

Harding Insists On Tariff Vote Ahead of Bonus

Considers It Is So Important Senate Should Give It Undivided Attention; Await Lodge's View

Cash for Soldiers Urged

Ladd Amendment Would Tax Banks and, if Necessary, Use Interest on Debt

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Indication that the Senate will be unable much longer to refrain from general discussion of the soldiers' bonus bill was given today when Senator Ladd, Republican, of North Dakota, introduced an amendment to the McCumber measure providing for compensation in cash, and Senator Kendrick, Democrat, of Wyoming, spoke at length in support of bonus legislation, advocating cash payment with a comprehensive provision for land settlement.

Meanwhile, President Harding is exerting his influence to prevent the bonus bill being put ahead of the tariff measure. It was stated today at the White House that the President considered tariff legislation so important, that the Senate should give it undivided attention. The order in which the bills will be acted upon, however, will not be decided until the return of Senator Lodge from Massachusetts, where he has been campaigning.

While no attempt was made to bring up the McCumber bill for consideration, today's developments pointed clearly to the fact the advocates of the bonus are daily becoming more impatient over delay. Senator Kendrick declared legislation had been held up too long already and the time had come for action.

Prominent Republican supporters of the bonus declared the bill would soon be taken up and passed, despite the fact President Harding is known to prefer that the measure be delayed. Efforts are being made to obtain an agreement for a time for voting both on the tariff bill and the bonus bill, but it is considered doubtful whether such an agreement can be reached.

Would Tax All Banks

The Ladd amendment proposes to issue legal tender Treasury notes to the extent of \$2,500,000,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, and to pay the soldiers their compensation in cash. Senator Ladd's amendment provides for the retirement of the Treasury notes over a period of twenty-five years in equal annual installments in the following manner:

By taxing all banks, banking institutions, trust companies and banking partnerships which are incorporated for \$100,000 or more in the amount of one per cent of their profits, after making an allowance of 10 per cent for profits and deducting all other amounts said in taxes. If the revenue from this source should be insufficient to retire any annual installment, the amendment provides for using interest on the refunded foreign debt. If there is still lack of sufficient funds to meet any installment, the necessary sum will be made up out of the Treasury.

Predicts No Credit Inflation

Senator Ladd, in a statement in support of his amendment, said the tax which he proposed would "not cause inflation of credits because no new debt will be created to get it into circulation among the people."

Senator Kendrick in his speech said the proposed compensation for the soldiers might better be called "just" compensation than "adjusted" compensation. Senator Kendrick indicated he was not satisfied with the pending bill. He held the soldiers short at their feet, he said. He also strongly urged adoption of a land settlement provision and said he would soon introduce a land settlement amendment and speak in approval of the Smith-McNary land settlement plan.

Violent Gale Takes Parachute Flyer 25 Miles in 25 Minutes

Rare Atmosphere Nearly Kills Army Officer. Who Loses Oxygen Tank; Plane Carrying 3 Cavorts About When Pilot Loses Control

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

DAYTON, Ohio, July 13.—Undaunted by their narrow escape from death in their successful effort to establish a new three-passenger airplane altitude record and parachute leap, both Lieutenant Wade, pilot of a Martin bomber in which the record-smashing ascent was made, and Captain A. W. Stevens, chief of McCook Field photographic section, who made the spectacular parachute leap from the dizzy height of 24,206 feet, declared to-day they were planning to establish still further records within the next three months.

Captain Stevens was the only member of the party to suffer any noticeable physical effects from the thrilling experience. He was rather severely shaken up during his nearly five-mile parachute fall, and in landing wrenched an ankle severely. However, he was attending to his duties at the field today in a matter-of-fact manner. He dropped at the rate of more than a mile a minute, landing twenty-five miles from where he ascended.

It developed to-day that for a period of about thirty seconds in the ascent, at a height of about 23,000 feet, the huge bomber was without an active pilot.

Temperature 15 Below

Lieutenant Wade's oxygen apparatus was not working properly and observer Roy Langham, the third passenger, undertook to fix it. In opening up the valves, which had jammed, Wade received an overabundance of oxygen which, as he described the incident, completely knocked him out for probably thirty seconds. Unconsciously he removed the oxygen tube and quickly recovered.

In the mean time the giant ship had been executing all manner of aerial stunts that would have thrilled a gallery of spectators had there been any present to witness the feat. Langham today said that he momentarily expected the ship to drop and was endeavoring to get his hands on the pilot's instruments when Wade regained consciousness. After reaching the highest point they were able to attain and striving in vain for ten minutes to climb higher, the three men had a lunch, including hot coffee, at an altitude of 24,206 feet. At that point the temperature was 18 degrees below zero.

