

cow delegation. But if this is a fact, the Soviet delegates have no reason to doubt the German Foreign Minister's outline of the Baltic bloc, with which it has just concluded an important series of conferences.

Poland forms the link between the Baltic group and the Little Entente; and the possibility that Germany's eastern frontier is the subject of a Russo-German agreement with Poland is seen as a potential factor in the settlement of the Russian question, apart from its economic interdependence with Germany and Russia.

According to the Echo de Paris, in a special dispatch from Berlin, Dr. Rathenau's plan for the restoration of Russia is calculated to cause schism among the Allies by proposing that definite zones of influence in Russia be allotted to various nationalities including Germany. Under this scheme France would be expected to accept the Ukrainian field, where French interests before the war were especially large, as well as certain southern ports.

The joker in the German report, according to the Echo, lies in the fact that Russia will be expected to make arrangements with Germany regarding reparation for damages sustained by Russia. The direct consequence of such an arrangement would be further to reduce Germany's capacity to meet the demands, involving in the settlement of reparation, yet not necessarily adding the banned subject of French reparations to the agenda of the Genoa conference.

Subjects for Discussion. PARIS, April 4.—The subjects which it is now generally agreed must be discussed at Genoa are the reconstruction of Europe generally and Russia, in particular; the stabilization of exchange; the breaking down of exceptional barriers to trade due to special customs regulations and obstructions to transportation; and an international credits consortium for reconstruction. The opposition to the international financial organization is anticipated from the Russian delegates, who are known to look with little favor on a combination of specialists in the settlement of reparation.

Another subject which it is thought here is likely to provoke controversy is Premier Lloyd George's question of general European peace. It is feared that some special arrangement for the settlement of political questions, to which France is strongly opposed, as it might pave the way for a move on the part of the Germans to bring the Treaty of Versailles into effect in spite of the full accord between Premier Poincare and Lloyd George that this subject must not be discussed.

**MAY DROP DEBT CLAIM FOR LOANS TO RUSSIA**

Offset by Sums Spent in Fighting Her, Experts Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, April 4. While London is waiting anxiously to learn what effect Lloyd George's speech has in the United States and especially whether it will induce President Harding to send, if not an observer, at least a listener to the Genoa conference, further details of plans for dealing with Russia became public this afternoon. It is reported that an international debt commission to supervise claims against Russia, it is stated here that the allied experts reached an agreement dealing with the Russian debt by the use of a device that became familiar when the Far Eastern countries were opened up. It is proposed that a number of Russian ports be declared free for foreign trade and foreign traders, untaxed.

It also is reported that the experts reached the decision that the allied Governments should not press for pre-war Russian debts due those Governments—the Soviets still to be required to recognize all promises to pay private individuals. This suggestion was suggested to offset the claims for Russia's borrowings during the war that Russia will be asked similarly to drop her claim for compensation from the Allies on account of the Russian revolution.

Admiral Koltchak and other adventurers. It is believed this suggestion was allowed to leak out to counteract the effects of Bonar Law's speech last night. While supporting the Government, he expressed the belief that there was little to hope for in Russia. His speech was one of the most made and had so little influence upon opinion here today. The practical details of the plan are intended to make his "blessing" of the Genoa conference more significant by adding a note of hope.

The proof that those who voted against the Government yesterday, though more numerous than expected, had little strength in debate, together with the good reception of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Paris, where even such foes as "Perrinax" praised it, gave a cheerful aspect to the sendoff of the first section of the British party to Genoa today.

**AMERICA WON'T OBJECT TO CONVERTING RUSSIA**

But Will Not Be Stamped Into Taking Part in Job.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 4. Premier Lloyd George's program of gradual recognition of Russia as outlined in his speech in the House of Commons is not regarded as out of harmony with the American program as laid down by Secretary of State Hughes. It was made plain at the State Department that officials of this Government believe that while the British program squints in the direction of recognition it calls for guarantees and assurances in this gradual working out of closer relationship, just as does the American program.

There is no working arrangement between the American and British Governments on this subject and the position which the United States takes in this sufficient guarantee for life and property must be given in Russia before this country can welcome that country into the group of nations.

