**WEATHER FORECAST.**
Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; gentle winds, mostly south.
Highest temperature yesterday, 59; lowest, 41.
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.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 249—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1920.—Copyright, 1920, by The Sun-Herald Corporation.Entered as second class matter, Post Office, New York, N. Y. PRICE TWO CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

## FOOD FOR THE NATION SPOILING IN WEST AS IDLE CARS FILL EAST

### High Prices Here Blamed on Breakdown of Rail Systems.

### U. S. RELIEF DEMANDED

### I. C. C. Is Asked to Force Quick End of Box Car Hoarding.

### WESTERN BANKS PINCHED

### Not Paid for Last Year's Crops, Have No Cash to Move This Year's.

*Special to* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Charging responsibility for the high cost of living on a breakdown in transportation, representatives of the Middle Western States from Canada to the Gulf appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day to bring relief both to that section and to the East. It is asserted that while people in the East are paying exorbitant prices for food products, food is piling up in the Middle West to an extent that threatens financial disaster.

Lack of box car equipment in the producing States and its accumulation in the East is declared to be responsible for this startling situation. Elevators, graineries and farmers' bins are bulging with last year's wheat crop throughout the entire Mississippi Valley, live stock is not being shipped, and potatoes are rotting in cellars at a time when the prices of all these articles are going up to a degree hitherto unknown.

The appeal to the I. C. C. for a remedy was made by representatives of railway and warehouse commissions, millers, bankers, representatives of farmers associations and various other interests from States like Minnesota, Illinois, North Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin and other States The appeal was made as the result of a conference which has been going on here for several days among representatives of these interests and was voiced by G. F. Ewe of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, who was named chairman of a committee appointed for that purpose. The committee appeared earlier in the day before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. There are two objects in view—one to remedy the immediate situation and the other to secure additional legislation which will make it possible for the railways to recoup their equipment.

**Millions in Wheat Held.**

Explaining the crisis which confronts the entire country as a result of this unparalleled situation, it was pointed out by Mr. Ewe and his committee that in Minnesota alone 17,000,000 bushels of wheat sold many months ago are in the Minneapolis elevators; 35,000,000 bushels in the country elevators and almost as much more in the farmers' bins. In Kansas it is pointed out that $146,000,000 worth of grain is held up by this enforced embargo. In order to meet the financial needs of the situation the Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis, which had $2,000,000 in loans outstanding a year ago, now holds paper approximating $88,000,000. Reports from the Federal Reserve Bank at Kansas City were of a similar tenor.

This wheat is last year's crop, and the banks cannot collect their money until it is moved. It is now only thirty days before the new Southern wheat crop comes in and only ninety days before the Northern crop is harvested. Unless immediate relief is discovered the banks face a serious situation, and production, which is already threatened, will be seriously impaired. Business men of the Mississippi Valley say they see no way in sight to finance next year's crop.

The effect of this situation upon the high cost of living was clearly demonstrated. In addition to the high prices resulting from the scarcity of food products in the East the Eastern purchaser must pay the interest charges incurred in the handling of this immense storage of grain, which are sometimes paid two and three times; must also pay excessive insurance charges and the cost of storage. These charges alone, it is estimated, are frequently double the profits which would ordinarily be received by the dealer. Live stock and meat products are affected in the same manner, resulting in both a scarcity of meats in the East and exorbitant prices.

**Ask Order to Return Cars.**

The immediate remedy which the Mississippi Valley asks is an order by the I. C. C. compelling Eastern roads to return box cars to Western lines, even if they have to be hauled back empty. Some Western lines have only about 40 per cent. of their own cars on their lines, while some Eastern roads have as high as 160 per cent The situation is complicated by the fact that there are few grain elevators at Eastern port terminals, and cars are held up on the sidings for a long period of time awaiting shipment of wheat and flour. In order to remedy the car shortage permanently, the Western representatives urge an enlargement of the $30,000,000 fund placed at the disposal of the I. C. C. for emergency purposes.

It is recognized that even a fairer allocation of cars will not wholly solve the problem. During the period of Government control of railroads little new car equipment was built, while the business of the country has increased from 40 to 50 per cent. At least $100,000,000 a year, it is estimated, will be required for several years to equip the roads with a sufficient number of cars to handle the food products of the country.

Liberty Bonds.
Bought—Sold—Quoted.
John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway.—Adv.

