

WEATHER FORECAST.

Pair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 52; lowest, 34.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY. The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 195.—DAILY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1922.

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LOCKWOOD ACCUSES GIBBS OF TRICKERY OVER HOUSING BILLS

Meet in Albany Hotel Lobby and Crowd Witnesses Hot Oral Combat.

UNTERMYER ON HAND Takes Charge of Fight for Passage of Most Important Measures.

POWER OF LOBBY FEARED Committee's Counsel Centers Efforts on Plea for State Trade Commission.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 12. Samuel Untermeyer arrived this afternoon and took charge of the Lockwood committee's fight for its constructive measures prepared after two years of work to remedy the bad housing situation in New York.

Senator Lockwood and Senator Leonard W. H. Gibbs of Buffalo met in the lobby of the Ten Eyck Hotel this evening and engaged in a wordy battle while a crowd of legislators gathered around.

Mr. Gibbs again accused Mr. Lockwood of "running away" from a meeting of the cities committee last Friday afternoon, thereby endangering the bills held in that committee.

This was denied by Mr. Lockwood, who charged Mr. Gibbs with "playing a dirty, mean trick."

"I am not counsel for any of the insurance companies as you are," Mr. Gibbs shouted at the end of the oral battle.

Mr. Untermeyer said he would stay through to-morrow. He with Lockwood and Senator Lusk were in conference all this afternoon and evening and will continue to-morrow, going over all the bills and too radical for the Federal Trade Board, to have general supervision of corporations.

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Continued on Page Six.

5 to 6 Heaviest Hour in Shopping District

Hourly ticket sales showing rapid transit passenger traffic in the shopping district at Thirty-fourth street, as taken on Monday, November 6, 1921:

Table with 2 columns: Time (5 to 6, 6 to 7, 7 to 8, 8 to 9, 9 to 10, 10 to 11, 11 to 12, 12 to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, 3 to 4, 4 to 5) and Fares Collected.

APPEAL TO SHOPPERS TO SHUN RUSH HOURS

Transit Commissioners Ask 200 Women's Clubs to Aid in Traffic Relief.

USE OF LOCALS ADVISED

Plan Has Worked in St. Louis; Women Here to Be Asked to Conference.

The Rapid Transit Commission went direct to the women of the city yesterday with one of its biggest troubles—relieving congestion on the subways and elevated during the rush hours.

The women of St. Louis recently pledged themselves to help out in this matter by agreeing to avoid travel as much as possible during the rush hours.

It occurred to the members of the Transit Commission of New York that if the women of this city would take similar action it might be possible, pending the development of new construction and of changes in transit operation, in the words of James Blaine Walker, secretary of the commission, "to make more efficient use of present facilities."

Mr. Walker last week sent letters to upward of 200 of the most influential women's clubs in Greater New York urging them to turn this thing over in their hands.

"Relief cannot come," wrote Mr. Walker, "until some of the traffic at rush hours is diverted. But if this traffic could be spread through the hours of the day so that the majority of the traffic would extend through a period of two hours night and morning, instead of one hour, we would be much nearer traveling in comfort and making the fullest use of our facilities."

"Another element in the situation is the habit of transferring from local to express trains. If shoppers were willing to take five or ten minutes more for their trip they would greatly lessen the intolerable overcrowding of express trains."

Mr. Walker indicated a table of running time on the East Side which showed that one might get from Thirty-third to Eighty-sixth street by local subway service in five minutes and fifty-eight seconds, or just five minutes longer than it would take if one transferred to an express train at the Grand Central, allowing one minute for the transfer.

By Lexington avenue or the Fourth and Madison squares the time consumed in going the same distance is about twenty minutes.

The commission announced that a conference with workers and employers in the shops had been called by Health Commissioner Copeland in which the Transit Commission has been asked to cooperate.

"It is felt, however, that little will be accomplished," Mr. Walker wrote the women if the shoppers' help is not enlisted as well.

