

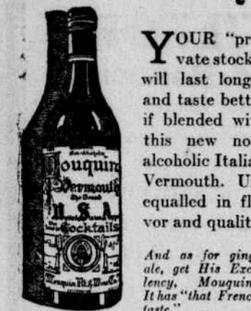
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SENATE DISMISSED IN SECRET SESSION TO BUILD BIG NAVY

Pacific Defences Debated Behind Closed Doors at Request of Lodge.

BORAH PLAN MODIFIED Senate Revises and Adopts Amendment Authorizing Disarming Parley.

CRITICAL OUTLOOK SEEN Pointdexter Says Big Defence Plans Are Justified by an Unsettled World.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1921.

Sensational debate on the naval appropriation bill to-day was brought to a startling climax when, on motion of Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican floor leader and close confidant of President-elect Harding, the Senate went into its first secret session since Congress convened in December.

After the secret session Senator Borah made it clear that he intended to prevent passage of the naval bill at this session in spite of what had taken place in the secret session.

"I don't believe the bill can pass, and I do not intend to let it pass in its present form if I can help it," he said in answer to a request from Senator Brandegee (Conn.) that he make his plans known so that the Senate could tell what to do.

Senator Pointdexter immediately announced that he would keep the naval bill before the Senate all night if necessary. This determination, he made it plain, was induced partly by what had been said in the secret session. Senator Pointdexter would not reveal the precise nature of the debate, but it was evident from ensuing discussion that the importance of a strong naval policy was greatly stressed, and that it covered not only the controversy over the internationalization of the Island of Yap, but also far broader questions.

The secret session, Senator Borah said, had not changed his opposition to the bill. By unanimous consent a proposal made by Senator Edge (N. J.) for trying to reach a vote on disarmament was taken up. It would include France and Italy, along with England and Japan, in the list of nations that are to talk it over with the United States. Just before midnight the Senate, by a vote of 58 to 6, adopted a modification of Senator Borah's amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the President to invite other nations to discuss disarmament. The modification, which was proposed by Senator Edge (N. J.), included France and Italy along with Japan and England in the nations to be invited to a disarmament conference.

The Senate rejected, by a vote of 20 to 23, a proposal by Senator Walsh (Mon.) looking to a conference of all nations to discuss both land and naval disarmament.

There is every indication to-night that the naval bill will fail to pass at this session. The motion to make secret the debate followed an all day fight against Senate increases to the House bill, in which Senator Borah was the chief aggressor. He announced when the Senate convened that he would never vote for the increases of approximately \$100,000,000 which the Senate Naval Affairs Committee had added to the bill, that he would talk about every amendment pending and discuss every new amendment made. He put the stamp of a filibuster upon his course, according to most of the Senate, though he himself declined to admit that he was filibustering, and Senator Pointdexter, in charge of the Senate bill, did not go so far as to call it a filibuster.

See World in Ferment.

The apparent gravity of the importance of the naval bill became manifest when Senator Pointdexter spoke in defence of the Senate increases which were so bitterly attacked yesterday by Senator Borah.

Senator Pointdexter emphasized the importance of the question, the condition of foreign relations in almost the first words he spoke. He mentioned the assertion by the Secretary of State of America's rights in the controversy with the League of Nations Council over the Island of Yap, characterized the present situation as "very critical," and then entered into comparison between the relative size of the navies of the United States and Japan.

"The United States is confronted at the present time in its foreign relations with a very critical situation," Senator Pointdexter said. "For the first time in our history we have an opportunity as the result of the war to secure an adequate navy to protect and defend the interests of the United States.

"It is the only thing we got out of the war. We did not even get the Island of Yap. Japan obtained a great empire of the Pacific Ocean extending over 4,000,000 square miles of land and water. The United States got nothing. We have begun to assert our rights and to say that we want the Island of Yap internationalized."

Mr. Pointdexter denied that our navy would be 21 per cent. greater than that of Great Britain. "On the contrary," he said, "it will be 50 per cent. less than England's navy."

Making a further comparison between our navy and Japan's, Mr. Pointdexter said: "Four of the nine Japanese ships of the first line, capital ships, are battle cruisers of great size and of enormous radius of action, which could sweep the Pacific Ocean, and with which no battleship could compete as to speed and radius of action or ability to deliver a surprise attack.

