

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy and warmer, with probably showers, to-day; to-morrow fair and strong south winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 73; lowest, 48.

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 these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

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GERMANY ASKS FOR A MILITARY CHANGE IN PACT

Demands Allies Postpone Disarmament Until League Can Protect Her.

FOR ARMY OF 200,000 Lord Curzon at San Remo Proposes Armenia Mandate for Canada.

AMERICAN ENVOY THERE

Robert U. Johnson, Ambassador to Italy, Arrives as an Observer.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN REMO, April 22.—The German situation was the fulcrum of the peace-makers' discussions to-day. The German note, which was delivered to the allied Premiers, demands important changes in the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles and is the latest sensation in peace conference circles.

The note asks the Allies to consent to a postponement of her disarmament until she has the security and the authority of the League of Nations to fall back upon. In other words, Germany demands of the Allies the right to maintain a force adequate for her protection until the league is an effective, functioning organization. This demand was nothing less than a bombshell in the allied camp and at once made apparent the divergence of policy between the Entente Allies.

Premier Millerand placed on Germany the blame for the failure of the Allies to disarm. Discussing disarmament with the American newspaper correspondents, he said:

"It is the common desire of all people to disarm and demobilize. If it has not been done it is solely Germany's fault. If Germany would only carry out the disarmament agreements which she solemnly undertook, we could all do the same."

Premier Lloyd George is understood to consider the new note very reasonable, and is especially impressed with the argument contained in it that Germany has been the first nation to disarm in consonance with the League of Nations covenant; but inasmuch as no evidence has yet been given that other nations had decided to disarm, the Germans would like to keep an army of at least 200,000 men for protection until general disarmament occurs.

Unlikely to Be Settled Now.

It appears unlikely that the nettlesome German question will be settled here, except that phase of it which relates to a three months' extension of time for the German troops to evacuate the Ruhr district, and that involves the occupation of the Ruhr by the French. The British and Italians, unlike the French, seem to be in favor of the German note, but they are already destroying their war material. Lloyd George also has made a point that the German workers now are receiving only half enough food calories, and according to expert reports, cannot produce sufficient to enable Germany to pay her reparations debt. Therefore, he holds, economic assistance must be given to Germany. But it is unlikely that the Allies can reach any agreement here on the big economic question, nor are hopes very great in San Remo that an agreement will be arrived at in the Brussels meeting late next month.

The probability is that the allied Premiers must meet again soon, either in London or in Paris, to thresh out the German economic problem, each in the meantime sizing up his own political situation.

Three New Developments.

Three outstanding developments in the meeting of the allied Premiers here to-day were: 1. Robert Underwood Johnson, American Ambassador to Italy, arrived here from Rome on orders from President Wilson to attend the Supreme Council meeting as an observer. This marks a sudden change in the Wilson policy, apparently in consequence of the allied attitude toward the President's Turkish note. It will be recalled that President Wilson refused to allow Ambassador Davis to attend the London meetings of the Supreme Council, even as an observer, when the Adriatic question was up. The President, despite Washington reports, apparently does not now intend to be declared out of these affairs.

2. There is a change in the French tactics and the only New Yorker to support them was Assemblyman Martin G. McCue. The Premier Millerand and Marshal Foch probably will consent to the German request, contained in the Berlin Government note received here to-day, to allow Germany to maintain permanently an army of 200,000 officers and men, provided she will disband all volunteer student organizations. The French idea in agreeing to the German request is that she will show that France is not governed by a militarist clique and is inclined to be reasonable regarding Germany's desire to maintain a permanent army.

Canada May Save Armenia.

Lord Curzon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, proposed that the Armenian mandate be given to Canada. This has served to change the Armenian situation, inasmuch as Premier Lloyd George has been inclined to let Armenia try it alone. Now, however, he sees a chance of winning Canada.

Continued on Third Page.

TURK WON'T SIGN TREATY; MEANS WAR, SAYS LEADER

Head of Armistice Board at San Remo Defies the Allies.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. SAN REMO, April 22.—The Turkish treaty as framed here will never be accepted by the Turks and will produce the most terrible world war ever known if strong efforts are made to enforce it, according to Halik Kemal Bey, president of the Turkish Armistice Commission, who will head the Turkish delegation which will receive the treaty in Paris on May 10.

In an exclusive statement to the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD here Halik Kemal Bey declared that Turkey would never sign the treaty.

"She will never submit to so disgraceful a termination of her national life," he said. "Personally I would be ready myself to engage in war to defend our frontiers."