The American Government will interpose no objections to any trials which may be made to bring about a change in the Russian situation for the better. But it will not be stamped from its present position, regardless of what may be done at Genoa.

Reports that Ambassador George Harvey would leave his post at London to become an unofficial observer at Genoa were denied here today. The American Government will be kept informed of what is going on by the Ambassador to Italy, Mr. Child.

**DEPUTIES DEFEAT ONE YEAR SERVICE**

Poincare Insists on 18 Months as Necessity for France.

PARIS, April 4 (Associated Press).—The one year army service bill was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies today by a vote of 213 to 227 after Premier Poincare insisted upon passage of the bill providing for eighteen months' service, which the Government approved as necessary for France's security.

The Premier explained one year service was impossible and that it would take two years, and possibly four years, before it would be effective. He added the Government was anxious to reduce military expenses speedily, as it wished to refute "the abominable calumnies circulated about France."

**IRISH ARMY FACTIONS FIGHTING IN DUBLIN**

Secessionist Troops Attack Regulars for First Time in Crowded Streets.

TRY TO CAPTURE LORRY

Driver Uses Fists to Advantage and His Assaultants Run Away.

DISPATCH RIDER FIRED AT

Bank of Ireland Guards Attacked in Early Morning by Cyclists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, April 4.

The regular troops of the Irish Republican army are standing to their arms to-night in the expectation of developments before morning. The anti-treaty secessionist troops openly attacked the regulars to-day for the first time, the two principal attacks being in the center of Dublin. Some shooting also occurred early this morning.

The first of the afternoon attacks, according to an official statement, took place at 5:30 o'clock upon a motor truck of the regular force proceeding to Beggar's Bush barracks through the heart of Dublin.

Passing down Nassau street, where crowds were waiting for trains, the lorry was forced to slow up on account of traffic, and four armed men ran to it. The foremost jumped to the dashboard and pointed a revolver at the driver's head, commanding him to halt.

The driver, instead, smashed his fist in his assailant's face and knocked him to the ground, speeding up his car at the same time. An officer and three men were aboard. The officer pulled out his revolver and the assailants ran, mingling with the crowd, but turning to fire two shots at the lorry.

The second incident occurred half an hour later in Westmoreland street, Dublin's principal thoroughfare. A shot was fired at a regular army dispatch rider, but he was not hit.

There is considerable military activity in the streets to-night, apparently due to a suspicion that the secessionist attacks this afternoon may foreshadow concerted attempts to-night to capture important positions in the city and possibly to raid places known as strongholds of treaty sympathizers.

A short but intense exchange of shots occurred in the heart of Dublin at 3 o'clock this morning between the Irish Republican army guards at the Bank of Ireland and a party of cyclists, believed to be members of the secessionist army.

Alarming rumors were circulated, some believing it presaged a widespread attack upon all positions occupied by regular troops. At I. R. A. headquarters it was said only the bank guard were attacked.

Two bombs that did no damage were thrown into the Y. M. C. A. building in Limerick last night. Fifty men of the I. R. A. conducted a fruitless search. It was the second attack on the Y. M. C. A., the first having occurred last week.

Traders are not generally responding to the secessionist's repeated advertisements advising where applications for the sale of Ulster boycotted goods should be made.

There have been felled again across the roads in the vicinity of Cork, due, it is said, to a petty dispute between farmers and their laborers.

**ULSTER PREMIER LOOKS FOR PEACE IN IRELAND**

Hopes Within Year Catholics Will Enter Parliament.

BELFAST, April 4 (Associated Press).—Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, told the Northern Parliament to-day that the agreement signed in London last week was an earnest attempt to bring peace to the whole of Ireland. He said the agreement would sort out the sheep from the goats and that if the activities of the Irish Republican army ceased there would be peace in Ulster.

Sir James was hopeful that within a year the Catholics would take their seats in the Northern Parliament and assist in solving its problems. He said he himself would not lead Ulster into the Free State Parliament, because his whole political career forbade such a move.

**CATHOLICS IN BELFAST LEAD IN CASUALTIES**

51 Killed, 115 Wounded; 32 Protestants Dead, 86 Hurt.

LONDON, April 4 (Associated Press).—Winston Spencer Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons to-day, in answer to a question, that between February 19 and March 23, during disturbances in Belfast, 32 Protestants were killed and 86 wounded, and that 51 Catholics were killed and 115 wounded.

