

"All the News That's  
Fit to Print."

# The New York Times

THE WEATHER

Generally fair today and tomorrow;  
not much change in temperature.  
Temperature Yesterday—Max. 33; Min. 24.  
For weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXXVI...No. 25,203.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1927.

TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Elsewhere in the U. S.

## GOVERNOR CHANGES PLAN IN WATER POWER BILL; STEALS MARCH ON FOES

### FIRM ON POWER AUTHORITY

But Smith Bill Provides  
for Naming of Board,  
Then Inquiry.

### LEGISLATURE TO DECIDE

Would Have Right to Accept or  
Reject Recommendations  
of Body.

### PERENNIAL BATTLE STARTS

But Governor Will Ask Republi-  
cans to Agree on Personnel of  
Proposed Authority.

By W. A. WARM.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The perennial battle between Governor Smith and the Republican organization over a State water power policy was carried to the Legislature at the session this evening when Senator Downing and Assemblyman Bloch, the Democratic floor leaders, introduced identical bills in both houses providing for the creation of a State water power authority, defining its powers and duties and carrying out in general recommendations of the Governor relating to hydroelectric development.

A Republican bill dealing with the same subject was introduced several days ago by Assemblyman Sargent of Onondaga. As originally drafted this did not prove acceptable to the Republican leaders and it is being revised to conform to their views. When amended it will provide for the creation of a commission with no powers beyond authority to make an investigation with a view to determining whether development of water power under State auspices, as urged by Governor Smith, or development and distribution by private corporations under rigid State supervision would prove most advantageous.

Steals March on Opponents.

Over these diametrically opposed programs to all appearance the most spectacular combat of the present session will be waged, with all the Governor's influence on one side and all the driving force of the Republican State organization on the other.

A study of the Governor's bill would seem to indicate that at the very beginning of the battle the Chief Executive has stolen a march on his opponents. The Republicans have contended that before defining power policy the question of whether public or private developments would best serve the interests of the State should be decided by an impartial body of investigators who would command public confidence.

Such an investigation, under the provisions of the Governor's bill, would be the first duty of the proposed water power authority, which would be required to report a comprehensive plan and receive legislative sanction for it. The Governor said tonight that it was his intention to seek in advance an agreement with the Republican leaders with regard to the personnel of the proposed Power Authority. He reiterated his desire to have Owen D. Young become its Chairman and said that there should be, in addition, a lawyer of prominence and a financier of recognized ability among the members.

"It is declared to be the public policy of the State to preserve inalienable the natural water power resources of the State, to develop them in the most practicable cost, so far as practicable without the aid of State funds or State credit, and to provide for the people, light, heat and power at the lowest practicable cost."

"To that end there is hereby established a commission to study the instrumentalities of the State a body corporate and politic, perpetual in duration, capable of owning property, borrowing money and making contracts, to be known as the New York State Water Power Authority."

Under the bill the Power Authority would be composed of three members, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Of the first three appointees, one would hold office for three years, another for two and the third for seven. Members thereafter would be appointed for uniform terms of five years. The three members would serve without salary, but would be entitled to reimbursement from the State for legitimate expenditures incurred in the service.

Power Sought for Body.

The powers of the authority are defined as follows:

"It shall have full power to build, operate and maintain dams, power houses and transmission lines and to acquire land for such purpose by purchase or condemnation, and for any such purposes to own, hold and sell or lease real or personal property, to borrow money and secure the same by bonds or liens secured by the revenues from any property held or to be held by it; but the property so held by the Power Authority, including the natural resources of the State, which it is authorized to develop hereunder, shall remain forever inalienable as the property of the State, and shall have no power also to sell water and or electric power."

Continued on Page Three.

### Police Will Use Radio Sets In All Stations and Booths

Every police station and booths on bridges and in outlying districts will be equipped with radio receiving sets in the near future, Commissioner McLaughlin announced yesterday. The sets will be tuned to a 326-meter wave length, which will confine their reception to station WNYC, from which important official business will be broadcast in experiments to determine the practicability of the radio in police work, the Commissioner said.

The Commissioner said he wanted it clearly understood that a former Commissioner contracted for the purchase of 100 receiving sets, which were delivered to the city on April 6, 1925, at a cost of \$23,474. Since the sets had been paid for, he said, he felt the department might as well experiment with them.

There are receiving sets now in fifteen district and division offices. Important messages are telephoned from Police Headquarters to station WNYC for broadcasting.

## WOODS IS REJECTED BY SENATE, 49 TO 28

Failure of Ex-Envoy to Get Post  
on Commerce Board Decisive  
Defeat for Coolidge.

