

Snow to-day with rising temperature; to-morrow cloudy; fresh south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 35; lowest, 23. Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING. The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination they cover a wide field and make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

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ALLIES' ORDERS BRING GERMANY NEAR RUSSIA

Demand for Surrender of Culprits Is Strengthening Pro-Russian Aims.

CIVIL WAR POSSIBLE

If Poles Fight, Europe Must Fight; if They Make Peace Europe Must Follow.

TWO POLICIES TO CHOOSE

Pro-Entente or Pro-Russia, and Either Will Alter Versailles Treaty.

By RAYMOND SWING. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9.—The extradition demands of the Entente Powers promise to strengthen the influence of the pro-Russian councils in Germany, a fact which appears to be the most important consequence of last week's events. Although the news received here from London and Paris has served to create the impression of a growing desire on the part of the Allies to save the German coalition Government from falling, at the same time the direct challenge to German sensibilities has instilled active courage in political leaders and is certain to show results in other great questions in this country.

Civil war in Germany may result from the Entente's policy. However, up to this time, nothing fundamental has happened to increase or to relieve Germany's distress. On the other hand, the Entente's policy has served to weld together German political factions which had fallen apart.

No concession the Allies may make in the extradition case will add one calorie to the German food store, and March and April threaten to be the hungriest months in the German annals. Indeed, to-day German labor remains starved into incompetence.

Poland Holds War or Peace.

Far more significant to Germany and indeed to all Europe than the extradition drama is the decision which Poland has been called on to make in regard to peace with Soviet Russia. In this connection it has become more and more apparent that in Warsaw, not in Berlin, is the Treaty of Versailles being made.

It is recognized everywhere here that if there is to be peace with the Reds the weight of necessity will bring Russia and Germany together.

Russia has resources necessary to supply at least a part of the German needs which the Entente Allies have been unable to supply. On the other hand, Germany has a unique knowledge of how best to administer Russia's development. It is believed here that no safeguards such as trade agreements have yet been devised which would be adequate to control economic forces as strong as the natural relationship between these two countries.

Germany's policy hitherto has been dominated by one conception—that her single hope lay in fulfilling the peace terms of the Versailles treaty. Now it is a modification of these terms. This policy has been as sincere as Germany was capable.

The war was lost to Germany partly because she had not and could not produce the food or raw materials necessary to carry on. The world's markets were controlled by the navies of the Entente Allies, and the world's credit was in the hands of the Allies.

Germany as ally of Russia. Slowly the futility of Western orientation has been borne in on the Germans, even though they lacked the spirit to change the course they were following. Some of this deficiency of spirit has been gained in the last few days, and it will be fostered in the stringency of March and April. To-day it appears that unless a Polish war demolishes Central Europe it is inevitable that Germany eventually will emerge as the ally of Russia.

German monarchists declare the impossibility of success of any attack on Versailles without their cooperation, and they are only too ready to see the army and Germany's position as a world power. On the other hand, peace with Russia entails the harmonious development of the economic tendencies, which of themselves will obliterate the demarcations of Europe created at Versailles.

"Golden Bridge" Over Barrier. The greater hopes of the Polish patriots were looked on by Entente leaders as a lasting barrier to separate Russia from Germany. Meanwhile, however, they forgot the "golden bridge" which adds these two countries. Now it is being realized that Germany and Russia have not only economic interests in common, but that there is a mutual Polish necessity for them to trim Poland down to her natural dimensions. Once a

MOTHERS GAIN STRENGTH FROM FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE WHICH HAS 50 YEARS OF SUCCESS FOR COLDS AND COUGHS AND A BOOY BUDDER—40c.

Predicts Crash Unless Workers Work Harder

LONDON, Feb. 9.—James Henry Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said to-day that the state of the world was such that unless something were done speedily a crash would come in which nobody would suffer more than the workers. Mr. Thomas declared that the British workmen must work a quarter harder than before the war, the French twice, harder and the Germans eighteen times harder. He added that the labor party's difficulties arose not through the cleverness of the other parties, but through jealousies in its own ranks.

TOOK BANK CASH TO HELP FRIEND

Youthful Teller Thus Explains Beginning of a \$27,500 Shortage.

FINALLY STOLE FOR SELF

Juggled Funds Hoping to Make Good His Speculations in Stock Market.

In the presence of Detective Barney Flood and Assistant District Attorney Talley and Unger, Herbert R. Minte, a twenty-three-year-old assistant paying teller of the Butchers and Drovers National Bank of 683 Broadway, explained yesterday how he happened to go short in his accounts to the extent of about \$27,500.