"Instead of maintaining a navy to meet possible emergencies, to let this building programme go over, as the Senator from Idaho proposes, would mean that our navy would go on the basis of a 50 per cent. reserve. Senator Pointdexter said he would accept the assurances of Senator Borah that the latter was not filibustering to defeat the naval bill, but insisted he had been in error in many assertions he made in criticizing the Senate increases. First, he said the total allowed by the Senate committee was less than \$500,000,000 by many thousands; second, NO trouble finding the fleet list of a fleet at the right kind of a price. Look in the "Furnished Rooms to Let" classified section.

Wilson Seat in Congress, Also \$21,500 From U.S.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1921.

AFTER a wordy battle lasting several hours to-day the House voted, 177 to 162, to seat James Wickersham, Republican, as the duly elected Delegate from Alaska in place of George B. Grigsby, Democrat. Mr. Wickersham was at once sworn in. Although there are only three more days of the present session, Mr. Wickersham is entitled to a salary of \$15,000 for the last two years, the full period for which he was declared elected, \$4,500 in mileage to and from Alaska and \$2,000 for the expenses of his election contest, which will make his income from Uncle Sam until March 4 more than \$7,000 a day.

that our navy would not be two and a half times greater than the Japanese navy. Japan's navy, he said, would be nearly the equal of ours and in some respects its superior.

Further comparing the Japanese and the American navies, Senator Pointdexter showed that Japan is to have six scout cruisers, compared with our three scout cruisers; that Japan will have twelve battle cruisers to our six; that all told Japan will be twenty-four ships of "first magnitude" and the United States twenty-seven when the proposed building programme of the two Powers are completed.

What seemed to be the final inducement for Senator Lodge to ask a secret legislative session was an attack which Senator King launched on the development of additional naval bases on the Pacific coast. The Utah Senator has been much opposed to these, particularly the development at Alameda, and was charging that the plans of the committee involved an ultimate expenditure of \$100,000,000. He used to say that he understood Senator Lodge had an announcement to make.

Senator Lodge then arose and said he thought it advisable for the discussion to go on behind closed doors. This was done and the galleries were cleared immediately.

LANDIS IS REBUKED IN REPORT TO HOUSE

Sub-Committee Opposed to His Holding Two Jobs.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Demand for a thorough investigation by the next Congress of impeachment charges against Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis was made to-day by five members of the House Judiciary Committee, who had been directed by the full committee to submit a preliminary report.

Within two hours after it had been assigned the task the subcommittee of five—three Republicans and two Democrats, and all lawyers—recommended that charges by Representative Wetly, Democrat (Ohio), be taken up by the Judiciary Committee early in the special session.

"Although the subcommittee members declined to indicate the nature of the report, it is known to be outspoken in opposition to the action of Judge Landis in accepting a salary of \$42,500 a year from organized baseball to act as its supreme arbiter while serving on the bench.

The report, signed by Representatives Dyer (Mo.), Husted (N. Y.) and Boies (Ia.), Republicans, and Gard (Ohio) and Summers (Tex.), Democrats, will be presented to the full committee to-morrow. Members said it probably would be adopted without much debate, which would leave the case near the top of the docket to be called up about a month hence.

In a recent opinion by Attorney-General Palmer he declared Judge Landis was within the law in holding his baseball and judicial jobs, but this, it was said, figured little in committee consideration of the charges. The report of the subcommittee will express decided and emphatic protest against this practice by a Federal Judge.

OLD ROOSEVELT MEN HONOR CHAMBERLAIN

Services in War Preparation Recognized Here.

As a tribute to statesmanship men and women of every political faith, but in great majority men and women who have been the enthusiastic supporters of the policies of Theodore Roosevelt, gave a dinner in honor of Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon last night and told him of the debt the country owes him for his services during the war in the direction of preparedness and actual military preparation. The dinner was held at the Hotel Astor.

The speakers were Representative Julius Kahn, chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of Theodore Roosevelt; Martin W. Littleton and Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, S. Stanwood Menken acted as toastmaster. Major-Gen. Leonard Wood and Senator James W. Leonard were to have delivered addresses, but at the last minute were compelled to send telegrams of regret.

All of the speeches dealt with the attitude Senator Chamberlain maintained during the war and particularly with his services, as a Democrat, in pointing out to the country what was ineffective and wasteful in certain departments committed during the war with preparation and equipment. Several speakers also spoke of the propaganda now at work in this country which seeks to nullify the national spirit created during active warfare.

Senator Chamberlain, in acknowledging the tribute, said that in or out of office—he was defeated for reelection last November—he will always hold fast to the standards of public conduct which actuated him when he was in the Senate.