One military officer and six police, of whom three were Catholics, were killed and a number of other police wounded. The official Gazette to-day publishes the necessary orders in council, putting into effect the Anglo-Irish treaty.

**CHITA ARMY ATTACKS JAPANESE ON COAST**

Driven Off at First, It Returns With Field Guns.

TOKIO, April 4 (Associated Press).—Special dispatches from Vladivostok to-day report a clash between Japanese troops and forces of the Chita Government, when 800 of the latter attacked the Japanese some one hundred miles from Vladivostok, following a demand by the Japanese to disarm. Eighty of the Chita soldiers were reported killed.

Later the Chita troops attacked in force with field guns, and fighting continuing along the Usudi Railway. The War Office announces it had received word of the fighting.

**Britain to Ask France for Interest on War Debt**

PARIS, April 4.—The British Government has addressed a note to the French Government to the effect that it will not renew the three years' convention expiring at an early date, relating to the payment of interest by France on money loaned by England.

The above communication indicated that Great Britain will require France now to pay interest on the large sum advanced to the Paris Government during the war, but which has not been paid since the armistice.

**REICHSTAG PASSES COMPULSORY LOAN**

Finance Minister Says Germany Is Now Highest Taxed Country in World.

BERLIN, April 4 (Associated Press).—"No nation ever wrote taxation legislation of such magnitude on its statute books as does Germany, now that the Reichstag has given its final approval to the Government tax scheme," said the Finance Minister, Andreas Hermes, after the conclusion of the third reading of the measure, which approves a compulsory loan of 1,000,000,000 gold marks bearing interest only after three years, and the adoption of which automatically makes effective fourteen major tax laws.

Herr Hermes declared that the tax burden imposed on the German people would demonstrate to the world that the German people were prepared to assume the financial obligations growing out of the lost war.

The new taxation scheme calls for abandonment of taxes on post-war profits, a 2 per cent business tax, duty of coal increased to 40 per cent, and the duty on sugar made 25 marks per pound.

**HOUGHTON TARGET FOR GERMAN PLEAS**

Baron von Lersner Forecasts Efforts to Influence Envoy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 4.

The speech of Alanson B. Houghton, United States Ambassador to Germany, before sailing from New York is regarded in political circles here as surprisingly favorable.

How far Ambassador Houghton will succeed in going in the nationalist camp with his refusal to discuss the responsibility for the war already is shown by Baron von Lersner, ex-chairman of the German peace delegation to Versailles, who writes in the *Tagliche Rundschau* that this is Germany's real issue, and he even half admonishes the Ambassador to change his attitude. "America," he says, "hardly appreciates that the masses of the German people consider the Versailles treaty simply a forcibly dictated treaty of a temporary character to which a legal end must soon be put."

"The German people," he writes, "are by no means ready to close the debate with the war guilt. We want our rights, but we want all our rights. I am convinced that as a man of good intentions Ambassador Houghton has and will understand that the sick body of Europe can only be healed by a revision of the treaty of Versailles."

"Here in Berlin we are still unable to see how America, on whose promises Germany dismissed, could since turned against Germany with Wilson's broken pledges. That can only be made partly good if America, though tardily, now assists us to the promised peace of justice. We hope the new Ambassador will thus conceive his task and will deal accordingly."

**POPE WILL SEND NOTE TO GENOA CONFERENCE**

Urges Necessity for Peace by General Disarmament.

LONDON, April 5 (Wednesday).—A dispatch from Rome says it is understood that Pope Pius shortly will address a note to the heads of the delegations of the Genoa conference outlining the Vatican's viewpoint as to the conference. The Pope will insist on the necessity for a lasting peace and will suggest that economic reconstruction can be obtained by general disarmament and free manifestation by nations of their will.

It will be recalled, the dispatch continues, that on the eve of the Washington conference Pope Benedict addressed a note to President Harding.

**LLOYD GEORGE TRYING TO SETTLE STRIKES**

Shipbuilding Trade Votes Against Bonus Cuts.

