

WEATHER FORECAST. Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow showers; continued warm, with southerly winds.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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.

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"LITTLE NAVY" FOES OPEN FIGHT TO SAVE 5-5-3 RATIO FOR U.S.

Minority Report Denounces Plan for Cut Below the Strength of Japan. 36,000 MEN ARE NEEDED

Proposal for 67,000 Would Make U. S. Third Rate Power, Is Claim.

BILL UP IN HOUSE TO-DAY

Amendment to Increase Personnel to Be Offered—Congress Stirred Over Issue.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. The advocates of an adequate navy for the United States delivered a series of assaults upon the majority members of the House Appropriations Committee to-night for proposing to cut the personnel of the navy to 67,000 enlisted men, thereby reducing American sea power to two-thirds that of Great Britain and slightly less than that of Japan.

Six members of the Appropriations Committee, headed by Representative George H. Tinkham (Mass.), made public the text of a minority report declaring that the committee in reporting the 1922 appropriations bill providing for such a slashing reduction is ignoring the American naval policy of "5-5-3" provided in the naval treaty negotiated at the arms conference.

The majority members of the committee are condemned for establishing a policy regarded as dangerous to the safety of the nation. They are charged with forcing the United States into third rank as a naval power.

At the same time two of the leading members of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Representative Fred A. Britton (Ill.) and Representative C. N. McArthur (Ark.), made public statements assailing the appropriations committee majority in reporting terms, charging it with seeking to determine the naval policy of the United States through withholding adequate appropriations, thereby assuming authority that always has been in the hands of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Naval Bill Up To-day. "If the Committee on Appropriations continues this policy of attempting to legislate by withholding funds for the proper activities of the Government," Representative McArthur declared, "there will soon be a revolt among House members and the present system of centralizing all appropriating power in one committee will be abandoned."

The House to-morrow will begin the consideration of the naval bill which provides for the operation of the navy during the fiscal year 1922 and which disregards the request of the Navy Department for 86,000 personnel as a minimum to adequately man the fleets agreed to in the recent conference. One of the most bitter fights of the present Congress is expected to be the outcome of it.

While the "Little Navy" forces are of the opinion that they have sixty votes margin for the bill as reported by the appropriations committee majority, those who favor an adequate navy say the chances of obtaining a compromise on 86,000 men are excellent. Representative McArthur, who will introduce an amendment to the bill as soon as it comes up for consideration, asking for 86,000 men, let it be known to-night that 200 members of the House already are pledged to his figure. Since the House, in its present session, consists of 432 members it is indicated that the result will be close.

Sentiment is crystallizing more in the Senate, and there is every prospect that the Senate will reject the 67,000 proposal if it should pass the House. Altogether the contest is one of the most intense that has come up during the present session of Congress.

5-5-3 Basis Ignored. The members of the appropriations committee assailing the majority report are Representative Tinkham (Mass.), Vere (Pa.), Wason (N. H.), Mason (N. Y.), Gallivan (Mass.) and Hays (N. Y.). The majority report, which calls for 67,000 officers and enlisted men.

"We find nothing in the provisions of the bill that would justify the assumption that it does in fact provide adequately for a navy of relative strength contemplated by the treaty," the minority members declared. "The underlying principle on which in future the strength of our navy must be determined is its strength in relation to Great Britain and Japan. This is the policy of the 1913 treaty, the equality with Great Britain and 65 per cent of the strength of Japan. This is the basic naval policy of the United States as set forth in the statement of arms treaty which has been ratified by the Senate."

