sion to-day which discussed the provisions to be inserted in the Russian document against propaganda. The British and French texts of this article proved identic, but the Little Entente and Poland raised the question whether Russia should be pledged to abstain from propaganda only against the social systems of other countries, or against the political and territorial status quo of other countries. It was decided to have the article forbid propaganda against political and territorial status quo, but with the reservation that this should commit no one to admit as de jure the present de facto boundaries in eastern Europe.

The effect of this, then, is that all agitation over boundaries is to be avoided until they can be settled finally.

GENOA, April 30 (Associated Press).—After completing the preamble of their pagna charter for Russia the subcommission began consideration of the articles of the document, which, it is expected, will consume most of Sunday. Meetings have been arranged for both morning and afternoon.

Two articles were agreed upon this afternoon and an understanding was reached concerning the terms under which the property of foreigners nationalized by the Bolshevik Government will be restored to "the use" of the former owners. This question caused much discussion and was finally referred to the legal committee, headed by M. Fromageot of France, which supplied the accepted draft.

Get Use of Properyt.

An important fact in connection with this decision is that France apparently conceded the right of the Russian Government to nationalize the property of foreigners and agreed to a plan whereby the mere use of nationalized property, rather than actual title to the property, is to be restored. The legal difficulties were many in framing the conditions under which this will be done, as the different legal systems of the several countries have such varied legal terminalogy that it was not easy to arrive at a text conveying the same meaning to all the countries.

Article two, which relates to Russia's war debts, provoked much discussion and differences of opinion as to how to devise a method whereby the debts could be scaled down and what was the authority which would finally pass on the reductions. Great Britain suggested the League of Nations, the Hague Tribunal and the American Supreme Court, but no decision was reached, and France, Italy, Great Britain and Japan, to whom Russia owes most of its war debts, were designed to devise a new text for the article.

Differences developed between England and France on the question of Russia's war debts, France insisting that Russia recognize them in their entirety, though ready to scale them down later. The question was left to a committee.

France Insists on Primeiple.

M. Barthou said France was willing to grant facilities for payment, such as a moratorium, and was even ready to consent to reductions at a later date. Meanwhile France demanded unqualified recognition by the Soviet of the war debts.

When his attention was called to the fact that reductions had apparently been promised in the note of April 15 to the Soviet, M. Barthou pointed out that the Soviet had subsequently changed its position, and therefore the Powers had the same right. M. Barthou was ready to favor many different concessions, but wished to call attention to the fact that the Government could only recommend, while Parliament must decide.

Mr. Lloyd George made reference to the debt owed Great Britain. He said it had been understood that the Russian debt would be reduced, and the Powers must stick to this. He then suggested submitting the question to the jurists. M. Cattier, the Belgian expert, will sit unofficially wih the jurists of the four other Powers.

The subcommission adopted Article 1 of the document, which is directed against propaganda by the Bolsheviki or attempts to change the existing frontiers. This has chief reference to Bessarabia, now annexed by Rumania. An arrangement was also reached on the momentous question of the nationalization of private property.

Says British Plan Won.

While an Italian spokesman said the English preamble was practically adopted with the insertion of a few phrases of the French preamble, French spokesmen this afternoon insisted that practically all the original draft of their preamble was incorporated in the final draft, togther with the British suggestions for credits to Russia, including funds available by the British trade facilities act and the British overseas trade act.

It was officially announced to-day that the next plenary session of the conference would be held next Wednesday. It was first suggested that this meeting be held Monday, and the postponement was taken as an indication that the Russian question was taking much more time than had been anticipated.

In addition to the French and British drafts of the Russian proposals, the drafting committee to-day also was considering an Italian draft, which carries the consortium idea and provides that long term credits shall be accorded to Russia in order to pay skilled labor and technical assistants from abroad, as well as for machinery necessary for the resumption of agriculture and Russian industries.

SMALL NATIONS QUIET ON ATTITUDE AT GENOA

Support Is Claimed by Both British and French.

GENOA, April 29 (Associated Press).—The real attitude of the small countries represented at the conference still forms an unknown quantity. Both the English and French delegation are claiming their support.