"Your own organization cooperates with the Transit Commission by appointing a committee on transit to consider in what way the women of New York can help to solve the pressing difficulties."

"Depending on your favorable reply chairmen of committees on transit of the women's clubs will be invited at an early date to meet one of the Commissioners for a conference."

Commissioner Le Roy T. Harkness is giving this phase of the traffic situation his special consideration.

U. S. LEGATION IN SOFIA IS DAMAGED BY BOMB

Windows Are Shattered, but Nobody Is Injured.

Sofia, Bulgaria, March 12 (Associated Press).—An explosion occurred in the American Legation here last evening. Nobody was injured, but several of the windows were shattered and some damage was done to the building.

DRUG STORE CASHIER SLAIN IN FIGHT WITH DESPERATE BANDIT

Samuel Hadas, Employed in Whittier Hall Pharmacy, Shot Down.

WOMEN SEE TRAGEDY Three Thieves Flee With No Plunder When Raid Ends in Murder.

POLICE FIND NO CLEWS Columbia University Girls in Crowd Aroused by Screams and Shots to Scare Them.

Samuel Hadas of 823 East Twenty-first street, Brooklyn, a student at the New York Dental College and cashier for the drug store of Charles Friedgen at 1220-1222 Amsterdam avenue, was shot and killed last night at 9 o'clock by one of three thieves who tried to hold up the store.

One of the bandits sent a bullet from a 45 caliber automatic pistol crashing through Hadas's chest when the cashier ran from behind his cage and tried to fight him. Hadas died almost instantly and the bandits escaped in an automobile, which, with a woman at the wheel, had been parked around the corner in West 120th street.

Friedgen's drug store is on the ground floor of Whittier Hall, a dormitory for Barnard College and Columbia University girls, located on the northwest corner of 120th street and Amsterdam avenue. It is a large ten story building, and Friedgen's store occupies most of the ground floor.

There were at least seven or eight persons in the place when Hadas was behind the cashier's desk. J. P. Muller, the manager, was behind the prescription counter, and William Carroll and three other clerks were at various points in the store. Seated at a table in the center of the store were two young women, drinking soda water.

Invasion Made at 9 P. M. The clock had just struck nine when the door opened and the three men entered. One of them, with a revolver in his hand, stood at the door swinging his gun back and forth, but making no sound. The three were soft hats drawn down over their eyes so that their features were not distinguishable.

A second bandit walked swiftly across the floor, drawing a gun as he did so, and ordered the cashier to get behind the counter. The cashier complied, and the man who was yet ten or fifteen feet away.

Hadas yelled for help, and then he dodged down behind the counter, leaped to one side and plunged through the door, although he had a small part of his hand straight for the bandit who was approaching him, although he was not armed.

"Keep back!" the thief yelled, "I'll kill you!" Hadas did not answer him. He swung his fist and hit the bandit on the jaw. The man staggered back, but as he did so he raised his revolver and shot at Hadas. Hadas could reach him with another blow. The bullet struck Hadas in the chest, went through his body and came out at his back.

The cashier then was slumped to the floor in a heap, the bandit standing over him and prodding him with his foot. The other two, the man at the door and the man who had been covering Carroll with a gun, hurried to his aid, but the man who had killed Hadas said:

"We'd better beat it. He's done." They turned and ran from the store, followed by Muller, Carroll and the three other clerks. The two women when they heard the shot and saw Hadas fall to the floor had jumped to their feet, abandoned their soda water and fled into the street.

The King and Cabinet have expressed deep regret to the American Minister and gratification that he was not injured. Bulgarian public opinion strongly condemns the act.

NEW VOLCANO IN MEXICO. It Has Been Formed Within Crater of Popocatepetl.

Mexico City, March 12.—A small volcano, showing signs of activity, has been formed within the crater of Popocatepetl, 23 miles west of the city of Puebla.