He accused Premier Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece of influencing Premier Lloyd George and Premier Millerand to cut down Turkey in Europe to nothing and asserted that for this the Arabs were ready to join the Turks.

"The eyes of all the Moslem world now are on Constantinople, waiting for the first sign of effort by the Entente Allies to interfere with our religion," he said. "That first sign will be the signal for a holy war."

"Have the Allies considered the danger in making Greece a strong nation? It would be easy for the Greeks to sweep right across Turkey and build a realm less civilized than Turkey. Venizelos is Turkey's arch enemy, and his policy, which, unfortunately, sways Lloyd George, has as its sole aim the creation of a powerful Greece to the exclusion of the rights of all other countries."

"There is only one treaty which Turkey will accept and obey. That would provide for a confederation of states which would not materially change the existing frontiers." Separate provinces, he said, could have full autonomy with the protection of minorities, but to remove these provinces from the control of the Sultan, as the treaty proposes, is "absolutely beyond the Allied power to enforce."

"We might sign the treaty," he said, "but there is a great difference between signing it and obeying it. But if the world wants the spectacle of years of slaughter, let the Allies try to enforce its terms."

The Turkish delegates have been here for some days, but it was reported this afternoon that they had been asked to leave San Remo and to await the treaty in Versailles.

KILL INCREASED CAR FARE BILLS

Assembly Votes Down Jenks Measures Despite Activity of Railway Lobby.

POLITICAL PLOT CHARGED

Author Declares Hearst-Hylan Combination Would Make Lines Bankrupt.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, April 22.—While street railway officials anxiously looked on and railway lobbyists openly buttonholed members in and out of the chamber the Assembly killed to-day the Jenks increased trolley fare bills by a vote of 66 to 77. The railway lobby in the interests of the bill has been the most active of the many that have harassed legislators for the last month, but their methods to-day were bold and desperate.

Protests against their activity were made by members during the debate, but Speaker Sweet did nothing to stop them.

During the morning the Speaker had a long conference with Edward A. Mahar, Jr., president of the Third Avenue Railway and also of the New York State Electrical Railway Association. Even after the debate ended the roll call was delayed for an hour while the railway agents continued their work. The Democrats, "but if the Speaker's lobby listened to the roll call, the lobbyists spread over their faces as vote after vote slipped away from them. They insisted on a reconsideration of the bills by which the bills were killed and the usual motions by Assemblyman Jenks, the introducer, were made and tabled. This will enable him to call the bills up again in the last two days of the session.

Motion Causes a Tilt. The Jenks motion to discharge caused a sharp tilt between Speaker Sweet and Assemblyman Martin G. McCue. The latter objected to the motion, forcing a slow roll call.

"This is denying a courtesy that I have never known to be denied a member of this house," said the Speaker. "I object to the Speaker saying that I am denying a courtesy to anybody," retorted McCue, "but if the Speaker's lobby is to be granted as trying to give the railway trust lobby another opportunity to see men whom they have been unable to see so far, why I am denying that courtesy. I'm here to kill these bills."

Speaker Sweet angrily recalled McCue to his seat. The vote on Jenks's motion to reconsider was 88 to 54. The Democrats and New York city members voted almost solidly against the bills. Of the Democrats the only exception was J. Van Wageningen of Schenectady county, while the only New Yorker to support them was Assemblyman B. O. Smith of Manhattan and Forbell of Brooklyn. The latter, however, changed to the negative on the bill permitting the Public Service Commission to disregard franchise agreements on fares in determining new rates. Assemblymen Roosevelt and McWhinney and the Westchester county men voted for the bills.

Sees a Hearst-Hylan Plot. Assemblyman Jenks, in defending the increased fare legislation, declared that "what is the Hearst-Hylan combination wanted in opposing the bills was to force the New York city railroads into bankruptcy."

"They could then take them over and operate them and build up an invincible political machine to the detriment of the whole State," he said.

SEIZE YOUR OPPORTUNITY. Many are offered through the classified "Help Wanted" column of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

TURK BY TREATY MUST RESPECT VARIED BELIEFS

PARIS, April 22.—The San Remo correspondent of the Havas Agency, commenting on the Turkish treaty, says that with regard to the protection of minorities the Ottoman Government will be compelled to pledge itself to respect the different beliefs. Every act contrary to neutrality in this respect will be considered by the contracting Powers as a violation of the treaty and may lead to military repression. Representatives of the League of Nations will be installed in Constantinople to receive the complaints of the minorities, if there are any.

