

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and probably to-morrow.
Slowly rising temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 22; lowest, 7.
Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

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.

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SUFFRAGISTS OF NATION TO WAR ON WADSWORTH

League Resolves He Must Give Way to "Modern Minded" Man.

INDUSTRY PROBLEMS UP

N. Y. Laws Affecting Women Workers Held "Too Inelastic."

NEEDED REFORMS CITED

Mrs. Raymond Brown Slated for Regional Director From This District.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Because he is not modern minded suffragists from all over the country to-day joined in a movement to defeat James W. Wadsworth, Jr., senior Senator from New York, for reelection. This gigantic step in political affairs was taken at a meeting of the convention of the National League of Women Voters in the Congress Hotel.

Mr. Wadsworth may count his avowed opponents as close to two and a half million women, for that is the number represented by the delegates and alternates attending the fifty-first annual gathering of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which has been formally merged into the voters' league.

Cheers, whoops, yells and applause greeted the presentation of the anti-Wadsworth resolution by Mrs. John L. Pyle, Republican leader of South Dakota. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, who to-day accepted office on the advisory board of the Ohio Republican Committee, seconded the resolution, which is the first to bring State politics into the national convention.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution, which was passed without discussion, reads:

Whereas all women citizens of the United States of America would to-day be fully enfranchised had not James W. Wadsworth, Jr., misrepresented his State and his party when continuously and repeatedly voting, working and maneuvering against the proposed nineteenth amendment to the United States Constitution; therefore be it Resolved, that we, representing the women of the country, extend to the women of New York our appreciation and our help in their patriotic work of determining to send to the United States Senate, to succeed the said James W. Wadsworth, Jr., a modern minded Senator, who will be capable of comprehending the great American principles of freedom and democracy.

New York Laws "Inelastic."

Mrs. Katherine Edson, executive commissioner of the California Industrial Welfare Commission, who took part in the discussion of the report, declared that she agreed that the New York women's law, which is opposing this bill in the New York State Legislature, have a real grievance. "The New York laws are too inelastic," said Mrs. Edson. "The welfare laws should be put in the hands of a commission, as they are in California, and this commission could then decide on exemptions."

The league was on record as endorsing the Keyon-Kendrick-Anderson bill pending in Congress, the prevention of food profiteering, the improvement of housing, and the establishing of public markets, abattoirs, milk depots and other terminal facilities.

The league has divided the country into seven regions and a director is to be elected for each region. Included in the list are New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. A nominating committee, of which Mrs. George Goff, of St. Louis, is chairman, will report on the nominations to-morrow morning. On this committee are Miss Katharine Ludington of Connecticut, Mrs. Lewis Lauren Smith of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Gordon Dudley of Tennessee, Mrs. Richard Edwards of Indiana, Mrs. Andrew Ireland of Minnesota, and Mrs. Katherine Edson of California.

Pope Has Not Raised Ban Against Divorcees

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—The statement made by the local newspaper *Der Morgen* on February 2 (published in the United States February 9), to the effect that by an announcement authorized by the Pope the marriage of divorcees would be permitted in Austrian Catholic churches, was inaccurate.

NO MILK TO-DAY IN MOST OF CITY

Large Percentage of Supply Snowbound by Blizzard Blockade Up-State.

DELAY ON ALL RAILWAYS

Some Large Distributors Are Shut Off Entirely From Their Customary Supply.

Indications at 2 o'clock this morning were that New York would be a milkless city to-day. None of the big milk trains was within miles of the railroad terminals. The blizzard that had tied up transportation north and northeast of the city effectively had cut off the supply.

It was learned that only one milk train pulled into the New York Central yards yesterday. It arrived at 10 o'clock in the morning. The supply it carried was quickly distributed. The Chatham milk train, due early last night, was crawling hours behind time, and there was little hope that it would push through the drifts.

The Pennsylvania Railroad reported its trains were making fairly good time in view of the snow blockades all along the northern State lines. One train pulled in from Buffalo at 1:15 in the afternoon. The milk went to Brooklyn.