### COAL CASE THE CHIEF ISSUE

Opponents Charged Plan to 'Fix'  
Rates for Pennsylvania in Spite  
of Assurances to Contrary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A surprise was sprung by the Senate in executive session today when it rejected the nomination of Cyrus E. Woods of Pennsylvania, former diplomat, for the Interstate Commerce Commission, by the decisive vote of 49 to 28.

It was the worst defeat the President had sustained at the hands of the Senate since it turned him down twice in March, 1925, on his nomination of Charles Beecher Warren of Detroit to be Attorney General. The two votes then taken were comparatively close, as Mr. Warren's nomination was rejected the first time by 41 to 39 and the second time by 46 to 39.

The fight against Mr. Woods was not made because of his personal record, although at times reference was made by Senatorial critics to the part he played in the Pennsylvania primary last year when he acted as a "coordinator" for the Pepper-Fisher forces. Some opponents declared if his name had been brought forward this time for some diplomatic post of the kind to which he has been confirmed three times, the last one being an appointment as Ambassador to Japan, they would have supported him without a word of criticism.

Saw Aim to "Pack" Commission.

They conducted their fight chiefly against Pennsylvania and that State's interest in the lake cargo case, charging that an effort was being made to "pack" the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Sensor David A. Reed of Pennsylvania, who made a strenuous fight to overcome the objections, informed the Interstate Commerce Commission that Mr. Woods would not even sit on the commission in the cargo case. The opposition declared the Keystone State was endeavoring to get a monopoly on the soft coal industry of the country. The chief fight was directed by Senators from four soft coal States—Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

Much the same battle was carried on in the Senate as at the committee hearings, with strong appeals to Northwestern and Southern Senators for support.

Sensors Goff, Republican, West Virginia; Reed, Democrat, Missouri; and

Continued on Page Nine.

## WADSWORTH SAYS SENATORS FLOUT THE VOLSTEAD LAW

New Yorker Stirs Bruce to  
Remark a Taxi Would Hold  
Non-Drinking Members.

### WETS AGAIN URGE REPEAL

Edge Offers Resolution to  
Submit Referendum to Voters  
in 1928 Election.

### NEW DRY INQUIRY ASKED

Representative McLeod Charges  
Waste at Detroit—Edwards  
Seeks Poison Ban.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The charge that Senators wink at social violations of the Volstead act was made by Senator Wadsworth of New York during a Senate debate today, in which Senator Bruce of Maryland asserted that all Senators who refuse to take a drink could be put into a single taxicab. Senator Edge of New Jersey advocated a national referendum as the only way to determine "real sentiment" on prohibition, and Senator Willis of Ohio, a dry, thought the only way to meet the issue squarely was to vote on straight repeal.

"If the Senator seeks a vote on the resubmission of the Eighteenth Amendment I am ready to ask unanimous consent," Senator Willis declared.

"A vote of the people?" asked Mr. Edge.

"A vote of the only body which can vote on that question under the Constitution," the Ohio Senator replied.

Prohibition was making the United States a nation of hypocrites, Mr. Wadsworth said, telling his colleagues that the views of officials were no different from that of the average man and that violations under the very eyes of the Senators were never reported.

"What Senator of the United States, what official of the Government—legislative, executive or judicial—has given evidence," Mr. Wadsworth asked, "against his neighbor in cases of liquor violation? Recall, if you please, some of you, the social gatherings you have attended. You all know, as well as I do, that dozens of us have encountered evidence of clear and incontrovertible violation of the Volstead law, and yet we do not hear of a single Senator turning over his information to the enforcing authorities."

"In this respect Senators and other public officials do not differ from the great mass of human beings that make up our population. This attitude toward the law pervades every stratum of society."

"Is hypocrisy to be established as the national trait? Take my word for it, it is fast becoming so."

Bruce Disagrees With Heflin.

Senator Bruce's remark as to the number of Senators who did not drink was prompted by Senator Heflin of Alabama.

"When I said in a Baltimore speech yesterday," Mr. Heflin told the Senate, "that there were a few wet Senators you could get them into a yellow taxicab—it brought down the house."

"I could safely say," retorted Senator Bruce, "that all the Senators I have seen decline a drink since I have been in Washington could be put in less space than the cubic contents of a taxicab."

"Not the slightest," replied Mr. Bruce. "The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Willis] is absolutely sincere. The Senator from Texas [Mr. Sheppard] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. Jones] are absolutely sincere. Doubtless there are others, but they would not fill a taxicab."

"It is a better an overwhelming majority of Senators are dry," Senator Sheppard interposed.

