

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 42; lowest, 32. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 112.—DAILY.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS WITHIN 500 MILES, FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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UNPAID TAXES SPOIL TALE OF PROFIT FOR CAR LINE RUN BY CITY

Hylan's Aid Admits in Inquiry Midland Line Is Really Losing Money.

UNTERMYER A WITNESS

Lawyer for 5 Cent Fare and Fears No Political Taint in Board of Control.

HYLAN AND CRAIG ABSENT

Comptroller Offers to Testify if Transit Commission Answers His Queries.

Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, testified yesterday before the Transit Commission that the Staten Island Midland Railroad, now operated by the city under a contract with the receiver, had made a profit of more than \$4,000 during the last year on a five cent fare.

But under the questioning and examination of Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the commission, it was shown that in his estimate of profits Mr. Whalen had not taken account of interest, taxes, both State and local, on gross earnings, maintenance charges and many other items which he had included when he wiped the profit from the Midland's balance sheet.

The balance sheet submitted by Mr. Whalen covered the year ending November 30 last. It showed a net income balance of \$4,057.82, but this evaporated when the examiner showed that, although the property is owned by a corporation and is subject to the State franchise tax on gross earnings, no entry of this had been made, nor were there any entries covering the other factors mentioned. When Mr. Shearn called attention to these seeming oversights which wiped out the profit from the Midland's balance sheet, Mr. Whalen said that the attorney's view "was probably correct."

Favors Control by the City.

Mr. Whalen followed Samuel Untermyer on the stand, and Mr. Untermyer, testifying at length, vigorously assailed some of the pet features of the Transit Commission's plan for the reorganization of city railway facilities, and declared himself an unqualified advocate of municipal operation as well as municipal ownership.

He had become a convert to the municipal operation idea, he said, since he delivered his critical address last October before the City Club. The sensational revelations developed during the present Transit Commission's examination, the chief phases of the Lockwood committee said, exposing shamefully bad railroad management under private control had been instrumental in changing his views in favor of public operation. Under public ownership, he said, he could conceive of nothing worse.

Mr. Untermyer took the position that the absolute maintenance of the five cent fare is the requisite for success. For the commission's projected barometer fund, which he said he preferred to call its flexible fare feature, he has nothing but unsparring condemnation. Its chief object, he said, was to thought, was that it placed a premium on incompetent management by providing that wastefulness should be met simply by an automatically increased fare, thus throwing the burden upon the public.

Except for this and one or two other features the witness found much to praise in the proposed board of control, Mr. Untermyer preferred to refer to the city an even larger representation therein.

Expressing the opinion that in the practice of determining valuations the commission's present powers are too restricted, he recommended amendatory legislation conferring upon it the right of appraisal, and that it should have the right to take testimony from witnesses which their owners may refuse to sell at the proffered terms.

Arraigns Private Ownership.

Mr. Untermyer scathingly arraigned the sins and scandals of private ownership and operation of transit properties. One of his strongest objections to the drafted plan was that it tended to turn back the properties "into the hands of owners from whom they have been purchased and leaves the future operations practically at the mercy of the private interests that have looted, slaughtered and mismanaged them. The idea," he said, "is unthinkable."

Mayor Hylan, appearing in the unaccustomed role for him of witness rather than examiner, was smilingly immaculate. At the outset of his testimony he said he had no interest and represented no interest "personally, professionally or otherwise in traction securities or properties, directly or indirectly." He added that for eight years he has no personal interest in the law firm of Rosenbergs, Untermyer & Marshall, "notwithstanding the contrary impression sought to be created during the recent political campaign."

Mayor Hylan had made this mistake, he said, when he referred last Saturday to a suit in which the firm named "had secured an injunction against certain unauthorised acts on its part."

"Mayor Hylan knows I have always been a consistent champion of the five cent fare and have at all times bitterly opposed the traction interests," Mr. Untermyer continued. "If he had taken my advice the city would not have been in its present predicament, due to his obstructive and do-nothing policy, if

Turks Killed Armenian Women Sent From Here

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The murder at Constantinople in September of seventeen Armenian women and children who came to the United States seeking safety, but who were ordered deported by immigration authorities, was reported to the House Immigration Committee to-day by C. V. Knightly, counsel for a welfare organization at Boston. These were deported as being in excess of the quota allowed from their country. Details of the killing were obtained, Mr. Knightly said, from an American student at Robert College. From the best information obtainable, he declared, the women and children were first outraged by Turks and then murdered because there were no means for their upkeep and "they were considered in the way." Mr. Knightly pleaded for help for twenty-eight Armenians, women and children, at Ellis Island and fifty at East Boston awaiting deportation, probably to-day or to-morrow.