WILSON DEFENDS BARUCH AND RYAN AGAINST CHARGES

Declares Neither Participated in Any Way in Fixing Price of Copper.

PRAISES BOTH HIGHLY They Admirably and Unselfishly Served the Nation, President Writes.

REVIEWS COPPER CRISIS Insists Producers Voluntarily Increased Production to Meet Needs.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1921.

President Wilson to-day defended the war work of Bernard M. Baruch and John D. Ryan and in a most emphatic manner denied the charges recently made in the House by Representative Mason (Ill.) that they participated in the fixing of a price on copper to obtain huge profits.

In a letter to Representative Finis Garrett (Tenn.) the President declared he personally fixed the price of copper on recommendations of the War Industries Board and the Federal Trade Commission, in which neither Mr. Baruch nor Mr. Ryan had any part. Resenting the attack by Mr. Mason, the President declared he was writing the letter praising Mr. Baruch and Mr. Ryan because he wished "before the closing days of this Administration again to say how admirably they served the needs of the nation and how unselfishly they devoted their fine talents to the Government in every crisis which faced us during the critical days of the war."

Text of President's Letter.

"My Dear Mr. Garrett: My attention has recently been called to certain attacks made in the House of Representatives charging that certain men who rendered distinguished service in the war had profited out of the Government as a result of the fixing of the price of copper. These charges and intimations have been satisfactorily answered, but a statement of the facts in the matter of the fixing of the price of copper during the war, on my part, may further clarify the situation.

"As a matter of fact Mr. Bernard M. Baruch and Mr. John D. Ryan, whose names have been linked with irresponsible gossip in connection with the fixing of the price of copper, had nothing whatever to do with the price fixing reported to have occurred. In fact, in the statement I made fixing the price either at the time the price was fixed or subsequent thereto, Judge Lovett acted as chairman of the committee which considered the first price fixing of copper, and after due consideration recommended to the President, in September, 1917, that he had fixed the price of 23 1/2 cents per pound, and that the price of the employees of the copper producing companies should not be reduced below the then prevailing price, which was based on 27 cent copper.

"A year later a readjustment of the price was made necessary by an increase in the railroad rates and costs of supplies, and after negotiations which extended over many months a further increase was recommended by Mr. Robert Brookline, chairman of the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board. Neither Mr. Baruch nor Mr. Ryan had any part in these two negotiations which resulted in the fixing of the price announced by me, and the prices were fixed only after an independent examination and thorough report by the Federal Trade Commission as to the costs of production.

Loyalty of the Producers. "For six months after the United States entered the war the producers furnished all the copper necessary for our war needs and all that was required by our allies without any price being fixed. It was the producers taking the admirable position that they would furnish all the copper necessary for war purposes and adjust their business to whatever price the Government would consider fair and just in the circumstances. The full production of the copper mines was placed at the disposal of the Government and the Allies without unnecessary urging upon the part of the Government or the President, the production of copper was notably increased, this being an additional proof on the part of the men at the head of the copper industry of the country of their unselfish patriotism. It was their example of meeting the needs of the country that gave impetus to the movement to increase production in all the industrial plants of the country in the early stages of the war.

"To state that either Mr. Baruch or Mr. Ryan had influenced the action of the Federal Trade Commission in ascertaining the cost of production or attempting to dictate the recommendations either of the War Industries Board or any of the price fixing committees is utterly foolish and without foundation of any kind. The price of copper was fixed solely by me upon the recommendations of the War Industries Board and the Federal Trade Commission after full examination of the needs of production and without any attempt upon the part of copper producers or Mr. Baruch or Mr. Ryan to exert any pressure upon this Government or upon anybody connected with either of the boards having to do with these vital matters.

"I cannot allow this occasion to pass, my dear Mr. Garrett, without again expressing my great confidence in the gentlemen, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, and Mr. John D. Ryan, whose names have been unfortunately connected with this matter. There was not a suggestion of scandal connected with either of these gentlemen in any of the war activities in which they played so notable a part and I wish before the closing days of this Administration, again to say how admirably they served the needs of the nation, and how unselfishly they devoted their fine talents to the Government in every crisis which faced us during the critical days of the war. In every transaction which they handled for the Government in the varied activities in which they played so distinguished a part, they were actuated by the highest patriotism. I know you share my opinion in this matter for you have admirably covered it in your addresses in the House of Representatives. With sincere regards, Cordially yours, WOODROW WILSON. "To Hon. Finis Garrett."