"I think so, too," declared Senator Willis, adding that statements to the contrary were intended to destroy public confidence.

"The Senatorial flare-up over prohibition drew a dart tonight from Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League."

"Senator Wadsworth's attack on prohibition," he said, "shows that he is

Continued on Page Seven.

## Albany Wets Lose Skirmish on Poison Liquor; Assembly Defeats Measure; to Reconsider

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The wets suffered defeat at the hands of the dries in the Assembly tonight just when they had victory within their grasp.

The stage was set for the passage of a Republican resolution calling upon Congress to prohibit the use of poisonous denaturants in alcohol, but failure on the part of the wets to ask for a slow full-call sent the proposal down to defeat, temporarily at least.

An amendment offered by the Republican majority leader, Russell G. Dunmore, to a resolution of this nature sponsored by Assemblyman Phelps, New York City Republican, after a bitter debate, was adopted by a vote of 67 to 51, with 22 Republicans voting with the Democrats for the amendment.

Assemblyman Jenks, Broome County Republican and leader of the dry forces, then rose to debate the amendment. When he had ended an attack on the proposal, Mr. Dunmore moved the previous question. Assemblyman Cuvillier, New York City Democrat, shouted "slow roll-call," but a moment later with-

draw it. Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies then asked for a viva voce vote on the resolution. There was a faint "aye," while the dries thundered out "no." The Speaker ruled the resolution had been lost.

This ruling by Speaker McGinnies took the wets completely by surprise, but they later admitted they were at fault in not insisting that a roll-call be taken.

Assemblyman Maurice Bloch of New York City, Democratic floor leader, then moved that the vote by which the resolution was lost should be reconsidered and the roll-call taken. This, however, the wets won and the vote was reconsidered, 55 to 50.

"We may press the resolution for passage tomorrow and we will be sure to have more than enough votes to insure its adoption," Minority Leader Bloch said.

The wets said they supposed that the vote by which the Phelps resolution was amended, 67 to 51, would be accepted by the dries as the vote on the final adoption of the resolution.

## GOLD TO PEG FRANC IF DEBT BILL FAILS

Paris Understands Shipments  
Here Anticipate Rejection of  
the Berenger Agreement.

### \$500,000,000 CREDIT HELD

Poincare Has Accounts in Four  
Countries—Will Not Stake  
Cabinet on Debt.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The explanation here of the recent shipments of gold metal from France to the United States, notably the consignment which arrived in New York aboard the Rochemont on Saturday, is that this gold represents the value, in part, of the gold pieces recently purchased by the Bank of France from the French populace at rates in paper francs based on the exchange rates. The Bank of France kept the coins and sent the equivalent in ingots to New York, where it was sold to an American bank against liquid dollar securities. These securities are being held as part of the enormous fund Premier Poincare has built up for the defense of the franc.

Had the Bank of France added this gold to the regular metallic reserve of the bank, the Government would then, in case of need, have run up against a strong sentiment in France against using the gold reserve of the Bank of France in the exchange market. Considering the heavy gold reserve of the bank, which is more than \$700,000,000, the Government and the Treasury agreed that it was better to put this money in revenue-producing securities ever available for ready use in the exchange market.

Credits in Four Countries.

The Poincare Government has acquired foreign gold credits to a total of about \$350,000,000 since the rise in the franc started. These credits are held in London, Paris, New York and Amsterdam.

There are in Holland and Switzerland to French municipalities, railroads and industries, which the Government takes title in exchange for franc credits. The Treasury has rounded up nearly \$100,000,000 extra, and plans are now under way for the cession of the match monopoly in France to the State. Thus it will be seen that in addition to the Bank of France gold reserve of \$700,000,000, plus the silver value of \$700,000,000, the French Government has built up a credit of half a billion dollars approximately, which is labeled as a "masse de manœuvre."

The Government has spent in this process some seven or eight billion paper francs, which it obtained first from the French Parliament and then from about three billions, and the rest through establishing open franc credits against advances for French industries.

It will at once be asked why Mr. Poincare has built up such a huge credit. The answer foresees the failure of the French Parliament to ratify the Berenger and Churchill debt accords, and thus the difficulty, if not impossibility, of borrowing in London and New York.

Won't Stake Cabinet on Debt.

There is reason to believe that within the last week Mr. Poincare has notified the American Government that he will not, as previously announced, place the Berenger agreement before the Chambers and pose a question of confidence on ratification. The reason given to the Americans is that the French Government is not prepared to get a majority in the French Parliament. Meanwhile, the reason given to the French is that without the English loan America is pressing for payment.