Alfred Burrows, a promoter, old enough to be Minte's father, whom the young man involved in his story, and who was arrested at 2 Rector street and held in \$15,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny as a result of his tale, was not so communicative as Minte. He merely denied all guilt and let the matter stand there.

When he lost hope of Burrows making good the money, Minte said, he could not resist the temptation to embezzle some of the funds of the bank and play the stock market in a desperate effort to clean up enough to cover all of the speculations.

JERSEY LEGISLATURE PASSES SUFFRAGE

Is Twenty-ninth State to Ratify Amendment.

TRENTON, Feb. 10.—New Jersey ratified the woman suffrage amendment early this morning, when the Assembly passed the Senate's measure. The vote, 44 to 24, was taken after a hard fight that called for a session that lasted long after midnight.

WANTS NEW YORK TO APPEAL PROHIBITION

Bills in Albany for Court and Health Board Tests.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Resolutions calling upon the State Department of Health to define what constitutes intoxicating liquors, and for the State Attorney General to join with the State of Rhode Island in an effort to test the constitutionality of the prohibition amendment were introduced to-night in the Assembly by Louis A. Cuvillier of New York.

GEORGE DYER DIES AT 101

Was Formerly a Hotelkeeper in Washington.

BELOIT, Wis., Feb. 9.—George Dyer, 101 years old, died to-day. He was a log driver and a boom breaker in Connecticut lumber camps when young and later was proprietor of a hotel in Washington, D. C., where he had for guests President Lincoln, President Garfield, General Sherman and General Grant.

One Dead in Frisco Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Mary E. Donoho was burned to death and thirty-two others received burns and other injuries in a fire which destroyed the Berkshire apartments, a five-story building, here early to-day. The origin of the fire is unknown. The property loss was estimated at \$100,000.

JENKINS FACES FRESH MEXICAN CRIME CHARGES

Rebellion. Attempt to Defraud Government and Bribery Alleged.

PENALTIES ARE HEAVY

Puebla Prosecutor Says He Has Evidence to Convict Consular Agent.

PEONS TELL OF THREATS

Two Attorneys and U. S. Embassy Officials Accused of Plot by Carranza.

Special Cable to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 9.—William O. Jenkins, American Consular Agent in Puebla, who was kidnapped by Mexican bandits on October 19 and forced to pay \$150,000 ransom, will be re-arrested by the Carranza authorities and charged with rebellion and other crimes punishable by imprisonment and fine, or both, according to a statement made to-night by Julio Mitchell, Attorney-General for the State of Puebla.

Senor Mitchell asserted that the State had sufficient evidence to convict Mr. Jenkins and that, if he was convicted, he would be punished severely. The rebellion charge, he said, would be based on the allegation that Mr. Jenkins supplied rebels with money and cartridges. He charged further that Mr. Jenkins attempted to defraud the Mexican Government by claiming 300,000 pesos, normally the amount of the ransom, plus \$4,000 pesos (\$42,000), which Mr. Jenkins alleged was stolen from his office safe when he was abducted.

He said that Mr. Jenkins also would be charged with having made false declarations before the courts of Puebla with having threatened peons and bribed them to testify falsely and with contempt of the judiciary.

Proof to substantiate these charges is in the hands of the State, Senor Mitchell declared.

Senor Mitchell also made charges against Eduardo Masetto and Ernesto Solis, attorneys for Mr. Jenkins, and against William Woodward, who, after the abduction of Mr. Jenkins last October, was sent to Puebla by the American legation in this city to locate the Consular Agent. Senor Mitchell declared that he forced Mr. Woodward to comply with the Mexican law, whereupon Mr. Woodward replied in effect: "The laws of Mexico matter very little to me. I advise you that I have instructions to demolish the National Palace with cannon, or effect the release of Mr. Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins must be released at all events."

Charges against American Embassy officials here also were made by Senor Mitchell. He asserted that a false copy of a letter sent by Mr. Jenkins to his wife when he was kidnapped was in the hands of the Mexican authorities.

AMERICAN HELD BY VILLA FOR RANSOM

Foreign Office Takes Steps to Secure Release.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 7.—Villa rebels recently occupied Gomez Palacio and Lerdo, suburbs of Torreon, Coahuila, and held them for six hours, looting stores and homes and releasing fifty-seven prisoners in the jails, according to unofficial reports received here.

It was after this raid that the rebels were said to have captured Joseph E. Askew, an American, who is said to be held at the desertion of Villa for \$20,000 ransom.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Orders to take all possible steps to obtain the release of Joseph E. Askew, an American employee, kidnapped from the Tiahuancho company's plantation at Lerdo, have been issued by the Mexican Foreign Office, according to advices to-day to the State Department from the American Embassy in Mexico city.

