

MEXICO OIL TAX CUT, TO PAY U.S. BANKERS

Exports Levy Against Americans Is Slashed 60 Per Cent.

TOTAL NOW \$13,500,000

Will Be Paid in Gold and Applied Against the National Debt.

1922 TAXES EXEMPTED

They Will Be Subject of Further Discussion With U. S. Interests.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 19. (Associated Press).—The basis upon which the heads of the American oil companies last September reached an agreement with the Mexican Government relative to the payment of export taxes under the decree of June 7 were divulged today in the outline of a decree given out by Minister of the Treasury de la Huerta. The decree lacks only the signature of President Obregon to become effective.

The project contemplates the payment of 40 per cent. of the tax as originally imposed by the June decree, and means the payment to the Mexican Treasury of approximately \$13,500,000 pesos—\$13,500,000 in gold.

Reduction of 60 Per Cent.

The sums owed by the various oil companies may be paid to the Treasury in gold or in Mexican national bonds, which will be received without prejudice. It is understood that representatives of the oil companies here have received instructions to pay the taxes for the most part in gold, in that the collections from this tax by Presidential stipulation are to be applied on the Mexican foreign debt.

As explained by representatives of the oil companies the project means that the original tax has been reduced to forty per cent. of the original levy and the proposed decrease in the Government taxes due the Treasury to December 31, 1921. One of the representatives of the oil companies said the export taxes from January 1 of the present year are not subject to the provisions of the decree and probably will be the subject of further discussions between the Mexican treasury, representatives of the American oil men to Mexico City in the near future.

It is expected that President Obregon will sign the decree when he returns to the capital from Vera Cruz, probably on Tuesday.

Minister de la Huerta ten days ago made the statement that February 18 would see a settlement of Mexico's financial affairs, and the publication of the decree is taken in some quarters to indicate that the 20 payment will carry an adjustment of the outstanding indebtedness to New York bankers.

Payments This Week.

It is understood that the Minister expects the decree to be signed so that the oil men can start payment on Tuesday or Wednesday, and arrangements have been made for depositing all sums in the Banco Nacional de Mexico against foreign indebtedness. It is also expected that terms of settlement with the New York bankers will be announced simultaneously with the publication of the oil decree.

Another financial matter settled yesterday by the Treasury Department was with regard to the issuance of bonds for the liquidation of the debt created during the Carranza Administration, when 25 per cent. of the salaries of Federal employees was retained by the Government. This sum is said to approximate \$13,000,000 pesos and will be liquidated with the bonds, which are to be distributed at an early date to those who failed to receive full salary under Carranza.

The Government urges the holders not to sell to brokers, but to retain the bonds for redemption on dates specified.

NORTH MEXICO REBELS WELL UNDER CONTROL

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 19. (Associated Press).—A sporadic revolt throughout northern Mexico has left the Federal Government forces entirely in control and with none of the rebel factions offering a serious situation, according to information obtained by the War office here.

Rebel activities in the north are centered in the State of Chihuahua, but energetic measures have been taken by the Government, which is acting in complete accord with Gov. Enriquez, and the small uprisings there are said not to have prospered.

Officials here have never taken seriously the rumors of an attack against Juarez, although the War Office has made all necessary precautionary preparations in the disposition of sufficient troops in that region.

FRENCH CHAMBERS BAR GERMAN JOURNALISTS

Berlin Must First Give Proof of 'Playing Square.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Feb. 19.

German newspaper correspondents will not be allowed to attend sessions of the French Chamber or Senate until Germany has given proof of her intentions and war criminals are concerned.

This decision was taken not by Frenchmen from whom opposition naturally would be expected but by the Association of Foreign Journalists, including representatives of several nations which during the war were friendly to Germany.

SHOOTING AN ENGLISHMAN A DAY TO FREE AN EGYPTIAN

One Official Dies in Cairo From Wounds—Situation in India Requires More Troops, Says Gen. Rawlinson.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to the London Times from Cairo says a series of attacks on Englishmen during the last week appears to confirm statements recently attributed to Irresponsible Egyptian circles that 21 Englishmen would be shot daily until the return of Saïd Zagloul Pasha, former Minister of Justice, who some time ago was taken into custody by the British authorities.