WATSON WINS POPULAR VOTE OF GEORGIANS

Enemy of Wilson Administration Sweeps Solid Old Democratic State.

PALMER RUNS SECOND Attorney-General, However, Probably Will Be Choice of State Convention.

HOKE SMITH IN REAR Senator and Radical Leader in Position to Unite and Make Terms.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ATLANTA, Ga., April 22.—Georgia, immortal bulwark of the reactionary South, woke up with something of a jolt to-day to find herself on record by the popular vote of last Tuesday's Democratic primary as almost a radical State. Georgians read that verdict in the strong lead which late returns continue to pile up for Thomas E. Watson of Thomson, Ga.

To hold the Democratic party in Georgia, of course, is not less than heresy, and to fight nearly every move this country made in the prosecution of the war with Germany is considerable added to it, yet the primary vote appears to show by a conclusive margin that the majority of Georgia's voters—the Republicans just naturally don't count in Georgia—have chosen a man of that stamp. In so doing they have rejected Senator Hoke Smith, whose claims as savior of his State have been recognized unbrokenly for a decade, and Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer, candidate for President Wilson.

The fact that Tom Watson got the largest popular vote does not mean that he will receive the support of the Georgia Democratic delegation at San Francisco. For one of the paradoxes of Georgia Democracy is that the majority does not always rule. That comes about through a system of county unit apportionment of State convention votes. The returns, therefore, indicate that Attorney-General Palmer will receive the support of the State Democratic convention.

The complete vote, as announced to-night by the Constitution, was: Watson, 61,974 popular votes, 132 convention votes; Palmer, 48,146 popular votes, 142 convention votes; Hoke Smith, 45,568 popular votes, 110 convention votes.

The foregoing comes as almost a surprise to Georgia as to the nation at large, for while Tom Watson, since he bolted the Democratic party and ran for Vice-President on the Populist ticket in 1896, has always held a following frequently sought by other candidates, it has never been imagined that he would carry an election unaided. His strength usually is about 20,000 votes.

Senator Smith apparently got just exactly the strength of the dyed-in-the-wool Watson's machine and nothing more. Attorney-General Palmer has commanded the Wilson sentiment and perhaps a small part of the anti-Smith faction.

It appears, then, that the rest of this State has lined up behind her chronic down-with-everything candidate, for nothing of record has happened since '98 that has changed the situation. Not in the nation could a wilder radical have been picked—nor radical in the sense of being a Socialist or Red of any sort, but opposed to anything the Wilson administration might do.

Watson's violent antipathy to Wilson and Senator Smith's opposition to administration measures have raised the question of delegates to the State convention for the purpose of robbing Attorney-General Palmer of the State delegation is not impossible.

On the face of complete unofficial returns from the Democratic Presidential primary, compiled by the Atlanta Constitution, showing Attorney General Palmer in the lead, Chairman Flynn of the State Democratic executive committee declared to-night that under primary rules he would appoint two Palmer delegates from Williamson, the only county in which the polls were not opened.

B. M. Blackburn, representing Watson, declared it "would be utterly unfair and ridiculous for a minority to control the convention." Blackburn said the Watson supporters would not concede the official count, that Palmer even had a plurality.

Palmer supporters declared that under primary regulations the candidate receiving the highest county vote should receive the Georgia delegate vote at the national convention. Senator Smith made no comment on this phase of the situation.

Killed in Seaplane Fall. Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. NORFOLK, Va., April 22.—As a result of an accident to a seaplane in which he was flying off Ocean View yesterday, Lieutenant George Enos yesterday George C. Ford, machine's mate at the Naval Air Station, died last night in the hospital at the naval operating base.

Continued on Sixth Page.

FATHER JOHN'S MEDICINE. Not a stimulant, but a real food tonic which builds strength without using alcohol or drugs.—46c.

BRYAN AND 9 OF HIS MEN LIKELY WIN IN NEBRASKA

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. OMAHA, April 22.—With returns from more than two-thirds of the State tabulated, William Jennings Bryan's showing in yesterday's primaries is growing all the time. He has not only been elected a delegate to the San Francisco convention, but from indications he has pulled nine other candidates with him, leaving only the remaining six as out and out for Senator Hitchcock for President, although all sixteen will carry instructions for Hitchcock for President.

During the campaign Mr. Bryan stated again and again that he would refuse absolutely to cast his vote for Hitchcock even though instructed to do so. He stated he would permit his alternate to vote. At the same time Mr. Bryan offered to guarantee that Hitchcock got the State's vote should he win it in the primary.