120-Mile Wind Blowing

"The coffee tasted very good, indeed," said Lieutenant Wade. "We drank it hot from a bottle, taking the coffee in at one side of our mouths while the other side held the oxygen tubes. However, a hot rim today would have spoiled most strongly. Parachute leaping has the experience of Captain Stevens been equalled. Immediately after the lunch, nearly five miles in the air, Stevens made his record parachute leap. "I thought my time had come a few seconds after I sprang off the bomber," said Stevens. "The parachute was whipped around like a jackstraw in a wind which I estimated to be blowing 120 miles an hour. I was forced to use both hands on the ropes and straps which held me to the 'chute' to check the swaying that threatened to weaken the supports.

Like Being at Sea

"Feeling the oxygen tank becoming loosened as the parachute opened, I managed to grab hold of it and strap it to me, just as it was about to slip loose entirely from its fastenings. When in midair I felt it slipping again, but before I could get hold of it the tank had fallen from the straps and dropped into a field about five miles from Jamestown, twenty-five miles from Springfield when the leap was made.

"The sensation of falling a distance of 24,000 feet, while being whipped about in a 120-mile-an-hour gale, is really far better to talk about than actually to experience. Briefly, however, it has some of the sensations of being in a rowboat on the open sea, trying to get somewhere while being tossed about at the mercy of the waves. Seasickness experienced in this connection has nothing at all of the feeling you experience when dropping through space.

"Despite the strong winds and the extreme cold prevalent when I leaped

Sets Parachute Record



Captain A. W. Stevens, who leaped 24,206 feet (about 4 1/2 miles) from an airplane at McCook field and landed twenty-five miles from his starting point.

off the plane, I was quite fortunate in that the parachute opened after a drop of fewer than a hundred feet. When I lost the tank I was nearly suffocated by the richness of the atmosphere, but dropping out of the gale into calmer air below I quickly recovered.

Beats French Record

"When conditions of the atmosphere became more normal and I was better able to get my bearings, I began looking for a suitable place to land. I managed with some effort to pick a forest near Jamestown, after drifting for more than twenty-five miles, and finally landed in an open wheat field. "Though it required fewer than twenty-five minutes for the descent you can take it from me that it seems ten times that long when you have nothing else to do but hold on to your facemask and be tossed about by the elements until the force of gravity finally brings you back to earth."

While at the "floating" 24,206 feet above the earth, a number of photographs were taken. This was the highest point, according to Wade, from which pictures of the earth have been made. The highest previous record was 22,000 feet, made by a Frenchman immediately after the close of the war.

Asserts Strong Used Troopers To Guard Office

Freeport Newspaper Man Tells Jenks Inquiry He Was Served With Subpoena by a State Corporal

Grand Jury Charge Up

State Senator Thompson's Name First Mentioned by Court, Witness Declares

Testimony that Supreme Court Justice Selah B. Strong used state troopers in uniform and plain clothes to guard his chambers and to serve a subpoena upon a newspaper man commanding him to appear "forthwith" was given yesterday before the Jenks legislative committee investigating the charges against Justice Strong by the Nassau County Bar Association.

The hearing was conducted at the Bar Association building, 22 West Forty-fourth Street.

Charles B. Davey, of "The Freeport Daily Review" was the chief witness yesterday. Harry C. Perkins, committee counsel in questioning him sought to bring out evidence of arbitrary and oppressive conduct on the part of Justice Strong.

Davey said that on one occasion Corporal James Flynn served a subpoena upon him at the Mineola Court House, and that at another time the corporal informed him the justice wanted to see him. Justice Strong objected to articles which had been written by Davey. In one Davey had said that Justice Strong had refused to hear the excuse of a grand juror named Fallon for being late at roll call, and had fined him.

Thought Strong "A Little Fussy"

The second time the justice sent for him, Davey said, he wanted to see him regarding an error made in publishing an account of the outcome of a trial before the justice. The witness said that he was responsible for the inaccuracy in the first story, but that the error in the second was caused through

his inability to find a suitable word for a heading. He testified that he thought Justice Strong had been "a little fussy," but that he had no feeling against the jurist. In testifying in regard to the guarding of the chambers of Justice Strong by state troopers he said that he knew also from their own statements that they had been detailed to assist Justice Strong in other ways. The witness denied having heard common rumors about a high state official having been offered assurance of re-election provided he refrained from pushing certain bills until Justice Strong mentioned the fact in his charge to the December grand jury.

Defies Violating Confidence

Davey declared that he had not violated Justice Strong's confidence by ever repeating for publication the statement made by the justice to reporters, to the effect that Senator George L. Thompson was the high state official referred to, and denied former Senator Edgar Brackett's suggestion that he had supposed the newspaper man that he had often been in the inquiry about the men mentioned either by G. Wilbur Doughty or Assemblyman Thomas W. McWhinney. Mr. Brackett is chief counsel for Justice Strong.