The dispatch adds that there appears to be no doubt that these attacks are directed against Englishmen irrespective of their position or character.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Cairo says that a proclamation has been issued under martial law ordering all possessors of firearms to surrender them within four days. In case of refusal to do so persons holding firearms are subject to court martial and the penalty on conviction is death.

The dispatch adds that the police are now carrying rifles and have been ordered to deal summarily with persons attacking them.

CAIRO, Feb. 19.—E. Aldred Brown, Controller-General of the Egyptian Ministry of Education, who was shot last week, has died as a result of his wound. Two offenders, who unsuccessfully

fully tried to capture Mr. Brown's assailant, were fired upon. The persons who shot Deputy Chief Peach of the mechanical engineering department of the Suez Railways, the same day that Mr. Brown was wounded, were dressed in native garb. There are no clues as to the identity of his assailants.

The Zaqloul organ, *Mahrassa*, has been indefinitely suspended for publishing inflammatory articles. Five thousand pounds reward has been offered for the arrest of recent assailants of English residents.

DELHI, British India, Feb. 18.—Gen. Lord Henry S. Rawlinson, Commander in Chief of the British troops in India, today gave his reasons for the necessity of armies of greater strength, both for the frontier and internal defense.

Gen. Rawlinson declared that the tribesmen, if they combined, could raise some 150,000 splendid and well armed fighters. He said the British troops had been decreased and the Indian cavalrymen reduced from forty to twenty-one regiments. During January eight battalions had assisted the police in enforcing order and in February the military had been called twenty-four times for similar purposes.

5 PAY INCOME TAX ON \$5,000,000 EACH

Six Personal Returns Show Possessors Get \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 Yearly.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.

The Government is ready to collect the income taxes due on the basis of earnings in 1921. It was announced today at the Internal Revenue Bureau. Altogether about 6,000,000 tax blanks have been distributed, this number including blanks for those who pay taxes upon income as well as upon corporation profits.

Commissioner Blair to-night made public for the first time the results of the official audit of the income taxes paid for the calendar year 1921. Collection of these taxes was not finished until the close of 1920. Commissioner Blair's statement said:

"Statistics of income compiled from income tax returns for the calendar year 1921 show five personal returns of income for that year of \$5,000,000 and over. The names of taxpayers are not given, but the law requiring that income tax returns be held confidential.

"There were six personal returns of income from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000, seven of income from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, thirteen of income from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, thirty-four of income from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, sixty of income from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, 129 of income from \$500,000 to \$750,000, 146 of income from \$400,000 to \$500,000, 285 of income from \$300,000 to \$400,000, 250 of income from \$250,000 to \$300,000, 522 of income from \$200,000 to \$250,000, 1,492 of income from \$150,000 to \$200,000, 2,983 of income from \$100,000 to \$150,000 and 1,113 of income from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

"The number of individuals who filed income tax returns for the calendar year ended December 31, 1921, was 5,322,760. The total amount of net income reported by these returns was \$19,879,414,448 and the tax (normal tax and surtax) amounted to \$1,262,630,104. As compared with 1918 the above figures show a growth of 907,846 in the number of returns filed and an increase in the total net income reported amounting to \$3,934,832,992, likewise an increase of \$141,968,269 in the total tax."

METAL POLISH RUM KILLS MAN QUICKLY

Woman Who Drank Also Is Near Death.

Robert Alexander, 63 years old, an accountant of 23 Newark, Jersey, City, died in the Jersey City Hospital last night as a result of drinking metal polish which had been served to him from a whisky in the saloon owned by Mrs. John Grimski of 123 Lafayette avenue, Jersey City. Mrs. Grimski, 1382 Glenview avenue, Baltimore, who also drank some of the polish, is in a serious condition and is expected to die.

The police of the Ocean avenue station said last night that Alexander went to Mrs. Grimski's saloon and asked for whisky, and that Mrs. Grimski poured out two drinks from a jug. Alexander drank one and she the other. Fifteen minutes later Alexander fell to the floor unconscious and a few minutes afterward Mrs. Grimski fainted. Mrs. Grimski told the police that the jug contained metal polish and that M. Grimski had no right to sell it while she was in another part of the house. Mrs. Grimski was held by the police pending an investigation.

