

WEATHER FORECAST.

Cloudy to-day; to-morrow rain; no changes in temperature; moderate variable winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 58; lowest, 37.

Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial page.

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The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

FIVE STATES DECIDE WOOD'S FATE TUESDAY

Hot Battles in Four With Favorite Sons Opposed to General's Forces.

133 VOTES AT STAKE

Harding in Ohio, Coolidge in Bay State, Johnson in Jersey, Loom Strong.

PROHIBITION CROPS UP

Poindexter in Washington Is Running Well—Borah Seeks Idaho Control.

To-morrow will be the biggest day of the Republican pre-convention Presidential campaign.

One hundred and thirty-three of the 284 delegates who will sit in Chicago, nearly one-seventh of the entire number, will be chosen. An additional thirteen will be elected Wednesday.

Some of the most interesting situations in the fierce struggle for delegates will come to a head either at direct or preferential primaries or at State conventions. Many political prognosticators hold that the fate of Gen. Leonard Wood as a Presidential possibility may be read in the result of to-morrow's balloting.

In a lesser degree to-morrow will have an important bearing on the canvass of other aspirants for the highest honor in the party. Senator Frank G. Harding, Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Senator Miles Poindexter and Gov. Calvin Coolidge are involved.

Wood Opposes Favorite Son.

In Ohio forty-eight delegates are to be chosen in a primary where the candidates are pledged to support either Senator Harding, the "favorite son" of that State, or Gen. Wood.

In Massachusetts the fight is between Wood and the organization, led by former Senator Murray Crane, who are insisting that the delegates elect a nonwealth shill to Chicago pledged to Gov. Coolidge, apostle of law and order.

New Jersey's twenty-eight delegates are to be selected in a fight which is straight out test of strength between Senator Johnson and Gen. Wood, no longer being in the race to complicate the situation.

At the convention in the State of Washington the friends of Gen. Wood would like to prevent the delegation of sixteen from being instructed by the State convention for Senator Poindexter, their "favorite son." It meets at Bellingham.

In Idaho the Wood forces have been laying extensive plans to take control of the State convention to-day out of the hands of Senator William E. Borah of that State. In fact, eight delegates to the national convention, if Borah controls they will probably go to Johnson in Chicago.

Col. Procter in Ohio Fight.

In Ohio and New Jersey the fight has been particularly bitter. In the former State Col. William C. Procter, who was defeated in 1916, insisted upon injecting Wood into the contest on the belief that he could defeat Senator Harding. He was advised against it, but argued that if Wood could carry Ohio he would be a great asset to the nomination that could come to him.

The issue in Ohio as phrased by the Wood people is progressivism as represented by the old friend of Col. Roosevelt against the reactionary methods of the Old Guard," typified, they assert, by Senator Harding. The vocal remarks of Harry M. Daugherty, the Harding manager, that he would stake his chances for the selection of his candidate on the conference that some of the big leaders would have at 2:11 A. M. on the next morning of the convention, has been the main theme of the fight.

There is no direct preferential vote, but each candidate for delegate is pledged on the ballot to vote either for Harding or for Wood. Under the law the candidates must also state in their second choice on whether they would support Wood or Harding.

The fight in Massachusetts is also being fought on the issue of progressivism. The Wood forces are running a campaign to elect a delegate to the national convention from that State. The Wood representatives here last night said that these men had not run for Gen. Wood's seat, so their defeat would not be a defeat for Wood.

Fights Johnson in Jersey.

Representative W. W. Lufkin, who is the Wood manager, says that the Wood delegates in the sixteen Connecticut districts will win, however.

In Massachusetts the Wood workers have made the issue the nomination of a man for President who they claim to be the heir of Col. Roosevelt. They also assert for Wood that he is a native son of Massachusetts. There is no direct preferential vote in Massachusetts.

The New Jersey primary law provides a direct vote on Wood's favor. Preference in addition to the election of delegates to the national convention. Gen. Wood and Senator Hiram W. Johnson are the candidates.

Chicago Plans Strike to Cut Laundry Prices

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, April 25.—The University Club of Chicago, with a membership of 3,500 bankers, business and professional men, is going to launch the collar button in favor of blue chambray shirts and attached collars, it was announced to-night.

And the Collar and Shirt Strike Committee of Chicago issued the following pronouncement: "WANTED—Ten thousand slaves of the collar button to rise and not only emancipate themselves from its despotic yoke but to throw the white starched collar and the billed, the silk, the linen, the pongee and all other costly shirts."

John W. Champion, executive secretary of the American Red Cross, who is stage manager of the Collar and Shirt Strike, announced to-night that the strike will be called on May 5.