Persons who have returned from an excursion trip on Popocatepetl saw the volcano, which is showing signs of activity, has been formed within the crater of Popocatepetl, 23 miles west of the city of Puebla.

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Seeking Liquor Treaties to Stop Rum Running

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Negotiation of "liquor treaties" with Great Britain and Cuba, as aids in putting an end to rum smuggling into this country, was said tonight by high internal revenue officials to have been advocated by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes.

Treaties were desired, it was explained, to handle the Canadian border situation and to better control exports of liquor from Cuba, the Bahamas and Bermuda to this country.

Prohibition officials also have under discussion a proposal for declaring rum running vessels to be pirates through negotiations with foreign nations looking to the cancellation of the registry of such ships.

FILTH ON STAGE LAID TO HYLAN BY BRADY

Producer Threatens to Call on Mayor and Demand Reforms.

AL WOODS HOTLY SCORED Actors Hear Jail Is Place for Shady Plays.

Mayor Hylan and the rest of the city administration are to blame for any filth or rotteness that may exist on the New York theatrical stage, said William A. Brady in a speech made last night at a banquet given in the Commodore Hotel by the Actors Order of Friendship in commemoration of the 116th anniversary of the birth of Edwin Forrest.

Pounding the table with his clenched fists Mr. Brady declared that furthermore he was going down to City Hall on Wednesday or Thursday of this week to tell Mayor Hylan that rotten politics was at the bottom of the matter and that the administration could stop the showing of indecent plays if it would do its duty.

The speaker, who was constantly interrupted by enthusiastic applause, said that Al Woods or any other manager who produced an unclean play should be sent to Sing Sing for life. He also said that any actor or actress, no matter from what organization, that would knowingly appear in such plays should also be sent to Sing Sing.

"I raise my voice in protest against what Al Woods represents," said Mr. Brady. "He has no right to ride the theater in New York State into damnation. Any man who deliberately produces a play of the vile, dirty, filthy kind should go to prison, whether it be Al Woods or any other producer."

"I also raise my voice in approval of one actress—Mina Gale Haynes—who refused to act in an indecent play. More power to her kind. She deserves the highest credit for her courage. The long-run will rank among those who really want the stage kept clean."

"There are all sorts of maniac nihilists who are trying to persecute the actors. This kind of man believes that to make other believe that the people of the theatrical profession are the slaves of the devil. The Lord's Day Alliance could be put out of business if we would only organize. We are defenseless almost because of this fact."

"We no doubt need a looking into our own family. We can take care of our own filth and let our enemies care for theirs. I shall tell Mayor Hylan right to his face just where the fault lies about indecent plays produced in this city. The city administration is to blame because they have the power to prevent such productions."

There is more intelligence and cleanliness back of the real stage than in most any other business enterprise in the town. The whole trouble existing to-day lies back of rotten politics on the part of Mayor Hylan's administration. He will be told about this influence on other nights when I see him."

De Wolf Hopper, toastmaster, the Rev. Martin E. Fahy, William Seymour, J. M. Macdonald, J. S. Connelley, William T. Phillips, Charles R. Wells, Howard Kyles and Representative Julius H. Kahn, chairman of the House Military Committee, about fifty old time actors, and a number of young men, a few of whom had played with Forrest.

Mr. Seymour recalled that Forrest appeared on the stage in Philadelphia on April 12, 1822, when he had a small part. Mr. Wells told interesting experiences he had had with the great tragedian. It was a notable gathering of men who had done everything in their power to uplift the stage and stand by traditions dear to their hearts.

Wheel Bursts, Seven Are Dead When Car Leaps Off Trestle

ATLANTA, March 13.—Seven persons were killed and nine injured to-day when a passenger car of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Railroad was derailed near Union City. The car went off a trestle and fell fifty feet.

Thirty persons were in the car, the last of the train, when one of the wheels burst. The trestle was reached and almost crossed when the car suddenly turned over, tearing away from the one ahead as it fell into the shallow creek.