Facing a lack of credits from America or England, Mr. Poincare is devoting himself to carrying out the plan, which he hopes will be sufficient to protect the franc against all attacks.

This leads one step further.

It is understood that the Premier at last has abandoned all hope of revalorizing the franc back at its gold value. He has seen that the size of the French interior debt, 300,000,000 francs, makes this impossible. He has, therefore, turned to stabilization and conversion. It is not believed that he has decided on raising the franc to one and seven to one. But it is said to be his plan, when ready, to announce that the Bank of France as agent of the Government will buy or sell foreign exchange at any amounts at a given

Continued on Page Two.

NAVANA, CUBA, CAN NOW BE REACHED  
by sailing of full business day in San  
Francisco with Seaboard Florida Limited—  
Train De Luxe—1:15 P. M., via Miami and  
Palatka Steamship Service. Seaboard—1:15  
P. M. Tel. Wis. 6413—Adm.

## POPE SUPPRESSES CATHOLIC SCOUTS TO BALK MUSSOLINI

Forestalls Decree by the Duce  
to Restrict Organizations in  
Towns of Less Than 20,000.

### HIS TONE IS CONCIILIATORY

Intention of Weakening or  
Creating Trouble for Premier  
Is Emphatically Denied.

### BUT SEES BLOW AT CHURCH

Pontiff Says Decree Which Duce  
Sought to Put Into Effect Curbed  
Catholic Prerogatives.

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By Wire to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The recent decree of Premier Mussolini suppressing the Catholic Young Explorers' organizations (the Italian equivalent of Boy Scouts created by Catholic associations) in towns of less than 20,000 inhabitants and incorporating them in the national institutions of Balillas (the Italian equivalent of Boy Scouts created by the Fascists) forms the subject of a letter written by the Pope to Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, published today by the Osservatore Romano, the official Vatican organ.

The Pope, forestalling the application of the decree himself, orders the dissolution of Catholic Scout organizations in towns of less than 20,000 inhabitants. He declares all others to be completely autonomous, leaving them free to choose for themselves whether they will remain as at present or join the national institution of Balillas, and pleads that the "Catholic action" organizations should not be suppressed by Signor Mussolini's decree, because they have an evident religious character.

Finally, he suggests that Catholic education of the Scouts who are incorporated in the national institution of Balillas should be continued by priests chosen in agreement with leaders of the Balillas and the local Bishops.

Letter Lacks Bitterness.

The most notable thing about the letter is a complete absence of any asperity of tone or acidity of comment, which are generally not lacking when the Vatican comments on the actions of the Italian Government when it opposes Catholic interests.

The Pontiff, on the contrary, "admits and highly appreciates the fact that Premier Mussolini's decree is not intended to injure the divine prerogatives of the Church and the spiritual rights of the Catholic Italian people."

His letter, he says, is an effort to cooperate for the good of all.

The letter begins by stating that the Government on to weaken its prestige and strength. We merely wish to make clear before God and men that we do not share the grave responsibility of these measures, and also to cooperate, if we are properly understood and aided, to the common advantage of all."

Pope Hits Fascist Measures.

The Pontiff then recalls that the decrees to which he refers, "prescribe the teaching of a doctrine which we have reason to believe to be founded on or to culminate in a conception of government which, in two allocations, we have already defined as not conforming to the Catholic conception."

He also instructs in moral and spiritual education and they furthermore leave grave doubts as to the treatment which will be reserved to the "Catholic action organizations" in addition.

Continued on Page Five.

## Dyott Reaches Roosevelt's River of Doubt; Prepares to Descend Its Course in a Canoe

By GEORGE MILLER DYOTT.  
Leader of the Expedition to the River of Doubt, Brazil.

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HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER OF DOUBT, Brazil, Jan. 20, via Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 24.—In spite of innumerable obstacles and delays we have now reached the Roosevelt River (the River of Doubt). Our last day's march was across swampy land. In places we waded through water three feet deep. Rain came down in torrents, so by nightfall we were wringing wet.

Our camp is pitched on the only high ground available on the west bank, where we will remain a full week making preparations for our departure.

The river is brim full of amber-colored water, and it is obvious that the hardest part of the journey is about to begin. Every one is busy and doing fine work in the face of great difficulties.

HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER OF DOUBT, Brazil, Jan. 22, via Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 24.—All the pack bullocks which survived our arduous trip have been turned over to the Bra-

Continued on Page Eight.

Editor Cranberries low in price—buy  
eight pounds now—make ten glasses of most  
delicious—most economical jelly—Adm.

