

supplementary treaty would be taken up to-morrow. Large crowds packed the galleries. All debate was shut off by agreement and only the monotonous calling of rolls on amendments and reservations was heard. Many women were present.

The interest on the part of the spectators made up for the lack of action on the floor. There was a pervading realization that with ratification of the treaty the United States would take an important step in the development of its foreign policy, and that the work of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament had been successfully accomplished so far as it is possible for this country to bring about this end.

Information that the Senate had ratified the treaty was telephoned at once to President Harding and Secretary Hughes the moment Vice-President Coolidge announced the result.

Staunch opposition of the Democrats, and the fact that the treaty because they favored the Versailles compact, in alliance with the irreconcilables, who opposed it because they saw in it a dangerous precedent. They opposed the Versailles agreement, was continued to the last moment.

An amendment after amendment, prepared and expected, was offered, and when these were all voted down opposition Senators scribbled additional ones and sang them to the end of the session the same fate. Many of these amendments and reservations were repetitions, and their presentation gave an appearance of a filibuster. The only one of opposition which is difficult of explanation.

Amendments were offered to each article of the treaty as it came under consideration by the committee of the whole, followed by a vote on the question of adoption of the article itself. Article I was adopted by a vote of 73 to 15, Article II by a vote of 66 to 28, Article III by 67 to 26, while Article IV was adopted by 73 to 8.

The Brandegee Reservation. Presentation of the Brandegee reservation was followed by a flood of amendments to this reservation, resulting in the final Brandegee reservation provided itself, which reads: "The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

Senators Reed, La Follette and Johnson offered a series of reservations designed to express the objections which these Senators have to the treaty. Senator Reed's reservation was the first amendment, providing that the word "unprovoked" be written into the treaty to characterize the kind of aggression which would be the subject of the conference. This was defeated by a vote of 63 to 29.

Senator Shields offered an amendment to the effect that in entering the compact the United States has no intention of departing from the traditional American policy which forbids participation in the United States in the settlement of political questions and contentions of foreign nations and Governments. This was defeated 73 to 13.

Senator Reed offered an amendment to the effect that when any one nation in the compact failed to agree to a decision reached by the others in the group the United States should be bound to concur in the agreement reached by any or all of the other nations. This was disposed of by a vote of 63 to 29.

Senator Reed then introduced another amendment to the effect that regardless of decisions reached no nation in the group would be bound to engage in any act of force or aggression. This was defeated 65 to 27.

Senator Johnson proposed an amendment to the effect that the word "peaceful" should be written into the treaty to describe that all decisions to act should be "peaceful" in character. This was defeated 65 to 26.

All Meet the Same Fate. Senator Reed offered still another amendment to the effect that the compact was to remain in force for ten years, subject to the right of any nation to withdraw at any time upon twelve months' notice. This was defeated 64 to 29.

The Missouri Senator then offered an amendment drawn from the provisions of the League of Nations to the effect that any nation might withdraw at any time upon two years' notice. This was defeated 63 to 28.

Senator Pomeroy offered his amendment providing that no agreements reached by the Powers should be accepted by this Government until ratified by the usual constitutional machinery. This was defeated 65 to 27.

The same fate was meted out to a reservation by Senator Walsh (Mont.), which was similar in character to the one previously proposed by Senator Robinson. This was defeated 65 to 27.

Senator Pittman offered a reservation similar in character which was lost 60 to 31.

Senator LaFollette's first reservation proposed that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is not to be renewed during the life of the four Power compact. This was defeated, 65 to 27.

This third reservation proposed that the Powers should enter into secret agreements among themselves or with Powers outside, defeated, 59 to 27.

The fourth LaFollette reservation declared it to be the intention of the United States to grant independence to the Philippines and proposed that upon such recognition, the parties to the four Power agreement should be bound to respect the political independence and territorial integrity of the islands. This was defeated, 60 to 27.

A reservation by Senator Pittman proposed that the United States should be the sole judge of what constitutes domestic questions, and included a declaration against the white slave and opium traffic. This met the usual fate, 65 to 25.