"Our purpose," he said, "is to reduce the prices of laundering and eliminate profiteering in white collars and shirts. Therefore, beginning May 5 all who join the movement will don soft shirts with attached collars. The shirts may be khaki, cotton or any other material the cost of which does not exceed \$2.50."

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2,000 RAILMEN OUSTED HERE BY BROTHERHOODS

Trainmen Revoke Charters of Nine Locals, Containing Most of Strikers.

EXPULSION IS JEERED

Six Walkout Leaders Go to Washington to Plead With Labor Board.

MORE RETURN TO WORK

Fear of Blacklist Impels Many Insurgents to Beg for Their Jobs.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen expelled more than 2,000 local railroaders from its organization yesterday for their participation in the rapidly dying walk-out. It accomplished this summary punishment by revoking the charters of nine local unions in which trainmen from the Pennsylvania, Erie, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, West Shore and Central Railroad of New Jersey are members.

Virtually all the expelled men are still on strike.

At Grand View Hall, Jersey City, where nearly 2,500 striking workmen of a wide assortment of crafts were in session yesterday, the news was greeted by a bewilderment of hotheaded cheering, hissing and jeering. There were railroaders, marine workers, longshoremen and elevator operators.

The 2,000 men cast out of the brotherhood represent the entire number of men on strike at the time.

The locals losing their brotherhood charters were No. 99 of Jersey City, of which Edward A. McHugh is vice-president; No. 879 of Jersey City, which is presided over by Irving G. Hunt, leader of the Hudson and Manhattan tube trainmen; No. 146 of Jersey City, comprising Erie Railroad men; No. 119 of Jersey City, No. 309 of Perth Amboy and No. 323 of Trenton, all Pennsylvania Railroad employees; No. 208 of Jersey City, to which more Erie men belong; No. 333 of Jersey City, which is made up of Lehigh Valley trainmen, and No. 592 of North Hudson, to which West Shore Railroad men belong.

The outlaws locally undoubtedly will lose a great many of their members to-day, despite the jeers and hoots that greeted the announcement, many of the 2,000 men cast out of the brotherhood terms rather than run the chance of being blacklisted, which, some believe, will be the retaliatory step taken by the brotherhood and the railroads.

The Grand View Hall meeting adjourned after P. P. Bolan and five of his brother strikers started for Washington to plead their case before the National Labor Board.

The burden of the speeches yesterday and of the complaints of the strikers was that the railroad management had refused to return with their old seniority rights, and therefore there was no use in returning.

"We'd go back right now," said one of the expelled men, "if we could retain our seniority, but as we have to go back as new men to new jobs, what is the use of going back until we have to? We may as well hold out until we are flat broke because we are not getting any of the meantime. We are not broke yet. Grocers and butchers aren't refusing to give credit to strikers and landlords are not coming from them either."

While the Pennsylvania and the New York Central have made the most rapid recoveries from the strike, all the railroads are well on the way to normal conditions. It is the common estimate that 50 per cent of the strikers are back at their old jobs and that half the vacant places have been filled. The Lackawanna will dispense with the last of its college student volunteers to-day, and few other volunteers are working even on the famous "indignation specials."

The Minister added that more than 1,000,000 employees of the railroads will be back to work by the end of the month. He admitted that the Government had to pay heavily for a final settlement with the various States.

IRISH POLICE KILLED IN COUNTY CORK

Officers Crane and McGoldrick Once of Belfast.

Belfast, April 25.—Sergeant Cornelius Crane and Constable McGoldrick, both of whom are reported to have been killed Saturday night near Bandon, County Cork. Crane formerly was stationed at the King's street barracks, Cork, from which Sinn Feiners alleged the police departed to assassinate Lord Mayor Mac Curtain of Cork.

DUBLIN, April 25.—A man named Behan, keeper of a tavern, was shot last Saturday night and seriously wounded as he was leaving his place.

MOTOR BANDITS NET \$7,230 IN TWO HAULS

Raid Card Game and Saloon—Suspect Arrested.

Bandits, who used a high powered automobile to speed away from Louis Scharp after they had robbed Louis Scharp of 725 Fifth street and five of his friends of \$4,000 at a card game in Scharp's home at midnight, began operations later in Harlem. They entered the saloon of John Schmidt, at 144 Lenox avenue, and after lacking George Saglikin, a bartender, and five friends against the wall in the cellar, made off with \$230.

Pistol shots accompanied the holdup in Scharp's home, and policemen from Union Market station, who ran to the house in answer to Scharp's call for help, arrested a man who described himself as James Kerr of 165 Tillary street, Brooklyn. He was found in the hallway of a house near 112nd street, followed by the discovery on the floor near him of a revolver and a roll of bills. He was charged with aiding in concert with three other men in the Scharp robbery.