## 12,000 MORE BRITISH TROOPS ARE BEING SENT TO CHINA; OUR RELIANCE IS ON NAVY

Town Drops Fire Companies  
For Not Answering Alarm

ROCHELLE PARK, N. J., Jan. 24.—The Midland Township Committee adopted tonight a resolution terminating a contract with the two volunteer fire companies which protect this settlement because, it was charged, the firemen failed to respond to an alarm recently for a fire in which one man was killed.

Members of Chemical Engine Company 1, the fire companies involved, testified that a real effort was made to answer the fire alarm. The engine company's truck had no gas in the tank and the hook and ladder truck had two flat tires when the alarm was sounded, it was testified. The fire companies are to be reorganized, according to the resolution of the committee.

In the meantime, police of the various small towns in the township are to take charge in case of fire, it was agreed.

## ASKS MEXICAN LABOR TO RALLY AGAINST US

Leader Declares We 'Seek Any  
Pretext for Armed Invasion,  
Menacing Latin States.'

### 'MEXICO FIRST OUTPOST'

More Rebel Attacks Reported  
Repulsed—Chicago Ministers  
Urge Coolidge to Arbitrate.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 24 (AP).—An appeal to Mexican organized labor to rally solidly to the support of the Mexican Government and against "Yankee imperialism," which seeks any pretext for armed invasion of Mexico and threatens all Latin America," was made by the Labor leader, José Gutierrez, addressing a mass meeting of workmen under the auspices of the Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers today. The speaker expressed confidence that the Mexican organization would have the moral support of labor throughout the world.

In the meantime further bandit or rebel attacks are reported in several parts of the republic, while the War Department announces additional Federal successes in half a dozen engagements with the rebels. Owing to the holding up of the transport Minnesota today by a dense fog, their embarkation was delayed until tomorrow. Two flights of the Royal Air Force have been detailed to accompany the ships.

Protective Duties Only.

General Duncan will leave for Shanghai on Wednesday. Details of the force under his command will proceed as transports are ready. It is emphasized by the War Office that the division is to be employed only in protective duties. For that reason the usual divisional artillery has not been allotted, as infantry only will be needed for the police duties which the defense force will undertake in China ports. Pack artillery, carried on mules, will, however, be taken for defensive points, some to be sent from England and some from India.

This force is of course in addition to the marine battalion, which already has been ordered to China. Owing to the holding up of the transport Minnesota today by a dense fog, their embarkation was delayed until tomorrow. Two flights of the Royal Air Force have been detailed to accompany the ships.

No date has yet been fixed for the sailing for China of the Eighth Destroyer Flotilla, which at present is in the North Sea. Two vessels of the flotilla are still en route.

With the prospective despatch of troops and vessels Great Britain is being treated to scenes of unremitting war days. The Devonshire Regiment, now under orders to China, held a short service for peace negotiations. Before the cancellation of immediate sailing, the marines waited in barracks at Portsmouth today singing rousing songs to defend our honor and treaty rights. The barracks walls echoed first with "Tipperary," and then with "Colonel Bogey," and The More We Are Together, which bid fair to be the marching songs of the Chinese war if there is one.

Criticism of the Expedition.

This martial enthusiasm, however, is not shared by all sections of British opinion. The Daily News, commenting on the statement of policy issued today by the Chinese Nationalist Government, refers to "the theatrical and provocative display of force organized by Great Britain," and urges the nationalists immediately to carry out their expressed desire for peace negotiations. "They would thus," continues The News, "dash the war-mongers by whom Sir Austen Chamberlain mysteriously is supposed to be surrounded and deprive the British peace expedition of its ostensible raison d'être."

Lord Palmerston, a member of the late Labor Government, writes to The London Times, on the other hand, welcoming "the measures of precaution which the Government is at length taking to defend our honor and treaty rights in China." "There are now signs in America," he writes, "of an awakening to the realities of the situation and it is to be hoped that unity of action and policy should be secured. Harmonious cooperation by the authorities

When you think of writing  
Think of Writing. —Adm.



## FINE WORK

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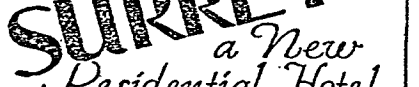
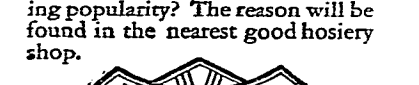
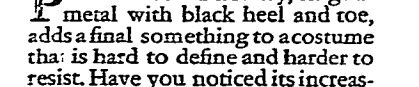
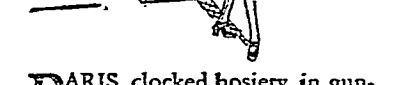
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## SERBS AND CROATS WIN IN ELECTIONS

But Early Results Show That No Party Got an Absolute Majority in Departments.