The British declare they prefer the British policy, which favors burying the past and inaugurating a program of conciliation leading to the reconstruction of Europe and Russia, while the French maintain that the British policy will only strengthen politically the Russo-German compact, which would threaten all their neighbors.

BRUSSELS, April 29 (Associated Press).—The Belgian Government's policy at Genoa is one of close cooperation with France, it is declared in political quarters here, and the same view is taken as in Paris respecting the futility of a meeting of the Supreme Council at present.

Foreign Minister Jaspar, wh is here from Genoa to consult Premier Theunys, declared before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies to-day that the Russo-German treaty had "poisoned the atmosphere" at Genoa.

ESKIMO CENSUS BEING TAKEN.

EDMONTON, Alba., April 29.—There probably are not more than 3,000 Eskimos scattered across the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of Canada, but they have to be counted to comply with the law. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are still numbering these scattered tribes.

The first batch of mail received here from the Far North shows that last August there were 1,364 from Coronation Gulf to the Alaskan boundary.

FEMININE BLOC STIRS CONGRESS LEADERS

Party Chiefs Disturbed by New Factor in Political Situation.

EQUALITY IS KEYNOTE

Removal of Disabilities Sought by Constitutional Amendment.

FOR SHARE IN OFFICES

Lady Astor's Influence Felt in Women's Demand for Full Rights.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 29.

Not the least disturbing of the blocs that are worrying the leaders of the two political parties is that made up of groups of the eternal feminine.

For more than two weeks in rapid sequence organizations of representatives of the new voters created by the Nineteenth Amendment have been holding conventions in Washington and Baltimore. The White House and the Capitol not only have felt their presence but conceded their growing influence in the political affairs of the country.

Senators and Representatives, harassed by the conflicting demands of the agricultural bloc and the importunities and threats of the promoters of the bonus raid, to say nothing of their own maneuvers for reelection, have been compelled to pay a good deal more attention to the views and recommendations of 7,000 women in the aggregate who have figured recently in Washington events.

Factors in Political Game.

While most of the women representing the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, the National League of Women Voters, the League of American Pen Women, the District of Columbia Mothers and the Nurses of New York City disclaim partisan ambitions, the fact remains that they have figured very prominently in the hectic game of politics which infests every department of the Government.

The inhibition of politics in the governing rules of these organizations has not restrained them from expressing positive views concerning Congressional undertakings and executive policies of the Administration.

Government officials and members of Congress have expressed surprise after continued conferences with committees representing the woman organizations over the political knowledge displayed by them. That the new voters rapidly are learning the technic of the political game is pretty generally conceded by the hitherto male masters of it.

Further than this it is admitted by these hard boiled and seasoned experts who were inclined to make light of the Nineteenth Amendment that the women with whom they came in contact during the conferences of the feminine bloc not only know what they want but have a fairly clear idea of how to go about getting it. The theory of some of the old timers among the men that the women would be content with "a cozy corner, a tea set and an invitation to adopt harmless resolutions" has not worked out according to schedule.

Lady Astor's Influence.

Whether the new crusaders in politics have taken a tip from Lady Astor is a matter of opinion. Some of the male leaders of the two major parties are inclined to credit (or blame) the distinguished American woman member of the British Parliament for injecting a lot of pep in woman's cause here.

At any rate the initiative displayed by Lady Astor is admitted by the men leaders to have added to their complexities in handling the new voters in this country. Polite pleasantries and fatuous sophistries have not proved as effective in diverting the feminine mind from its political and legislative objective.

In their conferences with Government officials and members of Congress the representative women in the organizations which have contributed a colorful and animated atmosphere to the sordid and complex routine of the Capitol have reflected a determination to advance beyond the experimental stage of the equal suffrage policy to which the country is committed and to come down to concrete and specific undertakings.

Few of the Senators and Representatives who are devoting rather more attention to their own respective political ambitions than to the business of the nation now doub the purness of the nation now doubt the purpose of women to enter into active parfor the substantial as well as sentimental emoluments of the newly acquired privilege.

Competitors in Congress Fight.

Probably a score of the Senators and Representatives who are anxious to hold their seats have the very best reason in the world for anticipating trouble from the new voters. They admit the probability of a contest with women aspirants for seats they now hold. Eleven women throughout the country have already announced themselves as candidates for the House, and at least two are even casting their eyes toward the coveted seats in the Senate.