According to Scharp's story of the raid he and his friends were unaware that the house had been entered until they were prodded with revolvers. Four men entered the room.

As the victims backed up against the wall, their watches and other jewelry as well as money was taken.

The robbers left the house, warning against an outcry, but Scharp, opening a window, gave the alarm. Policemen O'Connor and Sergeant Fisher answered and were in time to interrupt the escape. Two men got away in the automobile, and a third escaped through an alley. The fourth, they believe, is the man they caught.

500 Frenchmen Killed in Evacuation of Urfa

By the Associated Press. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 24.—Five hundred French troops are reported to have been wiped out in the evacuation of Urfa, in the vilayet of Aleppo, near the northwest part of Mesopotamia.

Details are lacking. American relief workers, among whom was Mrs. Richard Mansfield, are all reported safe.

REVOLT THREAT MADE IN FRANCE

Railway Men to Refuse Military Service if Ordered as Penalty for Striking.

NATIONALIZATION IS AIM

Revolutionists Capture Railway Organization and Prepare Strike Order.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 25.—Through the action last evening of the railroad employees in voting a general strike to obtain their revolutionary demands, France is confronted with a new peril. It would be idle to deny that a dangerous spirit pervades the ranks of the railroad employees, who, while demanding virtually the same terms as the British railroad workers, do not seem to have been deterred by the results of the last British strike.

A disturbing feature in the latest action is the following declaration: "This Congress, considering the events in Alsace-Lorraine, holds that the duty of railroad workers is not to attend to a mobilization order in time of strike."

This would seem to be throwing down the gauntlet to the Government should it try the same tactics by which Aristide Briand, then Premier, ended the last big general railroad strike by ordering the strikers to the colors.

The Congress for two days has been the scene of a battle between the old leaders and the new revolutionary party led by Monmousseau, which now has captured the organization and will immediately prepare a strike plank. The calling of a strike to secure nationalization is declared to be part of the social transformation of the country.

This programme was adopted by only 25,000 out of 300,000 members.

Interesting evidence of the results of Government ownership was afforded in the fact that the Paris-Orleans, the Nord and the Etat are against the strike, but the State is overwhelmingly in favor of it, as do the Paris-Lyon and the Midi.

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ARMY MORALE AT LOWEST EBB, ASSERTS NEW

Officers, Forced in Debt, in Constant Fear of Court-Martial.

CHIEF AIM TO GET OUT

Final Fight to Ward Off Utter Unpreparedness Opens To-day.

O'RYAN ASKS AUDIENCE

Will Add His Plea Before Conference to Save Ideals of Wadsworth Bill.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, April 25.—Convinced that compulsory military training will not be made a policy of this country in any future action that now can be foreseen, advocates of the largest possible measure of preparedness are organizing to make a determined fight for the principles of the Wadsworth army reorganization bill.

The measure has gone to conference and the National Guard into the Federal military establishment can be adopted. There is strong opposition to this among the House conferees, and also a considerable though less defined opposition to the Senate bill's voluntary training programme. These the Senate conferees are determined to save if possible.

O'Ryan's Aid Sought.

Chairman Kahn (Cal.) of the House Military Committee, announced to-day that he had asked the aid of Senator O'Ryan, New York, who has been the leader of National Guard influences urging the Senate plan to consolidate the National Guard into the Federal military establishment.

"I am pretty well acquainted in the army," he said, "and know that the situation is thoroughly bad. There never has been a time in my knowledge when there was so little 'pep' in the army, which army men buy up supplies, when morale was so low or regard for all authority so lacking. Officers, especially of the lower grades, are so cowardly that they devote themselves to efforts to get out of the service. That is equally true of the army and navy. In the last few months about 2,400 army men have resigned. They cannot live on their pay, the amount of which they really do not know it, the officer who gets and chronically remains in debt always is in fear of court-martial, and the army men in buying supplies, the beseechings of officers who ask no more than assistance to get their resignations." "Pay Bill Some Relief."

"The army pay bill, we hope, will give some relief. The enlisted man's pay is increased 20 per cent, and of the army 20 per cent, the difference being accounted for by certain advantages the army men have in buying supplies through the army stores. Salaries of officers are increased from about \$400 a year for Lieutenants to \$700 for Captains; \$840 for Majors and \$980 for Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels."

"I have been told that in one Annapolis class whose service has now been long enough, I think it is four years—40 per cent of the men have resigned. If they wish, practically all have their resignations on file or ready to submit. The navy authorities are compelled simply to ignore the resignations."

