

GRAND JURORS DEMAND SWANN'S REMOVAL IN I. R. T. INQUIRY; MAYNARD LEADS AIR RACE, 518 MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO; ADOPTION OF JOHNSON LEAGUE AMENDMENT SEEMS CERTAIN

PACIFIC FLIERS HOPE TO REACH MINEOLA TO-DAY

Three Contestants at Bryan, Ohio, 650 Miles From Their Goal. FIFTH AVIATOR KILLED Six More Machines Downed—Maynard's Record Now 2,183 Miles.

After losing his lead in the transcontinental race for the first time since Wednesday, Lieut. Helvin W. Maynard, the "flying paragon" regained it again late yesterday afternoon by a swift and desperate dash over the jagged peaks of the Rocky Mountains, among which one contestant met death in a snowstorm. The race is still much in doubt, however.

Lieut. Maynard dropped gently onto the Buena Vista flying field at Salt Lake City yesterday afternoon at 4:30, after successfully piloting his plane through the thin air, bitter temperatures and uncertain, wild gales of the big mountains where the ground altitude for hundreds of miles is between six and seven thousand feet. He had flown high and was chilled to the bone by the rush of the wind, and so was his observer and trixie, his German police pup mascot, but he refused to think of stopping while daylight lasted.

"I encountered the roughest going of the entire trip between Rawlins and Salt Lake," Lieut. Maynard said on arrival at Salt Lake. "I had to battle with a severe north wind and my speed was slowed considerably for that reason."

Expect to End Trip To-day. Lieut. Maynard said just before resuming his flight to Salduro that he expected to arrive in San Francisco in time for luncheon to-day.

Just before his "hop off" from Salt Lake the police dog trixie, which has made the trip from Mineola with him, jumped from the airplane and ran across the field, with the Lieutenant after him. The dog was caught just in time to resume the flight within the set time.

"Parson, the sinners are with you!" yelled a man in the crowd at the field when the pilot began to turn for the "hop off" for Salduro.

ARMY AND NAVY READY TO ACT IN DOCK STRIKE

Export Freight Must Be Moved, Washington Decides. SHIPMENTS HERE HALTED Wage Awards to Longshoremen Will Be Sustained to Utmost.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The four big Government departments in Washington concerned with the movement of export freight through the port of New York combined to-day in an agreement to do their utmost and use all of the available resources of the Government to move freight in New York and to sustain the award of the National Adjustment Commission.

This course of action was determined upon at a meeting at the Navy Department, attended also by representatives of the United States Shipping Board, War Department and United States Railroad Administration. Previous to this meeting, however, the Railroad Administration issued instructions to all regional officers to stop forthwith issuance of permits for the shipment of export freight to New York. This action was taken to prevent congestion at the port as a result of the strike.

The Shipping Board issued the following statement with reference to the situation: "The United States Shipping Board accepts the longshoremen's awards of the National Adjustment Commission and is prepared to give these decisions its fullest support."

"For the past two years the affairs of the longshoremen's industry have been conducted in an orderly manner, and agreements made have been lived up to by all concerned. Under an agreement between the employers, the longshoremen and the United States Shipping Board, all questions in dispute, including wages, have been decided by the National Adjustment Commission. Last month the longshoremen, through their duly authorized representatives, renewed this agreement, again binding themselves to abide by the decision of the National Adjustment Commission."

TIEUP OF ATLANTIC SEABOARD PLANNED

Orders Go From Here as All Piers Are Idle. The longshoremen's strike will be extended at once the entire length of the Atlantic coast, from Portland to Savannah, according to John F. Riley, chairman, and other members of the local strike committee. The committee, which was appointed Thursday night in the meeting at Tammany Hall to handle the situation and attempt to get a settlement based on higher wages than seventy cents an hour, will be the "headquarters" committee for the seaboard strike.

Mr. Riley said yesterday afternoon that delegates to make arrangements for the tying up of the port at Hampton Roads now were on their way to New York and that by Friday delegates from all principal ports, including Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Savannah would have assembled here. In the meeting Thursday night, the subject of inviting the longshoremen of Hampton Roads to join the strikers here was discussed. While no definite action was taken, it is understood that the committee yesterday morning came to an agreement and that communications were sent to union leaders at the other ports.