TEACHERS ASK 20 TO 40 P. C. PAY INCREASE

Legislature Told of Menace in School Situation.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Teachers representing associations throughout the State informed the Legislature this evening that further salary increases from 20 to 40 per cent. must be granted at once or else the situation in the schools is now seriously threatening the work of the schools.

The Legislature was amazed at the presentation of the new demand. The school law passed last year provided liberal advances in pay, providing for minimum and maximum salaries, and it was believed the question had been settled for at least three years, at the end of which period the maximum will have been reached.

In the last eight months, the teachers stated, 1,900 have resigned in New York alone. One day last week 1,700 classes were dismissed in the metropolitan schools because there were no teachers. More than 1,000 substitute teachers are needed at once. The training schools normally graduate about 3,000 teachers annually, but this year the number will be fewer than 500, the teachers said.

The request is for 40 per cent. advance in all salaries up to and including \$24,000 a year; 30 per cent. from \$24,000 to \$4,000, and 20 per cent. above \$4,000. An additional 10 per cent. is provided in the new schedules for teachers of boys.

TROOPS KILL 5 IN KENTUCKY TO STOP LYNCHING

Machinist Gun Used When Mob Storms Court House to Get Negro.

HE SLEW GIRL OF TEN

Seventeen Wounded in Battle—Federal Troops Now Guarding Lexington.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED

Mountaineers Move on City to Attack Soldiers and Lynch Prisoner.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 9.—Five men were killed and seventeen persons, including a woman, were wounded as the result of State troops firing on a mob which was storming the Court House here to-day to take out William Lockett, a negro, and lynch him. Lockett had confessed to attacking and murdering Geneva Hardman, a ten-year-old schoolgirl and daughter of a farmer of Fayette county, last week.

Almost 1,000 soldiers of the First Division, which bore the brunt of the fighting at Chateau Thierry, are on duty here to-night. Lockett at a late hour still is in the Court House under heavy guard of troops. The report has been spread throughout Lexington that he was taken out of this city to a place of safe keeping. If it is learned by the citizens that he is here trouble is almost certain to follow.

The day was one that was unprecedented in the annals of Lexington, and to-night determined men are standing in the streets voicing threats against the soldiers who prevented them from lynching Lockett.

Signs of Approaching Trouble.

Early this morning it became evident that there would be trouble, when hundreds of farmers began arriving in Lexington to attend the trial of Lockett. The negro had been brought here from the State penitentiary at Frankfort to stand trial on a charge which, if proved, means the hanging of Lockett. Admitted his guilt.

Militiamen had been drawn up in front of the Court House to keep back the crowd. As soon, however, as it was known that the negro had confessed, it turned at once into a yelling, howling mob, screaming for the negro's life.

Forward the mob surged. The militiamen were powerless to hold them off. A shot was fired, and then there was a volley, punctuated by the rapid fire of a machine gun.

There was blood in the street in front of the Court House. Men lay dead there, and many were wounded.

The order to fire came only after it was certain that only in that way could the mob be kept from the Court House. Only this line of militiamen were there to oppose the mob, and it looked as if this little force would have to fight for life.

Crouching under the stone parapet which extends along the front of the Court House, they withstood the charge of the mob, while Adj. Gen. De Wesse, commanding the troops, stood by and met the mob's fury, attempting to drive it back and beat down the giant leader.

Mob Howls Derisively.

Then came the order to fire. The mob, which believed that the rifles and machine gun contained blank cartridges, howled derisively when it heard the order. Simultaneously, however, the shooting began, and the mob, which began to retreat in their tracks and the mob broke and fled. Four dead and eighteen wounded lay in the street.

The dead are: William of Versailles, Ky. GARRIEB, B. F. of Lexington. KING, L. M. of Lexington. THOMAS, John, of Lexington. Among the wounded are: J. W. Stansell, W. J. Rees, Otis Sharp, Emmet Dozier, Edwin Gwynn, Emmet Daxinger, Frederick Sowders, C. Weather, James Messagally, J. M. Rogers and Mrs. E. T. Croase.

One policeman was so seriously wounded in the arm that it had to be amputated. One soldier was wounded and a negro girl was reported killed. The report could not be verified to-night, however.

Stores Looted of Weapons.

When the ambulances had removed the dead and wounded, the mob attempted to re-form, while small groups hastened into the downtown pawn shop district and into hardware stores, which they began to loot of rifles, revolvers and all kinds of firearms. Despite the fact that there were 200 State troops, the entire police force and many special deputies and policemen on duty, it soon became apparent that another outbreak was certain unless quick action was taken.