Senator Hiram W. Johnson is leading Major-Gen. Leonard Wood in the Republican preference primary by 14,241 votes.

The result of the tabulation of 1,265 precincts out of 1,949 in the State, including Douglas county (Omaha), shows the following vote: Johnson, 47,883; Wood, 33,647; Pershing, 21,591.

26 IOWA VOTES GO TO LOWDEN

Delegates Are Instructed for Illinois Governor at State Convention.

WILSON ACTIONS SCORED

Cummins Sees Emancipation of People in Sweeping Republican Victory.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 22.—Iowa's delegation with twenty-six votes will go to the Republican national convention in June either instructed to vote for Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois for President or with the indorsement of his candidacy from their respective districts. The State convention unanimously adopted resolutions instructing the delegates at large, eight in number, with one-half vote each, for Lowden.

All Congress districts, except the Fourth and Fifth, instructed for Lowden. These two indorsed him.

President Wilson and the peace treaty were condemned and the railroad law commended by Senator Cummins, president pro tempore of the Senate, in his address to the convention.

Predicting Republican success in November, Senator Cummins said a Republican President should be chosen "because it is high time that the President should be a right minded man."

"For surely," he continued, "eight years of mystery, of uncertainty, of inconsistency, of abnormality, of inconceivable twisting and turning in the office of the Chief Executive are punishment enough for all the sins and blunders we may have committed, and we have earned our emancipation."

"The Treaty of Versailles will be a campaign issue," said the Senator, asserting it contained "unconstitutional and treasonable provisions."

"The treaty failed of ratification," he continued, "for just one reason, Woodrow Wilson in his revengeful pride, in his resentment against the Senate because it dared to exercise its constitutional functions, coerced enough Democratic Senators who wanted to vote for the treaty, and they followed him instead of their own consciences."

"I cannot help thinking that the party is to be congratulated on the fact that it has come to a year of exceptional opportunity and duty. The issue which it is our duty to raise with the voters of the country involves nothing less than the honor of the United States and the redemption of its most solemn obligations—its obligations to its associates in the great war and to mankind, to whom it gave the most explicit pledge, that it went to war not merely to win a victory in arms, but also to follow up that victory with the establishment of such a concert of nations as would guarantee the permanence of a peace based on justice."

WILSON SAYS ISSUE IS NATIONS LEAGUE

Letter Read at Kansas Democratic Convention.

WICHITA, Kan., April 22.—A letter from President Wilson setting forth the League of Nations as a campaign issue was read to-day to the Democratic State Convention. The President wrote:

"I cannot help thinking that the party is to be congratulated on the fact that it has come to a year of exceptional opportunity and duty. The issue which it is our duty to raise with the voters of the country involves nothing less than the honor of the United States and the redemption of its most solemn obligations—its obligations to its associates in the great war and to mankind, to whom it gave the most explicit pledge, that it went to war not merely to win a victory in arms, but also to follow up that victory with the establishment of such a concert of nations as would guarantee the permanence of a peace based on justice."

CLOSING TIME FOR UNEMPLOYED DISSENT

The Sun and New York Herald

DAILY ISSUES: 2 P. M. at Main Office, 230 Broadway; 5 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square; 8 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

SUNDAY ISSUES: 6 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 230 Broadway; 5 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square; 5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

JURY LOCKED UP IN PORTER CASE; LAWYERS CLASH

Judge Says Alibi Is Good Evidence, but It Must Be Treated Cautiously.

COUNSEL NEARLY FIGHT Littleton Thinks Smith Is Trying to Pass the Lie, but Is Mistaken.

WITNESSES ARE SCORED Court Rules Policemen Acting on Deputy's Orders Are Not Accomplished.

After deliberating for more than ten hours without reaching a verdict, the jury in the trial of Col. Augustus Drum Porter for alleged neglect of duty when he was Third Deputy Police Commissioner was locked up at 2 o'clock this morning. At that hour Judge James T. Malone of General Sessions asked the foreman of the jury if there was any likelihood of an agreement being reached soon, and upon being informed that there was not Judge Malone ordered the jury locked up and went home.

In case a verdict is reached it will be handed down to Judge Malone when court convenes this morning.

The case went to the jury following the summing up arguments of Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Col. Porter, and James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney. The jurors went to dinner in a Lafayette street restaurant at 6:45 o'clock and returned at 8:30, retiring immediately to the jury room to continue their deliberations.