BURNS WAITS WORD FOR BOMB ARRESTS

Puzzled by Failure of Agents in Warsaw to Forward Any News to Him.

MRS. LINDENFELD FOUND

Declares Husband Knows Nothing of Wall Street Explosion Conspiracy.

Why have not agents of the Department of Justice in Warsaw informed their chief, William J. Burns, of the arrest of Wolfe Lindenfeld? Why have they not cabied the statement of Lindenfeld, exposing the plot to blow up Wall Street in September last year and naming the plotters?

Mr. Burns would be glad, he says, to know the answers to these questions. The silence at Warsaw has become a mystery rivaling that of the explosion.

Three days have passed since the publication here of an Associated Press dispatch from Warsaw telling of Lindenfeld's arrest, of his identifying the ringleaders of the conspiracy, of his giving the address in New York at which the criminals were paid. Later newspaper dispatches have given other fragments of his story, including an assertion that a blacksmith hired to make the bomb received his money at 100 West Fortieth street.

But all this time not a word to the Department of Justice in Washington, not a word to the State Department, not a word to Mr. Burns. No report of the arrest, no hint of the Lindenfeld statement. Mr. Burns has cabled one of his men credited with making the arrest, Silvester Cosgrove, urgently, asking him to reply. No reply. The Department of Justice has tried to get something out of Warsaw and has got nothing. The Polish Legation in Washington has tried to hurry a message along by using its own special facilities, with the same result.

Believes Press Dispatches.

Mr. Burns last night said he was puzzled; he didn't know what to make of it all. He believed the press dispatches were true; they fitted in with information that he had some time ago, and he didn't see why Cosgrove or Paul Altendorf or another of his men in Warsaw hadn't sent him something too. The only explanation he could offer was that Cosgrove was translating the narrative of Lindenfeld into the secret code of the Department of Justice, which would normally be sent to the State Department and see if it could get an explanation. Mr. Burns found, upon inquiry, that the first dispatch to the Associated Press, published last Saturday morning's newspapers here, arrived in New York only six hours after it was filed, and that the second, which would normally be sent to the State Department, was about twelve hours.

As he had previously said that the names of the persons expected to be arrested by Lindenfeld had been known to him for some time the question was put to him yesterday: "Have you kept all these persons 'covered' as Mr. Lindenfeld got away?" "We cannot discuss that," he answered.

"What are the possibilities of arrests in the future?" "If they carry out their own initiative, if they carry out my orders there will be no arrests," Mr. Burns smiled as if he knew something he was not free to tell. To a query about the story that a blacksmith had made the bomb and got his pay at 100 West Fortieth street he replied, "That's bunk."

Lindenfeld Soviet Disciple.

According to Mr. Burns, Lindenfeld, among his many occupations and diversions while he roamed New York, was an agent of the Russian Soviet republic. Investigation yesterday proved that for six months before he went to Europe he had an office in the same building as the New York bureau of the Soviets. This was at 116 West Fortieth street, in the World Tower Building. L. C. A. K. Martens, the former Soviet "Ambassador" here, was on the fourth floor.

Lindenfeld, or William A. Lindo, as

Continued on Page Seven.

ELLIS ISLAND FILLED WITH ALIENS FACING COMPULSORY RETURN

Gloomiest Christmas Ever Known for Those Who Sought Refuge Here.

SHIPS ALSO PACKED

Despairing Immigrants Are Mostly From Famine Stricken Lands.

THOUSANDS MUST GO

Quotas of Many Countries Exceeded, but Still They Pour In.

This will be the saddest Christmas Ellis Island has ever seen. In previous years the immigrants condemned by the vicissitudes of fortune and the sea to spend the holiday on that dreary island in the bay were buoyed up by the thoughts and dreams of the new land into which they were to enter within a day or so and of relatives they were to see for the first time in years.

