

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and continued cold to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness. Highest temperature yesterday, 35; lowest, 21. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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. 200—DAILY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER. POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS THREE CENTS WITH NEWS. IN NEW YORK CITY. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

SENATE KILLS NINE BIG LOCKWOOD BILLS AS SESSION CLOSES

Insurance Rate Measure, Salvaged by Governor, Among Nine Passed.

NO SPECIAL SESSION

Executive Says He Will Not Call One to Reconsider Housing Measures.

TRADE BOARD IS KNIFED

Home Rule Goes Through Assembly—Robert M. Marsh for Supreme Court.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 17.

Final adjournment of the Legislature came at 1 o'clock this morning, thirteen hours after the time set and after the clocks in the State Capitol had been stopped. At that hour committees from both houses called on the Governor, waiting in his office, and he said he had nothing further to communicate to the Legislature. The last bill passed by the Senate extends from 10 o'clock to midnight the hours in which women may work in restaurants.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 17.

In the confusion of the closing hours of the legislative session of 1922 the Lockwood committee has saved nine of its important bills. Nine are beaten. It is not an even break for the committee, as the big bills are in the lost list while several of those passed are minor changes in existing laws.

The fight was carried to the last hour, and it was a hard struggle. The committee's biggest enterprise, the establishment of a State trade commission to curb combinations and monopolies and control criminal conspiracies to violate the law for illicit gain, went finally to its end, after days of gasping, in the all powerful rules committee of the Assembly.

This was the measure for which Samuel Untermyer fought hardest. He succeeded in winning over Gov. Miller to mild support of the project, but the bill was knifed in committee.

Marsh Wanted as Judge. The Democrats staged a filibuster against a motion to reconsider the Knight mental deficiency bill, but it was called off after two hours by Assemblyman Donohue, the minority leader.

The five minute rule was then applied and shortly before midnight the vote to reconsider was adopted by a vote of 80 to 54 and then the bill passed by a vote of 83 to 54. It has passed the Senate and goes to the Governor.

It was then agreed to rush through the rate fixing measure. The Senate had concluded most of its business and was waiting for the Assembly to wind up and quit.

The home rule bill was passed by the Assembly early this morning without opposition.

Gov. Miller sent to the Senate tonight the nomination of Robert McCurdy Marsh, Republican of New York for Supreme Court Justice to succeed Henry D. Hotchkiss. Mr. Marsh was the nominee for the position last year and was beaten. It is understood that Edward McGooldrick and Mr. Marsh will be nominated by both Republicans and Democrats next autumn.

The rate fixing measure which passed the Assembly without opposition, was rushed to the Senate and passed at once.

Senator Lockwood offered a concurrent resolution asking Congress to furnish to United States Attorney William Hayward in New York assistants to assure prosecution of violators of the anti-trust law. The Senate adopted the resolution. It was sent to the Assembly and referred to the rules committee.

Assemblyman Thomas A. McWhinney, of Nassau, vice chairman of the Lockwood committee, was against the trade commission bill in the final showdown in the rules committee. There were frequent conferences during the afternoon and evening while the members marked time waiting the decision of the leaders. Gov. Miller made an effort to save it, but McWhinney won out in the committee. Lockwood appealed to the Governor late to-day for help and Senator Luak worked to save the measure, but it was not saved.

Rescued by Gov. Miller.

The bitter disappointment of other members of the Lockwood committee over this defeat was in part offset by the fact that the Governor's action in making bill, a big gain for the public. The Governor suggested several minor amendments to assure getting this bill out of the Legislature.

Senator Lockwood praised the Governor to-night for helping the committee salvage its part of its programme which defeat seemed certain. Passage of this bill is a big blow to the insurance interests. It passed the Assembly unanimously.

If the Governor signs the bill, as seems certain, all rate making bureaus remain, all rate making bureaus including the fire and casualty exchanges, are brought under State supervision. The Superintendent of Insurance is authorized to raise upon the responsibility of all rates, to open the exchanges to all companies including the mutual companies which have been barred.