## CENTRALIZATION NOW BEGINS

Serbian Rule From Belgrade While Allowing Partial Local Autonomy Is to Be Put Into Effect.

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SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGRADE, Jan. 24.—Premier Uzunovitch, announcing the results of yesterday's local elections to the press tonight, said that the two parties forming the Government (Serbian Radicals and Croatian Peasants) won a majority of the seats in twenty-eight of the thirty-three departments, and in nineteen of these twenty-eight Radicals alone won an absolute majority.

The Premier interpreted the balloting to mean that the public is strongly behind the present coalition in Parliament and that there is no longer any question of dissolving Parliament and holding elections for it too.

He declared that the Government will use its victory in the local elections to push more rapidly its program of relieving the economic crisis.

The elections mark an important step toward the putting into effect of the Yugoslav centralization policy, incorporated with the Constitution in 1921. Instead of the federalism that the Croats have persistently demanded, the State is divided into thirty-three departments cutting across historical and provincial boundaries, such as France has been divided since the Revolution.

The outstanding difference in the Yugoslav system is that it is less centralized than the French, each department, while under a Governor appointed by the central Government, having its own Parliament with considerable powers in departmental affairs. Owing to previous Croatian opposition this system has remained on paper and will only now be organized on the basis of the elections and tried out in practice.

## Public Opinion Tested.

The elections gained additional interest in being fought on national party lines in a special effort to gauge public opinion, since the Parliamentary situation, as shown by repeated Government crises, is very confused.

If the departmental vote showed any important shift in party strength, it was expected that a Parliamentary election then would be called in the hope of securing a House from which a Cabinet could be formed capable of keeping a majority for at least a year. Analysis of the results of 1,000 seats in the Departmental Parliaments out of a total of 1,200 shows that the parties stand practically in the same position as in the National Parliament, the Radicals winning 451, Croatian Peasants 190, Democrats 145, Slovenian Clericals 82, Independent Democrats 73, while the rest was divided among six small parties.

The fact that the Government coalition with only a slight majority of seats should have won control of all but five departments is due largely to the victory of the Radicals in the Serbian Radicals in nineteen departments arises from the fact that the departments vary in population, running from 100,000 to 800,000, the large ones being in Croatia and Slovenia, where the Radicals are weak.

Despite Premier Uzunovitch's optimistic statements, it is doubted here that the Radicals survived the election in crisis recurring soon. The most hopeful fact for the Government is that the radicals survived the election without splitting.

## GERMANY AGREES TO MUNITION RULES

It Is Near Accord With Allies on All Phases of Disarmament Question.

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SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The French Foreign Office received from Berlin today, with Foreign Minister Stresemann's approval, the text of the proposed agreement which the allied and German experts drew up for regulation of the manufacture and export of munitions by the Reich.

Its approval tends to settle one aspect of the question of Germany's disarmament on her eastern frontier, and means that the discussions between the allied experts and German delegates will be considerably accelerated.

It is understood that General von Pawels has offered to modify this original proposal, abandoning entirely the contention that Article 159 of the Versailles Treaty gives Germany the right to "modernize" her defenses on the Polish frontier. In view of this concession the negotiations will probably be concluded satisfactorily before Jan. 31.

The allied military experts will probably make some slight concessions on the subject of maintenance of the "present" defenses, but in return will demand complete cessation of construction of new defenses.

## EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY GETS GIFT OF £74,000

Rockefeller Foundation: Offer for New Department of Zoology Is Gratefully Accepted.

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SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Intimation was made in Edinburgh tonight of a gift of £74,000 to Edinburgh University from the International Education Board of New York, one of the Rockefeller Foundations.

This munificent gift will be applied as a contribution to the cost of a new department of zoology which is to be created at the King's Buildings of the university in the Craigmillar district of the city.

Of the total sum £38,000 is for the buildings, £10,000 for the equipment and £26,000 for endowment.

The university has already in hand £11,000 for the buildings, so that now £73,000 is available for that purpose. Plans will be prepared by Sir Robert Lorimer, in consultation with Professor Ashworth, Professor of Zoology, in recognition of whose distinguished work the gift is being made.

The university today gratefully accepted the offer, and building will proceed as soon as possible.

## CANADIAN ENVOY TELLS HIS VIEW OF NEW POST

Massey Urges Dominion Business Men to Make Use of Washington Legation.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 24.—Declaring the new Canadian Legation at Washington to be "a necessity, not a luxury," the Hon. Vincent Massey, Minister-designate, today gave to the Canadian Club of Toronto his conception of his mission in the United States capital.