Senator Johnson (Cal.) introduced several reservations, one of which was described as the original Brandegee reservation, which had been offered in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The vote on this reservation was 64 to 28.

A reservation by Senator Robinson prohibiting secret agreements was voted down, 60 to 32.

Senator Reed, not discouraged, introduced a reservation to the effect that the United States might withdraw from the compact whenever Congress or the President shall decide any Power in the treaty shall have no power in the event of aggression. This was rejected, 63 to 28.

Still another Reed reservation, providing that no troubling growing out of the treaty shall be considered by the four Powers, was defeated by a vote of 64 to 21, and another reservation that the United States might withdraw at any time upon twelve months' notice met the same verdict, 64 to 26.

Senator Pomeroy made another attempt to have accepted a reservation in amendment providing for the approval of the decisions of the representatives of the Powers in conference by Congress. This was turned down by a vote of 73 to 16.

Senator Trammell, Fla. (Dem.), who it was expected would be absent at the final vote on the treaty, suddenly appeared, making the vote 67 to 27, instead of 66 to 27, as recorded yesterday in THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FOUND ANYTHING? If so, see if it is advertised in the List and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

TEXT OF THE FOUR ARTICLES AND TREATY RESERVATION

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE four articles of the four Power Pacific treaty entered into by the United States, France, Great Britain and Japan, with the preamble omitted and the Senate reservation added, follow:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean.

If there should develop between any of the high contracting parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them they shall invite the high contracting parties to a joint conference, to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment.

ARTICLE II.

If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly and separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation.

ARTICLE III.

This agreement shall remain in force for ten years from the time it shall take effect, and after the expiration of said period it shall continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice.

ARTICLE IV.

This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accordance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties, and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great Britain and Japan which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911, shall terminate.

RESERVATION.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee reported the following reservation to accompany the treaty: "The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble or under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

BAVARIA FEARS NEW POLITICAL AT GENOA INVASION BY FRANKFURT PROPOSED BY BENES

Sees Impossible Ultimatum Will Not Be Discussed if Little Entente Can Prevent, Says Ruhr and Frankfurt Premier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 24.

The Bavarian Courier and the Munich Neueste Nachrichten publish sensational articles to the effect that invasion of Germany by all the Allies is inevitable in the near future, quoting statements ascribed to members of the Reparations Commission. The story has caused a sensation in southern Germany, but is looked upon by some here with skepticism.

The story is that Raymond Poincare, Premier of France, set his mind upon presenting to Germany an ultimatum regarding reparations couched in impossible terms, to be followed by occupation of the Ruhr coal region, Frankfurt and the line of the River Main. It is alleged that England and Italy are to march with France, not to support the French, but to accompany them so that occupation will be easier than Germany.

The publication of such rumors is characteristic of the nervousness in Germany since she received the latest note on reparations.

Mention, Bavaria, March 24.—"The hour for national opposition and united resistance has come and we shall proceed to give it another opportunity," says the Munich-Augsburger Gazette in discussing the decision of the Reparations Commission. The newspaper, a National organ, demanded that the central Government forthwith summon the heads of the Federated States for a consultation.

The Liberal newspapers in Munich are equally outspoken in advocating resistance. "It has been suggested in France that the Soviet Government receive economic assistance on certain terms and be placed on probation for six months or a year to test the value of their pledges. But Russia never would accept such terms, nor do I favor offering them. It would seem much more tactful to fix definite terms upon which assistance could be given without undue humiliation of the Soviet delegates."

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Behind the resignation of Jules Cambon from the Presidency of the Council of Ambassadors lies the Government's opposition to his holding the post of administrator of the Standard Oil Company's French branch, while at the same time occupying a Government appointment under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A recent Cabinet edict ordered all Government functionaries holding outside jobs to select which they intended to hold. Although the Standard Oil interests selected M. Cambon because of his close association with the Government, the latter succeeded in getting around the cabinet order on the ground that he was not a regular employee. But this week he also declined to accept the Standard Oil post of Paris at Pays-bas, which is behind the Franco-American Standard Oil Company. Premier Poincare again called upon him to decide whether he intended to remain with the Council of Ambassadors or would devote his entire time to his business interests.