The suburban, New York and Buffalo exchanges fought this measure at every step and almost had it beaten. The bill

Sends a 1 Cent Stamp to Pay 4 Cent Income Tax

YESTERDAY morning brought to the Collector of Internal Revenue twenty-five full bags of mail which up to an afternoon had not been sorted and 16,000 registered letters, all containing income tax returns. On Thursday the total collections showed \$7,658,306.54, and yesterday it was estimated at 3 o'clock that nearly three and a half millions had been received. From March 1 to March 15 the paid taxes totaled \$42,155,563.05. Since March 15 it has already been an officially announced return of nearly \$3,000,000.

Thursday the smallest return received was two cents, sent in form of a postage stamp. It had to be returned because stamps are not acceptable for income tax payment. This record was broken yesterday by a four cent tax for which a one cent stamp was enclosed.

PLANE FALLS IN SEA GREETING AQUITANIA

One of Seven Machines Welcoming Gen. Mitchell Is Wrecked Near Port.

AVIATORS HANG ON WING

Two Men Saved When Liberty Motor Tears Loose After Drop of 400 Feet.

When the great Cunarder Aquitania, from Southampton and Cherbourg, was nearing Ambrose Channel lightship yesterday afternoon a formation of seven airplanes in command of C. E. Crumrine, from Mitchell Field, appeared on the transparent and sunny horizon, flying low in a stiff northerly wind that made aerial navigation a bit difficult.

Most of the big ship's 415 first cabin voyagers knew that the squadron aloft was celebrating the return of a fellow passenger, Major-Gen. Mitchell, second in command of the Army Air Service. Six of the planes hovered several miles from the ship, but one appeared to be ambitious to get a closeup of the General, who, with a large number of other passengers, was out watching the sky show.

Plane Appears in Trouble

The particular plane that finally fled the vision of the seagoers to the exclusion of others was a De Havilland, equipped with a ponderous 400 horsepower Liberty motor, in charge of Lieut. Francis B. Valentine. The plane settled in a nosedive after swooping down a few hundred feet astern of the Aquitania. The plane made a turn to the left before she plunged into the water.

Described by Gen. Mitchell. The General himself thus described what happened, from the viewpoint of observers aboard the liner: "Sir Charles said that he would at once order the ship full speed astern to pick up the plane. The plane settled in the water, but did not sink at once, as the men climbed on top of the upper wing.

The observer waved his hands, but as he saw that the plane would not sink immediately, and the pilot boat, nearer than our own ship, would pick them up, I told the commander there was great danger of drowning the aviators if they were allowed to get into the water. The search of the place produced also, according to Dr. Simon, a leather covered book in which were written the names and addresses and telephone numbers of many men and women. The Commissioner explained that he recognized many of the names as those of men and women well known in this city.

Some of the women are actresses and others are prominent in social circles," he said.

The leather book was taken to Police Headquarters, and it was said that those whose names were found in it will be asked before long to explain their business connections with Goldberg.

Other finds turned up by the search of the room included three handily inlaid opium pipes, two spirit lamps, a large can and 100 "toys" of what was said to be opium. Dr. Simon said each "toy" contained enough paste for about ten pills.

No excitement attended the raid. The detectives went into the place and made the arrests without trouble. It was explained that Goldberg lives there with his parents, an aged couple, but that the old folk know nothing about his midnight operations. The detectives said no one but Goldberg and his customers ever got into the room.

Fights Federal Officer

At Police Headquarters later, Dr. Simon said that the man was the first of what probably will prove to be a series on opium dens in fashionable districts. He said that actors and actresses of standing, chorus girls, youngsters of the flapper age and women socially prominent, have been drawn to the drug, and that last night's raid proved particularly fortunate in that it provided him with a list of names to work from.

Charles White, alias Wylasky, of 254 East Thirtieth street, drew a revolver last night when Ralph Oyster, special agent, was in the room.

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The Best Writing Papers are Whiting Papers—Adv.