"The bill ignores this basic policy and bears no reference to the other Powers whose strength must determine our proportion in this ratio. "The dream of pacifists who dream the world through example has never been a gun. The principle of limitation of armament by agreement, on the contrary, has made the only great step along this line. "This bill is an attempt to ignore the agreement to disregard the navy of Great Britain and Japan, to give us the smallest force of the three and to establish a principle for which no responsible statement of arms treaty has ever stood—the principle of limitation of armament by example. "The fact that the committee's report shows a formidable array of ships at

Hidden Cemetery Mine Kills Twenty Soldiers

KATTOWITZ, Silesia, April 9. (Associated Press).—More than twenty French soldiers were killed and a dozen wounded to-day when, while searching for hidden arms, a spade struck the detonating mechanism of a hidden mine.

The explosion occurred in a cemetery between Fletwitz and Sosnina.

LEVIATHAN STEAMS IN OLD TIME MAJESTY

Once German Liner and Queen of Seas Starts for \$10,000,000 Repair Job.

QUITS HARBOR SMOOTHLY

Crew of 700 and Supplies for Long Voyage for 18 Hour Trip to Newport News.

In the half light of early morning, made more eerie by searchlights that played through the haze that hung over the harbor, the giant liner Leviathan—greatest thing afloat save the more modern Majestic—which has lain at her Hoboken pier since September 1919, responded to the pull of a half dozen tugs and without mishap or hitch yesterday eased her way astern into the North River and pointed her nose down stream.

Two hours later, at 7:02 to be exact, the liner was passing Quarantine under her own power on her run to Newport News, where she is to be reconditioned to take her place in the American merchant marine.

The smoothness and comparative ease with which the Leviathan was moved was emphatic answer to those "experts" who predicted every sort of misfortune should the attempt be made. After Capt. Walter J. Bernard, marine superintendent of the Army Transport Service, gave the order to cast off, the towlines from the tugs slowly tautened and the big hull began at first to creep along the line of the pier out toward the river. The movement gained momentum slowly but steadily until it was certain she was free.

False Alarm Mosaic to Croakers. Three blasts from her whistle, penetrating and defiant, recalled the opinion of some marine authorities, frequently expressed, that she was stuck fast in the mud and silt of the Hoboken shore. A brief cheer from a few rowers watching on the Lackawanna ferryboat across the water when a hundred feet or so out the Leviathan's propellers began to turn and the tide swung her bow around toward the New York shore.

There was no din of whistles to send the big ship on her voyage. Nothing like that which welcomed her on her first appearance in this port, when she was the German Vaterland and undisputed queen of the seas; nothing like that which welcomed the transport Leviathan on her last arrival with 12,000 American doughboys returning from overseas.

It was 5 o'clock when the Leviathan was pulled out from stem to stern, and on the side of pier 4 and started on her 27th mile voyage. On board besides Capt. Bernard, Pilot McLaughlin and a crew of 700, were Capt. James G. Peake of the United States Coast Guard, and Capt. J. J. Moran, who has been in charge of the vessel since she lay in Hoboken and who will be her executive officer under Capt. Bernard.

The Leviathan was watered and provisioned for an ocean voyage, although it was expected the trip would be made in about eighteen hours.

The entrance to Cape Henry and through the Narrows was without incident. The Leviathan is still in her wartime coat of gray, with great patches of rust paint on her sides, where corrosion threatened. Her engines, solid parts and wireless are, however, in first class shape, and it is only for general refitting and making ready for the passenger service that she needs attention. When she returns from Newport News, F. H. Gibbs said yesterday, she will be the fleetest ship in the world.

Although the bid for reconditioning the Leviathan is for \$10,000,000 it is generally conceded among shipping men that the actual cost will be less than that before she is ready for service.

Precautions at Cape Henry. As a precautionary measure against any accident befalling the Leviathan when she passes in the Virginia Capes this morning, Coast Guard cutters are patrolling the entrance to Cape Henry and the main channel from the capes to Newport News, where the big craft will be docked.