"For twenty years, ever since my service in the Spanish-American war, I have been working for compulsory military training. Three times the Senate has tried to get it adopted and I have reluctantly concluded it is impossible in this country. There are great elements of opposition and powerful elements opposed here. So I want as an alternative the best substitute, and to establish an officers' reserve and train officers for it. If we insure this, the trained officers can, in emergency, train the men quickly."

BANKER, GONE 5 YEARS, FOUND

Closed Up in Chicago Owing \$227,000 to 1,136 Persons.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, April 25.—Max Silver, president of two private banks in the ghetto of Chicago, who disappeared suddenly four years ago after closing the doors of his banks, has been found in Oshkosh, Wis.

There were 1,136 depositors in Silver's banks, who had saved \$227,000. Two of them committed suicide; several became insane and hundreds were reduced to penury.

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LLOYD GEORGE USES OIL ON DIPLOMATS IN SAN REMO

Great Britain's Command of Coal and Petrol Brings Accord on Vital Questions.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, April 25.—The effective use by British diplomats of the great economic weapons, coal and oil, is largely attributable to the accord which seems to have been reached rather suddenly at the San Remo conference. It is the new diplomacy into which oil is entering more and more as a factor as the British diplomats play the game.

Having perfected a close working combination with Italy through his fuel offer, Lloyd George appears to have forced a tremendous modification in the French viewpoint as it existed upon Premier Millerand's arrival at the conference. With France's fuel supply dependent upon the Germans or British, concessions on the part of the French were inevitable.

Although the forthcoming declaration may throw more light upon the details of the alleged agreement, it seems, in the opinion here, that France gets little more than the formulation of phrases and the refusal of the Germans' request for an army of 200,000 men, which Lloyd George was inclined to give her at first.

Otherwise she seems to have consented to an extension of the stay of German Reichwehr troops in the Ruhr Valley, and must herself withdraw her troops from Frankfurt, it would appear, as well as taking a definite pledge not to act independently again. She also has been forced to approve the general plan Lloyd George brought from London, which, while it may be covered by phrases carefully calculated to appease French opinion, nevertheless greases the ways for very practical revision.

The suggestion, when it was first made, of negotiations between the Germans and the Premiers provoked violent criticism in the French papers, which are obliged to-day to announce M. Millerand's acceptance of the plan. The amount of Germany's reparation payment, the crux of the whole economic end of the treaty situation, will now be fixed immediately; the reticently perhaps by the reparation commission, actually by the three Premiers and the German Chancellor meeting together as a council of four, probably in Brussels.

This will be the basis of the readjustment of the world's credit. Information from French sources is that Lloyd George and Signor Nitti have proposed already to M. Millerand that the sum should be as low as ten billions. This seems entirely out of the question to the French, but the maximum is likely to be no more than twenty billions, which, when one considers the staggering sum named a year ago, seems small indeed.

BANK DEPOSITS DROP A BILLION

Decline in Earnings, Slackening of Business and Strikes Blamed by Some.

PUTS A BRAKE ON CREDIT

Comptroller Lays Two Months Showing to Shrinkage of U. S. Deposits.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, April 25.—A shrinkage of almost \$1,000,000,000 in the bank deposits of the country, with a commensurate shrinkage in the total resources of the national banks, is noted in a compilation by Comptroller of the Currency Williams of the reports of the national banks on the call of February 25.

Total deposits in the national banks February 25 were \$16,965,122,000, a reduction in just two months from December 31 of \$901,291,000. The December 31 deposits, however, were slightly under the highest ever recorded, and the deposits for February 25 were \$1,500,000,000 greater than for approximately the same date a year ago.

Government experts here see a deep significance in the figures as reflecting the financial and economic trend of the nation. After increasing in great jumps from the very beginning of the European war and practically doubling in six years, bank deposits began to decrease at the end of last year. In the first two months of 1920 the decrease was rapid and if maintained will bring the 1920 figures below those of 1919.

Loss in deposits is ascribed to many economic causes, but primarily to a shrinkage of earnings by the people and a decrease in the total volume of business of the country. Labor unrest, strikes and other disturbances were cited as contributing factors.

Lessened deposits with lessened resources means a natural curtailment of the credit resources of the country, and for which the Federal Reserve Board has striven through artificial means by the increase of rediscount rates at the Federal Reserve banks. With the lending power of the national banks decreased nearly a billion dollars there is still a great demand on every hand for credit that is responsible for high money rates and a pinch on the business community.

In face of the financial situation experts here look for a slowing up in purchasing by the general public and a leveling of prices. The cost of living, it is said, has reached its peak and is on a slow but sure decline through inability of the public to expand further individual credits and keep up what the Federal Reserve Board has characterized as a mad spree of spending.

Mr. Williams states, however, that the shrinkage in deposits on February 25 compared with December 31 is due mainly to the loss in United States Government deposits, which declined from \$448,8