Members of the committee say the action of the National Adjustment Commission yesterday morning in ruling that the award of 75 cents a day to the longshoremen is a fair one, is a great help in bringing about the cessation of the strike. The men affected most of whom at this port are now out, had demanded \$1 an hour and \$1.50 for overtime, as against thirty-five cents an hour and \$1 for overtime work. Prof. William Z. Ripley, chairman of the commission, yesterday declared that to have voted the longshoremen more

Geddes Sees Big Trade Ahead; No Fear of U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—"Never have there been greater opportunities for trade in Great Britain, and greater opportunities will present themselves in the future," said Sir Auckland C. Geddes, Minister for National Service and Reconstruction, to-day. "Nothing is more important for the country," he continued, "than to appreciate the outlook for trade and to seize the opportunities. But we must have courage and determination and must summon the necessary unanimity. Every nation is short something that Great Britain can supply."

RUSSIANS TAKE RIGA. FINNS SAY

Troops Under Col. Avaloff-Dermont Reported to Have Entered City. THE FIGHTING CONTINUES Letts Declare Germans Were Repulsed With Heavy Losses After Attack.

LONDON (Saturday), Oct. 11.—The advance guard of Russian troops under Col. Avaloff-Dermont entered and occupied Riga Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, according to the "Daily Mail" Helsinki, Finland, correspondent. [Col. Avaloff-Dermont is commander of the Russian troops that are cooperating with Gen. von der Goltz, the German commander in the Baltic region.]

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.—German troops under Gen. von der Goltz, together with Russians under Col. Avaloff-Dermont, attacked the Letts Thursday night, and occupied Riga, which is outside the demarcation line, according to a report issued by the Lettish bureau at Riga. The report adds that the attack was repulsed with sanguinary losses. Fighting continues on the whole of the front. The Letts say their losses were small.

Letts Claim Victory.

The Letts in addition to claiming to have inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy and to have destroyed an armored train at the St. Olaf station, declare they cut up two companies of Germans with their machine gun fire.

Another despatch from Riga says the Germans attacked repeatedly during the night in overwhelming numbers and with all modern weapons, but that the Letts successfully counter-attacked. The despatch adds that both soldiers and civilians are filled with enthusiasm and that volunteers are joining the ranks day and night. These include students of the city, Lithuanian soldiers who have been fighting with the British and French at Archangel have just arrived at Riga by steamship and rushed to the front.

British and French warships in the harbor of Riga have cleared for action on account of the attack by German and Russian troops. Earlier reports from German sources indicate that Von der Goltz was preparing to yield to the demands of the Allies. Herin advices from Mitau, twenty-seven miles south of Riga, declared that the Russian and German forces in that vicinity had reached an agreement in regard to the gradual evacuation of the country, which had been notified to the representatives of the Entente at Mitau.

CAPITAL-LABOR PARLEY HALTED BY STEEL ISSUE

Deadlock Over Workers' Group Resolution Causes Conference Adjournment. MAY BREAK UP MEETING Employers' Representatives Produce Programme Demanding the Open Shop.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A deadlock in the general committee of the National Industrial Conference over the steel strike forced the conference into an adjournment to-day that will carry over until next Tuesday. The general committee is to meet Monday morning for an all day session to dispose if possible of the resolution presented to the conference by the labor group asking the appointment of a committee of six to settle the steel strike.

According to the labor proposal all employees are to go back to work and to be reinstated pending the committee's deliberations. President Gompers of the A. F. of L. kept the conference in session to-day pending the committee's action on the resolution, but the committee could not agree. There is unmistakable evidence that the labor group proposes to make the steel strike an issue before the conference. Whether they will make this issue a condition to continued labor participation is not known.

