

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; gentle south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 40; lowest, 30. 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 they cover a wide field and make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

VOL. LXXXVII—NO. 165—DAILY.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1920.—Copyright, 1920, by The Sun-Herald Corporation.

PRICE TWO CENTS THREE CENTS IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE

CURB DEMANDS, PREMIER TELLS BRITISH LABOR

Lloyd George Gives Warning Nation Will Fight for Its Liberty.

HITS NATIONALIZATION Plan Failed in Russia, He Says, Answering Attack in Commons.

MINERS SEEK CONTROL? Plan Is Menace to Country, He Declares—Prohibition Up in Both Houses.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Lloyd George in the House of Commons to-day, in the course of a debate on the labor amendment...

Miners Disappointed, He Says. Mr. Bruce contended that the miners had been led to suppose that the Government would accept the recommendations of the majority of the coal commission.

In outlining his scheme for nationalization, Mr. Bruce said there would be a committee to manage each pit, and a committee for each of the fourteen districts into which Great Britain would be divided.

Mr. Bruce declared that his plan was not one of confiscation but of fair purchase. The Government would give the shareholders bonds for their present shares.

Premier Quotes Trotsky. It would be baseless, he said, to establish another system unless Mr. Bruce was able to prove that it would be better than the existing system.

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Such action, declared Mr. Lloyd George, would not be a strike for wages but a strike for the freedom of the country.

Mr. Lloyd George declared that the bill would contain provision for shorter hours of work. The experiment of State management certainly would not be dropped, he said.

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KOLCHAK KILLED BY HIS OWN TROOPS TO PREVENT HIS RESCUE

Soviet Appeal That His Life Be Spared Is Received Too Late.

“HOISTED ON BAYONETS”

Anti-Bolshevik Leader in Siberia Had Picturesque Career in Russian Navy.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Admiral Kolchak was put to death by his own troops to prevent his rescue by white troops moving in the direction of Irkutsk for that purpose, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Herald, a labor newspaper. The Moscow Soviet sent a wireless message asking his captors to spare his life, but the appeal was too late.



ADMIRAL KOLCHAK.

The Moscow wireless service on January 31 transmitted an extract from an article from the official Bolshevik organ Pravda, which said: "Only a few days ago Supreme Ruler Kolchak was hoisted on his soldiers' bayonets."

For a year Admiral Kolchak, as head of the All Russian Government, had seemed larger in Russian affairs than any other individual. As the principal force of the Bolsheviks in the east, his campaigns were watched with great interest.

Kolchak was born in 1874. He first gained his reputation for courage in the Russo-Japanese war. For his bravery during the defense of the island of Port Arthur he was awarded the sword of honor they sent him in 1917, while in command of the Black Sea fleet, to which post he had been promoted because of his defense of the Gulf of Riga when the German fleet tried to force entrance.

Col. House replied that it was exactly as the British Premier had stated. Whereupon Premier Clemenceau intervened: "As to the fourteen points, I have not read them. What are they? Let them be made known to us."

Reading of the fourteen points began. "Open covenants, openly arrived at," Premier Clemenceau arose, exclaiming: "Look here, this is not acceptable. We cannot negotiate in a square."

Article III disappeared like a mist. It meant that the signatories would be deprived of the faculty of concluding treaties of commerce, customs, union, etc. The future status of colonies and of disarmament was passed over. Points touching on reparations, seven, eight and eleven—elicited new reservations by the Allies. Germany was given to understand that she must not only restore the territory she had invaded and destroyed, but must indemnify the population of those territories for their losses.

Suddenly Premier Clemenceau turned to Col. House, saying: "In the case of the fourteen points, what would happen?" "The President will consider as terminated the conversations which he has had with the German plenipotentiary on the subject of the armistice."

Col. House replied: "I cannot give you any assurance on this point." "The climax was reached. Premier Clemenceau interrupted: "Adopted." Hardly had he spoken, however, before Premier Lloyd George was on his feet.

Direct exchange of goods will be made, and it is hoped in this way to aid in the resuscitation of Europe's financial and commercial activity.

Continued on Fourth Page.

SECRET SESSION KNOCKED HOLES IN THE 14 POINTS

Paris Paper Reveals Facts of Meeting in Pichon's Office Nov. 3, 1918.