READING IS SOUGHT AS AMBASSADOR

Lord Chief Justice Unwilling to Give Up Post.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The return of Lord Reading as British ambassador in Washington is being sought by the British Government, according to a report now current here again. This time, however, it is coupled with a suggestion that Herbert H. Asquith, the former Premier, be made Lord Chief Justice, on the assumption of his defeat in the election at Paisley, although his own managers claim his election by the scant margin of 250.

Lord Reading is reported to be not only unwilling to give up his position as Lord Chief Justice, the crown of his legal career, but he is unwilling also to undertake the expenses of a peace time ambassador in Washington. In this connection the Foreign Office is trying to procure an increase in the ambassador's salary allowance.

TURKS MASSACRE 7,000 ARMENIANS

New Attack Threatens Extinction of 150,000 People.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Seven thousand Armenians have been massacred in Cilicia in a new attack by Mustafa Kemal's Turkish and Kurdish troops, which is still in progress, according to a dispatch received to-day by the Armenian National Union. The report, signed by the acting Armenian Archbishop of Smyrna and the President of the Armenian colonies in Greece, states that the force of the Armenians numbered 55,000 men, who have advanced to Batcho and threaten to spread a reign of terror throughout the district.

The Armenians, the dispatch said, "are ready to resist the attack, but lack the necessary means for self-protection. Immediate assistance alone can save them from total extermination 150,000 people."

PRICE OF MEATS ABOUT TO DROP; EXPORTS CEASE

No More Beef Shipped Abroad; Pork Is About Finished.

ALL FOR HOME MARKET

Packers Announce Foreign Trade Practically Is at an End.

CHICAGO FEELS BENEFIT

Effects Soon to Be Noticed in East—Lower Costs Expected in Few Days.

Meat prices are about to drop, and within the next ten days the effect of wholesale quotations in the local markets will be noticed, it became evident yesterday when the Institute of American Meat Packers in a statement issued from their offices in Chicago announced that the meat export industry practically has ceased.

Beef exports ceased some time ago, according to the statement, and the amount of pork being loaded for abroad has dropped to a negligible amount from a total annual export of 2,500,000,000 pounds. The result will be that the output of the packing industry, formerly divided between domestic and foreign consumption, will be thrown on the domestic market.

Chicago already has felt the effect of the shutting down of the exporting trade, it was reported yesterday. Hog and steers being sold there, however, will not reach the eastern markets until next week, and even after their arrival there will be required a few days during which the local market can be adjusted to the new situation.

The review of the foreign meat situation as given out by the Big Five shows that the United Kingdom has about 375,000,000 pounds of bacon under her control. This will last for seven months. Her present consumption is being satisfied by supplies of English, Irish, Danish and Canadian hams.

U. S. AGENTS ARREST COCAINE CARRIERS

Three Men Are Captured on Ferryboat.

Federal agents who have been investigating the activities of a cocaine syndicate that sends quantities of the drug to out-of-town addicts and even smuggles it into the country from abroad, caused a mild panic on a ferryboat of the Central Railroad of New Jersey yesterday afternoon by arresting three men passengers and seizing what they said was \$15,000 worth of cocaine. The arrests, made at the point of a revolver, were made by agents posted on the Liberty street, will prove of great importance in the war against drug vending, the agents said.

The three men were identified as William J. McGee, 32, of 122 Thompson street; Pasquale Ferris, of 1560 Broadway, and James Wilson, of 905 Prospect place, Brooklyn. They were charged with violating the law against the sale of opium.

TELLS OF TEUTONS' CRIME AT VERDUN

Poincare Says They Must Never Endanger Peace.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—President Poincare, in presenting the War Cross to Verdun to-day, declared that the former Central Empires would bear the burden of the crime they perpetrated and were prepared to execute.

WILSON, REBUFFED, MAY DROP FIUME; ALLIED PREMIERS PREPARING ANSWER

TREATY FIGHT IS HELD FUTILE

Senate Resumes Discussion in Atmosphere of Hopelessness.

HITCOCK URGES HASTE

Consults Lodge, Who Does Not Commit Himself—McCormick Makes Speech.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate began its second consideration of the German peace treaty to-day with proceedings that were brave enough in form and appearance but over which hung a pall. Conviction that it was all futile, useless, bootless and leading to nothing but failure was the pall.