Frederick D. Baldwin, of Hempstead, L. I., reporter for the Standard News Association, was the first witness called. He was one of the four reporters who interviewed Justice Strong in his chambers after the charge to the grand jury, and he corroborated the accounts previously given of the conversation in which Senator Thompson was identified as the "high state official" mentioned in the court's charge. He said that though he had often been in attendance at the Mineola Court House, he had never heard any rumor on this subject until Justice Strong had spoken of it. Senator Thompson, the witness added, later told the jurist that he supposed he was the man to whom the justice had alluded.

The investigating committee will resume its inquiry at 10:30 this morning. Senator Thompson, Assemblyman McWhinney and District Attorney Charles Weeks of Nassau County has been subpoenaed, and interesting developments are expected when Senator Brackett questions McWhinney, as is said to be his intention, about Lieutenant Governor Charles W. Smith's visit to Carman Plant, Nassau County detective, now in Sing Sing, at which the Assemblyman also was present.

Lissner and Benson Confirmed

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Nominations of Meyer Lissner and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, retired, for appointment as members of the Shipping Board, were confirmed by the Senate late to-day. Their present terms expire at midnight to-night.

Marino Hears Varotta Tell of Money Demand

Father of Boy Murdered by Kidnapers Testifies at Trial Under Heavy Guard, Because of Death Threats

Jaunty Defendant Accused

Parent Says Man Refused \$500, Declaring the 'Gang Was Bigger Than That'

Antonio Marino wearing a blue serge suit, a purple and yellow striped shirt and a colorful tie, sat yesterday before Judge Alfred Talley in General Sessions and heard his former friend and neighbor, Salvatore Varotta, tell of the events leading up to and surrounding the kidnaping and murder of Varotta's five-year-old son, Giuseppe, whose body was found June 11 in the river near Nyack.

He heard Assistant District Attorney Brothers tell the jury that he, Marino, knew that the Varottas were expecting a monetary settlement of an injury done by an automobile to another of Varotta's children, which the prosecution advanced as a motive for the alleged kidnaping.

Mr. Brothers said that Roberto Raffaele, who has been convicted of the crime and is now in Sing Sing, would be brought to court as a witness for the state. He said that Mrs. Rae Nicoletti,

a police woman, who posed as a cousin of the Varottas and who lived with them and heard the dicker for money for the return of the boy, also would be a witness.

Varotta entered the courtroom guarded by a patrolman because of threats against his life made since the five men were arrested for his son's death. He testified that he had known Marino for twelve years and that he also knew Santo Cusumano and James Ruggieri, all of whom are awaiting trial in the Tombs for the kidnaping. He said that through his wife the news of the settlement of his son's accident spread through the community. On May 24 he bought a second-hand automobile, he testified, and came home to take his children for a ride. Giuseppe was missing. The search was started.

Marino, he said, had come to his house and had talked with him in the presence of his wife and Mrs. Nicoletti about the kidnaping. "He told me that he would find my boy," said Varotta, "if I had any money. I said that I could not raise more than \$500, for at that time I had received nothing for my other son's accident. "The gang is bigger," said Marino. "That is not enough."

"And Mrs. Nicoletti said, 'My God, I got no money, but maybe I can raise \$500.'"

Then, according to Varotta, Marino said that he would try to find the boy. Melchione came to the house. "You give me the money," he is quoted as having said, "and at 12 o'clock to-night look out of the window and you will see your boy on the sidewalk."

Varotta had previously told of receiving a Black Hand letter demanding \$2,500 for the safe return of the boy and threatening to drown him if the money was not paid.

He told of the arrest that night of Melchione, and of Raffaele, a short time later, on the sidewalk.

Harding to Keep Hands Off Muscle Shoals Plan

Prospects for Early Action Advanced by White House Announcement

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Prospects for early action by the House on proposed legislation for development of the government's projects at Muscle Shoals, Ala., were brightened to-day by authoritative announcement from the White House that administration officials were willing and anxious for House leaders to act on the matter with a free hand.

President Harding, it was said, has taken no position in opposition to support of Henry Ford's proposal, he leaving that action thereon was a question for legislative decision only. At the same time, it was further explained, the President realizes the great possibilities for the National good that might result by exploitation of the Alabama properties, irrespective of the form such development might take.

What action the House will take Representative Mondell, the Republican leader, announced, would be decided in conferences of majority members. He added that the decision would be formulated "in the near future."

A nearer approach to termination of Muscle Shoals hearings was made today by the Senate Agricultural committee. Chairman Norris, called W. G. Waldo, consulting engineer for the Tennessee River Improvement Association for final examination and later announced that the committee's public sessions probably would be ended with the appearance later this week of Major J. H. Burns of the Ordnance Bureau, War Department.



To the Secretary

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