COL. HOUSE IN A HOLE

“Open Covenants Openly Arrived at” Didn't Mean Public Negotiations.

THREAT BY CLEMENCEAU

Lloyd George Made Reservations in Regard to Freedom of the Seas.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by The Sun and New York Herald.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Several leaves from the official records of secret sessions of the allied Premiers held in the rooms of Stephen Pichon, then Foreign Minister, in the early days of the conference, have just come to light. Incidentally, they show how the European Powers accepted President Wilson's fourteen points.

The Echo de Paris prints these notes, which undoubtedly were taken from the archives of the Quai d'Orsay and published at the inspiration of the French Foreign Office as a rebuttal of President Wilson's remarks to Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), Administration spokesman, regarding Article X.

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Continued on Fourth Page.

LODGE OFFERS REVISED DRAFT ON ARTICLE X.

Submits Proposal on Which There Is Possibility of Two-thirds Vote.

HITCHCOCK IS IN DOUBT

Asserts New Reservation Is Not a Compromise but a Surrender.

OTHERS MORE HOPEFUL

Changes Agreed To in Bipartisan Conference Formally Offered in Senate.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Real progress toward ratification of the peace treaty with Americanizing reservations was made to-day, when Senator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader, gave his approval tentatively to a new compromise reservation to Article X of the covenant of the League of Nations.

The new reservation was drafted by Senator Lenroot (Wis.), representing the Republican mild reservationists, and later was changed slightly to conform to suggestions from several Democratic Senators. It has not received the approval of Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), Administration spokesman, regarding Article X.

Text of Reservations. The text of the new reservation was in circulation among Senators of all factions all day. It read: "The United States assumes no obligations to preserve by the use of its military or naval force or by economic boycott or by any other means the territorial integrity or political independence of any country or to interfere in controversies between nations—whether members of the league or not—under the provisions of Article X, or to employ the military or naval force of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war, shall by act or joint resolution so provide."

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Continued on Fourth Page.

HINES REFUSES RAIL PLEA; UNIONS APPEAL TO WILSON; STRIKE UNLIKELY AT ONCE

SEE R. R. BILL IN SENATE IN WEEK

G. O. P. Leaders Expect House to Approve Conference Report by Next Wednesday.

OPPOSITION NOT FEARED

Buckley and Sims Will Fight Measure—Many Democrats for Speedy Passage.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Republican House leaders were certain to-day that Democratic opposition to the conference report on the railroad bill cannot block or even delay appreciably final agreement on the bill, which is considered so necessary before the roads are returned to the owners on March 1.

Republican Leader Mondell (Ill.) and Representative Esch (Wis.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, said the report will be ready for House action by Monday at the latest, possibly by Saturday. The prediction was made that the House will approve the conference report by Wednesday night, thus leaving eleven days within which the Senate can act.

Many Democrats will not support Representative Sims (Tenn.) and Representative Barker (Ky.), the Democratic conferees; Representative Kitchin (N. C.) and other minority leaders in their opposition to the measure. This was stated openly by Representative Dewalt (Pa.), a Representative Democrat, and Representative Dwyer (Tex.), both Democratic members of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

"I believe the conference report will be agreed upon, although there are several features of it which I cannot approve," said Mr. Dewalt. "I intend to vote for it because I believe the country demands that nothing shall be put in the way of the return of the roads to their owners. I believe many of the Democrats will take the position of a hungry man. If he can't get the whole loaf he doesn't refuse part of it."

Mr. Barkley said to-day that he will join Mr. Sims in refusing to sign the conference report, because of the guarantee provisions, and will oppose final agreement on the floor.

WILSON DEFINITELY OUT OF 1920 RACE That Is Prevailing Opinion in Official Circles.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—That President Wilson definitely is not a possibility for a third term seemed to be the prevailing opinion in Administration circles to-day following the publication of the interview with Dr. H. H. Young of Baltimore regarding Mr. Wilson's physical condition. Even if there was nothing to prevent Mr. Wilson's health would make his candidacy impossible.

Up to the present Mr. Wilson always has been in the consideration as a possible nominee. No one knew precisely what condition he was in and whether his ailment, persistently described as a "complete nervous breakdown," might at the last minute permit him to enter the contest to make the fight for the peace treaty as it stands.