But this Christmas hundreds of the immigrants on the island, and an even greater number in the cheerless steerages of half a dozen ships, have nothing to think of but deportation. And some of those now on the crowded island will spend their Christmas on vessels carrying them through winter seas back to the homes they dismantled.

The situation, as reported to W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, at Washington, is that 1,125 immigrants are now detained on Ellis Island because the quota of their countries has been exceeded.

Ships Hold Hundreds More.

Several hundred more automatically to be deported are on ships in the harbor. Between 1,200 and 1,300 have been admitted temporarily on board, as a matter of humanity. About 1,200 have already been sent home. The sad plight of the immigrants was revealed by the investigation by Secretary of Labor Davis in Washington.

Robert E. Tod, Commissioner of Immigration, said yesterday that it would be an impossible task to estimate just how many hundreds of immigrants would spend Christmas Day on the island waiting for the time to come when they would be sent home, or living in the slender hope that an appeal to Washington would open the doors of the new land.

"I know this," Mr. Tod said. "Ellis Island will be filled beyond capacity, and there will be a thousand or two thousand immigrants on ships in the harbor awaiting a chance to get to the island. We can accommodate 1,500 normally on the island, but I am afraid this number will be greatly exceeded. The immigrants are not on Sunday afternoon we hope to have a little celebration to brighten things up if we can for those who are to be turned back."

Mr. Tod made plain that all the immigrants held for deportation or for the outcome of their appeal to Washington are awaiting the work of passing those immigrants entitled to be admitted.

"Every immigrant awaiting deportation on the island keeps another immigrant waiting in the steerage of a ship," he said.

From Famine Stricken Lands.

The immigrants who are to be sent home are, for the most part, from lands where the war, and the famine and hardship that followed, bore down the hard-pressed families who sold their little cottages or hovels and spent practically all their money in getting to seaports and paying steamship fares on their arrival here had the prospect of a more prosperous life in this country.

While the situation is serious now, it will probably be worse by Christmas. Yesterday five ships, the Cedric and Seythia from England, the Hansa from Germany, the Regina d'Italia from Italy and the Savoie from France, arrived, bringing 2,094 immigrants.

To-day the Stavangerfjord and the Zealand arrive, and later in the week come the Manchuria, Ryndam, America, Frederik VIII, Adriatic, Celtic, Carmania and Providence, most of which will add to the number of deportees. By January quotas for all the countries except those of the immigrants will have been exhausted.

Those at the Meeting.

To-day Asten Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Louis Loucheur and Philippe Berthoin, who were in attendance at the meeting, and Lord Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was absent, indicating that negotiations will be disposed of before the Anglo treaty between France and the Turkish Nationalists is taken up.

The French delegation denies it knows anything about a proposed tripartite agreement on the part of Great Britain, France and Germany whereby each would guarantee against any aggression of any of the others. The Foreign Office here likewise denies any knowledge of it.

Dr. Rathenau, when he was seen at the Hotel Carlton by THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here, declared that he came to London in connection with personal business, and denied reports that he had been formally invited to come here. Also the French declared they had nothing to do with Dr. Rathenau coming here. Dr. Rathenau and M. Briand sat close to each other at breakfast this morning but they did not meet. In German circles it was admitted that Dr. Rathenau will hold himself in readiness to answer any call from the conference chamber and will do anything he can to assist the conversations and explain Germany's situation.

FINES ASKED TO CHECK EXCESS IMMIGRATION

Conference Decides to Make Offending Companies Pay.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.

As the result of a conference at the Department of Labor to-day participated in by Secretary Davis, Immigration Commissioner Husband and Theodore G. Riskey, solicitor for the department, an effort will be made to collect fines from steamship companies for bringing in immigrants in excess of the quota.

Estimates of the department indicate that about 1,500 immigrants have been brought in in excess of the quota. The law provides a fine of \$200 for each immigrant brought in violation of the law, which will make the fines aggregate approximately \$750,000. In addition to this the railroads will have to return

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DAILY ACCEPTANCE OF TREATY IN DOUBT; FRENCH RATIO TO FIT HUGHES PLAN; BRIAND ASKS FOR MORE SMALL CRAFT

ENTENTE PREMIERS BEGIN BROAD ACTION

Lloyd George and Briand Agree on Steps for European Readjustment.