The jurors sent word at 11:25 o'clock to Judge James T. Malone, who had remained in his chamber throughout the long vigil, that they desired to have some testimony read to them. They were taken into the courtroom, where the second alleged Col. Porter was found with a woman, and the testimony of David Coyne and Bernard Lowenthal, Col. Porter's alibi witnesses, was read.

Cushing had testified that he saw a man and a woman enter an apartment, but he did not identify the man.

The jury retired again at 12:20 o'clock and the audience in the courtroom, which included Col. Porter and his counsel, Martin W. Littleton, and Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, settled down to wait for the final action of the jury.

Opposing Witnesses Raked. In their closing addresses to the jury both Mr. Littleton and Mr. Smith raked opposing witnesses over the coals. While Mr. Smith was talking there was an angry clash. At least Martin Littleton was angry, for, as he understood it, he heard nothing of the evidence.

Mr. Smith had been telling the jury how remarkable it was that although Col. Porter and Bernard Lowenthal were business acquaintances they seemed never to have talked business "except that on that fateful night of November 12," when they were represented as being together at Col. Porter's home.

"And did Mr. Littleton ask either of them on the stand what his business proposition was that Lowenthal came to make?" said Mr. Smith. "No, he did not, because he knew it was a lie."

Mr. Littleton shot out of his chair, exclaiming: "You know that is not true! You shall not accuse me of being a liar."

Mr. Smith, interrupted in his impetuous speech, said: "No, Mr. Littleton is not a liar. Mr. Littleton is a gentleman." He then phrased the question in a different way, but the implication was the same.

"I don't know your honor," said Mr. Littleton, "whether it is proper to interrupt, but I intend to take care of myself."

"And so can I take care of myself, here or anywhere else!" shouted the prosecutor, bristling and advancing toward the defendant's counsel.

Every now and then the witness who had been trying to intercept a soothing word, managed to do. Mr. Smith succeeded in getting his point to the jury without reflecting upon Mr. Littleton, and thereafter learned and distinguished counsel got along peacefully.

Before beginning his summary Mr. Littleton asked the judge to dismiss the indictment on the ground that the prosecution had not made out a case and that the only evidence against Col. Porter was given by men who were accomplices in the crime as charged in the indictment. In reply Smith moved that the second count of the indictment, which named the two policemen, Sorger and Wheelwright, as also guilty of neglect of duty because they had failed to arrest the woman whom the defendant had found with Col. Porter in West Ninety-sixth street, be eliminated when the case went to the jury. The judge said he would charge the jury to disregard this count, and did so later.

He denied Mr. Littleton's motion.

MOTOR DEATHS LAID TO NO RUM

Coroner Says Speed Thrill Supplants That of Liquor.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, April 22.—Records in the Coroner's office here show that sixteen children were crushed and slain in Chicago streets by reckless motorists in March, 1920, against four killed in March, 1919, coroner Peter M. Hoffman said.

"I really believe that a certain class of automobile drivers are spending through our streets this year for the thrill they have lost in the absence of beer and wine."

Two Pittsburg Strikers Arrested by U. S. Agents

PITTSBURGH, April 22.—Two arrests in connection with the unauthorized strike of railroad workers in this region were made to-day by Department of Justice officials. They took into custody Paul Klavo and William Scavill, the latter a negro, and charged them with violation of the Lever food and fuel control act.

Several days ago Government agents were informed that "radical literature," calling upon railroads to form the "one big union" and "strike" had been circulated in railroad yards and shops throughout the Pittsburg district. Special agents were detailed to investigate the case and the two arrests were made on evidence obtained in the investigation.

MARS MESSAGE FAILS TO COME

Giant Wireless Receiver Is Tuned Out Into Ether for Hours Without Result.

Another Test to-Night Airgrams Are Picked Up From Stations All Over World During Trial.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. OMAHA, April 22.—The message from Mars for which Dr. Frederick H. Miller, noted scientist in wireless, searched interstellar space last night from his giant receiving plant near Omaha did not materialize. If there was such a message passing through the ether for the fifty millions of miles which this week separates the earth and Mars it did not come sufficiently close to the earth to be picked up by the great receiving station which Dr. Miller has established on the banks of the Platte River.

For nine hours last night Dr. Miller and his assistant, H. L. Gainer, searched space for the signals which Mars is thought to be sending earthward.

The first half of the night the wireless instruments were badly interfered with by static. Through the delicate receiving instruments came the crackling of lightning and other electric sounds to such an extent that no signals from any stars could be received.

But after midnight the storm cleared, the static died down and then the real effort to get into communication with Mars was made.