Unquestionably Mr. Wilson would be in a strong position in the political sense if he refrained from making any expression for the present at least, regarding the San Francisco nominee. More than any other man he has the restraining factor working for Mr. Wilson's advantage for the present.

DRASTIC LEVY MADE IN NEW GERMAN TAX Fortunes and Boosted Capital Heavily Assessed.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by The Sun and New York Herald.

Prices of Food Take Big Tumble in Chicago

Special Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Food prices dropped with a bang to-day. Eggs, for instance, fresh from the country, candied and sorted, sold to-day to the retailer for 56 1/2 cents. The Fair Price Commission allows the retailer 7 cents profit, although a majority of retailers are satisfied with 3 to 6 cents. That makes strictly fresh eggs to-day 59 to 62 cents a dozen. Recently eggs were wholesaling at 92 cents and retailing at \$1 or more.

Butter sold to-day at 61 cents for 93 score product—66 to 70 cents at retail—was selling to the retailer in December at 75 cents. Potatoes, wholesaling at \$4.65 to \$4.85 for 100 pounds, were wholesaling two weeks ago for \$5.25 to \$5.75. The retailer is allowed no more than one cent a pound profit.

Bakers' flour dropped another 25 cents a barrel to-day, making a total decline of 50 cents in a week.

CLOTHING PRICE CUT FAR AWAY Dealers See No Chance of Reduction for Another Year at Least.

Wholesaler Tells Convention of Campaign to Show Public Where Blame Lies.

Any chance that the price of clothing might be reduced to the consumer within the next year was dispelled yesterday by the announcement by the largest retail clothing manufacturers and dealers in the State of New York to the effect that the present level of prices would continue to be charged until the late fall, at least, and probably until this time next year.

Four hundred men and women, representing the clothing industry throughout the State, attended the fourth annual convention of the Retail Clothiers' Association in an all day session yesterday at the McAlpin Hotel, and chief among the subjects up for discussion was that of the possibility of a lowering of prices for materials and garments of all kinds in the near future.

It was the opinion of all dealers who spoke and of many who were interviewed that because of the fact that dealers had purchased large stocks of goods at the prevailing high wholesale prices they would be forced to dispose of these goods at the prevailing high retail prices in order to save themselves from heavy losses.

Ludwig Stein, president of the National Wholesale Clothiers' Association, speaking before the convention, said that the prices could not by any chance be lowered within a year, and added that in a few weeks his organization expected to start a campaign, spending more than \$40,000 in newspaper publicity, in an attempt to teach the public that it is not the wholesaler or retailer who are responsible for the prices.

Among the speakers at the convention yesterday were Nathan Lamein, formerly president of the Retail Clothiers' Association; Gordon L. Stephens, Francis M. Hugg, Secretary of State; Mark Eisner, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue; Larry Schiff and Francis J. Best, advertising director of Franklin, Simon & Co.

LONGER WORK HOURS DEMANDED IN BERLIN Employers in Metal Trades Want Bigger Output.

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President Is Expected to Back Decision of Administrator.

BOTH SIDES HOPEFUL

Workers Will Continue to Fight After Lines Are Returned.

ALL UP TO WILSON—LEE

Says Promises Have Not Been Kept—Must Be Made Good Now.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Director-General Hines has definitely turned down the wage and other demands presented to the Railroad Administration by the 2,000,000 organized railroad workers of the country.

Representatives of the workers have, in effect, taken an appeal from this decision to the President, who, under Federal control, is the directing officer and the court of last resort.

The action of the President cannot be forecast positively, as the papers in the case and the Director-General's recommendations did not go to him to-night. It is considered probable, however, that he will support and approve the position taken by Director-General Hines.

Pending a decision by the President there is no likelihood of a strike. In fact, representatives of railroad labor here stated emphatically to-night that strike talk should be discounted. It was declared that the railroad men and their organizations were patriotic now as well as during the war, and would not jeopardize the existing situation.

It is evident that if the President fails to meet the demands of the railroad men or to give them the relief they claim is imperative, the fight will be carried to private control under the provisions of the pending railroad bill for the settlement of such matters.

Responsibility on Wilson. Responsibility for the present situation was placed squarely up to the President by W. G. Lee, head of the railway trainmen. The trainmen's organization is the only one which has served notice of abrogation of agreement with the railroad administration. The notice was given January 23, before the termination of government control.