ACTRESSES LISTED WITH SOCIETY FOLK IN OPIUM DEN RAID

One Star Seized in Luxurious Oriental Room in Central Park West.

A MIDNIGHT RESORT

Many Persons Visit Place Hazy With Incense and Drugs at That Hour.

MYSTERY IN POLICE TIP

Dr. Simon's Narcotic Squad Keeps Tabs on Taxicab Callers for Nights.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 17.

One of the most luxurious opium dens ever found in New York was entered by a squad of detectives of the narcotic division last midnight, and two men and a woman, the latter a prominent actress, according to Dr. Carleton Simons, Special Deputy Police Commissioner, were seized and taken to Police Headquarters.

The actress and one of the men were freed after being questioned for two hours by Dr. Simon, but the second man was locked up on a charge of possessing opium. He was booked at the West Thirtieth street police station as Samuel Goldberg, 40 years old.

Goldberg and the others were found in a room in an apartment on the ground floor of the house at 225 Central Park West, Dr. Simon said.

A note was received at Police Headquarters that sent detectives from both the narcotic and special service divisions, under Inspector Samuel Belton, to watch the Central Park West apartment—one of the finest in the city. The note said it was the gathering place of men and women who were addicted to opium and that they might be seen going there for their drug always around midnight.

Police Vigils Rewarded. Every night since then the mysterious room was under close watch. Dr. Simon's men reported daily that the tip seemed to be good, that taxicabs drove up to the house or to points near it, and house in squads that for as long as an hour some lights were on and women were filing in and out of the ground floor door.

Last night Dr. Simon and Detectives Cotter and O'Brien went to the apartment house and waited for midnight. They were induced to hurry their work when the man and woman entered the place, they said.

Cotter went to the door, according to Dr. Simon, and after ringing the bell knocked on the panel. A voice from the room asked "Who's there?" "Heinik," said Cotter, and the door was opened promptly.

Cotter jammed his foot into the opening and forced the man inside to give way. He and O'Brien followed by Dr. Simon, entered the place.

Dr. Simon later said he was almost overpowered by a mixture of opium smoke and made it practically impossible for him to get into the hallways.

The search of the place produced also, according to Dr. Simon, a leather covered book in which were written the names and addresses and telephone numbers of many men and women. The Commissioner explained that he recognized many of the names as those of men and women well known in this city.

Some of the women are actresses and others are prominent in social circles," he said.

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The Best Writing Papers are Whiting Papers—Adv.

Harding Cuts Household Bills as Thrift Example

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 17. RESIDENT HARDING has set an example in economy by cutting White House expenses. Expenditures for the Executive establishment in February were \$15,010. The average expense of running the White House and Executive offices, where the President and his personal staff have their worksheds, has ranged from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a month for many years.

When the President came into office he began trimming expenditures. The result is shown in today's statement by the Treasury Department revealing the substantial reduction in cost of White House operations.

BUCKET SHOP BOOKS THROWN INTO RIVER

Police to Drag To-day for Accounts of Randall, Seized in Rochester.

EMPLOYEE ACCUSES HIM

Broker Made Quotations and Wrote Own Bills, Says Fraud Witness.

District Attorney Banton will ask the harbor police to-day to drag the East River for the books of David B. Randall, broker, who was arrested yesterday in Rochester charged with operating a bucket shop at 32 Broadway in this city.

According to Randall's office manager, the ledger and day book, in which alleged fake sales were entered, were tied in a bundle, weighted down with bricks and dumped off the dock by an office boy a few days ago when it became evident to Randall that the records of his brokerage business might be of interest to the Grand Jury.

The office manager's name is Friedman, Mr. Banton said. Randall's real name is Ronzone, and his methods, according to Friedman, were simple but effective. He never attempted to execute an order and there was not even a ticker in his office, although there was a blackboard for stock quotations in the customers' room.

These quotations came over the telephone, usually several minutes late, and sometimes Randall merely guessed at the orders came over the phone, too, and then Randall would decide on a "fair" price, send the customer a bill, and eventually pocket the money. He often used to toss a coin to see whether the customer should pay a fraction of a point more or less, Friedman testified.