Everything is in readiness to dock the Leviathan at Newport News. If the weather should be unfavorable for docking her the ship will be anchored in the stream. A mammoth mooring has been thrown directly over the Newport News shipyard, and if there is a strong tide or high winds the Leviathan will be made fast to the buoy. The Leviathan would also drop her own mud hooks.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Leviathan was forty-three miles south of Annapolis, Md., when she was making fifteen knots. She was due to arrive off Cape Henry at 5 o'clock this morning and should reach the shipyard by 7 o'clock, a radio message from the big ship at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon reported weather conditions the best and everything all right.

EIGHTEEN ATHLETES BARRED AT NASSAU; LOAN FUND BLAMED

Princeton's Players Will Not Suffer Stigma of Professionalism.

GOOD RESULTS SEEN

College Athletics in General to Benefit From N. J. Housecleaning.

DEAN MAKES STATEMENT

Harvard - Yale - Princeton Agreement Violated by Accepting Financial Aid.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PRINCETON, N. J., April 9.—Eighteen men are ineligible for sports at Princeton University, it was learned to-day after announcement yesterday of the disqualification of Thomas H. McNamara, captain of the baseball team; Ralph Gilray, captain of the football eleven, and two others.

Dean Howard McClenahan of Princeton issued a statement to-night in which he emphasized that no stigma of professionalism was attached to the men because of their disqualification. He said the committee on outdoor sports frequently declares men ineligible and never publishes reasons for so doing.

An editorial for to-morrow's issue of the Daily Princetonian explains that the men declared ineligible have been "victimized by a system of loan funding operated under the supervision of zealous alumni unbeknownst to the authorities and against their wishes." The editorial supports Dean McClenahan's statement that the men's ineligibility should not reflect upon their personal characters. It states that they may be subject to censure for having broken the Harvard-Yale-Princeton agreement of 1916, but are "guiltless of any professionalism."

Men Can Borrow From Alumni. The loan funding system, it was explained by students, enables men in straitened financial circumstances to borrow from alumni to put them through college. In accordance, however, with the agreement of 1916 the receipt of all such moneys by any one engaging in sports must be approved in advance by the university's committee on eligibility.

The following statement was issued by Dean McClenahan: "The whole question of the ineligibility of Princeton athletes has been under thorough investigation for some months by the Princeton faculty committee on outdoor sports. This committee, composed of faculty members and submitted such with all facts involved for final decision to the committee of the three chairmen of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton athletic associations in accordance with the terms of the Harvard-Yale-Princeton agreement of 1916.

"This committee of the three chairmen declared that present Princeton athletes should be regarded as ineligible to represent Princeton. It is no uncommon thing for men to be declared ineligible for various reasons. The committee on outdoor sports never publishes a list of the ineligible men and never issues any statement of the reasons for their ineligibility. "In this case, however, I wish to state with the utmost possible emphasis that the men who have been declared ineligible because of professionalism. The decision of the committee of the three chairmen does not reflect upon the personal character or integrity of any of the men involved."

"Daily Princetonian" Editorial. The editorial in the Daily Princetonian follows: "In connection with the recent declaration of ineligibility made by the committee of the three chairmen, we recently emphasized by the account published in the metropolitan papers. The situation was an exceedingly delicate one by the nature of the cases, but was handled admirably by those in authority.

"But it was not sufficiently stressed that the agitation came entirely from within Princeton's walls in the first instance. The committee on outdoor sports has been investigating as soon as it had those charges in of what went on and all individuals in question were barred from further athletic competition pending investigation. So soon as all the evidence was in the Princeton committee referred its findings to the committee of three. Furthermore, when so doing the Princeton committee did not urge similar and reciprocal investigations at Yale and Harvard, as the New York papers have hinted. Princeton has cleared her own house, and thus fairly and in strict accordance with the 1916 agreement.