County officials and their negro prisoners, Lockett were prisoners in the Court House, while outside the yelling mob was increasing in size every minute, and determined Kentucky farmers and woodmen were at the head of it. The mob was shouting that they would have the prisoner even though it would be necessary to dynamite the Court House.

HOUSE CAUCUS DEFIES WILSON PLEA; VOTES AGAINST ARMY TRAINING BILL; TREATY REVIVED IN SENATE, 63 TO 9

LODGE WINS ON RESERVATIONS

Will Report Covenant to Body for Debate Probably Next Week.

CLOTURE RULE IS ENDED

Document Open to Amendment or to Substitution of Modified Explanations.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—By a vote of 63 to 9 the Treaty of Versailles, with the covenant of the League of Nations, was brought back into the Senate to-day. Immediately afterward it was sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was instructed to report the compact back to the Senate with the proposed reservations which were framed under the leadership of Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader.

While the Foreign Relations Committee was asked to take immediate action on the treaty to the end that it be reported back to the Senate, the consensus is that this will not be done before next week.

It was on a motion by Senator Lodge that the treaty was sent back to the Foreign Relations Committee. The committee under this motion is instructed to rereport the document with the original Lodge reservations, but without the long series of amendments that accompanied it when it was reported the first time. All the amendments having subsequently been defeated and repetition of that fate being now altogether probable, it was not the wish of the majority to encumber the new proceedings with them.

The Foreign Relations Committee will meet to-morrow forenoon. Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, announced, and its proceedings will be pro-nounced, and its proceedings will be instructed to report the treaty according to the Senate's instructions, but it probably will not be formally taken up in the Senate for debate before next Monday.

Reason for the Delay.

This delay is occasioned by the pendency of the railroad bill conference report, expected in a day or two and on which early action is absolutely necessary. The conference report will make the conference report unfinished business, had given it right of way till adopted.

The galleries were packed long before the Senate met and crowds waited outside against the building since November 19, when the treaty was disposed of at the end of last session, that the galleries had been thus overflowed.

The steam roller, operated jointly by Senator Lodge and Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, was oiled for the occasion. With the two party leaders in agreement as to general agreements, although not all of the details of the treaty, President Marshall ready to rule favorably to the treaty's rehabilitation, the little minority of "irreconcilables" opponents made a poor showing. They made points of order against the proceedings at times which in other circumstances would have had more respectful consideration and if parliamentary correctness had been the chief aim might have changed the result.

As it was the relentless majority swept objections aside and went its way determined to have the treaty again before the Senate and to give it another chance for ratification.

Lodge Carries the Day.

At the points where Senators Lodge and Hitchcock were in disagreement, the former carried the day. Senator Hitchcock did not want the Foreign Relations Committee instructed to bring back the treaty with the Lodge reservations attached. He argued that these reservations had failed of adoption once in the Senate and should be discarded. He asked Senator Lodge to amend his motion so it should direct that the committee bring the treaty back without reservations. Senator Lodge would not do this and Senator Hitchcock moved to amend the Lodge motion in this manner. After some discussion had made apparent that nothing would be gained by the bipartisan conference reservations, the decision had been against him.

"On the whole," he said, "it was a favorable session. The treaty has been revived when it was called dead. It shows that the Senate is for ratification. I suppose it may not be returned from the committee until Wednesday or Thursday; thereafter I suspect Senator Lodge will offer some amendments." The "irreconcilables" had been expected.

BALFOUR IN LEAGUE COUNCIL.

Agrees to Take Lloyd George's Place Provisionally.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—At the request of Premier Lloyd George, Arthur J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council and formerly Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has consented to act provisionally as British representative on the Executive Council of the League of Nations.

Increase in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The Health Department reported 495 new influenza cases to-day for the last twenty-four hours. On Saturday 425 cases were reported. The increase over the week end is due to the accumulated reports of cases over Sunday.

N. Y. Board of Inebriety To Quit; No Work To Do

Special Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Assemblyman Martin McCue, Democrat of New York, told the Assembly to-night that the New York City Board of Inebriety, organized in 1910, to take care of any persons addicted to over indulgence in intoxicants, has found no one in need of its aid and therefore has asked to be disbanded.

Mr. McCue, accordingly, introduced a bill abolishing the board and turning its powers over to the Department of Correction.