It was Mr. Massey's first public exposition of his new duties since his appointment as his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary for Canada to the United States.

The word "diplomacy," Mr. Massey said, usually suggested gold braid, sealing wax and picturesque but complicated designations. Canadians, however, were far too workmanlike not to have first-hand and continuous contact with a great neighbor with whom the country had a greater volume of trade than with any other nation and the longest border line in the world between two organized nations.

Mr. Massey disclaimed any possibility of the weakening of the ties with the British Empire by the innovation, declaring that Canada's connection instead would be deepened and strengthened. It would, however, be the indication that Canada had assumed her place in the world at large and established her own relations with the rest of civilization.

Referring to the legation in its business aspect, Mr. Massey said the new office could not attain its fullest usefulness unless individual Canadians made use of it, and he invited Canadian business men to make use of the services of his staff. This staff, he announced, had been chosen for their personal qualifications and previous training of its members.

## EXPULSED FASCIST AGENT.

French Catch Self-Confessed Italian Agent Provocateur at Nice.

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SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NICE, Jan. 24.—The French police, acting under orders of the Ministry of the Interior, today expelled from French territory Newton Canovi, an Italian Fascist agent, who was arrested yesterday for attempting to induce political refugees to engage in a fantastic plot against the life of Mussolini.

As he was being conducted across the frontier, Canovi, who had admitted he was an agent provocateur, exclaimed: "I missed my shot this time, but I will be back if I have to disguise myself as a priest."

## TEST MISS GIBSON'S SANITY.

Englishwoman Who Shot at Mussolini Is Turned Over to Doctors.

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SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 24 (AP).—The Hon. Violet Albina Gibson, who attempted to assassinate Premier Mussolini last April, has been removed from jail to a psychiatric clinic in the outskirts of Rome following an official inquiry into her physical and mental condition, made at the request of her lawyers. Proceedings looking to a criminal trial have been suspended.

Miss Gibson, sister of Lord Ashbourne, fired point blank at the Premier as he was leaving the Capitol, where he attended a ceremony in connection with the International Congress of Surgeons. The Premier escaped with a slight wound in the tip of the nose.

## HUNGARY TO CHOOSE FIUME AS FREE PORT

Bethlen Tells Party Deputies Government Favors Acceptance of Italy's Offer.

## KING ISSUE IN ABEYANCE

Premier Says It Has International Aspect and Cannot Be Dealt With Now.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 24.—Premier Bethlen, speaking today before a party caucus and later at a banquet, outlined the foreign policy his Government will follow with the new Parliament which assembles on Friday.

In his first speech he said the question of the monarchy could not be solved for the present. In the second he discussed relations with Yugoslavia and Italy, declaring Hungary was friendly to both, but preferred a sea outlet at Fiume—the first time the Premier has publicly stated his choice between the free ports Belgrade and Rome are offering.

Premier Bethlen told the caucus that the Government had brought to an end the former sabre rattling, which "did us no good and only kept the suspicions of our neighbors aroused," and intended to follow a policy of peace.

Many people at home and abroad, he continued, seemed to expect him to make a statement on the throne question. He could not satisfy them, as it was not a matter of enough immediate importance for him as Premier to discuss. The throne problem must be left aside for the present, for it could not be solved momentarily.

He added that many believed the choice of a King to be a purely internal affair, and to them he must point out that it was a question into which foreign policy and the international situation largely entered and that the time was not ripe for solving it from this latter viewpoint.

Speaking at the banquet, which was attended by all the Deputies of the Government parties and many members of the new upper house, the Premier said:

"Last year we began conversations with Yugoslavia to secure an outlet to the sea, assured us in the Treaty of Trianon. The best port for use would be Fiume. We were and are on the friendliest terms with Italy, and there is much popular sympathy between the two nations."

"If other countries grow nervous because of our relations with Italy, it merely shows that not all nations accept the spirit of Locarno. Good friendship with our neighbor on the south (Yugoslavia) does not mean that we want an enemy on the other side of her (Italy). We have no sort of plans. We want only peace. We want only to work."

## YORK THANKS JAMAICA FOR WELCOME.

Copyright, 1927, by The New York Times Company.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 24.—A message from the Duke of York, received by the Governor and expressing his "warmest appreciation of the magnificent welcome received from Kingston and everywhere else throughout the Colony," asks that all who assisted in the arrangements should be specially thanked for their services and states that it was a special source of pleasure that he and the Duchess were able to see so many gatherings of children.

## POPE SUPPRESSES CATHOLIC SCOUTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

tion they severely damage the Catholic Scouts' organization, almost one-half of whose thousand sections must be dissolved.