On the other hand there is ample evidence of equally determined opposition to arbitration of the steel strike by the conference. This is evinced in inability of the general committee to make a report and in the resolutions offered by the employers' groups to-day. The employers' statement of principles embodied in effect the stand taken by Judge Gary in the strike. They provide that each industrial establishment is to be considered as a productive unit in dealing with industrial problems; each industrial establishment as a unit to provide adequate means for settling disputes; fundamental of individual freedom of contracts asserted and the principles of the "open shop" where membership or non-membership in any association is not made a condition of employment shall not be denied or questioned.

Labor has a trump card in that under the rule of the conference action of some sort by the throwing of the steel strike on the floor of the conference for debate is unescapable. After adjournment of the conference to-day there were many who had given close attention to the situation and the conference would split on the subject and that unless it acted the conference would come to naught; that it would either disintegrate through lack of action or that it would blow up through stubbornness of the groups in refusing to get together.

The view was freely expressed that the conference could not escape the issue. But there it was pointed out, the possibility that the steel strike can be construed as an extraneous subject and not one for action by the conference. This is supported by the fact that the call for the conference, in the opening instructions given by Secretary of Labor Wilson and in the acceptance of the chairmanship by Secretary of the Interior Lane, it was made plain that it was not the duty or the affair of the conference to settle existing disputes. The conference, and the President to determine a course of settlement of industrial unrest. In reaching its conclusions it was to take cognizance of the situation and all relevant matters. But there was nothing in the call about settling them.

There are many hundreds of strikes on in the United States to-day and there are indications that those opposing the labor resolution will take the ground that the conference might as well constitute itself an arbitration board and undertake to settle all present difficulties before getting down to the purpose for which it was called.

May Name Principles First. There are also indications that those opposing the conference action and the appointment of a committee to settle the steel strike will likewise make the contentment that the conference, if it fulfills the objects of its call, will recommend might defeat any conference program means for settling the industrial situation and that consequently steel strike discussion or action should wait upon agreement upon the fundamental principles of settlement before any settlement was undertaken.

MAJORITY OF 2 VOTES COUNTED UPON IN SENATE

4 Democrats Favor Granting U. S. Equal Strength With Britain. SHANTUNG ACTION NEAR Amendment to Come Up Wednesday and Remain Until Ballot Is Taken.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Despite the strong propaganda being carried on against amendments to the League of Nations covenant there is abundant evidence now that at least one of the amendments will carry, the Johnson amendment to equalize the voting strength of the United States and the British Empire with its autonomous colonies.

Desperate efforts still are being made to defeat this amendment, concededly the strongest of any suggested textual changes. The coming vote on the Johnson amendment has been diagnosed as so close that the ninety-six Senators would be evenly divided and the Vice-President then would cast the deciding ballot.

To take the place of the Johnson amendment it was suggested that a reservation having the same effect should be proposed. This is now believed by a great many Senators to be impossible, and recourse is being had again to the amendment form of correcting this particular evil in the league document. Leuroot Alternative May Fail. An amendment has been proposed by Senator Leuroot (Wis.) which would provide that the United States should not be bound in any matters having to do with the league where any nation will speak on the same subject, but a greater vote than did the United States.

The Leuroot substitute has served to clarify the situation. It is now believed that the Leuroot suggestion will be beaten and that the Johnson amendment will carry, four Republicans voting against it, four Democrats for it, thus insuring its adoption by a majority of two votes. Senator Hitchcock (Nebr.) despite his confidence on the part of anti-league supporters at the idea that the Johnson amendment would be adopted. He insisted that the Johnson amendment, but did not venture to name the Republican Senators upon whom he counts to help him.

At the Senate, at the suggestion of Mr. Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, at last reached an agreement which should speed up consideration of the league and the treaty. It was agreed that the Shantung amendment shall be taken up Wednesday next and kept before the Senate until a vote is taken. Lodge to Be Heard Next. Senator Norris (Neb.) will conclude his speech on Shantung to-morrow, and will be followed by Senator Lodge, who will speak on the same subject.

Part of to-day's session was given over to a discussion by Senator Spencer (Mo.) of the action of the Missouri Republican State Central Committee, which adopted resolutions asking him to support the Lodge series of reservations and amendments. He said: "The action of the Missouri Republican party, and helpful. I am glad to get it. The committee is composed not only of men chosen as leaders of our party, but men in whose judgment I have great confidence and for whom personally I have warm friendship."