FIRE IN PRINCETON'S SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

Fifth Blaze on Campus in Last Two Years.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Princeton, Feb. 19.—The John C. Green School of Science on the Princeton University campus caught fire at 11:30 o'clock to-night and damage estimated at \$2,000 was done before the Princeton Fire Department could extinguish the flames. The fire is supposed to have started in a partition in the northeast tower. Most of the damage was done to laboratory apparatus and to a portion of the roof that the firemen ripped off to get at the fire.

The fire to-night was the fifth on the Princeton campus in the last two years. Two buildings were destroyed in 1920 and two others were damaged in 1921. The police do not believe to-night's fire was incendiary.

CLIMBS ICY MOUNTAIN

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—Maj. Orde Lee, a British balloonist and Polar explorer, has just completed a trip to the summit of Fujiyama, the celebrated mountain in southeastern Japan. It is asserted that he is the first European to have reached the top of the mountain in winter. The mountain is 12,365 feet above sea level.

GIOLITTI TO FORM CABINET

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Rome correspondent of the London Times sends the report that former Premier Giolitti has been charged by the King to form a new Ministry.

TO CUT BRITISH FLAG OFFICERS

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The London Times says it understands that in the interest of economy the board of the Admiralty proposes to reduce the active list of flag officers at the beginning of August from 92 to 77.

KRASSIN RETURNING WITH TRADE TERMS

He and Radek Are Said to Carry the Ideas of London, Paris and Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 19. (Associated Press).—Carl Radek and Leonid Krassin, representatives of the Russian Soviet, are on the way to Moscow with proposals from Great Britain and Germany looking toward Russian economic reconstruction. While M. Radek was here, presumably to discuss only economic problems, the *Vossische Zeitung* says his motives were chiefly political, and alleges that he was getting information necessary for the preparation of a Soviet program for the Genoa Conference.

The *Vossische Zeitung* describes Radek as one of the greatest living propagandists, and comments on his ability to twist all sorts of political discussions to the advantage of the Soviet.

Article 116 of the Versailles Treaty provides for the absolute abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk treaties and pledges Germany to recognize the independent governments built out of the old Russian empire, the allied and associated powers at the same time formally recognizing the Russian Republic.

According to Bykoff's account the last words of the Emperor when he and his family were led unexpectedly into the basement of their prison and told that all the Romanoffs must die, were: "But we are not to be taken anywhere."

Lined Up in Basement.

The Empress and her four daughters (the Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Anastasia and Marie) and the little Czarovitch and the remaining members of the household of eleven were so stunned that they said nothing when Avdieloff, the commandant of the house, ordered them to line up against the basement wall and pronounced the sentence.

Bykoff says that a firing squad of four

BOLSHEVIST STORY OF CZAR'S EXECUTION

Eleven Persons in All Murdered in Basement of Ekaterinburg House.

OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED

Obviously Censored Carefully, for It Lacks Many Details of Shooting.

ATTEMPT TO JUSTIFY IT

Other Romanoff Prisoners Killed by Bolsheviki in Neighboring Towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Feb. 19.

Drastic Law for France's 200,000 Tax Dodgers

PAY your income tax or the Government will hold up your salary payments. This edict was issued by the French Ministry of Finance following the discovery that more than 200,000 persons have failed to pay the tax, thereby increasing the country's budget difficulties. The delinquents are given three months from the date the list of them is published and if they do not pay then the amount of their tax will be doubled and they will be subject to garnishee proceedings. M. de Lasteyrie, Finance Minister, is insisting that all classes must pay immediately or the courts will take a hand.

shot the former imperial family with revolvers. The identity of the members of the execution squad is not revealed.

The pamphlet places the responsibility for the execution of the Romanoffs directly upon the Ural district Soviet which decided early in July, 1918, that the Czar and his family must die, and entrusted the execution of the sentence and the destroying of the bodies to Peter Ermakov, an old workman of the Upper Issetsky Works.

Avdieloff, commandant of the house, read the sentence, according to Bykoff's story, upon the Ural district Soviet which decided early in July, 1918, that the Czar and his family must die, and entrusted the execution of the sentence and the destroying of the bodies to Peter Ermakov, an old workman of the Upper Issetsky Works.

There were no statements in Bykoff's account which indicate that the Ural district Soviet carried out the execution under direct orders from Moscow.