It is expected that M. Cambon will be replaced in the Council of Ambassadors by Paul Painleve, former French Ambassador in London.

GENOA NOT INTENDED TO SUPERSEDE LEAGUE Geneva Expected to Supervise Carrying Out of Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 24.

VIENNA, March 24.—The Wiener Mittheilung reports that the former parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire will be involved in important decisions in the near future, as the United States Government had suggested the Dr. Eduard Benes, Premier of Czechoslovakia, work out a common economic program for them and submit it to American experts.

Dr. Benes has complied with this wish, the paper says, and his proposals have met with American approval. The Benes scheme, which aims at cooperation with the League of Nations, is to be discussed at a conference by representatives of the States. The paper says that it is extremely important that the United States is showing such an interest in the economic reconstruction of central Europe, as such interest is sure to be more than merely platonic and may mean a decisive turning point in the affairs of central Europe.

ASSERTS U. S. APPROVES LITTLE ENTENTE PLAN

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BIG DEALS IN MARKS ON BOURSE OF PARIS

Two Hundred Million Bought, Much for America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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PARIS, March 25.—Two hundred million marks, it is estimated by financial newspapers, changed hands in Paris yesterday, much of the sum for American accounts.

The official stock exchange record shows that 40,000,000 marks were exchanged at about 3-16 centimes for a mark, or about 200 marks to the dollar. There was one transaction outside the Bourse for 25,000,000 marks.

PLANS OF ALLEES FOR EVACUATION OF ASIA MINOR BY THE GREEKS IN SUCCESSIVE ZONES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, March 24.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 24.—"Drive until every veteran has a job." This was the slogan adopted to-day at national headquarters of the American Legion, where figures are being received on the Legion's national employment campaign for former soldiers, which opened last Monday.

G. W. Powell, assistant national director of Americanization for the Legion, in charge of the compilation of statistics, issued the following statement: "Reports are coming in daily from all over the country. The first reports that we received naturally were from those posts of the Legion which had completed 100 per cent. drives, and they indicated that about 350,000 to 400,000 former service men were placed in jobs. Later reports from large industrial centers bring the first approximated number down to less than 300,000.

"There is no definite way in which to calculate the figures except by taking cities in industrial centers and towns in agricultural communities representing the various sections of the country and averaging up a percentage from those which have reported. There are hundreds of thousands of veterans still needing employment."

"Reports show that in many communities where the chief industry of the locality is closed down the public spirit, the patriotic feeling of the veterans, and the need of the Government are all working together to solve the problem. We hope this will continue."

"This drive is by no means completed. As a matter of fact we have just begun to make a more prosperous community and you will feel better for it."

"South Dakota and the District of Columbia to-day reported 100 per cent. completion of the drive. The other States which have thus reported to five, the others being Louisiana, Virginia, Connecticut and Idaho."

CONGRESS KEEPS HANDS OFF ARMY MOVEMENTS

House Withdraws Measure Affecting Troops Abroad.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 24.

The United States House of Representatives today voted to maintain one regiment of soldiers in China and as many of the armed forces in the Hawaiian Islands and along the coast of Alaska as the President, Harding, the Commander in Chief, desires.

The bill, which would provide for the withdrawal of the troops in the Hawaiian Islands and along the coast of Alaska, was introduced by Representative Anthony (Rep., Kan.), chairman of the appropriations subcommittee considering army expenditures.

Ever since the announcement of the bill after its introduction many members of the House have been contending that it overstepped the bounds of the committee in that it would force the hands of the Commander in Chief as to the disposition of American forces. Many legal specialists asserted the Commander in Chief had the right to send American soldiers wherever he wished, although a few international experts say this question is in the hands of Congress.

The first move to be made toward expediting the measure will rest with the Finance Committee. That body will decide within the next two or three days whether it will grant hearings on the certificate loan plan. If hearings are held it will be some time before the committee will be in a position to announce a definite schedule.