The success of Lady Astor in her adopted country and her encouragement to women to seek a place and voice in the national legislature in her native country has provided a simulus to the American women who believe the time has come for them really to get into the game.

There is only one woman in the present Congress—Miss Alice Robertson—who is indexed as a Republican and represents an Oklahoma district. Miss Robertson is almost certain to be returned and some of the male leaders of both parties admit that she will probably have as associates two or three members of her own sex as a result of the coming elections.

Up to the present time the activities of the new voters have been almost entirely confined to prospecting the political field, studying the political technique and grounding themselves in the fundamentals of organization and parliamentary methods.

Parliamentary Ability Shown.

In conducting their conferences the women upon whom the direction of procedure devolved indicated ability of a very high parliamentary order, superior in fact, to that which usually characterizes the ordinary gatherings of men.

Officially the women restricted their activities to the discussion of recommendations relating to subjects of a social character of general interest to the sex. But in their conferences with the men leaders of the two parties and Senators and Representatives they expressed very definite ideas regarding matters purely political.

They have indicated their opposition to the bonus in no unmistakable terms, demanded the recognition of women in the construction of tariff legislation in the budget provisions for Federal departments and several other legislative enterprises in which they have hitherto been denied a voice.

They have not been at all reluctant to express their entire disapproval of the tendency on the part of the male leaders of both parties to ignore their claims for substantial recognition in the way of offices. They are not pleased with what they assert to be "discrimination" against women applicants for office under the Harding Administration. They have pointed out the disparity in this respect as compared with the fact that at least 9,000,000 women voted for the candidates for President in the 1920 election.

President Not Blamed.

They do not blame the President or any other official of the Government in particular for this "discrimination." But it is quite evident that if the women achieve their ambition to obtain a larger representation in the next Congress they will demand a "fairer" distribution of the offices.

Although not in complete accord as to the value of the legislation provided by the male legislators, the majority of the women attending the conferences of the various organizations at Washington and Baltimore seemed to look with favor on the so-called maternity bill, now a law. Their chief criticism of it was that Congress made "the most niggardly provision" in providing only $1,500,000 to finance the undertaking.

The subject of the most general interest on which women are centering their attention is to amend the Constitution in order to guarantee unrestricted political privileges, which a great many of them do not believe were granted by the nineteenth amendment.

A tentative draft of a supplementary addition to the Constitution and known as the "twentieth amendment" has been framed by the National Woman's Party and already is a subject for discussion by women throughout the country.

Draft of Proposed Amendment.

The draft, which probably will not be introduced during the present Congress, reads as follows:

Section 1. No political, civil or legal disabilities on account of sex or on account of marriage, unless applying to both sexes, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The National Woman's party, which embraces women identified with all the organizations recently assembled here, is political but non-partisan. The officers of it admit that their purpose is to help any candidate for Congressional office who supports the new amendment and to defeat those who oppose it. The aim of the amendment is to nullify State laws which discriminate against women. They cite numerous States where women do not enjoy equal political rights with men, despite the Nineteenth Amendment.

Specifically they name Virginia, where fathers have complete control over children; where a woman cannot choose her home; where property is presumed to belong to a husband; where inheritance laws discriminate against women; where the grounds for divorce are unequal; where women cannot serve on juries and are not admitted on equal terms to the State university.

Other States which perpetuate laws that "discriminate" against women are Maryland, Mississippi, Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana and Maine.

In several States so-called "blanket" bills removing the political disabilities of women have been written into the statute books. Some of these States are Wisconsin, Mississippi, Louisiana and Delaware.

Will Start Campaign.

Promoters of the Twentieth Amendment admit there is a great deal of opposition to the project, but they are preparing to inaugurate a campaign of education, which they believe will effectively wear it down and convert skeptics among their sex to the support of it.

A good deal of opposition to the scheme comes from women engaged in industrial occupations. The basis for this objection is that women are now exempt by State laws from exactions required of men for which women are not physically suited. Organized opposition to the plan to strike down all State barriers of this character comes mainly from the Women's Consumers League, the membership of which is largely made up of girls and women employed in manufacturing establishments.