LONDON, April 4.—Premier Lloyd George is making a supreme effort to settle the engineering and shipbuilding disputes before he starts for Genoa. He was engaged all day interviewing and negotiating with committees and representatives of the employers and unions. He submitted proposals to the engineers and allied unions which were accepted by all except the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

A ballot of the shipbuilding trade shows an overwhelming majority against the bonus cuts proposed by the employers. Sectional differences are as bitter as ever and no settlement appears to be in sight.

**HUNGARY RENEWS WAR AGAINST HAPSBURGS**

Officially Announced Government Will Stick to Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, April 4.—No Hapsburg will be permitted to occupy the Hungarian throne. In several official announcements the Hungarian Government has expressed a determination to adhere firmly to the terms of the detestment law, excluding all Hapsburgs, including the young Otto.

An identical declaration has been made to the Allies and to the Little Entente by Count Banffy, Foreign Minister. Legitimate propaganda is being vigorously suppressed, numerous posters proclaiming Otto as King being confiscated. The legitimists have issued a proclamation declaring that "with the death of Charles Otto the King of Hungary, although temporarily prevented from coronation."

The Municipal Council of Budapest has decided unanimously in favor of the entombment of Charles's body here and would permit his family to return to Hungary. The legitimists go so far as to ask the King of Spain to enable Zita to leave her comfortable home until her child arrives, when it will be possible to arrange for her removal to Budapest.

**SOVIET READY FOR PEACE WITH FRANCE**

German Expect Russia Will Make Every Concession to Reach It.

WILL CONCILATE BERLIN

Prepared Also to Reduce Army if Rest of Europe Does.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, April 4.

It is reported in well informed quarters that Germany and Russia have come to an understanding to the effect that Russia will not try to exact reparations from Germany under paragraph 116 of the Versailles treaty, and that Germany in turn will do nothing at the Genoa conference to further the idea of an international consortium. An informal agreement of this general nature is declared to be the only practical result of the "reconciliation" of the Soviet delegation to Genoa.

It is the opinion of governmental circles that some kind of an understanding between France and Russia is almost certain at Genoa, but that it is essential for Germany to wait for the reaction upon England before going ahead with Russia. Germans hope that England will take the lead in dropping the consortium idea. They expect the Russians to make every concession possible, save signing the Versailles treaty, to reach some kind of peace with France, and that they will pay a big price, even if such peace be only superficial.

The New York Herald correspondent learns that the Soviet delegation has decided not to bind itself too securely to either France or to England at the Genoa conference, regarding it as a test to see which is stronger in Europe. France or England, and Russia will decide the issue one way or the other. For, it is argued, if Russia should become a partner of either France or England, a few weeks later it would be in danger of having both countries reaching out for it.

The Russians do not believe that England is ready to break with France, and consequently they look forward to the meeting at Genoa, as exhibited in previous conferences, France making the bitterest complaint and Prime Minister Lloyd George finally compromising to quiet all the brawling.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech proved a great disappointment to the Germans. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* immediately concludes that Europe has lost her leader and that the Russian peace policy is now in command of Europe, and France's spirit threatens to control at Genoa," the paper declares, but this opinion is not shared in Russia, where it was not expected that Mr. Lloyd George would burn his best gunpowder in London. He may yet confer with M. Poincare before he arrives in Genoa, and the Russian Communist Party is believed here to have been moderated purposely to make such a meeting agreeable.

It is thought unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George will spring any surprises in the opening session of the conference, after the example of Secretary Hughes in the Washington conference. That his speech may contain concrete proposals for limitation of land armament also is predicted.

The Soviet delegation has left the impression that Russia will reduce her army if the rest of Europe will do the same. Here again it will be the armament seriously, but it will decline to take the initiative.

**KARL RADEK LIKENS GENOA TO MENAGERIE**

Unable to See How Any Positive Good Can Come of It.

BERLIN, April 4.—Karl Radek, the Russian Soviet representative, discussing the forthcoming economic conference, said: "Genoa will be a menagerie. It was unable to see how any positive good could issue from what he termed 'a gathering in which 2,000 people are falling over each other.' He believed that discussion of debts was just as long as there was no money on hand to pay them.