The Romanoffs were in their ordinary clothing when shot. It was not their custom to retire until long after 10 o'clock at night. Consequently all were still dressed when the ill-fated group of eleven was unexpectedly ordered into the basement and shot. Bykoff's story says the guards outside the house and the public were kept in ignorance of the shooting by a noisy automobile outside which drowned the pistol reports.

Bodies and Clothes Burned.

At 1 o'clock the next morning the eleven bodies were secretly removed from the house and taken to a neighboring wood. There the clothing was removed. The bodies were burned first and then the clothing. Bykoff says the jewels and fragments of jewelry which Admiral Kolchak's officers later claimed to have found in the ashes were probably concealed in the clothing and overlooked by the men who disposed of the bodies.

In addition to the Czar and Czarina Alexandra and their four daughters and one son, the persons who met death in the basement were Prince Dolgoroukoff, Dr. Bodkin, who was physician to the Romanoffs; a lady in waiting and a man who was nurse to the Czarovitch. The names of the last two are not given in Bykoff's pamphlet.

Grand Duke Michael, brother of the late Czar, was shot at Perm in July, 1918, according to Bykoff's account, and the Grand Duke Sergius, Mikhailovitch, Igor Konstantinovich, Konstantin Konstantinovich and Ivan Konstantinovich were killed about the same time at Alapaevsk, north of Ekaterinburg. These members of the Romanoff family had previously been held as prisoners in Ekaterinburg, but were transferred because of their position of Ekaterinburg with the approach of the Czech-Slovaks.

POLICE BATTLE SOLDIERS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 19.—Police and West Indian negro soldiers clashed last night and five of the soldiers were wounded. The British authorities have been asked to disband the regiment because of periodic misbehavior.

MAGYARS PREPARE TO AID HAPSBURGS

Will Never Consent to Accept Foreign Dynasty, Says Minister to Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. BUDAPEST, Feb. 19.—With the second year of Admiral Horthy's regency drawing to a close Hungary is getting excited over the necessity of a general election and the convening of the new Parliament in June which will be charged with the difficult task of selecting both a permanent form of government and a ruler for the country.

Already hints have gone abroad of forthcoming scenes of violence between the irreconcilable Carlists and the modern monarchists who are willing to accept a ruler from abroad, and it is evident that the "no, never" Magyars, who are chiefly Carlists, are preparing to contest the dethronement of the Hapsburgs.

In an interview M. Mashirevich, Hungary's minister to Austria, declared that the dethronement of the Hapsburgs never will be recognized by Hungarian law and that while Hungary agreed to the expulsion of Charles the agreement was made under duress and therefore is illegal.

"No foreign dynasty," said Mashirevich, "ever will be relied upon to satisfy Hungarian national aspirations. The crown to us is something more than a symbol, for a king's oath is specific and pledges the monarch to fight if necessary to preserve the frontiers and all the territory which the nation regards rightfully to be hers. This means that we have not relinquished our title to Slovakia or the southern provinces of Slavonia, Croatia and Transylvania."

An irreconcilable extremist attitude was shown significantly by the Hungarian Minister in his declaration: "Our thousand year old integrity as far as frontiers are concerned must be respected by the reintegration of those provinces. Czechoslovakia continues to show the appetite of an overfed stomach, but I doubt greatly whether she will be able to digest what she has already swallowed. Czechoslovakia cannot last. If Germany did not succeed in assimilating her Poles and Silesians how can Czechoslovakia hope to succeed in assimilating her racial minorities, especially the Slovaks, who belong to Hungary through centuries of tradition."

FRANCE NEEDS ANOTHER 3 WEEKS FOR GENOA

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The French Government, desiring to make proper preparation for the Genoa Conference, has announced that the work of French experts might require three weeks more, according to the Temps. The Government has, therefore, informed all the participating Powers that it will not be possible for France to take part in the conference if called on March 8 and has asked the Italian Government for a postponement.

Rome, Feb. 19.—The committee which is making arrangements for the Genoa Economic Conference is meeting daily at the Foreign Ministry under Baron Avezzano, former Ambassador to the United States, the secretary of the conference.

Signor Avezzano said today he believed the meeting of the conference would be postponed but that the meeting would take place some time in March. Meanwhile, he added, negotiations were proceeding with the various countries interested in an agreement as to the program. Special care was being taken, the secretary added, to avoid subjects coming up before the conference which had been objected to by France and the United States.

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