The complaint is Alfred A. Herman, 250 West Eighty-eighth street, who signed an affidavit charging Randall, alias Ronzone, with grand larceny since January 1 to the amount of \$1,600. Herman said his total loss was \$5,400 and covers a period of six weeks beginning early last December.

The hue and cry raised against bucketeers frightened Randall away from New York, according to Friedman. He was at the Hotel Seneca in Rochester when Detectives Brown and Mayer of the District Attorney's staff arrested him on a warrant issued by Magistrate Oberwager in Tombs Court. Before he left the city, however, he tried to destroy the evidence against him.

Friedman will take the office boy to the District Attorney's office to-day to show the police the exact nature of the books were sunk so they can grapple for them.

It was said Randall had planned to open six offices in Rochester and start business on a more ambitious scale with the money he cleaned up in New York, but his arrest nipped these schemes. He will be brought back to-day.

RECTOR SUES DENTIST; PULLED WRONG TOOTH

In Reversing Charges He Claims Gap in Jaw.

The Rev. Thomas Worral, rector of Grace Church, Linden, N. J., has started suit in the Supreme Court, New York county, against J. F. Hasbrouck, dental specialist, of 40 East Forty-first street, and Armin Wald, one of Dr. Hasbrouck's assistants, for the damages for the extraction of a tooth which, the minister alleges, was not the one he pointed out.

The complaint states that on the occasion of the extraction of the tooth, November 30, the two defendants, Dr. Hasbrouck and his assistant, "so carelessly conducted themselves as to cause the wrong tooth to be extracted, which said tooth was a useful and valuable article enough paste for about ten pills.

No excitement attended the raid. The detectives went into the place and made the arrests without trouble. It was explained that Goldberg lives there with his parents, an aged couple, but that the old folk know nothing about his midnight operations. The detectives said no one but Goldberg and his customers ever got into the room.

AMUNDSEN TO START FOR ARCTIC AGAIN

Will Take With Him Wireless of 2,000 Mile Radius.

CHRISTIANIA, March 17 (Associated Press).—Capt. Roald Amundsen sailed for New York to-day on board the stamavergerford, having been in Norway three weeks in connection with his next expedition into the Arctic region, to begin about June 1. He is going to Seattle, where his steamer, Maude, is being repaired.

The expedition will be supplied with a wireless outfit capable of covering a radius of 2,000 miles. He expects to reach Wrangell Island in July.

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The Best Writing Papers are Whiting Papers—Adv.

GILLETT WILL FIGHT ATTEMPT OF BONUS RAIDERS TO USE GAG

Back in Capital, Speaker Repeats Decision That Disconcerts Group.

WILL CONFER TO-DAY

Meets Fordney and Mondell, Who Will Try to Make Him Switch.

PRESSURE ON PRESIDENT

Raid Leaders to Make Final Effort to Win Harding Over on Monday.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 17.

Congressional promoters of the bonus raid on the public Treasury and business of the country continued to-day to flounder amid hope, fear and additional complications.

Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives, on returning from Florida, where he accompanied the President, indicated that he would stand by his decision to refuse to countenance the "gag" rule program of the bonus supporters.

"I am of the same opinion," said the Speaker, referring to the statement he made before going away to the Republican leaders of the House that he would not agree to a suspension of the rules on Monday next to railroad the certificate loan bonus scheme by arbitrary methods.

The Speaker said although he intended to confer with Leaders Mondell and Fordney to-morrow on the subject, he did not see any reason for changing the decision, which he already had communicated to them. A determined effort will be made by the bonus supporters to bring the Speaker to terms.

Threaten to Clip His Wings

Some of the most ardent bonus Representatives in fact have threatened to "clip his wings" if he persists in his refusal to recognize motions to suspend the rules, as desired by them. It is expected he will announce his own determination to resist the commands and importunities of the bonus supporters after his conference with Messrs. Fordney and Mondell to-morrow morning.