Six men and one woman were killed and several of the injured are not expected to live. One of the dead is W. E. Mcintosh of the Imperial Hotel, New York city.

A graphic description of the wreck was given by H. F. Hents, one of the survivors, who was seated in the front of the car and escaped without injury. An irregular motion of the car just before the trestle was reached was the first indication that something was wrong.

About five seconds later," continued Mr. Hents, "we suddenly plunged backward into space. A crash followed and

AIR BOMBS SHATTER AFRICAN REBEL LINES, 1,500 ARE CAPTURED

Outside of the Rand, Strike Has Had but a Very Limited Success.

BRITISH TROOPS GAIN End of Uprising Seen in the Drastic Government Measures Taken.

ATTEMPT TO KILL SMUTS Shot Strikes Premier's Motor Car as It Nears Rand at Potchefstroom.

JOHANNESBURG, Union of South Africa, March 12 (Associated Press).—A shot was fired at the automobile containing Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the Premier, to-day as he was being driven toward the Rand, near Potchefstroom. The Premier was not hurt, although a bullet struck the car.

Gen. Smuts has issued a reassuring statement predicting an early restoration of peace. This prediction seems justifiable in view of the easing of the situation in some directions and the rapid concentration of the Government forces.

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, March 12 (Associated Press).—Airplanes have twice dropped bombs on revolutionary commandos, inflicting severe casualties, and a large number of strikers have been killed or wounded in an attack against cavalry at Ellis Park, says a communication issued to-day giving a record of Saturday's revolutionary disturbances growing out of the strike situation.

"The revolutionaries still are very active," says the communication. "They have been burning houses at Benoni and Boksburg, apparently in retaliation for our bombings. All our airplanes now carry bombs in order that every advantage may be taken on the discovery of revolutionary commandos. Two instances occurred to-day where commandos were successfully bombed. Direct hits were attained, and the revolutionaries suffered severely."

The communication then describes the successful resistance of 130 men of the Imperial Light Horse against an attack of strikers at Ellis Park in which many of the strikers were killed or wounded. Five of the soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded.

The communication admits that the strikers have had initial successes, but says the forces now at the disposal of the Government are formidable.

JOHANNESBURG, March 12 (Associated Press).—The troops have captured 1,500 revolutionaries at Sophiatown and Brixton Ridge, besides clearing the neighborhood of Johannesburg of revolutionary commandos. The capture of 1,500 revolutionaries is a notable achievement.

The Government issued a long communication this afternoon, declaring that the operations were proceeding very satisfactorily. That strong forces were rapidly converging. About one hundred persons are estimated to have been killed in Saturday's fighting and many more were wounded.

Desperate efforts are being made by the commandos to gain control of the town before the forces under Major-General Conrad Brits can arrive. Only the northern part of Johannesburg is free of the commandos.

The fighting for the most part takes the form of sniping, there being only occasional hand-to-hand encounters. The only Government force to be seen are those guarding the City Hall.

The striking miners are reported to have burned the police station in Fordburg.

Captain dispatches say that outside the Rand the general strike has had a limited success. At Durban a meeting attended by 30 persons, mostly members of the women and children, resulted in the formation of a commando of 200 men, who paraded without violence.

As to Veterans who borrow on their certificates from the banks and fail to repay the loans within six months after maturity, or before September 30, 1925, the bill provides that the Government must redeem the certificates in cash upon demand, between May 30 and October 15, 1925, at 80 per cent of the adjusted service credit, plus interest thereon at the stated rate to the date of redemption, and apply the proceeds of such redemption, first, to the payment of the bank loan, with principal and interest, and then any balance to the veteran or his beneficiary.

After September 30, 1925, the bill provides for direct loans on the certificates from the Government. The bill makes no provision whatever for sinking fund, amortization or other reserves against either the liability on the certificates at the end of twenty years, nor does it make any provision for the payments which would accrue in ordinary course from year to year on account of the death of veterans.