Some of the Senators who are in favor of a bonus bill will urge the appointment of a subcommittee to conduct such hearings. That will be decided next week.

Look to Harding for Guidance. Senators whose minds are still open on the bonus question will look to the White House for guidance. The bonus bill was abandoned last year upon the recommendation of the President. He has not since indicated any change of view regarding the project. The claims made in the House by Messrs. Longworth, Mondell and Fordney yesterday that the certificate loan plan would be acceptable to the President are not carried conviction in the estimation of Senators, who probably will request more direct and less cloudy information from the President before declaring their own position. A canvass of the Senate has revealed the President may express.

The President has not made any comment regarding the passage of the certificate loan plan by the House. It is understood he takes the view that he should not pass judgment on pending legislation in advance of enactment. He adopted this policy when the bill was in the House and departed from it only when Chairman Fordney of the Ways and Means Com-

Twenty Fox Hills Vets Go to California To-day

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Staten Island, N. Y., March 24.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., March 24.—Twenty ex-service men who have been tuberculosis patients in Fox Hills Hospital, Staten Island, will leave Jersey City to-day for a special car en route to the Public Health Hospital in Camp Kearny, California, where they have been assigned in accordance with plans of the United States Veterans Bureau to close Fox Hills. Two physicians and four orderlies will accompany the men. The work of closing the hospital is moving swiftly according to schedule. The 275 who have been transferred, 250 have gone to Fordham, Bellevue and Brooklyn Naval hospitals in the city. City authorities are arranging for the transfer of approximately 250 to Sea View Hospital, New Dorp, Staten Island.

400,000 GET JOBS IN LEGION CAMPAIGN

Drive to Continue Until Every Veteran Is Placed, Says Announcement.

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BONUS BILL IS SENT TO SLEEP BY SENATE

Continued from First Page.

tariff bill, and the tendency of the members is to let new measures referred to it take the usual and orderly course. It is understood only two members of the Finance Committee are in favor of giving the bonus bill preference over other legislation. These are Senators McCumber and La Follette.

Others of the committee will not only oppose any attempt on the part of the bonus propagandists to railroad the measure through the committee, but will insist that the certificate loan plan be completely rewritten before serious attention is paid to it.

The circumstances under which the bill was successfully staged in the House by Messrs. Fordney, Mondell and Longworth did not contribute to its popularity among Senators. As a result of the mob practices several Senators who were inclined to favor the payment of money to war veterans are understood to have revised their opinions regarding it.

No Gag Rule in Senate. One thing is certain, there will be no gag rule in the Senate, no curtailment of the privilege of thorough discussion of the measure and no shutting off of amendments as was done in the lower house.

The fact is the certificate loan plan framed by Messrs. Fordney and Mondell is regarded by Senators who have read it as something in the nature of a legislative curiosity. One or two of them have described it as "a monstrosity." More than a score of Senators have declared their purpose to oppose the granting of any kind of a bonus. Their names have appeared in THE NEW YORK HERALD.

These Senators will not only vote against the measure but if any attempt is made to "jam" it through the upper house they will resort to their Senatorial prerogatives and prevent it from even reaching a vote. Their attitude leaves no doubt of their determination to rebuke any attempt to influence Senatorial opinion made by the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars or any other organization laying claim to political powers.

That the bonus propagandists intended to resort to the methods employed to coerce members of the lower house to vote for the certificate loan bill was established to-day.

Comment on the Passage. Commenting on the passage of the measure by the House, Edward Bettleimer, legislative agent of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said this afternoon: "We are going to concentrate on the Senate now and urge immediate hearings on the bonus bill. There can't be any dilly-dallying because the time is getting late and we want our bonus before this session of Congress ends. We have our best men working on the Senate now and we find most of the Senators very receptive."

Commander MacNider of the American Legion in expressing his approval of the certificate loan bill and its passage by the House said: "The overwhelming majority given in the House shows that the Representatives, close to the heart of the people, realize the justice of the measure, and in spite of the highly organized propaganda in opposition that know the great mass of Americans want this debt to the veterans paid, and paid now. Any measure which has been twice passed by the lower house by overwhelming majorities and made the unfinished business of the Senate is at once inevitable legislation."