"It was also not made clear that the men involved in this matter bear no stigma of professionalism nor any unpleasant reflection upon their character and integrity. Dean McClenahan's statement this morning should dispel any such thought. Unwittingly they violated an intercollegiate agreement, and the university's action is simply in accord with the agreement. It may be argued that they knew of the agreement. If they did they are subject to censure for

\$75,000 Theft Victim Offers \$45,000 Reward

L. E. SHERMAN, a diamond merchant of 89 Fulton street, yesterday advertised a reward of \$45,000 for the return of \$75,000 worth of unset diamonds which were stolen from him on February 23 when he fainted on the stairs of a B. R. T. subway station at Broadway and Fortieth street. Since the gems were stolen Mr. Sherman has advertised his loss several times, increasing the reward in the hope that the person who took them might be induced to restore them to him. He first offered \$12,500.

It was in Bellevue Hospital after he regained consciousness that he discovered he had been robbed of his gems. A report of the theft was filed with the police at the time. Mr. Sherman, when interviewed at his home, 120 Schaefer avenue, Newark, yesterday, declined to discuss the theft. He hopes, he said, that the new reward, representing nearly two-thirds of the value of the diamonds, may result in their restoration to him.

\$300,000 RUM CACHE BARED BY ACCIDENT

Police Pounce on Imported Liquors Hidden in West 16th Street Garage.

FORGED PERMIT IS FOUND

Einstein, Disguised, Arrests 26 in Renewal of Sunday Raids.

Between 2,500 and 3,000 cases of imported liquor, with a bootlegging valuation of approximately \$300,000 were seized yesterday by the police in a garage at 415 West Sixteenth street and is now piled high in every available bit of space in the West Thirtieth street station house.

This is the largest single confiscation of booze made by the police since the Mullan-Gage dry law went into effect a year ago last Friday. The accidental discharge of a revolver led to the unearthing of the liquor cache in the rear of the garage, the owner of which remained a mystery up to late last night.

At 10:30 yesterday morning Patrolman Charles C. McKenna was on duty at Ninth avenue and West Sixteenth street when he heard a shot fired. He ran down the street into the Community Garage and there found Lewis Sorsen, who said he was a watchman and lived at 170 Ebermerthorn street, Brooklyn. Sorsen told Patrolman McKenna he was testing the revolver when it went off by accident. Having no license he was arrested.

Two Men Desert Stock of Boose. While questioning Sorsen, who spoke in broken English with an Italian accent, two other men ran out of the place and disappeared. Upon being caught, a liquor permit, alleged to be forged, was found in the prisoner's pocket. This aroused the suspicions of Patrolman McKenna, who made the "watchman" open a door leading to a large rear room of the garage.

Piled to the roof were hundreds of unmarked plain wooden boxes and upon opening one Patrolman McKenna found it contained twelve bottles of Moet & Chandon champagne of 1912 vintage. He telephoned for Capt. Joseph Howard, in charge of the Thirtieth street station, who arrived post haste, surveyed the situation and called out the reserves. Patrol wagons were pressed into service as were trucks found in the garage. It took from noon until 7 o'clock last night to remove the liquor. The seizure included Haig & Haig, five star, Dawson, Watson, White Horse Cellar and King George Scotch whisky; Bacardi rum, Gordon gin and most every well known brand of French champagne. No key or bourbon could be found.

Reserves Keep Back Crowd. It did not take long for the news of the "find" to spread through the neighborhood. A large crowd collected in front of the garage and along the route taken by the police station, watching almost complete silence the removal and transportation. Several times the reserves and regular patrolmen on duty were obliged to push the curious men.

Continued on Page Six.

M. C. TAYLOR'S HOME, NEAR 5TH AVENUE, ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT

Bandits Attempt Sunday Job, Like Shattuck's, in East 70th Street.

POLICE ARE SILENT

Patrolman Pursues Two Thieves, Who Escape, Dropping Loot.

GANG IN TWO SECTIONS

Secrecy About Amount of the Plunder, as Family Is Away From City.

The home of Myron C. Taylor in 15 East Seventieth street, one of the wealthiest residential sections of the city, was robbed yesterday afternoon by a gang of burglars, apparently trying to duplicate the burglary of the Shattuck home in Washington Square. They entered the house by smashing the plate glass of the front door and then reaching inside and throwing the spring lock.

It was not possible yesterday to learn what was stolen, as Mr. Taylor who is president of the cotton goods firm of Taylor, Armitage & Co., Inc., has been away during the winter and the house has been closed. It is feared, however, that the gang got away with property of considerable value, as there was nothing to hinder them while they plundered the building.

The Police Department made every effort to keep the fact of the robbery quiet and refused to give any information. The detectives admitted, however, that two of the burglars were seen by neighbors to come from the house carrying large boxes, and that these men were chased by Patrolman Monahan of the East Sixty-seventh street station. Monahan pursued the two men for several blocks but they escaped after they had thrown away the boxes, which contained a large quantity of liquor. Just how much the police refused to say.

Worked Carefully. Capt. Wall of the Sixty-seventh street station sent two policemen to guard the house after the robbery had been reported to him. These men were sitting in the hallway last night. They refused to talk robbery, and they would not verify a report that while the two men who chased by Monahan had left the house by the front door, other members of the gang had gone out the back way carrying valuable articles. They said that they did not even know there had been a robbery. The detectives at work on the case said they had no clues and had not been able to find out anything definite. Capt. Wall asserted that all he knew of the case was that a robbery of some sort had been committed.

The burglars entered the Taylor home about noon, it is thought, and are believed to have passed an hour going through the house. They worked carefully. In only a few of the rooms is there any evidence of their visit. When they pulled out drawers in a search for jewelry and other valuables they pushed them back after their search, and they were careful not to disturb the furniture. The police believe that they hoped by this to conceal the fact of the robbery for some time from the caretaker, who visits the house at intervals.

Gang in Two Sections. Patrolman Monahan was on his beat about 1 o'clock when he learned of the robbery. He turned into Seventieth street and noticed a small group of people gathered about the door of the Taylor home, and at the same time noticed two men ahead of him walking rapidly and stooping under the weight of two large boxes. He yelled at them, and they broke into a run toward Fifth avenue. The policeman pursued them, shouting that he would shoot unless they stopped. The men dropped their boxes and ran up Fifth avenue. They turned into Seventy-first street and disappeared. The policeman went back to the Taylor house.

He found that the burglars had smashed the plate glass of the door, breaking out a piece about six inches square.

Continued on Page Six.

LLOYD GEORGE CONFIDENT OF A EUROPEAN CONCERT AS GENOA CONGRESS OPENS

BRITISH PREMIER SEES ALL COUNTRIES IN ACCORD

GENOA, April 9 (Associated Press).—Premier Lloyd George, discussing the conference to-day, said: "I am glad to be here on the eve of the conference which I obstinately sought, while others vainly tried to wreck it. With the same obstinacy I will work for the success of the conference, of which I am fully confident. "I had originally planned to stay here one week, but now I think I will remain a fortnight, even longer if necessary, the task before us being of capital importance, namely, to reestablish good international relations and restore economic conditions in all States. "It is impossible to predict exactly what will be accomplished. The days of a conference are as uncertain as the days of human life. Nobody can tell what the morrow will bring forth. But one thing is certain, we have come here to work with all energy and earnestness, not to waste any time in amusements. "On one point I am sure all the delegations are in accord, that is, to reach agreements which will prevent renewal of international conflicts, thus reestablishing general peace and reciprocal confidence between the States on a basis of economic prosperity."

RUSSIA BIG ISSUE

No Surprises Unless Soviet and Berlin Envoys Force Them.

FOR THRIFTY GERMANY

Britain for Trade Freedom, While Poincare Urges Supervision.

VAST LOAN SUGGESTED

Some View It as Surest Way to Insure Stabilization of Europe.

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GENOA, April 9.—No surprises are expected at to-morrow's opening session of the World's Economic Congress. All the addresses of welcome by the Allies, it was authoritatively stated to-day, will be kept clear of the problems on which the Allies themselves have not agreed, and unless Germany and Russia inject such issues and force them on the assembly the conference promises to start with a purely economic character. The idea of Premier Lloyd George is to restore the concert of Europe. The idea of Premier Poincare is to avoid isolation. Both ideas have a clear right of way for hard work by the financial and economic commissions before any of the several delicate political problems are tackled. The Russian question probably will be postponed until the final sessions and in the meantime Europe will be furnished with the spectacle of a full representative congress busy with the study of the problems which it has been called to solve. How long the economic discussions will require is being estimated at from six to eight weeks, with the conference probably lasting up to three months.

The British view is that the real issue before Europe is the problem of debts, and that this must be dealt with as a whole. Indications are that the British delegates are following up the plan of Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Britain cancel the French debt and that reparations be proportionately diminished. The English insist, however, that the reparations question is only one element, and not the most vital element in the debt question, and do not see how in the natural course of study it can be avoided. They will not handle it purely as a reparations question, but will label it "debt" along with the other national and interlarded debts.

French Scheme Similar. France has her own scheme. In some respects similar to that of Sir Robert Horne and to the same end, that a loan can be floated through which Europe will be financially stabilized. The major difference between the two schemes is the nature of the guaranties. Mr. Lloyd George regards a thrifty, free and productive Germany as the only guaranty which the business world, especially as represented in London and in New York, will regard as suitable.

The French thesis is that the only real guaranty in Germany's case is administrative supervision and control of German customs and similar measures. This fundamental difference is likely to provide the most interesting struggles of the entire conference. The French policy is firmly pledged to the doctrine of exacting guaranties just as Mr. Lloyd George is firmly convinced that a prosperous Germany is the only assurance which will satisfy the bankers of the world.

Big Developments Pending. In British circles the word has gone out that big developments are pending and that the entire weight of British power will be used here to bring about a consolidation of European finances. When this is accomplished the British hope the European concert will be automatically restored and that European questions in the future can be dealt with by all of Europe instead of being confined to the Supreme Council.

The British expect a ten years' truce to be one of Mr. Lloyd George's chief proposals. This proposal already has been broached and stipulates that all European countries pledge themselves to accept the geographical limitations of the peace treaties for a decade. This is Mr. Lloyd George's version of America's plan to limit armaments, for he argues that with the frontiers guaranteed a reduction in armaments is bound to follow. His appeal in this direction will be made principally to central and eastern Europe, possibly with the admission that it may be regarded as a hardship for Germany to put up with the Upper Silesian-Polish frontier. Hungary to accept the exclusion of thousands of Hungarians and for Russia to recognize the many border Statelets now her

DIVIDE CONCESSIONS IS PLAN OF SOVIET

Genoa Delegates Tell of Interesting Oil Offers for Americans.

ENGLAND TO GET TIMBER

Reported U. S.-British Truce Makes No Impression on Tchitcherin.

ALL NATIONS COURT FAVOR OF RUSSIA

Attitude Gives Distinct Advantage to Soviet Delegates in Genoa.

THEY PLEDGE SUPPORT

Manifest a Spirit of Cooperation in Aims of the Congress.

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GENOA, April 9.—The reported truce between British and American oil interests to defend the existing oil concessions in Russia has made little impression on the Soviet delegation, Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, reminded The New York Herald correspondent that the principle of nationalization has been applied by Russia to all concessions obtained by foreign capital under the Czarist Government, and went ahead to say: "We have a number of interesting oil concessions to offer American capital."

He added that in the Russian proposition would be plans for mixed companies, with the Soviet Government participating. "Our own interest in the continuance of good business relations with the Western world is an obvious guaranty for the safety of such a concession," he said. Previous concessions, Tchitcherin added, will have precedence in receiving attention if they apply for a renewal of concessions, "provided their terms have not expired. Of course, we have devised a number of absolutely solid material guaranties covering the business transactions of foreign capital."

There was more talk about concessions at the Soviet headquarters than on any other topic. Tchitcherin gave the French correspondent a vivid account of what the Russian treasure house contained and divided it up between America, France and England so definitely that he gave the impression that the Soviet Government had a well considered plan with which to combat the idea of an international consortium. According to the plan America is to contribute her efforts on the mineral resources of Siberia, France on the industries and raw materials of the Donetz coal basin and Caucasia and England on the timber of northern Russia.

It is questioned in well informed circles whether the French correspondents will be able to save the old concessions granted under the Czarist regime. Recent visitors to the Baku district report the oil region is rapidly degenerating because of the breakdown of labor and railroads and assert no progress can be made unless better transportation facilities are provided very quickly.

The Russians themselves feel the former oil concessions were not granted in a practical way with a view of making the best use of the fields as a whole, but were given out individually and in many cases even corruptly.

Soviet experts wrote last winter that it would be worth while to make a fresh beginning with the oil region and Tchitcherin's remarks might be interpreted as substantiating this idea.

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John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Guarded at Opening of Park Avenue Church

The new Park Avenue Baptist Church, 593 Park avenue, was under guard by the police yesterday when services were held there for the first time by the congregation formerly known as the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was present as leader of the Bible class, and the police took precautions against the possibility of his presence attracting "cranks." Mr. Rockefeller himself was not aware that detectives were in the church to protect him.

Several uniformed men were on duty outside the church and two detectives taking positions at the doors at 9 o'clock carefully scrutinized the faces of all persons who entered the church. They were stationed inside during the church services and the session of the Bible class.

The old Fifth Avenue Baptist congregation recently built the new edifice at a cost of more than \$1,500,000.

It will not be formally opened until April 19.

Mr. Rockefeller, in addressing the Bible class in its new quarters in the basement of the church, chose the subject "So Run That You May Attain," and told of the progress which his class hopes to attain in its new home. In reviewing the history of the class he said that more than 10,000 men had been associated with it, either as members or visitors, since its organization. The church services were conducted by the Rev. Cornelius Woeifkin, pastor. Speaking of the new building he said: "This is to be a temple of worship, a sanctuary where men and women who have won out in the battle with temptation can come, a shelter for the bereaved. We shall not swerve from these ideals."

There are places for amusement and places for dancing, he concluded, "but they will have no place here."

PHYSICIAN ARRESTED AS SLAYER OF WIFE

Shooting Follows Quarrel, Say Huntington, Pa., Police.

HUNTINGTON, Pa., April 9.—Dr. Herbert Bryson, formerly of New York, was arrested to-day charged with having shot and killed his wife at her home in Cassville, this county, last night. He is alleged to have broken into her room after she had retired and shot her. He then brought her to a hospital here, driving sixteen miles over a rough, mountainous road. Mrs. Bryson died a few hours after reaching the hospital.

Both the doctor and his wife maintained silence as to the manner in which she had received her wound until just before her death. Then, according to the authorities, Mrs. Bryson told of an altercation she and her husband had before she went to her bedroom, declaring she broke into the room and shot her. The couple came from New York about a year ago.

KILLS OLDEST OUTLAW OF KENTUCKY'S HILLS

Thomas Collins Downed After Shooting at a Woman.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PAINESVILLE, Ky., April 9.—Kentucky's oldest outlaw has just met death. He was Thomas Collins, 83, and he was shot and instantly killed by Ben Crum at the latter's home in the Johnson county mountains. It is said the aged man started on a rampage with a shotgun. He first killed a dog belonging to Crum's brother and shot two cows belonging to the same man. When he knocked at Ben Crum's home Crum's wife told him that her husband was not at home. Collins fired at her, the charge narrowly missing her. Crum was near the house, and, attracted by the commotion, entered by a rear door, got his gun