### Textile Workers Demand 50 Per Cent. Pay Raise

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 5.—Formal demands for a 50 per cent. increase in wages, a 44 hour week and recognition of the union were presented to agents of all the textile mills in Lawrence to-day by the local Council of Amalgamated Textile Workers of America.

Stationary engineers employed in the mills here voted to-night to go on strike to-morrow because the larger mills had ignored their recent demands for increased wages and shorter working hours. Mill men said the plants would not be crippled immediately, as under the law they may operate for a limited time with unlicensed engineers, whom they expect to be able to obtain.

## TRUCK DRIVERS GET ULTIMATUM

### Move Goods, Union or Non-union, Regardless of Strikes, Say Merchants.

### THREAT TO IMPORT MEN

### Four Powerful Trade Bodies Join to End Tieup Costing City $1,000,000 a Day.

The six most powerful organizations of merchants in this city combined yesterday in an ultimatum to the truck drivers' unions, demanding that the truckmen agree to move goods, whether union or non-union, regardless of rail or dock strikes, or else face the consequences of having independent trucks and drivers brought in to smash the freight tieup.

The notice was served in the form of a resolution adopted unanimously by the Merchants Association, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, Chamber of Commerce of Queens and the Bronx Board of Trade.

The organization's resources are pledged to support a committee to be appointed to-day by Alfred E. Marling, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

The resolution, after commenting on the effect of the drivers' action and the seriousness of the situation, states:

"All points for the receipt or delivery of goods, whether manned by union men or non-union men, and regardless of whether they are suffering from strikes or lockouts, and all goods, whether of union or non-union origin, must receive impartial service from those engaged in the movement or transportation of merchandise.

"In view of the public distress which has arisen out of the present emergency, we, as representative merchants, feel compelled to agree that we will employ only such truckmen, teamsters and trucking contractors as will carry out the letter and spirit of their resolution and render impartial service for the benefit of the public."

J. C. Lincoln, manager of the traffic bureau of the Merchants Association, said the truckmen's refusal to haul goods from piers affected by the recent railway strike had paralyzed local commerce. The truckmen themselves are not on strike, but they have tied up more than 50 per cent. of the shipments of freight to the city and this condition is costing business men, by conservative estimate, more than $1,000,000 a day.

G. W Daniels, vice-president of the United States Trucking Corporation, the largest in the city, admitted the situation was bad, with most of his 3,200 men idle. In regard to the merchants' threat to employ non-union truckmen, he was noncommittal, but remarked that it had been tried before and failed.

The so-called outlaw strikers, including marine workers and railway men from New York and Jersey terminals, plan to parade to-night. Leaders say 10,000 will be in line and will march from Twenty-third street and Hudson River to Yorkville Casino, East Eighty-sixth street. There they will be addressed by leaders from all parts of the country. In Perth Amboy it was announced the outlaws from Jersey will parade to-morrow.

## REPORTING OF IRISH BILL IS POSTPONED

### *Its Passage Without Serious Opposition Expected.*

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

LONDON, May 5.—The postponement of the reporting of the Irish bill out of committee and the abandonment of the arrangement to begin the debate on May 25 indicate that the Government will pass the measure without serious opposition. The postponement was decided following a declaration that the Nationalists would not participate in action on the bill and reported assurances from Unionists to Andrew Bonar Law that they would not push their opposition to extremes.

The bill will be attacked from the Labor and "Free" Liberal benches, the latter asking a single Parliament for all Ireland, with the temporary exclusion of Ulster, as a substitute for the present two Parliament plan. It is not believed possible that the "Free" Liberal plan will be adopted.

The labor unit of the Liberals is demanding further concessions in connection with the Irish Parliament Council—concessions which are in increasing likeness to the Dominion scheme—and it is regarded as probable that the Government will yield on some of them, notably the financial clauses.

## NIXON ORDERS 8 CENT FARE ON RICHMOND LINE

### Increase Granted as Strike on One System Is Settled.

### MEN TO RETURN TO-DAY

### Commissioner's Action Accepted as Establishing Precedent for City.

### MAYOR TO FIGHT RULING

### Expected to Take Matter Into Courts and Ask for an Injunction.

An order issued last night by Public Service Commissioner Lewis Nixon permitted the charging of an eight cent fare on the lines of the Richmond Light and Railroad Company on Staten Island. Simultaneously it was announced that the strike of the company's employees, in effect since April 27, was ended, and that the men would return to work this morning. Increases in pay were granted them.