The certificate loan bill may be "inevitable legislation" in the opinion of Commander MacNider, but that does not appear to be the view of it held in the Senate. The one definite impression formed by members of the Senate is that if any bonus bill is passed in that body it will not be the certificate loan measure which was jammed through the House in an effort to win the political favor of prospective beneficiaries.

Several Senators who favor a bonus have indicated their purpose to offer amendments. One amendment certain to be supported by a large number of Senators will be the restriction of the cash payment feature which the House of Representatives abandoned.

Several Senators, in fact, have been requested by ex-service men to insist that the House bill be made over to provide cash payments for all men who served in the World War. If the bill will be entitled to Government gratuities there will be other amendments, of course, if the certificate loan bill ever comes out of the Finance Committee, of which there is considerable doubt.

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EX-DRY CHIEF WITH 46 OTHERS INDICTED

W. C. McConnell Accused of Liquor Withdrawal Plot in Pennsylvania.

700,000 GALS. INVOLVED

Several Aids of Former Director and 40 Bootleggers and Truckmen Are Named.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—William C. McConnell, former Federal Prohibition Director for Pennsylvania, and forty-six others, including several associates of McConnell while he was Prohibition Director, were indicted to-day by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in the fraudulent issuance of permits to withdraw liquor from bond.

The indictments were returned after a Grand Jury investigation of the alleged release of 700,000 gallons of whiskey and alcohol to bootleggers during the seventy-day regime of McConnell as head of the Philadelphia law enforcement staff in Pennsylvania.

Samuel B. Wolfe, former chief of the Pittsburgh prohibition office under McConnell, and Jacob Slavaker, chief group head of enforcement agents in Philadelphia under Leo A. Crossen, McConnell's predecessor, also were indicted.

Others named in true bills included Albert F. Slater, McConnell's former secretary; Hiram W. Benner, head of the permit division of the prohibition office in Philadelphia; Samuel Singer, recently sentenced to six months imprisonment for aiding Bodine, a New Jersey for violation of the Volstead act, and twosome of alleged bootleggers and truckmen charged with having been accomplices in the alleged conspiracy.

McConnell, prominent in Pennsylvania Republican politics, and a former State Senator, was appointed prohibition director on the recommendation of Senator George W. Pepper, who was elected in January as prohibition director, he went to Florida, where he is at present.

The indictments were returned a few hours after Henry Walnut, former Assistant United States Attorney, had delivered an address before the City Club in which he asserted that proceedings against McConnell before the Grand Jury had been held by District Attorney George W. Coles and the Attorney-General's office at Washington.

Walnut declared that when he had desired to proceed against McConnell and present evidence against him to the Grand Jury, he had been prevented from doing so and had been informed by Coles that action against McConnell "at that time" would embarrass the Attorney-General's office.

Walnut's connection with the District Attorney's office was severed last week, when a resignation presented by him was accepted by District Attorney George W. Coles and the Attorney-General Daugherty's absence in Florida.

Considering the unjustified instructions of Mr. Walnut, Mr. Daugherty said, "the action of the Grand Jury and the court proceedings made public to-day as a consummation of the work of the Federal Government in Philadelphia, the plans of the Department of Justice without the assistance of Mr. Walnut and in spite of his interference, completely nulls that which I do not care to say anything more on the subject."

CITY CAFES BILKED; FARMER ARRESTED

Cafe Man Says He Paid \$75 After Selling Grape Juice.

Louis W. Snow of Bridgeport, who said he was a farmer, born in New York city, was arrested yesterday by Klein and Hitzel, prohibition agents, on a charge of extortion. The agents said Snow was a dry agent who sold thirty day commission in Bridgeport expired yesterday.

Louis Margolis, proprietor of a cafe at 125 Morgan street, asserted that he was charged with selling 100 cases of wine, received "grape juice" and then demanded \$75, which they got. Margolis identified Snow among men who were arrested in Brooklyn Thursday by Police Commissioner Hitchcock to-day, and