Two proposals advanced by representatives of some of the woman organizations to members of Congress were for a more definite policy toward the promotion of peace and for conserving to women married to foreign subjects full possession of their political privilege in their native country.

SIGNS "COST OF LIVING" BILL.

Boston, April 29.—Gov. Cox to-day signed [illegible] continuing the life of the Comm[illegible] Necessaries of Life until May 1[illegible] bill authorizes him to [illegible] sion personnel if he [illegible]

PICK SUCCESSOR FOR JUSSERAND'S PLACE

Count Peretti de la Rocca, Foreign Office Director, May Be Ambassador.

PARIS HEARS REASONS

Cabinet Insufficiently Informed of American Opinion by Its Envoy.

ABSENT DURING PARLEY

State Department and French Embassy Here Without News of Change.

PARIS, April 29 (Associated Press).—Count Peretti de la Rocca, political director of the Foreign Office, is likely to succeed Jean Jules Jusserand as Ambassador to the United States as soon as the former can be spared by Premier Poincare, it was stated today. The retirement of M. Jusserand, according to present plans, will be arranged during his usual summer visit to Paris.

Count Peretti de la Rocca now holds a position corresponding to that of Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and is next in charge under the Foreign Minister.

No official action has as yet been taken, and the selection of a new diplomatic representative would, of course, be dependent upon the approval of the State Department in Washington when the time came to make an appointment. An intimation of Count Peretti de la Rocca's desire to go to Washington and the Government's intention to send him there, however, appear already to have reached the Washington authorities.

Usefulness Doubted.

The French Government desires to do nothing of a precipitate nature in view of M. Jusserand's long and admirable services in Washington, his intimate friendships with previous Presidents and his entirely correct relations with the present Administration. It appears, however, that doubts as to whether he should remain in Washington arose at the Foreign Office in positive form when Rene Viviani returned from his visit to America in May, 1921.

The observations made by M. Briand at the Washington armaments conference last fall appear to have confirmed the feeling in the Foreign Office that it had not been kept fully informed respecting current American opinion. It was also felt that the Ambassador had not sufficiently understood American psychology just before and during the Washington conference.

There had been much comment in official quarters since the return of the French delegation on M. Jusserand's remoteness from the American press and his almost complete absence of contact, it is declared, with the principal correspondents in Washington. It has also been remarked in these quarters that during the six days of the conference during which the discussion of the French naval demands were in their most difficult stage the Ambassador was absent, addressing a historical association at St. Louis.

Blamed for Misadventure.

M. Jusserand has been made to bear by press and public a considerable part of the responsibility over the French showing at the armament conference, which caused such disappointment here, and the disposition seems to exist to sacrifice him on the Government's behalf for the misadventure at the conference and what are regarded here as the distressing signs of estrangement between France and America.

Count Peretti de la Rocca, who is 52 years old, entered the Foreign Service in the Consular Department in 1893. He was First Secretary of the Legation in Mexico City, 1907-09, when he was transferred as Counselor of the embassy in Washington, where he remained until 1913.

Count Peretti has always taken a deep interest in American affairs. Mme. Peretti is a Mexican by birth.

News to Washington.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 29.

If Jules M. Jusserand is to retire from the post of French Ambassador to Washington, as reported from Paris, no official notice to that effect has been received by the United States Government, according to State Department officials, nor has the French Embassy received any official advices.

One of the embassy attaches pointed out this afternoon that there had been several apparently authentic reports heretofore of a similar nature, but that they had not proved to be well founded.

Ambassador Jusserand has been the diplomatic representative of his country in the United States for nearly two decades and for some years past he has been dean of the Diplomatic Corps. He presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary on February 7, 1903. The Ambassador was a close personal frend of the late Theodore Roosevelt, a frequent visitor to the White House and a member of the "tennis cabinet" and he also used to join Roosevelt frequently on his strenuous "hikes" around the country. Literary likes drew the two men together also, Ambassador Jusserand having contributed a number of interesting volumes to the history of English literature. His wife is an American, having been Miss Richards of Boston.

TRY TO KILL BOLSHEVIKI SEEKING CHURCH GEMS

'Black Hundred' Bomb Thrown Into Tver Cathedral.

RIGA, April 29 (Associated Press).—An attempt was made to assassinate the members of the Russian Soviet Commission requisitioning church treasures at Tver, on the right bank of the Volga River, it was reported in Soviet official quarters here to-day.