In anticipation of his continued opposition to their plans the bonus members are preparing a new set of rules to bring into the House on Tuesday which will pave the way for the jumping through of the bonus bill without amendment or extended debate.

The course does not find favor with many Republicans as well as Democratic members. His wisdom is even doubted by Representative Campbell (Kan.), the chairman of the Rules Committee. Mr. Campbell, who is for the bonus bill, said to-night that while a drastic rule may be decided on he personally feels that this method for expediting the bonus legislation should not be pursued. He believes that if the House members want to discuss the bill fully and freely they should be permitted to do so. Despite his personal views, however, Mr. Campbell said he would "be guided by the majority sentiment of the House."

Depending on President.

It was apparent from the attitude of all the bonus leaders that they are attaching the greatest importance to the interview which Messrs. Fordney, Mondell and Fess expect to have with President Harding on Monday. Mr. Fess will oppose the bonus bill, Fordney and Mondell will attempt to prevail on the President to accept the certificate loan scheme, which has been declared to be most undesirable by officials of the Treasury. Falling in with the raiders will be the aid of the President in trying to find another solution. If he has no suggestions to make they really do not know what is their next move. He has become their chief dependence.

If he "stands pat" against any method except the sales tax for financing the bonus as expected one guess is as good as another as to the next venture of the harassed members of the lower house. They may, and probably will, decide to "jam" the bonus bill through merely to record themselves in favor of it.

It is possible, of course, they will accept the President's suggestion that all bonus legislation be postponed. Such a decision will be accomplished only after a battle royal because a large majority of the House members will insist on an opportunity to win the political favor of the bonus claimants. They hope the President will come to their aid, but they fear otherwise.

Had No Message From Harding.

Speaker Gillett replied to a question regarding the President's attitude on the bonus bill by saying "The President will be here on Sunday. He will speak for himself. He did not intrust me with any message to deliver to the leaders."

That the bonus fight has entered a new and perhaps final phase was manifest in both houses to-day. Continued on Page Two.

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The Best Writing Papers are Whiting Papers—Adv.

SENATORS INSIST THAT U. S. PRESS RHINE ARMY BILL; ATTACK STAND OF ALLIES

M'ADOO SAID WAR RISK LAW WAS MEANT TO BAR BONUS

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 17.

THE war risk insurance law passed by Congress in August, 1917, was intended to take the place of a bonus and all other forms of gratuities to soldiers who served in the world war.

Convincing proof of this fact was furnished to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on August 17, 1917, by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Administration. In outlining to the committee the scope and purpose of the war risk insurance bill prepared by his department Secretary McAdoo said:

"This bill, to my mind, will effectively satisfy the country with respect also to pension provisions that would otherwise arise out of this war. It is in lieu of pensions.

"It not only provides for the support of the families of the men who are called to the front which the pension laws do not cover but it also provides all of the indemnities the pension laws contain and in addition to that it gives this insurance, which, I think, is one of the most valuable features of the bill.

"It further provides means for the reeducation and rehabilitation of the men who are totally or partially disabled. That is one of the most humane provisions of the bill.

"The bill provides in lieu of all pensions hereafter that these (war risk benefit) compensations and indemnities will be paid; that is, the compensation and indemnities provided in this bill."

GERMANS DESPAIR OF PAYING DEBTS

No Use Trying to Meet Obligations if Loan Fails, Says Stresemann.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, March 17.

German business men fear that another radical decline of the mark, perhaps serious enough to upset the balance of the budget and undo Germany's work in aiding in the arrest of inflation, is coming. This sentiment was expressed to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day by Gustav Stresemann, chairman of the People's party.

"The time has come," he said, "for the financial forces outside of Germany to get active. The fall of the mark is expected because of the burden imposed by reparations. The budget has been balanced with this exception. It shows a surplus of 6,000,000,000 paper marks and even a safe trade balance. But if we continue the present ten day payments we are making against the reparations account, amounting to 900,000,000 marks gold in cash per annum over and above deliveries in kind, and if the program of the Cannes conference is adopted, we would still have 720,000,000 marks gold in cash and 1,450,000,000 in goods to pay per annum. That means a fall in our mark, which might go as far as 350 to the dollar.