"I have not yet received the resolutions, but my information regarding them is that their general purpose is to insist that the treaty in its present form ought not to be ratified, and with this aim as I have been since I learned of its provisions, in entire agreement. "The treaty of peace, including the League of Nations, as it is now drawn by the President, is a masterpiece of diplomacy, which are dear to every one of us, and never ought to be ratified by the Senate as it is written. In my judgment it never can be ratified by the Senate and certainly not by my vote unless our own American rights are absolutely protected and our independence of action as a nation is entirely safeguarded. "We never can approve the infamous provisions with regard to Shantung, nor can we recognize the right of Great Britain to dictate to us, and we must have six times as many representatives in the assembly as the United States has."

Here Are Grand Jurymen Who Demand Swann Be Ousted in I. R. T. Strike Inquiry

THESE are the members of the Extraordinary Grand Jury which asked yesterday that District Attorney Swann be superseded in the Interborough strike investigation. Raymond F. Almiral (foreman), architect, 12 East Forty-sixth street. Julius Buchman, cotton goods merchant, 112 Prince street. Henry Osterweis, retired, Hotel Endicott. Charles Friedenberg, exporter, 17 State street. George Latham, tailor, 435 West 119th street. Arthur G. Meyer, merchant, 25 Madison avenue. Otto S. Wise, manager, R. H. Macy & Co., Hotel San Remo. George G. Schaefer, treasurer, 142 East Fifty-ninth street. John J. Cuskey, real estate, 321 Madison avenue. Harry C. Thompson, manager, Colonial Bank, 2181 Broadway. Henry Meyers, president, Hamilton Press, 40 Stone street. Walter S. Sullivan, Mutual Life Insurance Company, 45 Cedar street. Elwood Hendrick, writer, 139 East Fortieth street. Clinton Tyler Brainard, publisher, Harper & Bros., 327 Pearl street. Benjamin Hamburger, salesman, 215 Fourth avenue. Isaac Landman, clothing, 354 Third avenue. Charles R. Berwin, hardware, 78 Reade street. Alexander Warendorff, florist, 325 Fifth avenue. Wilson Potter, architect, 22 East Seventeenth street. Lawrence W. Mack, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison avenue. Herbert G. Einstein, broker, 25 Broad street. Charles H. August, real estate, 50 West Seventy-seventh street. John W. Price, real estate, 102 East Ninety-sixth street.

SECRET DEALS RULE BALKANS

Outward Service Paid to League Masks Intrigues, Say Reports. RUMANIA IN DUAL ROLE

Hidden Treaties With Hungary and Italy Called Part of Action. BY LAURENCE HILLS. Staff Correspondent of THE SUN. Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved. PARIS, Oct. 10.—Coinciding with the apparent withdrawal of the Rumanians from Budapest there is a revival of the report that Rumania has negotiated a secret pact with Hungary as to the price of its withdrawal whereby it is to get the larger part of Transylvania and other advantages in return for certain valuable economic concessions. That Americans take considerable stock in this report is significant as it is believed to be due to private advices received by the United States mission from its representatives in Hungary. The report of this secret treaty when it first appeared some weeks ago was dismissed as improbable, but it now finds considerable credence. Recently there was also a rumor that the Italians had negotiated a secret agreement with the Rumanians with the view of securing their assistance should Italy be involved in a war with Jugoslavia. The Jugoslavs are also common enemies of the Hungarians and the Rumanians and Italy is credited by some with seeking to bring about an alliance of the three countries against what she calls the "Jugo-Slav danger."

That secret diplomacy is busy in the Balkans is becoming apparent every day. It goes on while time and lip service is being paid to the public utterances. That such alliances are constantly being talked about, if not actually effected already, is evinced by the fact that various foreign offices are not thinking of the future in terms of the League of Nations, but in those of old diplomacy, this because of their lack of confidence in its practicability. Even the diplomacy of France in this part of Europe is predicated on old rather than on new lines as Americans have discovered here in the Rumanian negotiations.