"We know we have been discriminated against," Lee said, "Relief was promised to us in August, and we have had no relief. The cost of living has not been brought down, though we waited patiently. We feel that the President ought to take responsibility for the present situation on the President. Director General Hines's statement is accurate and complete. Strike talk should be cut out. We are Americans and patriotic, and have always supported the country."

The only official statement issued was that of Director General Hines. It follows: "Since February 3 the Director General has had frequent conferences with the chief executives of the railroad labor organizations for the purpose of devising means for disposing of the pending claims for wage increases. During these conferences the executives of the labor organizations have expressed their views with regard to the pending claims for wage increases. The Director General has not been able to agree with them as to how the problem should be disposed of in view of the early termination of federal control, and in view of the responsibility of the executives of the organizations and also his own report for the purpose of obtaining the President's decision in the premises. In any event the conferences have been decidedly helpful in bringing out a clearer development as to the real issues involved and as to the character of evidence pertinent to those issues, and the discussion throughout has been characterized by courtesy as well as candor, and with a sincere purpose on the part of all to try to find a solution.

All Demands Rejected. Mr. Hines, it is understood, rejected the men's demands in their entirety. His action was predicated on the fact that the President's decision in a few weeks and the questions involved should be settled by the owners of the roads who must operate them under any decisions reached. The executives of the various labor organizations were not represented and had no voice in the conference.

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TO REORGANIZE P. R. R. SYSTEM

Will Be Divided Into Four Regions When Returned to Owners.

VICE-PRESIDENT IN EACH Eastern Division Will Extend From New York to Altoona and Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Radical changes in the operation of the Pennsylvania Railroad system with a reorganization affecting many of the higher officers, was announced to-night by Samuel Rea, president, to become effective when the railroads are turned back to their private owners.

The system will be divided into four regions—eastern, central, northwestern and southwestern—with each in charge of a vice-president. The respective headquarters will be at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis.

The separation in organization that has existed since 1870 between the lines east and west of Pittsburgh is to be abandoned, the announcement said, and the system will become a unit in all that concerns its service to the public.

BLOCKS MELTING OF BRITISH SILVER COIN Chamberlain Bill Reduces Standard of Finesness.

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NAVY TO BUILD GIANT AIRSHIP

Dirigible to Be Largest in the World and to Use Helium, Non-Inflammable Gas.

NEW GUN DEVELOPED Capt. Thomas T. Craven Urges \$2,500,000 Appropriation for Craft.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The largest dirigible in the world will be built by the United States Navy if Congress grants an appropriation of \$2,500,000 asked to-day of the House Naval Committee by Capt. Thomas T. Craven, Director of Naval Aviation.

The proposed dreadnought of the air will be 694 feet long, 50 feet longer than the airship being built for the United States Navy in Great Britain. The one being built overseas is the same size as the largest in the British navy.

In urging the appropriation, Capt. Craven discussed the future of aerial warfare as a complement of fleet operations. The ship will carry more armament than any similar craft now in contemplation by any country. It will use helium, the non-inflammable gas. A new aircraft gun being developed by the navy, a small cannon, will be the main weapon of the craft, which also will mount a number of machine guns.

The "big ship now being built will be completed late this summer," said Capt. Craven. "Crews are being trained now to fly this ship across the Atlantic next fall. The larger ship that we have planned will be built in this country after the other ship has arrived from England, and its construction will require at least a year. The proposed dirigible will require about 2,700,000 cubic feet of gas, and it is estimated that about \$800,000 will be required for its annual maintenance. The outer cloth covering must be renewed each year."

Capt. Craven also told the committee the Department plans a large dirigible base at Pensacola, Fla., where hangars will be built to house these ships. Army hangars probably will have to be used until new facilities to care for the big airships can be built.

Continued on Fourth Page.

HALIFAX BOYCOTTS U. S. FOOD.

War Veterans Take Action Because of Exchange Rate.

CLOSING TIME for Classified Advertising in The Sun and NEW YORK HERALD for The Daily Issue

9 P. M. Day before publication at SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD Office, 220 W. 4th St.

FRENCH POLICY IN SYRIA UNCHANGED

Millerand Promises to Follow Clemenceau's Views.

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