MORATORIUM IS PROBABLE

France Asking Guarantees on Reparations and Security From Great Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.

While the reparations question is the immediate concern of the meeting between the British and the French Prime Ministers, the difficulties it has caused are affecting the entire scope of European trade and finance, and Mr. Lloyd George has found that M. Briand agrees with him that the time has come when broader steps than any in the past must be taken. Something of the directness of the Washington conference and the Irish negotiations will be attempted at the meeting of the Prime Ministers here.

The first scene of the conference of the Prime Ministers shows that the stage is set for the adjustment of the European economic tangles on the broadest possible lines, and that is a drama in which Germany seems to be a more outspoken role than she has had since the armistice.

From a high source THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent learns that France is ready to agree to a moratorium for Germany on certain conditions, which would give her guarantees she desires, including financial and economic reforms by Germany that will insure reparation payments when the moratorium expires. The Deutscherbank is to be relieved from Government pressure to print large sums of paper marks. Adequate customs along the German frontiers and the guarantee by Great Britain of her security against German aggression will be asked by France.

According to the same source Mr. Lloyd George is willing to meet France half way in these proposals and to revise the whole reparation settlement and forego all British claims on Germany, but the British Government will not be trifled with. However, Great Britain would insist that France reduce her land and sea forces and enter into a tripartite agreement with England, Germany, or perhaps, a quadripartite agreement with England, Belgium and Germany, regarding a neutral zone, to be substantially the same as the present occupied zone, the three, or the four, Powers to oppose with their armed forces any Power which might send armed forces into it.

Rathenau Awaiting His Cue.

Under the British scheme, it was declared, the Wiesbaden agreement between Louis Loucheur, French Minister for the Liberated Regions, and Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, would stand practically as negotiated and Germany would have the obligation of restoring the devastated regions of both France and Belgium.

Significantly awaiting his cue was Dr. Walter Rathenau, one-time German Minister of Reconstruction, who had hurried from Berlin to be on hand as a result of the British Government's invitation to Germany a few days ago that the presence here of one of her direct representatives would be advantageous and necessary. Dr. Rathenau will be invited to explain to the German Under Secretaries of State, who also is here.

Further back stage is Gregory Kravinsky, Russian Soviet representative, who has been in touch with members of the British cabinet during the last few days, and whose presence revives the circumstantial plots of Hugo Slinnes's purpose to bring about an Anglo-Russian agreement to exploit Russia.

Premier Briand, who is looking more tired and worn than London has ever seen him look, talked with Mr. Lloyd George for two hours to-day and left with the Prime Minister with the arrangement that they should pass the whole day to-morrow conferring. Meanwhile experts were ordered to prepare figures that would give the Prime Ministers a basis to work on.

Those at the Meeting.

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REVISION OF FRENCH SEA DEMANDS BEGUN

Secretary Hughes Confers With France's Delegates, but Results Are Withheld.

CONFIDENT OF HARMONY

Committee of Fifteen to Take Up Problem Again at Meeting To-day.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.

Negotiations that are expected to reconcile the conflicting naval ambitions of France with those favored by the American, British, Japanese and Italian delegations were actively initiated to-night.

For more than two hours Secretary Hughes conferred with Ambassador Jusserand, M. Sarraut and Admiral de Bon, with a view of bringing about an agreement that will permit the completion of the naval structure, already far advanced.

While the participants in the conference, which was held at the State Department, declined to give any information regarding it, there is very good reason to believe that the French demands which have halted the work of the conference generally will be recast to fit into the original Hughes formula, with possibly a little chiseling.

Reflected Professional Views.

It appears from developments to-day that the request which France unexpectedly made Friday for greater capital ship privileges than her defensive needs are considered to justify was a reflection of the professional naval view and not that of the Government itself. This does not mean that the Briand Ministry was satisfied with the ratio of capital ships allotted to France and Italy under the Hughes plan; but it does mean that the figures prepared by Admiral de Bon and presented to the naval subcommittee of fifteen last Friday did not correctly state the requirements of France in this line.

After a day devoted to informal conferences of all of the delegates over the disturbing French proposition, it seems to be the conclusion of the majority of them that to-morrow will see a clearing up of the situation, although the French delegates persisted in their policy of "standing pat" on their terms.