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DEMANDS HOUSTON FURNISH LOAN DATA

Senate Judiciary Committee Orders Compliance by 10 o'Clock To-day.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1921.

A peremptory demand was made by the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day on Secretary of the Treasury Houston to furnish copies of correspondence relating to all loans made by the United States abroad. The demand took the form of a resolution unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the committee. It followed Secretary Houston's refusal yesterday to give the information until the Secretary of State had examined it and had decided whether it is compatible with the public interest that it be furnished. The terms of the resolution are mandatory and provide:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to produce before the Committee on Wednesday, March 2, at 10 o'clock, all of the correspondence, papers and documents relating to the establishments of credits and commitments and loans and advances to Belgium, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Liberia, Rumania, Russia and Serbia, under the acts of Congress of April 24, 1917, September 24, 1917, April 4, 1918, and July 3, 1918, including in addition the papers and correspondence heretofore produced before the Committee by the Secretary of the Treasury, but not examined by the Committee."

In event of refusal by Mr. Houston it is not certain what else will be done by the committee. It was suggested that he would be adjudged "in contempt," although Senator Nelson (Minn.), chairman of the committee, admitted that he would not do so. Most of the papers called for are now in the hands of the State Department.

LABORERS' STRIKE ADDS TO PETROGRAD REVOLT

Many Casualties, Says Report in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Sailors and laborers have united in a revolt in Petrograd which started on February 24, and the city has been placed under martial law. The Finnish Legation here announced it was informed to-night through the General Staff of its army. Clashes have occurred with casualties on many places, the advance stated, and Vasily-Ostrov (Vassili Island) is occupied by the insurgents and shut off from the rest of the city.

The infantry distributed arms, but has refrained from taking part in the revolt, it was added, and laborers in all factories have gone on strike.

WILSON SIGNS THREE BILLS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Wilson to-day signed the \$74,000,000 post-office appropriation bill; the \$15,250,000 rivers and harbors bill and the first deficiency bill, carrying \$276,000,000.

FINDS 'REVOLUTION' IN RUSSIA TO BE MUCH MAGNIFIED

Capt. McCullagh Gets Reports Minimizing Anti-Bolshevist Rumors.

DUE TO LOWER RATIONS Strikers Hostile to Soviet Commissaries, but They Are Quickly Suppressed.

REVAL-MOSCOW WIRE CUT Regiments Revolt but Are Disarmed and One Is Sent to the Caucasus.

By CAPT. FRANCIS McCULLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

REVAL, March 1.—There is great excitement in Reval over reports received here that a revolution has started in Petrograd against Soviet rule. However, private reports received from Russia by THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here minimize these anti-Bolshevist revolutionary rumors.

The Petrograd disorders were caused by a reduction in the bread rations and the closing down of factories to conserve fuel for the operation of the railways, which have 200 idle locomotives and 2,000 miles of track unused owing to the fuel shortage.

The strikers in Petrograd are hostile to the Soviet Commissaries, but there is no evidence of an anti-Bolshevist rising. It is probable that the Reds will suppress the trouble in Petrograd very quickly.

The Russian Baltic fleet and sailors at Kronstadt are discontented, partly owing to the fact that the Soviet officials refuse to permit the Estonian sailors to go to their homes.

An Estonian diplomat, who has just returned here from Petrograd told how he was stopped in the street there by a crowd of workers. "You are a Commissary. Take off your coat and work with us," they commanded. Then, when the Estonian showed them his papers, they greeted him: "You are our ally."

The Reds deny that any trouble has occurred in Petrograd and attribute the reports of an uprising there to the Lettish envoy, whose expulsion they demanded. However, the Soviets cannot explain the closing of the Russian frontier and the interruption of telegraphic communications between Reval and Moscow.

The Tenth Soviet Regiment, after plundering food stores in Petrograd, was disarmed and sent to the Caucasus. Almost simultaneously the soldiers of the Finland regiment in the barracks on Vassili Island, Petrograd, threw down their arms, whereupon the Reds sent another regiment to prevent them getting in touch with the discontented workmen. On February 24 the Izmailovsky Regiment was surrounded and disarmed by the Reds.

There has been much shooting in the Petrograd factory quarter of Petrograd, where the workers killed the Bolshevik committee. Red troops have surrounded Vassili Island and used machine guns and artillery.

The students of the Naval School are faithful to the Soviet, but many sailors, infantry troops and workers are unfaithful to it. However, the mutineers are short of ammunition and the success of their movement is doubtful. They are without either a programme or leaders.

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