The direct cost to the Government of a bill carrying these provisions for \$300,000,000 ex-

MELLON BRANDS BONUS BILL AS DANGEROUS AND UNWISE; FEDERAL CREDIT AT STAKE

Full Text of Mellon Letter

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon made public today his letter of March 11, 1922, to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives in regard to the financial features of the bill. It follows in full:

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I received the letter of March 8, 1922, with the enclosed copies of H. R. 19769, from the Committee on Ways and Means, and in accordance with the suggestion that the committee would be glad to have the Treasury's comment thereon, have examined the proposed bill to provide for a soldiers' bonus or so-called adjusted compensation for veterans of the world war.

I have considered the bill particularly from the point of view of its probable cost, and in that connection have obtained from the Government Actuary, and submit herewith the best available estimates as to the cost of the several plans. I notice that the bill carries no appropriation, but merely an authorization of appropriation which will mean, of course, that no money could be paid under it by the Treasury unless further legislation should make an actual appropriation. I notice further that the bill makes no provision whatever for raising additional revenue to meet the cost of the bonus to the Government.

In my letter to you of January 24, 1922, I indicated that the Government faced a probable deficit, on the basis of the budget estimates, of perhaps \$300,000,000 during this and the next fiscal year, and that if Congress should decide to adopt the policy of paying a soldiers' bonus it would be necessary at the same time to provide the additional taxes to meet it.

On the basis of the bill then under consideration I estimated that the minimum cost of the bonus for the first two years would amount to about \$50,000,000, and that it might amount to over a billion dollars if enough of the veterans should choose cash.

Since that time the President, in his letter of February 16, 1922, has advised that he continues to be his best judgment that the bonus legislation should carry with it the provisions for raising the needed revenues, that he found himself unable to suggest any commendable plan other than a general sales tax, and that if Congress should not wish to adopt such a plan he would be wise to let the legislation go on its own merits.

The bill now in question (H. R. 19769) has presumably been framed with a view to reducing the apparent cost of the measure to the Government, and with that purpose in mind has eliminated the cash bonus, except for a limited number of exceptional service men who served for a time that their total adjusted pay on a cash basis would not amount to more than \$50.

The total cost of this provision, it is estimated, would be about \$18,000,000. The bill retains, however, the other four of the five bonus plans, including farm and home aid, land settlement aid and vocational training. It provides, as the principal bonus plan, for so-called adjusted service certificates, which amount, in effect, to paid-up endowment insurance policies issued by the Government, to mature at the end of twenty years, or earlier upon the death of the veteran.

The maturity value of these policies is calculated on the basis of the so-called adjusted service credit (which corresponds roughly to the adjusted service pay that would have been allowed under the cash bonus plan), plus an increase of 25 per cent, with interest in combined figures at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum, compounded annually for twenty years. The adjusted service certificates would be non-negotiable and there is no provision for direct policy loans by the Government until after September 30, 1925, but in the meantime national and State banks and trust companies are authorized to make loans to holders of certificates up to 50 per cent of the adjusted service credit, plus interest thereon at the stated rate to the date of the loan.

As to Veterans who borrow on their certificates from the banks and fail to repay the loans within six months after maturity, or before September 30, 1925, the bill provides that the Government must redeem the certificates in cash upon demand, between May 30 and October 15, 1925, at 80 per cent of the adjusted service credit, plus interest thereon at the stated rate to the date of redemption, and apply the proceeds of such redemption, first, to the payment of the bank loan, with principal and interest, and then any balance to the veteran or his beneficiary.

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VEILED COWARDICE

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Secretary Declares Direct Loan Would Be Far Preferable in Interest of Country.

REPLIES TO FORDNEY Certificates Would Freeze Bank Resources and Inflation Currency.

COST OF RAID INDICATED Might Compel Government to Raise at Least \$1,200,000,000 by January 1, 1926.

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