During the day M. Sarraut received a voluminous message from M. Briand at London in response to his request for instructions.

Secretary Hughes also received a report from Ambassador Harvey regarding the conference of the letter with the French Premier. Both M. Sarraut and Secretary Hughes declined to reveal the contents or purport of the communications.

Results Not Announced.

Late this afternoon the three French delegates were invited to the State Department for a conference with Secretary Hughes. Following it the announcement was made that the results would not be made public until the French position had been made clear at the session of the committee of fifteen to-morrow morning. There the matter rests for the moment, and it is admitted that "the situation, while delicate, is not critical."

There is a wide range of guessing on the character of the instructions the French delegates received from their Premier, but very little reliable information upon which to base them. On one point the delegates are generally agreed. They expressed the fullest confidence in the ultimate concurrence of views between the French and American delegates.

The attitude of the French delegates toward those of this country continue to be most friendly and assurance was given Secretary Hughes by Ambassador Jusserand to-night of the desire of the French Government to assist their American associates to accomplish the reforms projected by the latter with as little embarrassment as possible.

It is admitted by French spokesmen, however, that the allotment of capital ships to France is not viewed favorably either by the Government or the people of their country. The figures prepared by Admiral de Bon, while conceded by some of the French spokesmen to be "somewhat extravagant" are defended as being nearer the defense necessities than those regarded as "reasonable" by the American, British, Japanese and Italian delegates.

The points of difference are said to relate rather to tonnage than to types. This justifies to some extent the dominant opinion that the French request for maximum capital ship tonnage can finally be modified through the expansion of auxiliary and submarine allotments.

Undertakings at Standstill.

Conference undertakings were at a standstill to-day. The only activity among the delegates was provided by those of China and Japan trying to reach an agreement over the terms on which Japan will surrender control of

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IRISH FREE STATE MEANS FIGHTING, ORANGEMEN TOLD

ULSTER IS DETERMINED THAT IF AN IRISH FREE STATE IS SET UP LOYALISTS WILL BE COMPELLED TO DEFEND THEIR LIVES AND LIBERTIES BY FORCE.

This would be most distasteful to them, it is added, but force is the only argument accepted by the British Government.

LONDON, Dec. 19 (Associated Press).—Civil war in Ireland, arising from Ulster's opposition to the proposed revision of her boundaries under the Irish peace treaty, is seriously threatened, according to the political correspondent of the Westminster Gazette. (This paper is regarded as the organ of the non-coalition Liberals.)

Ulster is determined that "not one loyalist shall be sacrificed against his will to Sinn Fein," he says, and adds: "She [Ulster] will certainly not appoint a representative to the boundary commission, and if the commission operates without her consent and allocates any part of her territory to the South there will be civil war before she parts with it."

The correspondent does not believe that Ulster is bluffing, and says she fears that if the commission sits a considerable tract of territory will be taken, leaving Ulster only about four counties. Also the most stubborn of all the covenanters, he says, live in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, and it is their appeal that they be not deserted by their fellows that may light the flames of civil war. The correspondent reports a meeting last week of these stalwarts, at which they swore solemnly to die rather than pass under the government of the South.

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BRIAND MOST EAGER FOR DEFENSE SHIPS

French Premier Gives Explanation of Nation's Stand for Larger Tonnage.

'MATTER OF PROTECTION' Coast Defense and Connection With Colonies Considered, Says Paris Leader.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.

In an interview this evening with a representative of Reuters, M. Briand, the French Premier, is quoted as having said that France's standpoint with regard to naval disarmament is unchanged.

France is quite ready to reach an understanding on armaments of offense, he said. She is especially interested in the question of cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers, submarines and defense vessels which are inexpensive to build.

M. Briand ridiculed, says Reuters, insinuations that the French naval plans are against Great Britain. France, he said, would never compete in the building of capital ships.

The French Premier added that the reason that had led France to increase her claim for tonnage was not a desire to build capital ships, but to have sufficient of the lighter vessels for coast defense and to keep in connection with the colonies.

M. Briand laid emphasis on France's Pacific intentions. He recalled that when Germany accepted the allied ultimatum France immediately demobilized a class of the army which had been called to the colors.