The news that Commissioner Nixon had ordered the raise in fare was accepted as an indication that a precedent for the increased fare had been established for all the street railway lines in the city and that a fight between Mayor Hylan on one side and the railway officials on the other is imminent.

It was reported early to-day that the Mayor would take the matter into the courts immediately and seek by means of an injunction to prevent the carrying out of the Nixon order.

**Settled by Intermediation.**

A statement issued from Commissioner Nixon's office last night explained that the strike on the Richmond Light and Railroad lines had been settled largely through his intermediation.

The settlement of the strike was announced following a meeting between a committee of strikers and John J. Kuhn, receiver for the road. The men gained 33 1-3 per cent. increase, the new wage rate being sixty cents an hour for a ten hour day. The old rate was forty-five cents.

The statement from Commissioner Nixon's office explained how the settlement was reached and then went into detail to show why the increased fare was necessary.

"In order to effect the settlement," the statement read, "it was found necessary to make a slight increase in the fares charged one class of passengers, while, however, there will be a reduction in another class of fares. Receiver Kuhn, in his conferences with Commissioner Nixon, insisted that a flat eight cent fare was necessary. On no other condition, he asserted, could funds enough be obtained to assure the continuous operation of the road. The increase in wages would cost the road more than $150,000, an amount which, he asserted, could only be obtained by an increase in fare. He told Commissioner Nixon that unless he could assure Judge Garvin that the road could be run without loss from operation the Judge would not direct the resumption of service."

**Children's Fare Reduced.**

According to the statement Commissioner Nixon insisted that the increase be kept as low as possible. As a result the order was drawn up in conformity with the Commissioner's ideas. The fare for school children was reduced from 4 to 3 cents and that for adults was increased to 8 cents from a nickel. Tickets in strips of ten, good for ten trips, will be sold for 75 cents, making the ride for those who purchase them 7½ cents.

The company made arrangements to resume service this morning, and a superintendent of the road declared he had received instruction to order all conductors to collect an eight cent fare.

## STEALS MILK; FINDS SHE'S HEIR TO $500

### *Aged Woman's Identity Revealed Through Arrest.*

*Special to* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 5.—She was an old woman, and when she was arraigned before Judge Clarence Goldenberg in the police court to-day she was so weak and tired she could hardly stand. The Judge asked the court attendant what she was charged with.

"Stealing a bottle of milk, your Honor," replied the officer. "She took it from the doorstep of a downtown cottage before daybreak this morning."

"Why did you do that?" Judge Goldenberg asked her.

"I was hungry," the old woman said. "I didn't have a cent in the world and no way to get anything to eat except to steal it. I didn't think anybody would mind if I took a bottle of milk."

"What's your name?" asked the Judge.

"Weinberg," said the old woman, "Elizabeth Weinberg."

Judge Goldenberg asked her a few questions about herself. Then he said:

"Well, you're not very wealthy now, but you're no longer poor. I've been searching for you for months. I've got $500 belonging to you from the estate of a relative. I am the executor of the estate."

Judge Goldenberg paid the woman's fine out of his own pocket and then escorted her into his office, where he turned her legacy over to her and sent a policeman out to find her a lodging place.

**Airplane Trips Ordinary Risks.**

MADRID, May 5.—A royal decree is published to-day in the Official Gazette permitting insurance companies to accept ordinary risks for airplane passengers, except when they are participating in trials, races or exhibitions. Machines must be under the charge of a fully certified pilot.

### Delaware Senate Votes Woman Suffrage, 11 to 6

DOVER, Del., May 5.—Woman suffrage was revived in Delaware to-day when the State Senate adopted a resolution of ratification, 11 to 6. After rejecting a substitute offered by Senator Gormley, providing for a referendum at the next election on the subject, the Senate adopted the resolution of Senator Walker, ratifying the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment. Senators Brown and Palmer, both of Sussex county, were the only Republicans who voted against ratification, while Senator Price of Smyrna, Kent county, was the only Democrat to support the resolution.

## BLOW TO LEAGUE IS 'INFANTICIDE'

### 'Westminster Gazette's' Editorial So Comments on Council's Treatment.

### FREE SWING FOR POLAND

### Premiers' Refusal to Invoke Peace Making Machinery Declared Unselfish.

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

LONDON, May 5.—"Infanticide" is the heading of the *Westminster Gazette's* leading editorial to-night commenting on the Supreme Council's treatment of the League of Nations.

The day's developments with regard to the Spa and the Brussels conferences not only seem to bear out the use of the term, but appear to justify it, as against the criticism in America of the league and of the Supreme Council as constituting a super-state.

The correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD learns that although elaborate and important studies of the German and European economic situations have been prepared by the British Foreign Office and the Treasury, the league, which has barely begun to function, was not consulted in connection with their formation.

At the same time, the Premiers refuse to invoke the peace making machinery of the league in connection with the fighting between Poland and Russia. Unofficially, the refusal to direct these league functions to making peace between the Poles and the Bolsheviki was ascribed to the fact that the Poles were succeeding in their war against the Red menace and that allied interests were with them.

However, it is admitted by many of the critics of the Supreme Council that the Premiers are not working to achieve any selfish ends and desire only the healthy reconstruction of all Europe. They declare that it is for this simple reason that the Premiers are ignoring the sacrosanct machinery of the league, which at its birth was endowed by a fairy godfather—whoever he was—with near supernatural powers.

Friends of the league, on the other hand, assert that this is not the fault of the league itself. They declare that the fault is with the Premiers.

Great Britain has not yet a permanent official representative on the league council. Arthur J. Balfour will go to Brussels as a "pinch hitter." Lord Robert Cecil is nearly always at the league offices here, but is without authority there, and it is whispered that however much he would like such authority his well known dissonance with many of the policies of the Lloyd George Government makes his appointment impossible.

The situation regarding the British appointee to the council of the league aptly illustrates the fundamental difficulties of the league scheme as were brought out in the Senate debate.

## U. S. FLEET HELD HERE AS A RESERVE IN WAR

### *Benson Says Allies Feared Germans Might Escape.*

*Special to* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—American battleships were kept on this side of the Atlantic during the war as a reserve force in behalf of the Allies in the event that the German fleet should escape from its base and reach the high seas despite the British blockade. This policy was agreed among the Allies and fully understood by Great Britain.

This was the statement to-day of Admiral William S. Benson, retired, before the Senate sub-committee on Naval Affairs that is investigating the charges of Rear Admiral Sims. Admiral Benson was chief of naval operations at the Navy Department during the war.

"It would have been ill-advised to send battleships to the other side unless absolutely necessary," Admiral Benson declared. "The object in keeping the fleet on this side was not to defend the coast from attack, but to hold in reserve a force that could meet the German fleet in case it broke through and drove the British from the seas."

## KNOX ATTACKS LEAGUE; SHOWS WAY TO PEACE

### In Powerful Speech Urges Resolution to End State of War Now.

### SEVERE ON PRESIDENT

### Argues War Was Against Kaiser's Government; That Ended, Peace Ensued.

### FOR WORLD AGREEMENT

### Says Lodge Reservations Don't Assure but Threaten Peace of Nations.

*Special to* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In a forceful, closely knit, analytical speech to-day Senator Knox (Pa.) opened the fight in the Senate for his resolution to declare peace with Germany and Austria without regard to the League of Nations He declared that the power of Congress to make peace by legislation is indubitable, as Congress is the only authority that can declare war and of course possesses the power to unmake that which it can make.

He argued that the peace treaty has in fact already made peace, for it provided that peace should be in effect from the deposit of the proces verbal, which occurred in January last. That act under the treaty's terms made peace on behalf of all the signatories of that treaty, he said, regardless of whether it has been finally ratified or not by a particular Power.

Mr. Knox had the close attention of almost the entire Republican membership of the Senate. Only about one-fourth of the Democrats were in their seats, though the number included Senators Hitchcock (Neb.), Robinson (Ark.) and Underwood (Ala.), who are looked upon as likely, with Senator Walsh (Mont.) to bear the chief part in making reply to the Knox argument. There was also a well filled gallery for the first time since the defeat of the treaty.

**Scores President's Course.**

Senator Knox dealt in severest terms with President Wilson. But he said he entertained only sympathy for the President in his illness, and sympathy for the country which must suffer under him because of it.

"But when danger threatens the nation it must be met forefronted, and he who intervenes against the safe and wise course must step aside or be crushed," he declared impressively.

Senator Knox adopted his own dictum and met forefronted the argument that the Constitution would be violated if Congress assumed to establish peace. He declared with intense earnestness that, in fact, the President by his whole course in dealing with foreign relations since the war's end has paid attention to "constitutional order, lawful functions, rights and duties of positions, oaths of office as affecting the members of the Senate" in such manner as "only to bring them into contempt."

"He has conjured up every power within the whole Executive domain in his effort to compel the Senate to surrender its will and judgment to him, to become mere automatons to register his mandate, to approve this, treaty in its last minutia of detail as he sent it to us," said the Pennsylvanian.

With this excoriation of the President's conduct he proceeded to consider the legal aspects of peace making. He showed by authoritative definitions that war is the state of actual, existent hostilities. These have ended and therefore war in fact does not actually exist, he said. War may be ended, he said, by the abstention of both parties from further acts of war; or by the establishment of peace; or by reason of one combatant completely subjugating the other. War has ended by mere cessation of fighting in many cases, a number of which Senator Knox cited.

**Hostilities Ceased With Armistice.**

In the case of the United States and Germany, he pointed out, hostilities ceased with the armistice. For a year and a half no shot has been fired, no hostile act committed. Peace actually reigns.

But that is not all. The United States went to war against the Imperial German Government; not against the nation or people of Germany, said Senator Knox. That was specifically stated in the resolution declaring war. Now that Government has ceased to exist. War against it cannot be continued. And the same is true of the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government.

Examining next the armistice terms Senator Knox declared it was "an armistice in name only"; it was really the surrender of a completely defeated nation.

In closing his address Senator Knox again presented his own plan for a readjustment of the world and the preservation of peace, declaring that the Peace Conference should have confined its activities to making peace and then as soon as world conditions permitted, participation therein by all peoples,

*Continued on Sixth Page.*

CLOSING TIME FOR UNDISPLAY CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
The Sun AND NEW YORK HERALD

| DAILY ISSUES | SUNDAY ISSUES |
| --- | --- |
| 9 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway. | 6 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 280 Broadway. |
| 8 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square. | 5 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square. |
| 8 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.) | 5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.) |


## DARK HORSE CHANCE GAINS; JOHNSON-KNOX IN CONTROL; HOOVER AND HARDING OUT

## WOOD IS AHEAD 8,416 IN INDIANA

### Johnson, Second, Has Almost Twice as Many Votes as Lowden.

### HARDING A POOR FOURTH

### Delegation Will Probably Go Uninstructed to National Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—With only 215 precincts of 3,387 in the State missing to-night, unofficial returns from Tuesday's Statewide primary show that Major-Gen. Wood with 80,478 votes in the Republican Presidential preference race was leading Senator Johnson (Cal.), his nearest opponent, by 8,416. Gov. Lowden of Illinois and Senator Harding (Ohio), the other contestants in the race, were several thousand votes behind. The vote for 3,172 precincts was:

Wood, 80,478.
Johnson, 72,062.
Lowden, 36,341.
Harding, 18,777.

There were no candidates for the Democratic Presidential preference vote in Indiana.

These figures represent the complete vote in seventy-six of the ninety-two counties, but do not include Marion (Indianapolis) county complete, as eleven precincts are still missing in this county.

The race between Wood and Johnson has been one of the closest in Indiana political history in recent years. Each candidate made spirited pre-primary campaigns, speaking in the State up to the eve of the election.

Unless instructed by the State Republican convention, which will meet here next week, the Indiana delegation to the Republican national convention, which will be chosen in the State convention by delegates elected in yesterday's primary, will go uninstructed, as the State law provides that only a majority of the votes cast is binding on the delegates.

Fewer complete county returns had been made in the two contests for the Gubernatorial nomination, Democratic and Republican, as interest seemed to lag, when it became virtually assured that Warren T. McCray of Kentland would be the Republican nominee and Dr. Carlton McCulloch the selection of the Democratic party.

In 3,043 precincts the vote for the Republican gubernatorial preference was: Warren T. McCray, Kentland, 97,883; James W. Fesler, Indianapolis, 56,569, and Edward C. Toner, Anderson, 38,515.

In 2,350 precincts for the Democratic gubernatorial preference the vote stood: Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch, Indianapolis, 36,827; Mason J. Niblack, Vincennes, 15,676; John Isenbarger, North Manchester, 14,347, and James K. Risk, Lafayette, 11,466.

## MINE WORKERS' HEAD GIVES HIMSELF UP

### *Lewis Will Be Arraigned To-day on Conspiracy Charge.*

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, surrendered to a United States marshal here late to-day on a Federal indictment charging conspiracy to violate the Lever act and was released on $10,000 bond.

He will be arraigned before United States District Judge Anderson to-morrow morning with other miners' officials and coal operators who were indicted by a special grand jury which investigated the coal strike.

According to word from St. Louis this afternoon, the operators have brought suit there to resist the removal to the jurisdiction of the Indiana District Federal Court. Charles E. Hughes, special counsel for the United Mine Workers, will appear for the indicted union men in the court to-morrow.

### CLEVELAND CAR STRIKE OFF.

**City Council Committee Allowed to Fix New Schedules.**

CLEVELAND, May 5.—A threatened strike of 3,000 Cleveland street car men was indefinitely postponed late to-day. Mayor W. S. Fitzgerald and International Vice-President W. B. Fitzgerald of the car men's union, made this announcement following a meeting with the special council committee. The car men and President John J. Stanley of the Cleveland Railway Company, have agreed to permit the council committee to work out a rearrangement of schedules.

The men will vote on President Stanley's wage offer on Friday.

### BORDER WETS GET A SCARE.

**Sonora Governor Threatens to Make His State Dry.**

NOGALES, Ariz., May 5.—The announcement of Governor de la Huerta that he intends to make Mexico bone dry threw consternation into the ranks of Americans who have been fitting up modern saloons in Nogales, Sonora, in anticipation of an early lifting of the temporary ban on saloons.

Wholesale liquor dealers across the line declare their belief that the danger of prohibition has been grossly exaggerated.

**East Orange Gains 16,216.**

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The census gives East Orange, N. J., a population of 50,587, an increase of 16,216, or 47.2 per cent.

### Women Hurl 'Dry' Threat at the Democratic Party

MILWAUKEE, May 5.—Threatening the Democratic party with the loss of the women's vote in Wisconsin if the men leaders dare to temporize in any degree "with the wets," Mrs. Clinton M. Barr, State vice-chairman of Wisconsin women Democrates, addressed the meeting today of Wisconsin Democratic national convention delegates and women.

"The Democratic party now has the opportunity to gather to it almost the solid women's vote," said Mrs. Barr. "Even Republican women are disgusted at the antics of the Republican Senate. If you put a plank in the platform at San Francisco which gives light beer and wine or makes other concessions to the wets, Wisconsin women will not vote for the Democratic party."

## JOHNSON'S LEAD IS OVER 150,000

### California Returns Show That Hoover Carried Only Three Home State Counties.

### BOTH SIDES OPTIMISTIC

### Manager for Former Food Controller Sure of Candidate's Victory in Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Additional returns from yesterday's Presidential preference primary continued to add to the majority of the delegation that will support Senator Hiram W. Johnson at the Republican National Convention. The Johnson ticket led the Herbert C. Hoover ticket to-night, on tabulations compiled from 4,631 complete precincts of 5,724 in the State, by 155,338 votes. The vote:

Johnson group .....333,916
Hoover group .....178,578

The Republican contest apparently settled, interest has turned to the strength of the Democratic and Prohibition votes. The fate of the independent candidacy of Henry H. Childers of Los Angeles on the Democratic ballot still was in doubt to-night and an official canvass may be necessary before the result is definitely known.

Childers announced himself as being opposed to a drastic enforcement of the national prohibition laws.

Incomplete returns showed that Garvin McNab of San Francisco was polling the heaviest vote of the Democratic group.

Scattered returns indicated that the prohibition group, pledged to the candidacy of Henry Clay Needham of Los Angeles, received a single vote.

H. L. Carnahan, Western campaign manager for Senator Johnson, issued the following statement in commenting upon the Statewide Presidential preferential primary election:

"Hiram Johnson has scored the greatest triumph in the history of California politics. Hoover's opposition in California has served the one useful purpose of demonstrating to the country how thoroughly Hiram Johnson's achievements are appreciated by his own people."

Ralph P. Merritt, campaign manager of the Hoover Republican Club of California, conceded the election of the Johnson delegates, but declared the issues represented by Mr. Hoover would continue to "command the attention of the country and eventually at the Republican convention Hoover will be nominated for the Presidency."

In addition to delegates to the Republican convention there were chosen an uninstructed Democratic delegation and a Prohibition party delegation pledged to Henry Clay Needham of Los Angeles for the party Presidential nomination.

In all but three counties Senator Johnson had a lead. In Los Angeles county the Hoover ticket led the Johnson ticket by a vote of 39,709 to 30,528. In San Francisco city and county, with only two of the 381 precincts missing, Johnson's vote was 68,777 and Hoover's 25,016.

### FAST TRAIN KILLS 3 IN MOTOR.

**Father, Son and Granddaughter Meet Death in Crash.**

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 5.—Three persons, father, son and granddaughter, were killed instantly here to-night when the Lake Shore Twentieth Century Limited passenger train struck an automobile in which they were riding at a grade crossing.

The dead are C. E. Griffith, 60 years; Roy I. Griffith, 32 years, son of C. E. Griffith, and Hazel Griffith, three-year-old daughter of Roy Griffith.

### MEXICO INCREASES OIL DUTY.

**Export Tariff Advanced From 30 to 54 Cents a Ton.**

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The Mexican Government, according to mail advices to the Department of Commerce, has increased the export duty on petroleum from 30 cents to 54 cents a ton.

The message did not say when the new tariff would become effective.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE OPENS MAY 9 with one Steamer; two Steamers MAY 23.—Advt.

### Latest Primary Results Shed New Light on Race for Presidency.

### LEADERS LACK PUNCH

### Pennsylvania Senator Regarded as Virtually Holding Road to Victory.

### WOOD STATUS IMPROVES

### All Elements Agree Nomination Will Be Uncertain When Convention Meets.

*Special to* THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—California's smashing majority for Senator Hiram Johnson (Cal.) in his contest with Herbert Hoover and Major-Gen. Wood's plurality in Indiana, where Senator Johnson, Gov. Lowden (Ill.) and Senator Harding (Ohio) ran second, third and fourth respectively in yesterday's primary elections, have thrown new light upon the Republican Presidential race. To-night political leaders are summing up the situation about as follows:

Senator Harding and Mr. Hoover have been virtually eliminated as possibilities. Having failed to get a solid delegation from his home State, Senator Harding has made the poorest showing of all the other candidates in the adjacent State of Indiana, after having nowhere else figured seriously in the primary results. Mr. Hoover has lost his home State in a greater defeat than even his opponents dared to hope.

Gen. Wood, Senator Johnson and Gov. Lowden are now apparently assured of holding the place of leaders of the field when the convention opens in Chicago, but none of them will have a majority of the delegates on the first ballot. Only by combinations among themselves, or with uninstructed delegations, can any one of the three hope to win.

**Chance for Dark Horse.**

The chance for the nomination of a "dark horse" has been greatly increased, for the simple reason that none of the early leaders has been killed off by the various primary results or is left strong enough to precipitate a real deadlock.

Senator Knox (Pa.) remains after the Indiana and California primaries the most likely "dark horse," chiefly because of the friendship of Senator Johnson for him and the fact that his views on the Wilson foreign policies coincide with those of many other Republicans, Old Guard men as well as liberals.

Senator Knox at the moment looms as the man who literally has had power thrust into his hands. It was observed to-day that, whether he likes it or not, the prominence suddenly given to him as a Presidential possibility has placed in his possession an authority that he could not possibly have foreseen.

If he wants to make the run for President he immediately will get Pennsylvania's delegation and an important place in the race, with prospects of a great support coming to him from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and other quarters. If he decides that he does not want to make the race, then his counsels as to the nominee will be of the greatest importance. It was commonly remarked to-day that if he and Senator Johnson should be willing to eliminate themselves and get together they could nominate almost anybody they agreed upon.

**Frank Discussion Forecast.**

But of such a combination there is no sign. It was declared that within the next day or two a frank discussion of the situation will be held between Senators Knox and Johnson, possibly with some of their close friends participating, and that this will go far to determine the direction of the pre-convention fight henceforward. The Johnson people profess to be certain that Knox's influence will insure an absolutely square deal for Johnson in the convention, whether Knox is a candidate or not.

The returns from California and Indiana were the chief subject of discussion at the Capitol. Indiana surprised few; its results represent a medium between the extreme claims of the Wood and Johnson managements. Senators Kenyon (Iowa) and Norris (Neb.), who campaigned Indiana for Senator Johnson, expressed surprise at the proportion of votes which Johnson obtained in view of the casual sort of campaign made in his behalf. They said there was almost no organization because there was neither time nor money to make it; yet Senator Johnson almost had equalled the Wood vote, which represented the extreme efforts of the powerful, well funded State organization.

The Johnson managers pointed out also that under the Indiana system Senator Johnson still stands an excellent chance of getting a good proportion of the delegates to the national convention, inasmuch as the State vote is not