As to the Adriatic situation, a flat denial is made by the American mission that any pressure has been brought to bear to get Italy to settle the D'Annunzio affair either directly on Rome or indirectly through Great Britain. TREATY IS RATIFIED BY BRITAIN'S KING Document Sent to Paris; First to Be Deposited There.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—King George to-day completed Great Britain's ratification of the League of Nations treaty. The document ratified by him has been despatched to Paris. Great Britain's ratified copy of the peace treaty, as indicated by the foregoing, is likely to be in Paris by Saturday—the first of the ratifications by any of the great Powers to be deposited there. Advisers from Rome have announced the ratification of the treaty by King Victor Emmanuel for Italy, but so far as known the Italian ratification has not yet reached the French capital; there being some question, indeed, as to whether the King's act, still lacking the sanction of the Parliament, will be considered a valid ratification. Action by the French Senate on the treaty is still pending, ratification by France thus being as yet incomplete.

NOTE: IMPERIAL, Broadway & 2nd St. Equipped for banquets, dances, weddings and meetings.—Ad.

Resent Charge of Bias Because Three Members Own Bonds.

PROSECUTOR 'THROUGH' Rails at "Investigation of Traction Interests by Its Friends." JURORS WILL KEEP ON Request Justice Weeks to Appoint Battle to Carry Out Work.

A grand jury convened in an extraordinary term of the criminal branch of the Supreme Court sent yesterday a communication to Justice Bartow S. Weeks requesting in effect that District Attorney Edward Swann be superseded by some special assistant in the investigation of the Grand Jury is conducting of the charges brought by Mayor Hylan of collusion between officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the brotherhood of employees of that company in the recent strike. A short time later the same Grand Jury, by unanimous action, declined to accede to the District Attorney's request that it abandon further investigation of the matter.

FRANCE TO PUSH GERMAN TRADE

Facing 15 Billion Shortage in Revenue, Peret Favors Vigorous Resumption. Refers to Failure to Accept Long Term Credits U. S. Bankers Offered.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Immediate resumption of trade to the utmost and the development of business relations with Germany is the logical policy of France, said Raoul Peret, former Minister of Commerce and now Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the lower house of Parliament. "I will go further," M. Peret added, "and say that it would be good policy for the French Government to take up the buying in Germany of all raw materials and manufactured articles needed here, so that we can finish or sell them to consumers."

M. Peret said he was not quite sure as to the feasibility of the latter plan, but declared he was positive the only relief in sight for the exchange situation was to buy less from countries where France already is in debt and take the maximum amount from those countries in which France is an enormous creditor. Nation in Difficult Situation. "France is in a very difficult situation," M. Peret continued. "I am not a pessimist, because I know the resourcefulness of our people, but I am unable to be an optimist when in preparing our budget I find our obligations are going to be in the neighborhood of 25,000,000,000 francs annually, with 10,000,000,000 francs in resources in sight and only vague prospects for collecting the 8,000,000,000 francs annually, which represents what Germany owes us for reparations and pensions."

"More vigorous administration of the tax laws will give us 2,000,000,000 francs a year additional, leaving 5,000,000,000 francs still to be raised by new taxes, or 13,000,000,000 if we do not count upon anything from Germany."

M. Peret referred to the criticism in the United States that France had not kept her receipts abreast of her expenditures, and said he thought conditions had not been fully taken into account. Lacking in Fiscal Patriotism. "Perhaps we have not as much of what one might call fiscal patriotism in France as there is in the United States," he declared, "but the dislike to it is all the more explicable, and it is all the more explicable, because those people had the right to expect that the damages should be paid by those who caused them."

"But I have always thought, and I still hold the opinion, that there should be a common effort by the Allies in liquidating war debts, which are becoming more and more onerous as we get further away from the date of the armistice, when the union of the Allies reached its highest point. Since then they have been drifting apart. It is more difficult when divergent interests are asserting themselves to get back to the spirit shown when the Allies were fighting side by side."