs required from captains, inspectors and deputy inspectors.

Inspectors on Plain-Clothes Duty

Captains and inspectors will do plain-clothes duty, patrolling their precincts in the same manner as the part of the new program. All members of the force from lieutenants down will wear their uniforms during patrol and to and from their homes. They have to be readily accessible at any time of the day or night. Members of the welfare squad were also ordered to don their uniforms. Reserves, too, for regular patrol duty, are to be called upon.

Traffic policemen will do auto patrol duty for several hours a day after they finish their regular duty.

Dozens of speedy automobiles have been borrowed by the police department from wealthy citizens and business men to meet the emergency. In many cases the owners also lend services of their chauffeurs and in some instances have agreed to drive the automobiles themselves.

Broadway from Thirty-ninth street northward was well guarded last night. Uniformed and plain clothes men were thick in every block and on the alert for bandits who might attempt to rob the city.

Along Broadway under heavy guard. Headquarters by telephone and box were made hourly by the augmented patrol.

700 Detectives Put on Hunt

The orders issued by Chief Inspector Lahey were brief and drastic. They call for an immediate mobilization of the seven hundred detectives on duty in the various precincts in a concerted effort to hunt for and arrest all crooks. The poolrooms, cafes and saloons where men with jail records are known to frequent are to be visited repeatedly, and wherever a criminal is found the police is found he is to be arrested on the spot and charged with whatever offense comes handiest, the matter being left to the discretion of the detectives making the arrest.

Former offenders who can show definite proof of a present honest occupation are not to be molested, the Chief Inspector said, but all other crooks are under the ban.

The professed object of this gigantic round-up is to convince professional lawbreakers that New York City is an unhealthy place for a man to live who is on the Police Department's books as an old offender. The crooked citizens are to be driven from the city.

Three parts of the Supreme Court and six parts of General Sessions will be turned over to the police. Eleven at a standstill of court will be in session at the same time, trying

(Continued on page six)

Reds Demand 25 Billion In Damages of Allies; "No." Says Lloyd George

Miller, in Killing Parole Measure Aimed to Free Labor Czar, Says Crimes Can't Go in One Class

Salary Grabs Get Executive's Knife

Mental Deficiency Legislation Fails to Guard Personal Liberty, He Holds

Russian Situation Less Tense After an All-Day Conference

Allies Agree Not to Ask Immediate Repayment of Debts; Question of Damages for Property Is Taken Up

By Arthur S. Draper
Special Cable to The Tribune
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GENOA, April 15.—In another all-day secret conference at Premier Lloyd George's villa here the Allied chiefs and the Russian Bolshevik delegates tried to thrash out the differences remaining between them. Considerable progress was made toward reconciling conflicting claims, and it was said a final understanding was in sight.

The principal matters of discussion were Russia's debts and the restitution she must make for damages to Allied property in Russia. The Moscow delegates suggested gathering by proffering a counter claim of \$1,000,000,000 for damages suffered by Russia at the hands of anti-Bolshevik armies supported by the Allies. The Russians had figured out, according to Premier Ra-

kovskiy of the Ukraine, that the Allied demands on Russia amounted to between \$12,000,000,000 and \$13,500,000,000.

Aside from the complicated exchange of views on this question the chief development of today's private session was that the Allies agreed in case the Bolsheviks formally recognized the Russian pre-war debt not to press for payment of those obligations immediately.

The discussion of claims for the restitution of property damaged or confiscated by the Russians also became exceedingly involved. The Allies took the position that "value given must be restored." No decision was reached as to what form this restitution should take. George Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister and chief of the Red delegation, has asked for time also to consult with Premier Lenin by telegraph on the financial questions.

Attending the conference were Premier Ra-

(Continued on next page)

Columbia Girl, Borah Urges Sister, Killed as Murder Trial Engine Hits Auto For Semenoff

Miss Edna Smith and Mrs. Genevieve Nash, of Stamford, in Crash at Crossing Near Lakewood, N. J. Had Been Picking Flowers

Re-entered Car at Side of Right of Way and Just Started Away When Hit

Mrs. Genevieve Smith Nash, of Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., and her sister, Miss Edna Smith, a student at Columbia University, were instantly killed at Ridgeway Crossing, three miles south of Lakewood, N. J., yesterday afternoon when their automobile was struck by a switching engine of the Central New Jersey line.

The two women had been staying at the Pines, a fashionable hotel in Lakewood. They left the hotel early in the morning in their coupe after a lunch was prepared for them in the hotel kitchen.

According to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hirsch, who talked to the sisters a few minutes before they were killed, they spent the morning and early afternoon motoring in the vicinity of Lakewood. They asked for some time and then returned to the car, Mrs. Hirsch inviting the two women to come again before they left Lakewood.