The ordinary wireless station such as the Government maintains at Arlington, and which can be heard across the Atlantic, uses a wireless wave of 15,000 meters length. That is the standard length for wireless waves. But Dr. Miller's giant receiver can be tuned up to receive waves of 300,000 meters and more.

Last night this receiver was gradually tuned to its full length of wave. Starting at a short wave, its capacity was gradually increased. As the radius was extended the world's wireless business was picked up.

First, a school station in Kansas was picked up. Next Hawaii was picked up, sending to San Francisco. Then Berlin was heard calling the city of Mexico. Again a station on the coast of Venezuela sent a message to Madrid. Then Valparaiso talked with London.

Through and past all these zones Dr. Miller tuned his receiver until all signals had ceased. He was in the infinite. Back and forth his apparatus flashed, his wave length receiver rang and rang, but no signals were received.

But not a sound came from the waves after the earth zone was past. The scientist kept this up until daylight. Then Dr. Miller issued the following bulletin:

"The early part of the evening we were troubled with heavy static, so that it was impossible to hear anything except the static. The static was from Europe and the United States. During the latter hours of the night, when the wireless was stretched to its fullest extent to hear interplanetary communication, we heard nothing but the static. An attempt of the imagination be construed as a message from Mars. Our experiments will be continued to-night."

But to-night's experiments are not going on. For another spring thunder storm is filling the air with electricity. To-morrow night, if the weather is favorable, another attempt will be made to discover if Mars is signalling to the earth.

GERMANY YIELDS TO RAIL MEN'S DEMAND

2,250,000 Marks to Be Paid Under Strike Threat.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, April 22.—That the railwaymen's demands for increased wages have taken the shape of a peremptory ultimatum to the Government, with an alternative threat of a general strike, was indicated when in the National Assembly the Socialist Deputy Kurtz moved that 2,250,000 marks be immediately appropriated for that purpose.

Dr. Wirth, Minister of the Treasury, replied that, with deep reluctance he would ask the House to assent. But he protested against the coercive methods employed as a violation of the rights of Parliament and a pernicious example to other branches of the public service to extort money by menace.

The Minister of Transport, Dr. Bell, also said he had reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that it was necessary to submit, not only to the Prussians but also to the Württemberg and Baden railwaymen joined in the demands. But this would be the last time, he declared, that the Government would yield to coercion.

The Tageszeitung describes this as a pitiful surrender and the bankruptcy of democratic government.

OLD JOBS GONE, STRIKERS VOTE TO REMAIN OUT

Railroads Hire Many New Workers and Traffic Gains All Around.

ERIE TURNS DOWN 300 Men Who Insist on Going Back to Former Places Are Sent Away.

BLACKLIST IS TO STAND Tube's Ex-Employees Firm, but Service Is Extended to Summit Avenue.

The railroads, the brotherhoods and the insurgent strikers are still in conflict. Road officials admit that there will be no change in their attitude if the strikers want to return to work they must go back on the footing of new employees. The strikers, meeting yesterday afternoon in Grand View Hall, Jersey City, voted again to remain out. Their spokesman, Edward McHugh, declared that the next move must come from the railroads. The brotherhood chiefs remain silent after having failed in their attempt Wednesday to effect a settlement.

Meanwhile conditions on the rail lines entering New York are steadily settling down to normal. The railroads continued yesterday to hire new men. The number of commuters carried to and from the Hoboken and Jersey City terminals is slowly creeping up to pre-strike figures. The efforts of the road officials are being concentrated on freight congestion and they estimate that 50 per cent. of the normal traffic is in motion.

The men on strike on the Hudson tube lines were informed yesterday that if they would return to work this morning the company would guarantee their seniority rights, reserving the right to refuse to take back the leaders of the strike. At a meeting of 450 of the men it was voted to remain out. Most of the tube trains are still being operated by strike breakers.

Rail Managers Remain Firm. The insurgents learned definitely that the railroad managers meant what they said in their last ultimatum when a delegation of about 300 Erie strikers reported for duty yesterday in a body, insisting that they be taken back without loss of seniority. The officials told them that each striker must stand on his own record, besides letting it be known that some of the men now out would not be taken back.

Grand View Hall in Jersey City was crowded to hear the report of Edward McHugh, insurgent leader, who had taken the case of the men to Washington.

Mr. McHugh said he explained to the strikers that it would probably be thirty days before the Labor Board could hear the demands of the brotherhoods, and told them that the railroads had filed a petition for a delay of three months in order that they might send out questionnaires to the