While the commission was carrying out its requisition, according to the reports, a member of the "Black Hundred" threw a bomb into the Cathedral of the Transfiguration, an ancient edifice of rare beauty, built in 1689. No one was injured, but the explosion shattered many statues and windows and the main doors were torn from their hinges.

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

Income Tax Unit Shakeup Ordered for Efficiency

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 29.

REORGANIZATION of the income tax unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau was ordered to-day to provide greater benefits, both for the Government and taxpayers. The income tax unit will undergo sweeping administrative changes, some sections being abolished.

More expeditious methods of audit and review and handling claims and assessments were promised. The changes, which include introduction of an efficient system of production records and an efficiency rating system, were approved by Commissioner Blair upon the recommendations of the Tax Simplification Board.

Assistant Deputy Commissioner E. W. Chatterton will be appointed production manager of the income tax unit.

TEXT OF ALLIED OFFER TO RUSSIA

Continued from First Page.

to the enrichment of various parts of Russia can resume the activity of their establishments as soon as they receive the necessary guaranties. And they doubtless will be able to find in France or abroad the necessary capital and technical personnel needed.

Italy, which underwrites 20 per cent. of the capital of the international corporation, intends to give considerable financial cooperation in all concerns and to the present scope of this organization and its future development. Italy, besides, is ready to support every enterprise founded with the object of reestablishing water and railway transit and for organizing the sale of products. She is equally ready to help with her own agricultural organizations and experience in the revival of agriculture, and to cooperate with Russia in the industrial and agricultural reconstruction of Russia.

Offers of assistance also have been made by Japan, whose Government, with the object of encouraging commerce with Russia, granted a credit of 8,000,000 yen to the Russo-Japanese Corporation. The Japanese Government also intends to effectuate other projects as far as necessary to facilitate commercial relations between the two countries.

The Belgian Government has decided to submit to its Parliament a bill designed to permit Belgian finance to participate in the creation of an international consortium to the proportion of 20 per cent. of the total capital. Finally, if the modifications of the present regime in Russia are of such a nature as to give confidence to workers, engineers and capitalists it is certain that private initiative will find in Belgium the enormous sums necessary to reconstruct and set going again Belgian mines and factories in Russia.

It has been estimated that a total sum of 1,000,000,000 francs will be necessary for this. Time is an indispensable factor in the reconstruction of Russia, and the important thing is to make a start. As soon as the first impulse is given, as soon as the first pioneers are able to establish themselves in Russia and are able to make it known that they have succeeded, as soon as they can tell their fellow nationals that the way is free and safe, others will follow in numbers all the greater because of the fact that the road has been closed for such a long time.

RUSSIANS THREATEN TO WITHDRAW NOTE

Object to Delay of Allies' Reply to Proposals.

GENOA, April 29 (Associated Press).—Foreign Minister Tchitcherin of Russia to-day sent Premier Facta of Italy, as president of the economic conference, a note expressing the dissatisfaction of the Russian delegation with the delay in replying to its note of April 20 and saying the note would be withdrawn and the Russians would resume their initial position unless they were assured that the credits necessary to restore Russia would be granted.

"Five days have elapsed since the sitting of the commission of experts to which the Russian proposals were presented developing and extending the brief resume contained in my letter of April 20 to the Prime Minister of Great Britain," says M. Tchitcherin's note to Premier Facta.

"The Russian delegation will be grateful if you will inform it of the reasons why the political commission and subcommission have not been convoked, and also when they will be called together. The rumors according to which one of these commissions was convoked without Russia's participation cannot evidently be truthful, considering that Russia participates in these commissions on a basis of equality.

"The convocation of the political commission is all the more desirable as the methods observed up to this time by the conference in dealing with the Russian question are incapable of achieving useful results and are not in accordance with the Cannes resolutions, which put in the first place the definite objects of reconstruction and financial aid to weaker countries.

"I regret profoundly to emphasize that no precise reply has been received by the Russian delegation concerning the amount of credit necessary to the reconstruction of Russia which has been indicated by the Russian delegation as the first and indispensable condition for the agreement, the outlines of which were sketched in my letter of the 20th to Mr. Lloyd George.

"If the absence of an answer on this subject and the interruption of the work of the conference mean a retreat on the part of the inviting Powers in accepting my letter of the 20th as the basis of discussion—certain fundamentals expressed in that letter having been set forth in the proposition of the Russian experts last Monday—then the Russian delegation will not consider itself longer bound by my letter of the 20th.

"In this case the Russian delegation will resume the attitude expressed in the Russian memorandum, and which remains the expression of the principles which it considers as just. Although for love of conciliation it has consented to the concessions contained in my letter of the 20th, these concessions were granted under certain conditions, without which the concessions do not hold good.

"In view of this eventuality I take the liberty to transmit to the conference the Russian memorandum, copies of which are sent to the conference secretariat."

AIRPLANES CAPTURE SOUTH CHINA FLEET

Bombs Kill 20 and Wound 30 Men in Attack on One Cruiser.

TEN VESSELS TAKEN

Civil War Starts With Battle in District South of Pekin.

ALL GATES TO BE CLOSED

More American Sailors and Marines Sent to Legation—Natives Flee to Capital.

SHANGHAI, April 29 (Associated Press).—The forces of Sun Yat Sen, head of the South Chinese Government at Canton, have captured the entire southern naval squadron, it was stated in unofficial dispatches published here to-day by the foreign and Chinese press.

The squadron captured, these reports stated, include the cruisers Hai Chi and Hai Chen, the gunboats Chu Yu, Yung Peng, Yu Chang, Yung Hsiang, Fei Ying, Fu An and Yung An and the training ship Chao Ho.

The attack on the vessels, which resulted in their surrender, was carried out by aircraft, in conjunction with south Chinese troops. The aircraft bombed the vessels at Pan Yu [illegible], twenty men being killed and thirty others wounded on board the cruiser Hai Chi in the initial attack, [illegible] state.

Later there was a further [illegible] attack on the vessels, near [illegible], in the Whampoa River, the Hai Chi and the other craft attacked surrendering.

Civil War Is Started.

PEKIN, April 30 (Associated Press).—Civil war in China started Saturday with heavy cannonading in the neighborhood of Pekin. The armies of Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, Military Governor of Manchuria, and Gen. Wu Pei-Fu, military leader of Central China, who are contending for the mastery of China's internal affairs, opened fire along a wide front.

As near as it is possible to estimate the front extends fromh Machang, south of Tientsin, on the Pukow Railroad, across the country westward to Paoting-Fu, on the Pekin-Hankow Railroad, thence northward to Changsintien, twelve miles southwest of Pekin.

The hostilities are said to have been due to an ultimatum from Gen. Wu Pei-fu, giving Chang Tso-lin twenty-four hours to evacuate Pekin and withdraw his troops from Mukden. The ultimatum was ignored. Fighting opened at Machang with artillery. Almost simultaneously cannonading began at Changsintien. Wu Pei-fu, who controls the Pekin--Hankow Railroad, is transporting troops from the Yangtse with a view to turning Chang Tso-lin's west wing, located at Changsintien.

Civilians See Fighting.

The fighting near Changsintien centered around the river crossing known as the Marco Polo Bridge. Pekin was awakened at dawn by the sound of cannonading. From the western hills outside the city, where many summer homes are located, the fighting at Changsintien was witnessed by numerous civilians.

Most of the foreigners returned to the city on the advice of the legations. They also were advised to display their national flags and this was done, particularly by the Americans. Some of the city gates were closed. The authorities warned that all the gates would be closed later in the day.

One hundred and fifty American bluejackets and marines have arrived to reenforce the legation. The total number of guards at all the legations is about 1,000.

Advices from Tsingtao and Shantung report that the Japanese are reenforcing their guards along the Shantung railway. The American Consul at Nanking reports that two Chinese cruisers in sympathy with Wu Pei-fu have left Chefoo for Shanhaikuan, near the Great Wall, for the purpose of destroying the railroad to Mukden, thus cutting Chang Tso-lin's rear.

The admiral of the Chinese fleet has notified the Government that it is his purpose to support Wu Pei-fu. Thousands of natives entered the western and southern gates, carrying their valuables to safety. All kinds of vehicles came in loaded with goods and accompanied by women and children. Inside the gates the Chinese transported their money and jewelry to the banks in the legation confines.

The firing appeared to diminish when darkness fell.

ASKS COURT TO QUASH ALL MORSE INDICTMENTS

Counsel for Ship Operator and Sons Begins Argument.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 29.

Attorneys for Charles W. Morse, New York ship operator, to-day began presentation in court here of a long argument asking the quashing of indictments against Mr. Morse, his three sons and eight associates, alleging conspiracy in connection with contracts during the war with the United States Shipping Board and concerning the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Wilton J. Lambert, Mr. Morse's counsel, contended that the indictments should be quashed because the charge of conspiracy is stated as being based on actions of Mr. Morse and his associates in April, 1917, three months before the contracts mentioned in the indictments came into being. Consequently he contended the defendants could not have violated the law.

Defense also asked that the Government be directed to elect which of the counts are to be made the basis of action against Morse and his associates, but the court ruled that it is too early in the case to issue such an order.

WOMAN HEADS TEACHERS.

When the Westchester County Teachers' Association met yesterday at the Mount Vernon High School Dr. William H. Holmes, superintendent of the Mount Vernon schools, resigned as president of the association. The following officers were elected: Miss Louise Saunders of New Rochelle, president; Alvah Frost of Port Chester, vice-president; Miss Margaret L. Imrie of Mount Vernon, secretary, and Charles Benedict of North Tarrytown, treasurer.

BORAH COMMENDED AND ALSO ATTACKED

Patients Praise and Legion Organ Assails Him.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 29.

The *Stars and Stripes*, an organ of the American Legion, made a vicious attack in its issue to-day upon Senator Borah (Idaho) in reply to his letter to the American Legion Post of Pocatello, Idaho, in which he likened voting for the bonus to "buying public office out of the public Treasury."

On the heels of the attack Senator Borah received a letter signed by twenty-five ex-service men, now patients in a United States hospital at Boise, Idaho, commending his course on the bonus issue. It was as follows:

"DEAR SENATOR:

"Having read in the Idaho *Statesman* the unfair and unwarranted criticism by Pocatello Post No. 4, American Legion, on your stand against certain measures introduced in the Senate and wishing to assure you that this criticism is by no means unanimous among ex-service men, we, the patients of Ward 29 of the United States Veterans Hospital No. 52 at Boise, Idaho, take this opportunity of assuring you of our hearty approval of your position in regard to all these measures; and we further desire to express our appreciation of your kindly interests in behalf of ex-service men in general.

"We also wish you to know of our admiration for your conscientious stand on questions of public interest.

"James H. Waddel, Hugh A. Welfong, Raymond E. Cline, Leonard R. Knight, George Glassburn, Edward E. Harper, Wilford A. Barfuss, George Wagner, Vernon Bybee, E. S. Pelot, George Atherton, James E. Bailey, H. G. Gruver, John S. Craig, Lee Morrow, E. Hall, Claude R. Howard, Albert L. Harle, Heber Stokes, E. Howard, Burton E. Bailey, C. E. Mitchell, S. Solomon, George Whitney, L. A. Johnson."

REPARATIONS MEETING DATE STILL UNSETTLED

British Want It Before May 31; French for Delay.

GENOA, April 29 (Associated Press).—The British and French delegations are at variance as to the date of the meeting to discuss reparation problems arising from payments Germany should make by May 31.

The British delegation announced that it wanted the meeting in Genoa before the next reparation installment was due. France has informed the British that she wants the meeting postponed until after May 31, or if it is held before then, it should be outside of Genoa.

BLUE SKY MEASURE IS SENT TO SENATE

Plans Made for Immediate Hearings in Upper House.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 29.

The Denison blue sky bill, passed by the House yesterday, was sent to the Senate to-day and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. The measure is intended to drive bogus stock promoters out of business.

While no action was taken by the Commerce Committee, there was discussion of the measure among committee members and plans were made for immediate hearings. Representative Denison, its sponsor in the House, talked with Senator Cummins, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and it was reported he "was very much encouraged by the outlook."

A sub-committee of the Interstate Commerce Committee will be appointed to start work on the measure, and it is thought it will be favorably reported to the Senate for passage within a reasonable time, with probably a few minor changes.

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