FIRE DESTROYS FLAGLER HOME

Greenwich Mansion Recently Acquired by W. C. Teagle Was Unoccupied.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The statement of Herbert Hoover dealing with his views on public and political questions was the theme of much discussion at the Capital to-day. Mr. Hoover as an increasing figure with unmistakable evidence reaching here that there is a powerful but entirely unorganized Hoover sentiment in all parts of the country. From all sections reports are coming that he is strongly favored by the women, because they think he is the first national leader who understands them and their usefulness well enough to make them a factor in a great national crisis.

But the politicians who have not been so well impressed with Mr. Hoover complained to-day that his statement did not clarify the question whether he had been a Republican or a Democrat, on which they want an answer.

The statement, however, was construed as indicating that Mr. Hoover would be willing to be drafted, but is not going to place himself in the hands of any organization, much less do any organizing himself. There is no doubt that he is strong on the Pacific coast. In California circles it has been reported that his friends in that State intend to place his name on the primary ballot of both parties and show his strength.

Mr. Hoover, though born in Iowa, is rated as a Californian. He has said he would not support a party that opposed a League of Nations, as against one that favored a league. Senator Johnson (Cal.) has been a leading opponent of the league and is now running for the nomination with this as his chief issue. Hence, as politicians see it, the California primary may be either the finish or the real beginning of the Hoover movement.

Democratic public men, as a rule, are not taking kindly to Hoover. "His name made the least impression on the political situation," declared one of them to-day.

On the other hand, another Democrat of like calibre put it this way: "The country has a lot of respect, even affection, for Hoover because of his war work. But Democrats want to know whether he has been a Democrat or not. He might become an uncomfortable proposition as an independent, a third party candidate."

It was rumored in some quarters to-day that Hoover was on record as stating that he was not in favor of the Versailles treaty; also that he has declared himself for "a league of nations," but decidedly opposed to the one that President Wilson wants ratified without the getting of an "I" or the crossing of a "4."

DR. BRADY LEAVES \$100,000 TO WIFE

Religious Message to His Children in Will.

Each of Dr. Brady's children, Cyrus T. Brady, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth B. Gleason, Margaret B. Brady, Sidney G. Brady, Katherine M. Brady and Esmond B. Brady, receives a picture from their father's collection. To Cyrus, Jr., is left his father's sword and that of his grandfather, worn in the civil and Spanish-American wars, and Esmond is given the clergyman's seal rings, fob and other jewelry.

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HOOVER CAUSES BUZZ IN CAPITAL

Politicians Want Him to Say Whether He Is Republican or Democrat.

STRONG ON PACIFIC COAST

Statement That He Is Not Presidential Candidate Arouses Party Leaders.

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Wrangle for Two Hours.

A resolution was offered by Representative Doremus (Mich.) declaring that it was the sense of the caucus that no declaration on this phase of the military training bill should be taken at this time. Over this the Democrats wrangled for two hours and a half. It exactly coincided with the views of the President, as the tone of his letter indicated he did not so much desire to place himself on record for military training as to forestall the expected action of the caucus. By a roll call this was voted down, 38 to 27. Arguments that this would be the wisest political action were unavailing.

DROWNED IN TRYING TO RESCUE CREW

Bradboyne Abandoned, Men of the Oxonian Perish.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.—The second officer and five men of the crew of the British steamship Oxonian perished while attempting to save the crew of the British steamship Bradboyne, when she was abandoned off the coast of Newfoundland, according to radio messages received here to-day.

The message gave no further particulars as to the fate of the Bradboyne, twenty-five members of whose crew were reported last night as being safe aboard the Oxonian and Monmouth. No word has yet been received concerning the fate of the remaining members of her crew, including the chief engineer.

SCANDINAVIANS JOIN COURT CONFERENCE

Will Help Form Permanent Tribunal at The Hague.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The three Scandinavian nations have accepted the invitation of Holland to a conference at The Hague on February 16, to discuss participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice, provided for by Article XIV of the League of Nations covenant, the Christiania correspondent of the Temps says it is announced in Norwegian official circles. Switzerland, under presidential plan, also will take part in the conference.

The Temps says the proposed court apparently is intended to try offenders reported last night as being safe aboard the Oxonian and Monmouth. No word has yet been received concerning the fate of the remaining members of her crew, including the chief engineer.

The main argument of this faction was that the country is opposed to military training and the Democratic party would be unwise not to come out in clear terms against the programme.

Commits Party by 106-17

Vote Against General Staff Measure.

PACIFISTS LED ACTION

Resolution Is Answer to White House Letter Forbidding Move.

PRESIDENT URGED DELAY

Held Party Expediency Put Issue Up to the National Convention.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERAL