WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy to-day, probably showers by night; to-morrow partly cloudy, with showers; gentle to moderate south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 49.
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. 262—DAILY. ++++ NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 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.

BERLIN DOUBTS PLAN TO UNLOAD ITS DEBT ON U.S.

Allies Dare Not Propose Exchange of Creditors, Says German Banker.

PROBLEM NOT SOLVED

Reported Reparation Decision Called Screen to Hide Real Work.

WHAT AMERICA THINKS

Nation Curious to Know Feeling Here—Denies Playing Double Game.

By RAYMOND SWING.

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

BERLIN, May 18.—Germans regard the announcement that the reparations sum has been fixed at 120,000,000,000 gold marks as the minimum and the two paragraphs of the official communique summarizing the Hythe conference of the allied Premiers as having done little to simplify the issue of setting Germany on a sounder paying basis and stabilizing world finance.

The figure of 120,000,000,000 gold marks is far beyond the sum the German calculations permit them to pay. They regard the Hythe pronouncement as a compromise between two diametric policies—between Premier Millerand's insistence upon setting a minimum, rather than a final, indemnity figure, and Premier Lloyd George's desire to have Germany's capacity to pay measured and the amount required of her fixed in accordance with it.

It is felt here the public utterance of the Premiers is a screen behind which the real financial solution is being worked out. Just what this solution will be German official circles can only guess. The report is not credited here that Great Britain will pay her American accounts on condition that the United States discount German reparation bonds to an equal amount.

A German financier explained this as follows:

"Great Britain owes the United States a billion and a quarter sterling and might say, 'We will repay this debt if you will discount an equal sum of German paper.' Then the money that Germany received from America would go to the Allies—chiefly France—to cover reparations. France would have cash, which she desperately needs, and America would exchange Great Britain, a solvent debtor, for Germany, an insolvent one.

"I do not believe that America would enjoy this. I do not believe the Allies would even propose it."

In this connection the *Tageblatt* says: "The chief thing is what America thinks about all this and what role is assigned to her; for she has the most money and the fewest debts."

Germans resent the insinuation by the French press that they are playing a double game—one with the Allies and one with America.

Some hope is placed here on the bill introduced in Washington by Senator France authorizing the Finance Corporation to lend Germany $250,000,000. This hope is not so much that this precise sum is coming from America but that some help is coming—perhaps $150,000,000. But this, it is believed, is too small a figure to afford any relief to Germany in her relations with the Entente Allies.

U. S. HAS NO IDEA OF BACKING WAR DEBT

Enough Burdens Now, Is View in Washington.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Despatches from Paris, London and Berlin to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD referring to the plan of Entente governments to have the United States guarantee a great issue of German reparation bonds, while crossing decided interest among leaders of Congress, cannot be said to have been taken seriously here. Senators have been besought by representatives of both American and European papers to comment on the probable attitude of Congress toward such a plan, but thus far they have declined to commit themselves for publication.

This attitude, however, does not mean that the Congressional mind is open, and public men are still considering the possibility of such a thing. As a matter of fact, private and personal expressions by the Senate Finance Committee make very plain that there is no intention now or hereafter to acquiesce in such a plan.

Responsible Senators and Representatives have no idea of accepting further responsibility for the financial troubles of Europe, through governmental action, nor have the officials of the Treasury or State Department. The United States will not underwrite a German issue nor will it become one of the underwriters in any scheme of international guaranteeing.

There is still much anxiety to know whether President Wilson has any outstanding commitments in Europe that might be construed by him as pledging this country to do the things that are being considered by the leaders of the Entente countries. The President's understandings with his Versailles colleagues have come to light bit by bit, causing astonishment on various occasions, and the apparent hopefulness of the British and French financiers gives

Continued on Third Page.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway.—*Adv.*

Poincare Resigns From Reparations Commission

PARIS, May 18.—Raymond Poincare has resigned his membership in the Reparations Commission. Louis Dubois has been appointed French delegate in his place. M. Poincare's letter of resignation said: "The conversations which have just taken place between the heads of the British and French Governments seem to me bound to result in relieving the Reparations Commission of the most difficult part of its task. I do not think, under these conditions, that my presence as head of the French delegation can henceforth be of much use. I beg you kindly to relieve me of my mandate."

The San Remo and Hythe conferences, says the *Eclair*, resulted in depriving the Reparations Commission, in fact if not in law, of the sovereign power to fix the amount of damages to be paid by Germany, which was "what Mr. Lloyd George was aiming at."

PLOT TO SEIZE FRANCE BALKED

Reds to Have Uprisen May 1 in Big Cities Had Rail Strike Succeeded.

ARREST RADICAL CHIEFS

Funds to Overthrow Government Came From Lenine and Trotzky.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

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

PARIS, May 18.—A widespread Bolshevist plot by radical leaders of the French strike movement to establish Soviet rule in Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Brest, Orleans, Tours and Strasbourg has just been uncovered by the Government. More than twenty-five radicals, who are charged with being at the head of the conspiracy, have been arrested in the last twenty-four hours.

Attempts to seize the governments of each of these cities and then to establish Soviet rule throughout all France was to have been made on May 1, and would have been made then had the railroad strike succeeded, it was charged.

Officials of the Government said today they had proof of the plot. They charged that large funds to aid in establishing Red rule in France were placed in the hands of the strike leaders of the radical wing of French labor by Lenine and Trotzky. They declared that the aim of these strike leaders was to overthrow the Government.

The first part of their programme was accomplished in some measure, in that they succeeded in calling out thousands of laborers affiliated with the General Federation of Labor. They failed when the rank and file of the unionists refused to remain on strike after they found that the movement was purely political and not confined to a demand for increased wages.

A consequence of the strike and one that should carry a lesson to workers in all countries is that organized labor in France is weaker to-day than it has been in years simply because it permitted open or disguised Bolsheviki to capture its councils.

Many revolutionary documents have been seized by Government agents. After these documents are examined it is expected that Premier Millerand will make some startling revelations in the Chamber of Deputies in reply to interpellations from the Extreme Left. The position of the Millerand Government is strong and a majority of the Chamber is with him solidly in his strike policy. Meanwhile the Extreme Left continues its bitter fight against the Premier. M. Millerand may appear before the Deputies at any time after to-morrow, when the General Federation of Labor will decide whether to continue the strike or call it off.

Discoveries by agents of the Government throw new light on how the Bolsheviki are trying to upset Governments in countries such as France, America and England. The movement originated through three organizations electing a joint committee, which represented, first, the Third International of Moscow; second, the French Communist party, which is the local branch of the Third International, and, third, the new Communist Federation, which is composed of the Soviet adherents in France who are actually working.

The Government now has thousands of agents who are running down the plotters. Among those arrested last night were M. Chauvellon, a professor of the Voltaire Lyceum, and Boris Souvarine, one of the Socialist editors of the *Journal du Peuple*. These two men are representative types of the so-called intellectuals alleged to be involved in the movement. Arrests made in Havre and other places include leaders of the pronounced anarchist type.

One of the results of these developments of Soviet activity is to set the Government more firmly against any recognition of the Russian Soviet or to have any dealings with them even through trade relations.

Sensational revelations in connection with the Bolshevist movement were obtained by agents of the Government when they searched the home of M. Souvarine. Bank books were seized showing that large sums of rubles were deposited in Copenhagen banks to his credit and to the credit of Charles Rappoport, an extremist leader here.

Rappoport, who was a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies in November, said that he momentarily expected arrest. He accused Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the General Federation of Labor,

Continued on Third Page.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA. THE GREENBRIER. Through compartment sleepers. Lookings Plaza.—*Adv.*

TWO SENATES FOR IRELAND NEWEST PLAN

Government to Amend the Home Rule Bill to Protect Minorities.

TO POSTPONE PASSAGE

Final Enactment Likely to Be Held Up Until Order Is Restored.

RESENT AMERICAN TALK

Troops Continue to Pour Into Country, Haig's Regiment Among Latest Sent.

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

LONDON, May 18.—The force of sentiment in Great Britain in favor of giving the Unionist minorities in Ireland greater protection against the Sinn Fein majorities was disclosed by the admission by Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty and a member of the Cabinet Committee on Ireland, in the House of Commons to-day that the Government was preparing to amend the Home Rule bill to the extent of accepting the proposal for a second Chamber for each of the two Irish Parliaments. Also Mr. Long's admission reflects the Government's determination to postpone the passage of the bill until order is restored in Ireland. The bill at present provides for separate Parliaments and a single Central Council.

The changed attitude of the Government is directly traceable to the fact that the present situation in Ireland is growingly regarded here as one of criminal outrage, despite the insistence of the Sinn Fein that they are "fighting a war."

Sir Samuel Hoare, in moving the amendment providing that the Irish Senate number half of the members of the Commons in each case, with half of them elected by proportional representation and half appointed, declared that this was the only way to protect the minorities. The Senate is practically the replica of a body provided for in the Asquith bill of 1914.

Referring to an allusion to the United States made during the debate Sir Edward Carson declared:

"I think it is high time that America should be dropped out of these discussions. Those who are pretending to speak for America should learn that we are still a great Power and not subordinate to America or any other Power."

Meanwhile the pouring of troops into Ireland continues, the latest regiments to arrive there including the Seventeenth Lancers, or "The Death or Glory Boys." Field Marshal Haig's old regiment had to cease its preparations to participate in the military tournament at Olympia Thursday in all its old glory of pre-war uniforms and stop training its polo team. It hoped to become cavalry champions.

No block houses have been erected in Ireland, but large bodies of troops have been stationed at five mile intervals throughout the most disturbed areas. The cavalry is trying to round up the cattle that have been driven off in the west.

BRITISH POLICY IN IRELAND CHANGED

Crime to Be Suppressed but No Military Coercion.

LONDON, May 19 (Wednesday).—Important changes in the Government's policy in Ireland were decided upon as a result of the conferences between Viscount French, Major-Gen. Macready and of the experiences of Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Irish Secretary, according to the London *Times*. The Government, says the paper, was so impressed with the gravity of the situation that it resolved to use every weapon in the armory of the state to crush the terror before it was too late.

"On the other hand," continues the *Times*, "the restrictions which irritate the whole community, will be removed and a more tolerant regime for the people as a whole will be adopted. An attempt to suppress crime will be carried out by troops operating in flying columns from a series of garrison posts. These will relentlessly pursue terrorists, and when a murderer is captured and convicted he will be hanged.

"Martial law will not be proclaimed, nor any form of military coercion imposed upon the people. The more liberal attitude toward sedition when not accompanied by violence will comprise abandonment of arrest without trial, and reliance will be no longer placed upon the wartime regulations of defence of the realm act."

AUSTRIA UPHOLDS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Says Treaty Gives Allies No Right to Oversee It.

VIENNA, May 17.—The reply of the Government to the note stating that the Council of Ambassadors had decided that hereafter all war materials in Vienna and Klagenfurt would be controlled by the Interallied Commission and prohibiting their sale was made public to-day.

The reply says that Austria is ready to accept surveillance as provided by the treaty, but asks that disposal of such materials by the Austrian Government or private owners may not be hampered, and particularly that industrial use of the materials for peace time production be not interfered with. The Government maintains that the treaty gives no right to the Allies to inquire into or oversee private enterprises.

Life for Life Threat for Sinn Fein Members

DUBLIN, May 18.—The *Evening Telegraph* publishes a statement that several Sinn Fein members of Parliament have received typewritten letters declaring: "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; therefore a life for a life." The *Telegraph* asserts that the paper employed has proved to be the letter paper which was seized by the Castle authorities when the "Irish Republican Parliament" offices were raided by the police last November.

TROLLEY TRAPS WILD MOTORIST

Broadway Motorman Reverses Direction of His Car to Chase Reckless Driver.

BEATS FAST AUTOMOBILE

Quick Action Causes Arrest of Man Responsible for Hitting Woman and Son.

Passengers in a northbound Broadway surface car that stopped early last night at 207th street were frightened by the screams of a woman and a small boy and a moment later were astonished to feel the car reverse its direction, cross a switch to the other track and start south at high speed. Some of them protested to Paul McAvoy, the conductor.

"Sorry, madam," he said to one woman. "See that automobile just ahead? It knocked down a woman and a boy and we're going to pinch the chauffeur."

By that time the car was at 206th street and going faster every minute. The incline of the roadbed there added to its speed and Dennis Fleming, the motorman, was pushing the controller around to the last notch. Pedestrians and automobilists, amazed at the appearance of the automobile pursued by the trolley car, stopped and those who could joined in the chase.

The automobile swung into 204th street and Fleming slowed down. He saw it turn south again at Vermilyea avenue and continued on, satisfied that the driver would return to the better pavement of Broadway. Just as he was crossing Dyckman street the automobile shot ahead of him.

Men and women passengers had entered into the spirit of the chase then and they were on their feet, crowding to the front of the car and shouting encouragement to Fleming. He operated the car at the best speed he could get out of the motors, and at 181st street, where the quarry was forced to stop by a traffic policeman, halted the car and leaped to the ground.

At the motorman's request, Policeman Cohen of the West 177th street station placed the chauffeur of the automobile under arrest on charges of reckless driving, violation of the eight foot rule, causing two persons to be run down and operating without a license. The man described himself as Stanley L. Kennedy, a salesman, of 314 Westervelt avenue. He said the automobile was owned by Peter Canavan of 1805 Sixtieth street, Brooklyn.

McAvoy and Fleming told the police that Kennedy's car drew up beside their car at 207th street, striking the rear of a heavy truck. The truck was pushed forward enough to strike a woman and boy who were leaving the trolley car.

Later it was learned that the two struck by the truck were Mrs. Agnes Layne, aged 28, of 624 West 207th street, and her son John, aged 4. Neither was seriously hurt.

NEW LOW RECORDS FOR LIBERTY BONDS

Majority of Issues Yield to Heavy Selling Pressure.

Under heavy selling pressure Liberty bonds of a majority of the issues reached a new low level yesterday. Some of the issues showed a decline of as much as $1.40 from the previous low marks, the second 4s going down to $82.60, against a previous low of $84 for a $100 bond. The total sales of Liberty bonds was $28,508,000, or about 97 per cent. of the total bond sales of the day.

All classes were sold, both large and small holders apparently throwing their bonds on the market. Although no one knew why there should have been such a sudden avalanche of bonds it was reported that one of the reasons was that a large corporation was disposing of the large blocks bought during the war.

The sales brought out bonds of eight issues. Of these six established new low marks, and a fifth came within 10 cents of its previous low. The issues which made new low marks were the first and second 4s, and the first, second, third and fourth 4¼s. All of these bonds are attractive investments, especially the third 4¼s, which yield 6.36 per cent. at yesterday's low price.

Textile Workers Get Raise.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 18.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, employing about 16,000 hands, to-day announced a wage increase of 15 per cent., effective May 31. Its mills make ginghams.

RAIL WAGES TO BE INCREASED; PUBLIC TO PAY

Indications Point to Demands of Men Being Met Wholly or in Part.

45 P. C. BOOST IN SIGHT

Next Move Will Be Appeal to I. C. C. to Advance Freight Rates.

HIGH SCHEDULE IS SEEN

Labor Board Gets More Facts From Road Managers—To Fight Overtime Pay.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, May 18.—As the United States Railroad Labor Board started the second day of its final hearings it became apparent to-day the brotherhoods' demands for increased wages would be granted either wholly or partly, and that the public would be asked to pay the bill.

E. T. Whiter, chairman of the conference committee of the railroads' managers, who testified yesterday in behalf of the railroads, resumed the stand and offered hundreds of statistical tables to show how the rail workers' wages had been increased in the last two years, and compared the various wage scales asked with those now in force. His tables showed the men ask increases ranging from 50 to 70 per cent.

It appeared from his testimony that wage increases ranging from 30 to 45 per cent. might be granted to the 2,000,000 workers. This would boost the annual payroll of the country's railroads approximately $1,000,000,000 a year.

If the increase is granted the next move around the endless chain will be before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The roads will appear in the role of petitioners and ask permission to increase rates. They will use as the chief argument the increase in wages granted to the men.

It is said the roads are prepared to ask for rate increases ranging from 40 to 50 per cent., and it is a foregone conclusion that they will get a substantial rate increase.

An effort will be made by the railroads, according to Mr. Whiter's statements, to abrogate the present practice of paying overtime at the rate of time and a half. Reading from a memorandum of Director-General Hines, he declared it was "an absolutely unqualified penalty," and that the principle of overtime pay was wrong because it was a "restrictive feature, punitive in effect," and the employers were unable to control the conditions out of which arose the need of overtime out on the road.

This condition, as expressed in terms of work done by the train crews is as follows, according to S. E. Heberling of the switchmen's organization: "If a fast freight makes its 150 miles a day in eight or ten hours, there is no overtime to pay; but if a slow train that does not run over eight or ten miles an hour compels the men to work fourteen hours, more or less, they receive time and a half for all time over ten hours, the time allowed a train to go 150 miles."

WASHINGTON SENDS QUOTA UNPLEDGED

Democratic Convention Approves League of Nations.

SPOKANE, May 18.—The Democratic State Convention to-day elected A. R. Titlow of Tacoma National Committeeman over William Piggott of Seattle, named eight uninstructed delegates at large to the National Convention, each with half a vote, and adopted the report of the platform committee, which urged prompt ratification of the German peace treaty with its League of Nations covenant.

The resolutions called on Democratic Senators to "oppose attachment of any nullifying reservations and finally ratifying the instrument." The Administration of President Wilson and his work in the treaty making councils in Paris were commended. Woman suffrage, prohibition and the payment of adequate salaries to school teachers were indorsed.

ASSERTS SHE KILLED COUSIN IN DEFENCE

Miss Zimmerman Says Doctor Threatened Her.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 18.—Under cross-examination of District Attorney Charles H. Wright to-day, Miss Jennie Zimmerman, who is on trial charged with the murder of her cousin, Dr. Henry Zimmerman, testified she feared that the doctor was about to kill her during their conversation in Ferry street, just before she shot. She testified he had threatened her previous to that.

Asked why she did not complain to the police when she first began to fear for her life, Miss Zimmerman replied: "I wanted to give him another chance to make good his promise to marry me. I wanted to feel that he meant what he said when he promised to marry."

CLOSING TIME FOR UNDISPLAY CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

The Sun AND NEW YORK HERALD

DAILY ISSUES
9 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway.
8 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, 280 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.)

How Tight Money and Car Famine Cut Retail Clothing and Shoe Prices

FROM more than a score of cities in the West and middle West come reports of important reductions in the retail prices of shoes and clothing. Tight money and inadequate transportation facilities were cited among the reasons for the movement. Delays in delivery of goods in which much money had been tied up, together with inability of farmers to get grain and livestock to market, were said in many instances to have worked a hardship on merchants. The cities in which the cuts were made and the scope of the reductions are:

TOPEKA, Kan.—One firm announces a "no profit" sale.
ST. LOUIS—Several stores have "underselling campaigns."
TACOMA, Wash.—Several dealers make reductions of from 20 per cent to "no profit."
SEATTLE, Wash.—Three stores reduce 20 per cent.
SAN FRANCISCO—One retailer cuts 20 per cent., another 20 to 50 per cent.
EVERETT, Wash.—Two stores announce 20 per cent. cut.
OMAHA, Neb.—Several stores cut 20 per cent. on all stocks.
YORK, Neb.—Twenty per cent. cut in ladies' silk and woollen garments.
WICHITA, Kan.—Silk shirts reduced.
COFFEYVILLE, Kan.—Reduction in all lines.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—One store makes cut of 20 per cent.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—One store cut 20 per cent. on entire stock.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Reductions of 20 to 30 per cent.
ARDMORE, Okla.—One retailer reduced prices 20 per cent.
MUSKOGEE, Okla.—One store made 10 to 20 per cent. cut on all stock.
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Two stores cut 20 per cent.; one 25.
WACO, Tex.—One store reduced 20 per cent.
EL PASO, Tex.—Reduction in price of clothing and shoes.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Twenty per cent. reduction.
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Two stores make 20 per cent. cut.
TEXARKANA, Ark.—Reductions in shoes and clothing.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Reductions from 20 to 25 per cent.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Reductions of from 20 to 25 per cent.
ATCHISON—Twenty per cent. reductions.

PALMER BEATEN IN GEORGIA ROW

Senator Smith and Watson Elect Temporary Chairman of Convention.

MAY NAME DELEGATION

Effort to Indorse Wilson Is Hissed—Resolution Against League Is Adopted.

ATLANTA, May 18.—Supporters of Thomas E. Watson and Senator Hoke Smith took possession of the Democratic State Convention, which met here to-day to elect delegates to the San Francisco convention.

The forces of Attorney-General Palmer, who won a plurality in the recent Presidential preference primary, were voted down, all except one measure, that concerning the delegation from Chatham county.

W. C. Vreen was elected National Committeeman over Clark Howell, a Palmer man, and the reading of resolutions presented by Hollins Randolph of Atlanta indorsing the President, the peace treaty and League of Nations with reservations "that may not be destructive" was greeted with an uproar of hisses, jeers and cries of "We've repudiated that!"

The convention defeated the pro-Wilson and league proposal, 206 to 175.

The Smith-Watson faction showed their power late to-night when resolutions expressing "unalterable opposition" to the League of Nations covenant as brought back from Paris by President Wilson, advocating free speech, free press and local self-government and asking repeal of all espionage, sedition and conscription laws passed during the war, were adopted.

Repeated attempts of the Palmer faction to have read the report of the State Democratic Executive Committee were ruled out of order after having been once voted down. This committee had held that under the rules of the primary, Palmer, having won a plurality of county unit votes in the primary was entitled to the Georgia delegation at the national convention.

Zebulon Vance Peacock, a Smith delegate, was elected temporary chairman and Samuel L. Olive, president of the State Senate, permanent chairman. There were four contests and the credentials committee recommended that the Chatham delegation be unseated on the ground that irregularities had given that county to Palmer. Mr. Watson made a personal plea for unseating the six delegates, but was voted down 201½ to 175½.

By a vote of 238 to 142 the convention then approved the recommendations of the committee that Atkinson and Murray county delegations of two men each be given to Smith and that the two delegates from Wilkinson county be unseated.

It is expected that the delegation to San Francisco will go instructed for Smith or Watson or not instructed at all.

5 P. C. VOTE CAST IN VERMONT PRIMARY

Wood Leads, Being Only Name on the Ballots.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 18.—That the Presidential preferential primary to-day in Vermont failed utterly in its mission of registering the opinions of Vermonters is the opinion of politicians everywhere for the reason that not one voter in twenty took the trouble to vote. With the light vote that was cast Leonard Wood led by a large majority, but this is in fact a disappointment. Wood's name was the only one on the ballot, with the exception of William G. Webster of New York. No nomination papers were filed for any Democratic candidate.

Wood ran even better in the country towns than in the cities. Johnson and Hoover ran a close race for second place, and Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts was third.

In Burlington, with 3,700 voters, a vote of 190 was cast. Of this number 121 voted for Wood. Hoover, Coolidge and Johnson received a few each, while Woodrow Wilson received two votes and McAdoo one. In the smaller towns almost no one voted.

BRYAN FORCES LOSE CONTROL

Hitchcock Followers Organize Convention in Nebraska After Hard Fight.

AVERT THREATENED BOLT

League of Nations Indorsed Without Reservation or Qualification.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

OMAHA, May 18.—The Democratic State Convention held in Omaha this afternoon and to-night apparently is a Hitchcock convention, although Charles W. Bryan, representing his brother, William J. Bryan, was seated as a delegate after three hours of wrangling before the resolutions committee.

Mr. Bryan had made the threat that if his delegation was not seated he would lead a bolt and hold a convention of his own. Although the Lincoln delegation headed by Charles Bryan was contested the resolutions committee seated Mr. Bryan and his delegation.

The convention was organized by the Hitchcock element and the resolutions were prepared in a Hitchcock resolutions committee. The Bryans were so clearly outnumbered that they made no protest over the organizing of the convention by the Hitchcock element. A Hitchcock chairman was seated, and both the committee on credentials and on resolutions were favorable to Senator Hitchcock.

The Bryans filed a protest against the seating of the Omaha delegation, including Senator Hitchcock, and made a special effort to unseat the Senator, but failed, the credentials committee unanimously seating the entire Hitchcock delegation from this county.

When the convention got down to business in the evening everything ran smoothly despite the stormy session of the afternoon. The committee on resolutions was headed by Senator Hitchcock and Charles W. Bryan was one of the members. The committee was dominated by Hitchcock.

The resolutions as reported went through without a dissenting vote. The resolutions recognized personal liberty, gloried in the triumphs of the party under President Wilson, indorsed the League of Nations unqualifiedly and without reservations, commended President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock for their efforts toward the League of Nations and upheld the Democratic Senators for standing out against the Lodge reservations.

Following the regular resolutions a special resolution was offered from the floor and unanimously passed indorsing Senator Hitchcock's record in the Senate and commending him for his able and loyal leadership in the Senate in behalf of the League of Nations and support of the President. The resolution further voted its unqualified approval of Senator Hitchcock's candidacy for the nomination for the Presidency. The Nebraska delegation to the National Convention was instructed to give its loyal and undivided support to Senator Hitchcock in the National Convention.

NEBRASKA G. O. P. FOR DRY ENFORCEMENT

Platform Also Indorses Knox Peace Measure.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 18.—A platform favoring strict enforcement of prohibition laws, indorsing the Knox peace resolution and declaring that the League of Nations covenant with the Lodge reservations would be acceptable "only as a last resort in the interests of an early peace" was adopted by Nebraska Republicans in State convention here to-day.

"We repudiate the covenant of the League of Nations as brought back from Europe by the self-appointed American delegate and would only accept the compromise alternative of the covenant as safeguarded by the Lodge reservations as a last resort in the interests of an early peace," said the plank favoring the Knox resolution.

BUILDING NEW HEALTH.
You can do it with Father John's Medicine, which has had 60 years of success. Pure food tonic. No alcohol.—*Adv.*

RESERVE BOARD BEGINS WAR TO REDUCE PRICES

Federal System Also Takes Action to Help Solve Traffic Problem.

TO GIVE PLANS TO-DAY

Committee Will Go Before Commerce Commission and Shipping Board.

RESTRICTION OF CREDITS

Banks to Refuse Loans to Profiteers and Check Hoarding in Storage.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The urgent need of action by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Shipping Board to break the present transportation tieup and save the nation from a grave business and economic situation will be placed before these two Government bodies by the Federal Reserve Board.

The board, in conference with Class A directors of the Federal reserve banks, appointed to-day a special committee, headed by E. W. Decker of Minneapolis, to confer with the commission and the Shipping Board to-morrow and to explain the gravity of the situation in its influence upon commercial credits.

At the same time the board determined upon a policy of drastic action to stop profiteering and the withholding of the necessaries of life from the nation's markets to maintain prices. Under this policy a sharp line of demarcation between "essential" and "non-essential" credits will be drawn by the banks of the country and all money borrowed for the holding of goods in storage or carrying stocks that are off of the market will be curtailed or withdrawn.

Prompt Effect Expected.

The course determined upon for the Federal reserve system in an all day conference on the questions of inflation, credits and interest rates is expected to have an immediate and direct effect upon credit inflation and an equally prompt but indirect effect upon the cost of living.

While the men in virtual control of the financial and economic destinies of the nation were considering this phase of the railroad problem, half a score of Government and private agencies were at work to break terminal congestion, release the railroad facilities that are available and meet in some degree the car shortage that is tying up many lines of business.

The Interstate Commerce Commission issued orders to expedite the movement of grain cars from the East to the West and of coal cars from the West back to the mining regions. Issuance of priority and uniform embargo orders was under consideration by the commission.

Members of the Interstate Commerce Commission were in conference most of the day with members of the Railway Executive Association, headed by Thomas DeW. Cuyler, chairman of the association's advisory committee, and with S. Davies Warfield, president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities.

Conference on Car Service.

There were also many conferences between Commissioner Aitcheson and the car service section of the railway association over the measures necessary to meet local situations. Commissioner Aitcheson has been in full charge of car service work and is devoting his entire time to the present transportation situation. The Car Service Commission issued a general summary of conditions indicating that the situation was improving.

The National Coal Association issued a statement declaring that inability of the coal mines to get coal cars has resulted in a grave crisis, involving the industrial life of the country.

The United Mine Workers of America also issued a statement saying that unless something immediately was done to relieve the situation that the public will find itself without coal next winter. Discrimination in coal car placing in favor of the railroads was charged.

Representatives of practically every shipping interest in the country besieged the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Car Service Commission and Congress with demands for aid and action. Plans were made for the rushing through the Senate and the House of amendments to the transportation act to provide for freer use of the $300,000,000 revolving fund and to estop the railroad administration from witholding of Governmental rental to the roads to meet items due the Government.

Attorney-General Palmer gave an opinion to the Interstate Commerce Commission saying that use of the revolving fund was not restricted in such a way that it could not be used to save the credit of the carriers.

Hopeful View Taken.

Officials generally took a hopeful view of the situation, but did not deny that the failure of the carriers to function presented a serious and menacing problem. Miles of freight cars are tied up, industries are closing down and commercial credits in the banks of the country are becoming non-liquid because of money tied up in goods that cannot be moved to market.

The Farmers National Council sent an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for relief of the farmers, stating that "although the present food shortage is the most serious in the world's history" the farmers were decreasing production because of car shortage, and that other industries were threatened.

Priority orders and instructions to the railroads to cut passenger traffic may be issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-morrow. The priorities