Revelations concerning alleged Bolshevik subsidies to the German Communist party are being made by an agency often used as the mouthpiece of the Majority Socialist wing of the present German Government. The Communist, it is charged, received from Russia in 1921 60,000,000 marks, of which 50,000,000 marks were for the support of the party organ, the *Rote Fahne* (Red Flag), which, however, lately has been reduced to 300,000 marks monthly. Vast propaganda work was done, it is asserted, by German Communist publishing houses in Hamburg and Leipzig, which in 1921 drew 30,000,000 marks.

It is alleged that the subsidies formerly were mainly in the shape of pearls and other jewels, but as these were "apt to be lost" in transit the latest method of payment has been in dollar bills and other high value currency. It is charged that adequate control of these funds did not exist and that pilfering has been rife.

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PUNCHAL, Madeira, April 4 (Associated Press).—Archduke Felix, third son of the late Emperor Charles and Empress Zita, is ill. The people of Punchal, rich and poor, are sending a profusion of flowers for the young Charles. Thousands of persons are expected to view the body to-morrow and line the route of the funeral procession to the church.

**Civil War Veteran Calls Bonus Bill a Disgrace**

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 4. REPUBLICAN Senator has received from a farmer in Iowa the following protest against the bonus bill: "The statutes of the United States ought not to be disgraced—disgraced—by such a law as the bonus bill. Congress must not give up to our foreign service soldiers as Rome did. I served three years in the civil war, and, with other veterans, waited for more than thirty years for recognition by the people and Congress in the shape of a general pension bill."

**HARDING WILL VETO 67,000 NAVY BILL**

To Insist on Approximately the 96,000 Personnel Provided by Treaty.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 4.

President Harding entered the fight to retain a "treaty" navy for the United States when he conferred to-day with Representative Madden (Ill.), and Kelley (Mich.), over the several cuts in personnel proposed by the House Naval Affairs Committee.

Mr. Harding will refuse, even to the extent of vetoing the bill, to allow the navy personnel to be reduced to the 67,000 figure proposed in the House. The entire weight of the Administration will be directed toward keeping as close as possible to the standard of 96,000 proposed by Secretary Denby, although a compromise may have to be accepted.

Mr. Harding intends to call on higher officers of the navy to resist the slash in personnel, believing the Government is obliged to maintain its naval strength at that provided in the naval treaty. There is talk a reduction to 86,000 might satisfy the President as a compromise.

House leaders who visited the White House told Mr. Harding 67,000 was all that could be expected to be authorized by the committee, which is to report on Thursday, but there is confidence the House membership when the bill gets to the floor can be prevailed upon to go much higher.

If the House fails to provide for a material increase the Senate is relied on to restore the number of men desired. Whether the Senate will agree to 96,000 more personnel, which is to report on Thursday, but there is confidence the House membership when the bill gets to the floor can be prevailed upon to go much higher.

Latest figures on personnel from Great Britain show the British navy, after gradual reduction up to March 31, 1922, is to have not less than 94,000 officers and men, exclusive of about 5,000 engaged in communications and recruiting, and exclusive also of reservists. It was the British figure on personnel, as well as the practical distribution of men aboard vessels of the American fleet, that led Secretary Denby to ask for 96,000 men for the American fleets.

Figures from Japan are equally interesting. They show that on July 1 next Japan intends to have 65,252 men, a sufficient number to man every ship in her fleet, as allowed under the naval treaty, and still have only 65 per cent of her personnel afloat. If the United States Navy were to be reduced, as the House proposes, to 67,000 men, naval officials point out, the number would be less than that for the Japanese navy.

**LONDON 'TIMES' WARNS JAPANESE MILITARISTS**

Hopes Tokio Will Not Act Contrary to Compact Here.

LONDON, April 5 (Wednesday).—The London Times this morning, referring again editorially to the "misinterpretation" of the Washington agreements in the decisions of a recent conference at Tokyo of admirals and other high Japanese officials, says: "There is a fear, confirmed by the news of the latest naval decisions, lest the military tendency which hitherto has dominated the Japanese policy should find in the Washington agreements some loophole which will enable it to carry out its former plans in changed circumstances."

The editorial adds that British sympathy for all that is best in Japan "will be clouded by any events or decisions which might suggest that the Japanese had dominated the Japanese policy that broader compact of friendship to which it subscribed at Washington."