"A new fall in the mark would ruin all the hard work of the winter, which was devoted to getting a sound financial program adopted in Germany. We finally set up a budget that ties the loose ends together and requires a business administration, and we adopted the forced loan. But a forced loan cannot help much if the mark falls again. This financial program became possible only by concentrating the greatest political power that had been united upon one concerted plan of that nature. The opposition was limited to the Conservatives and the Communists.

"If the loan should fail there are many members of my party who would agree with the Conservatives that it simply does not pay to make any effort to meet our obligations. They will say we are throwing money into a bottomless pit. In the same manner the Socialists would lose to the Communists, for they could say that the only result of cooperation between the Socialists and what they call the Stinnes party has been a new rise in prices, accompanied by distress and disturbances. That would make governing in Germany a task impossible.

The remedy, he declared, was a reduction in reparations. He blamed the French peasants and French politics for obstruction to such revision, saying: "The French peasant pays less in taxes than almost any other individual in the world, and he has been told all along that he would not have to pay more. If the French Ministers should tell him now that he would have to pay very much more he would cut their throats either rogues or fools—rogues for having deceived him about German reparations, or fools for not knowing that the payments cannot be collected."

GOLD FROM GAS AND SMOKE.

Precipitation Device Ready for Assay Office Here.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Arrangements were completed to-day by Director of the Mint Baker with the Research Corporation of New York for the installation of the Cottrell electrical precipitation process for obtaining gold from gas and smoke in the United States Assay Office in New York.

Preliminary experiments, Mr. Baker said, indicated a considerable saving to the Government will result from the application of the process to precious metals melted.

20 KILLED IN NAIROBI OVER INDIAN'S ARREST

Thousand Natives Demand Release and Menace Police.

LONDON, March 17 (Associated Press).—Twenty natives were killed and thirty wounded at Nairobi, British East Africa, in fighting which followed demonstrations over the arrest of the Indian agitator Thuku. About a thousand natives armed with sticks assembled before the police station and demanded his release.

The efforts of armed police to clear the streets proved unavailing. The riot act was read and the demonstrators were exhorted to disperse quietly. Instead, they advanced toward the police unaided, using women as shields. When the mob attempted to rush the police military forces were ordered to fire. Seeing fifty of their number cut down by bullets, the remainder stampeded.

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URGERS ALL RETURN

Borah Says Attitude of Europe Warrants Immediate Withdrawal of All Troops.

RENEW TREATY TALK

Willis Takes Up Defense Denying Four Power Pact Is Alliance.

JOHNSON LEADS ATTACK

Compares Its Sections With Anglo-Japanese Agreement in East.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 17.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (Associated Press).—Declarations the United States should insist upon payment of its bill of \$241,000,000 for keeping American soldiers in Germany were made in the Senate by both party leaders—Senators Lodge (Mass.) and Underwood (Iowa)—and Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho). Mr. Underwood also urged appointment of an American representative on the Allied Reparations Commission.

The discussion regarding the Rhine claim came up during the treaty debate, in which sustained assault was thrown against the four Power Pacific treaty by the irreconcilables after the treaty's friends had argued among themselves for an hour as to whether the compact might properly be called an "alliance."

The fight against ratification was carried forward in turn by Senators France (Rep., Md.), Johnson (Rep., Cal.) and Watson (Dem., Ga.) in a series of speeches which occupied the Senate most of the afternoon and which drew no reply from the treaty's supporters. Senator Johnson compared the compact with the Anglo-Japanese alliance in an effort to show that both "contain a meaning broader than their words."

Propaganda Is Charged.

In the course of the debate charges of "propaganda" both for and against the treaty were made by the opposing sides but no precedent was set by evidence to support the assertions or asked for any investigation of the influences declared to be at work to control the action of the Senate.