In view of the Italian Government's decrees, the Pope continues, he had decided to suppress all the Catholic Scout "branches" in towns of less than 20,000 inhabitants, leaving the remainder free, as permitted by the decree, to continue with complete autonomy.

"We do not believe it necessary to add," continues the letter, "what must be obvious to every sensible right-minded man, namely, that it would be unjust and unworthy to attribute to the measure we have taken before God and man any intention of animosity or reprisal. We wish, on the contrary, to spare them (the Fascist Government) the ungrateful task of dissolving so many sections of good and peaceful Young Explorers, in which the population of small centres took so much pride."

## Catholic Education to Continue.

Finally the Pope maintains that none of the "Catholic action" organizations should be dissolved because the decree explicitly states that it excepts all organizations "with prevalently religious aims." This is the case of the "Catholic action" organizations, he said, for which religious aims are not only prevalent, but essential.

He ends by suggesting that the religious education of Youngsters who have passed into the national institutions of Balillas should be insured by priests appointed at request of the leaders of the Balilla organizations by the local Bishops. This, he says, is the best that can be done at present, though it is not impossible that changed circumstances could have been devised and proposed. And in this certainty we bless you with all our heart."

"Never as much as at present have we prayed and asked others to pray for God's protection and guidance, also for what is, alas, occurring in other countries both far and near. We are confident that both you and all others who shall read this letter will be of our opinion that, namely, in our present condition, nothing better could have been devised and proposed. And in this certainty we bless you with all our heart."

ROME, Jan. 24 (AP).—As justification for his decision to dissolve the Catho-

lic Boy Scout organization in Italian towns of less than 20,000 people, his Holiness recalls King David's declaration to the Almighty, as set forth in the Bible:

"If we must die, let it be by your hand rather than by the hand of men." Pope Pius emphasizes the fact that "Catholic" action organizations, embracing all Catholic social and religious activities, of which the Boy Scouts are a part, maintains itself entirely above and beyond all political parties, while the "National Balilla," the Fascist youth organization, although declared to be national, is undoubtedly in the current of a political party, which is shown by its rules, regulations and activities."

The decree referred to by the Pope was issued earlier in the month by Premier Mussolini, allegedly to curb the "frequent conflicts" growing out of rivalry between the Catholic and Balilla Boy Scouts.

It was expressly stated in the decree that action would be taken against the Catholic scouts only in those municipalities having fewer than 20,000 inhabitants and not in the larger towns. The Premier also ruled that all boy scout organizations should have the Fascist arms emblazoned on their colors.

It was estimated at this time that there were 100,000 members of the Balilla organization taking "pre-military courses."

## ARMY FLIERS IN COLOMBIA.

2 Planes Advance Toward Bogota With Message for President.

BARRANQUILLA, Colombia, Jan. 23 (AP).—Two of the planes of the United States Pan-American Squadron, which arrived here yesterday, the San Francisco and Detroit, left for Girardot, near Bogota, this morning, carrying a message from President Coolidge to the Colombian President, Miguel Abadía Méndez.

The St. Louis, which also reached Barranquilla yesterday a short time after the others, owing to delay at Medellin, remained here for repairs. When these are completed, the flight of all three will be resumed.

The flight to Colombia is a sort of side trip, after which the three planes will rejoin the two others at Panama, the New York and the San Antonio, and the air voyage down the west coast of South America will be resumed.

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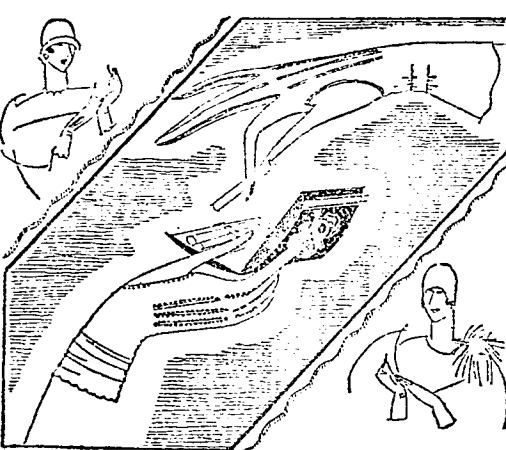
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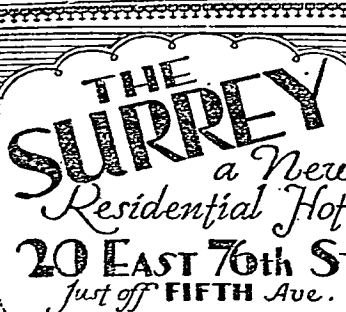


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