**LEGION POST HEAD REBUKED ON BONUS**

President Edgerton of National Manufacturers Replies to Critic.

RAID IS CLASS CAMPAIGN

Tells Veteran He Disregards Fact That All of This Nation Went to War.

John R. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, yesterday made public a letter he has sent to Samuel W. Reynolds, commander of the American Legion post of Douglas county, Omaha, in answer to one sent to him by Mr. Reynolds, in which his stand against the payment of a bonus was criticized. Mr. Edgerton asserts that the bonus bill now before the Senate will tax one part of an army to compensate another part for its contribution to a common cause.

"If we are to bankrupt our Government or destroy the just principles on which it is founded in an effort to pay some of those who helped preserve it we might as well have turned it over to the Kaiser in the beginning of the conflict and thereby saved many lives and much suffering," Mr. Edgerton said.

"It appears to me that your natural sympathies have blinded you to some very real and fundamental facts. You seem to have overlooked the fact that America entered the war as a whole, and that every citizen, male and female, black, white and yellow, who was not a soldier was a soldier. It was the exalted privilege of some to fight in uniforms with guns. Others of necessity had to fight out of uniform with plows, hoes, axes, looms, forges, lathes and other implements with which wars are won. Each class of fighters was absolutely essential to the other."

"Those on the other side could do their duty only as long as the side did theirs. Both wings of the army—those out of the uniform and those in it—had slackers in their ranks. On this side there were some who profited and who were not, and on the other side there were some who were not profited and who were. On the other side there were some whom the records show to have been thieves, murderers, rapists and cowards."

"It is unfair to take the slackers on one side as the criterion of that branch of the army as it is on the other. We only know that those who fought in uniform had the more conspicuous and more glorious part. On the other hand, that part of the American army that fought in uniform was the best paid, the best cared for and the most honored of any soldiers who ever answered their country's call."

"It is true that many of those soldiers who fought in the uniform are now without jobs. It is also true that vastly more of those who fought in uniform are now without jobs. This is due to an economic situation growing out of the war and is a natural part of the cost of such conflicts. But certainly this situation cannot be remedied by raiding the Treasury of the United States, which is largely dependent for its maintenance upon the very industries which have been almost crushed into silence by the staggering war loads."

"Already more than one and a half billion dollars have been appropriated for the care of those soldiers in uniform who suffered from the conflict, and other billions will be added in due course as the necessities will and may appear. In all the history of mankind was there ever such lavish consideration shown men who fought for their country? Never before has there been any attempt to put a money valuation on civilization and patriotism. I do not believe that a majority of those who fought in uniform are seriously seeking more pay for their services."

**BOMB IN BUDAPEST KILLS 6; WOUNDS 46**

Exploded Among 600 Guests at Club Banquet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, April 4. A bomb explosion in the Democratic Club in Budapest killed three and severely wounded thirty-three members. It was generally considered as an act of political terrorism. Newspapers of every party are demanding strict investigation. A business men's banquet was to be held at the club and some 600 guests had assembled when the bomb exploded.

LONDON, April 4.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Budapest gave the number of bomb explosion victims there as six killed and forty-six wounded.

Jewels DREICER & CO Fifth Avenue at forty-sixth



HAND SEWING SLEEVE TO THE SHOULDER A COAT sleeve should hang as if the shoulder were its regular hang-out. Ours do, solely because they are hand-worked in with the shoulder, where fine needlework and skilled manipulation of the fabric give that Prohibition effect of being slightly full without showing it.

Franklin Simon & Co FIFTH AVENUE Men's Shops—Separate Entrances On West 38th and 37th Sts.—Street Level

MEN'S FURNISHINGS SHOP ENGLISH CARMOOR-LONDON linen collars 50c

16 models: wings, flats, folds, and funnels. Launder with an ivory finish and relatively wear like ivory. Outlast and outlook the best collars in cotton.

Franklin Simon & Co FIFTH AVENUE Men's Shops—Separate Entrances On West 38th and 37th Sts.—Street Level

one-eleven cigarettes for FIFTEEN In a new package that fits the pocket—At a price that fits the pocket-book—The same unmatched blend of TURKISH, VIRGINIA and BURLEY