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MELLON BACKS BEER TAX TO MEET BONUS

\$500,000,000 Income Viewed by Treasurer as Sound Business Proposition.

AMEND VOLSTEAD LAW Brew and Wines of Such Low Content as to Be Non-intoxicating.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.

A Government bonus for veterans of the world war, to be paid out of revenues amounting to \$500,000,000 collected by a tax on beer and light wines, would not be opposed by Secretary Mellon, it was officially declared to-day at the Treasury Department.

Secretary Mellon has been asked to recommend the passage of legislation providing for the bonus and at the same time embodying an amendment of the Volstead law legalizing the free sale of beer and wines of low alcoholic content, which legally could be classified as non-intoxicating. Secretary Mellon has the suggestion under advisement. Not until further conference with the President will his decision become known.

Personally Secretary Mellon is said to be in favor of the legislation, not as an Administration proposal, but as a businesslike method of meeting the soldiers' bonus demands in such manner as not to impose heavier tax burdens.

Chairman Fordney of the House Ways and Means Committee and his colleagues on the committee have sought the advice of tax experts of the Government, upon the maximum amount of revenue the Government may expect, if the proposal goes through Congress. There is a great deal of strong sentiment in favor of it, but just what the alignment between the wets and the dries would be is purely conjectural.

Tax advisers of Secretary Mellon have declared that the normal demand which would arise if beer and light wines were permitted, would bring at least a half billion dollars into the Treasury each year, and probably after the first year might be increased to \$1,000,000,000.

Administration leaders, irrespective of personal views on prohibition, are beginning to see a real necessity for new sources of revenue for the Government, as some of the existing sources shrink. There is growing sentiment for further slashing of high surtaxes, and even of the existing income taxes.

The beer and wine tax proposal appeared to Treasury officials to-day as thoroughly feasible and practical, for they argued that the Government's income progressively, rather than diminishing in future years, because the billions are cash now going into the hands of bootleggers would in part find its way into the Treasury in the form of tax legally applied and collected.

Approval by the Treasury Department of the proposal for legalized sales of beer and wine, with a substantial tax return to the Government, coming on the heels of a flood of protests which reached the President and Cabinet from reputable medical and druggists' associations all over the United States.

Secretary Mellon had before him to-day a strong appeal from the entire body of physicians and druggists of his home city of Pittsburgh, pointing out "the absurdities" of present prohibition enforcement regulations. The petition was almost identical in tone with the scores of others from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and other large cities. Mr. Mellon made plain the regulations are to be overhauled. The rules which go beyond what the law requires are to be scrapped. He left no doubt on that point.

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VOTE IS DELAYED

Debate in Irish Parliament May Last the Remainder of Week.

BARTON SENSATIONAL

Compelled to Sign at Once to Avoid War, He Declares.

BITTERNESS IS INTENSE

Doubt Expressed That Ireland Can Present Solid Front to England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—The most intense bitterness between the two Irish factions marked the entire public session of the Dail Eireann to-day, and to-night all hope of any sort of a compromise has been swept away. The battle for and against ratification of the London settlement will be fought out tenaciously during probably two or three days more, but whatever may be the decision the prospect of peace in Ireland in the immediate future is strikingly dimmer.

Arthur Griffith, Sinn Fein Foreign Minister, who headed the Republican delegates to London, wins ratification of the agreement by the Dail, Eamon de Valera, leader of the faction which is against ratification, is reported to have another scheme which will further complicate matters. Sixty members of the Dail intend to speak. Only eleven were heard to-day.

Barton's Dramatic Declaration.

The most dramatic moment in the session to-day came at the end of the proceedings when Robert Barton, Minister of Economics in the Sinn Fein Cabinet and a member of the Republican delegation to London, declared he had opposed the treaty, but signed it rather than take responsibility for war and would stand by his decision. He revealed the fact that Lloyd George had insisted upon action within a space of time that made it impossible to refer the treaty to the Dail before signing. De Valera's henchmen declare this is a big boost for their cause and pretend to be satisfied with what they call the way the tide has swung in their favor.

The partisans of Mr. Griffith made it clear that it was plainly a case of this treaty or war; that the treaty was the best they could ever get, and their opponents seized on this as a declaration of defeat and appealed to the Irish as an unconquerable people not to accept it.