Mrs. Nash started the machine. She had the car in motion at an estimated speed of fifty miles an hour. The locomotive caught the car square, carrying it more than fifty feet down the tracks. The two women were thrown from the car. They were both killed when picked up. Both suffered fractures of the skull and internal injuries.

Gordon said that he did not see the car on the crossing until, but a short distance away, he recalled, however, that he had blown the regulation two blasts but a moment before, and that the bell was ringing.

A coroner's jury has been impaneled and an inquest will be held to-morrow.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 15.—Mrs. Genevieve Smith Nash was the wife of Leo Nash, of Shippan Point. Mr. Nash is a manufacturer of furniture, with a plant here and a warehouse in New York. Mrs. Nash was thirty years old. Miss Smith's home was in Aurora, Ill., where her mother lives.

For the last two years Miss Smith had been studying botany at Columbia. She had been sharing an apartment at 460 Riverside Drive, New York City, with her cousin, Emily Dwight, of Burlington, Iowa, who is in business in New York. Miss Smith was twenty-five years old.

Mrs. Nash left New York to-day to join her cousin, Emily Dwight, of Burlington, Iowa, who is in business in New York. Miss Smith was twenty-five years old.

(Continued on page four)

Senator Borah's telegram and the issue of a Senate subpoena for Boris Bakhmeteff, Ambassador from Russia, to appear before the Education and Labor Committee, to testify regarding General Semenov, were the important developments of to-day in the Semenov affair.

By order of Senator Borah, chairman of the committee, the subpoena was served on the embassy this afternoon. Mr. Bakhmeteff is taking a short trip to North Carolina. He is expected back in two or three days.

Serving of a Senate subpoena on a diplomatic representative is without precedent so far as is known here. In this case Senator Borah takes the position, and it is known that he has strong backing, that inasmuch as the Kerensky government long since fell and there is no government in Russia which the State Department recognizes Mr. Bakhmeteff is not entitled to diplomatic immunity.

Senator Borah had the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, Colonel David Barry, wife of Mr. Bakhmeteff in North Carolina, telling him a subpoena had been issued and asking him if he would accept service.

Senator Borah indicated that if the

(Continued on page four)

WESTERN of an effective gold monetary standard and the strict balancing of budgets without resort to the issuance of surplus paper currency or bank credits are understood to be among the important recommendations being examined by the financial sub-committee.

Features of Economic Plan
The plan under consideration, while not yet given out for publication officially, is understood to include the following recommendations:

Indemnity for Cost of Defense Against Denikin, Kolchak and Wrangel, Is Chief Soviet Item Compensation for Bessarabia Asked

No Use to Prolong Parley Unless They Reconsider, Is Answer of Powers

PARIS, April 15 (By The Associated Press).—A Havas agency dispatched from Genoa to-night said the Russian Soviet delegation to the Genoa economic conference presented a bill of 50,000,000,000 gold rubles to the Allies late to-day. (A gold ruble is worth about 50 cents.)

The bill was made up of 35,000,000,000 gold rubles, said the dispatch, for damages suffered in Russia from the expeditions of Denikin, Kolchak, Yudenitch and Wrangel, and 15,000,000,000 for other damages, including the loss of Bessarabia to Rumania. The dispatch added that the Soviet delegates claimed that while recognizing Russia's pre-war debt, they were creditors to the Allies, and not debtors.

Claim Held Unreasonable

Prime Minister Lloyd George, the Havas dispatch asserted, informed the Russians that their claim was inadmissible and was contrary to all reason and justice. It said he requested them to reconsider and bring in a reply favorable to the Allied demands, otherwise there was no object in continuing the Genoa conference so far as Russia was concerned.

GENOA, April 15 (By The Associated Press).—The Russian delegates were told to-day to answer definitely, yes or no, as to whether they will put into practice the conditions of the Cannes resolution and the guarantees contained in the London experts' report, according to a French communiqué issued to-night by the Soviet delegates, who announced the Allied representatives by demanding 50,000,000,000 gold rubles as the amount due Russia because of foreign intervention in her territory, a half times greater than the amount the Allies claim from Russia.

Italians Are Optimistic

An Italian statement regarding the meeting was more optimistic. It pointed out that the delegates discussed a lengthy meeting between the Allied leaders and the Russians.

It seemed impossible, said the French statement, to get anything tangible from the Soviet delegates, who announced the Allied representatives by demanding 50,000,000,000 gold rubles as the amount due Russia because of foreign intervention in her territory, a half times greater than the amount the Allies claim from Russia.

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