Leaders of all parties and all intra-party groups admitted that ratification was impossible because there could be no agreement that would command the necessary two-thirds vote. Article X continues the hopeless obstacle.

This afternoon Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, went into the Republican cloakroom and hunted up Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader. In a few words he expressed his conviction that it was all useless; that agreement and ratification were impossible and that the best course would be the one that would end the struggle soonest.

Effect of Developments.

Two recent developments have contributed largely to establish the conviction that ratification is out of the question. One was the dismissal of Secretary of State Lansing from the office of the President by the German Government's protest against the surrender of the guilty, agreed completely with the German suggestion that they be tried in German courts. Indeed, the Allies agreed to their trial by the Supreme Court in Leipzig, reserving to themselves only the right to submit evidence against the accused, and if the verdicts seem inadequate to take further measures as provided under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

The reply of the council to Holland's note regarding the extradition of the Kaiser repeats more strongly than was expected the right of the nations to try Wilhelm, but as has already been told, plainly opens the door for Holland to exile him or to guard him safely on Dutch soil, without surrendering him for trial. Both notes were published here to-day.

Senator McCormick's Speech.

It was in the atmosphere raised by the co-ordination of these influences that the Senate to-day resumed consideration of the treaty. Senator McCormick spoke at length on this new view of the treaty in the light of its economic bearing. Referring to the endorsement of Viscount Grey's letter by Mr. Balfour, he said: "The readiness of the European Powers thus to claim to accept the Lodge reservations is not affected by any reservation of all judgments, procedure or previous decisions of German civil or military tribunals before the Supreme Court at Leipzig, against all Germans whose extradition the Allies and Associated Powers have the intention to demand. The prosecution which the German Government itself proposes immediately to institute in this manner is compatible with Article 228 of the peace treaty and is expressly provided for at the end of its first paragraph."

"The Allies will abstain from intervention in any way in the procedure of the prosecution and the verdict in order to leave to the German Government complete and entire responsibility. They reserve to themselves the right to decide by the results as to the good faith of Germany, the recognition by her of the crimes she has committed and her sincere desire to associate herself with their punishment. They will see whether the German Government, who have de-

Three Proposals for Solution of Adriatic Problem Summarized

1. Pact of London settlement: All of Istria given to Italy; Fiume not specifically mentioned, but to go to the Croats; northern Dalmatia, including Zara and Sebenico given to Italy, also some of the southern Dalmatian islands, including Lissa; Spalato and remainder of Dalmatia given to the Jugo-Slavs. The Fiume provision led to d'Annunzio seizing the city.
2. Wilson-Lloyd George-Clemenceau proposition of December 9: Istria given to Italy west of line drawn to Albania; Fiume a free city, but its Italianity recognized; the port of Fiume, including docks and railroad terminals internationalized and placed under the League of Nations, Lussin and other islands given to Italy; rest of Dalmatia including Zara and Sebenico given to Jugo-Slavs; Italian protectorate to be recognized over Albania.
3. Lloyd George-Clemenceau-Nitti proposition of January 20 submitted to Jugo-Slavs as ultimatum, and which Wilson opposes; narrow strip of Istria given to Italy, forming Italian corridor along coast from Avlona to Fiume, giving contiguous frontier to Italy; Fiume a free city with Italianity recognized, but no internationalization of the port, which would be controlled by the city; northern Dalmatia to Jugo-Slavs, and southern Albania as far as Koritza given to the Greeks.

ALLIES YIELD TO GERMANY'S PLEA

Give Up Demand for Surrender of War Criminals for Trial.

ASSERT RIGHT TO KAISER

But Leave Door Open for Dutch to Exile or Guard Him in Holland.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Peace Conference to-day climbed down on its demands for the German war criminals. The Supreme Council's note, replying to the German Government's protest against the surrender of the guilty, agreed completely with the German suggestion that they be tried in German courts. Indeed, the Allies agreed to their trial by the Supreme Court in Leipzig, reserving to themselves only the right to submit evidence against the accused, and if the verdicts seem inadequate to take further measures as provided under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

The reply of the council to Holland's note regarding the extradition of the Kaiser repeats more strongly than was expected the right of the nations to try Wilhelm, but as has already been told, plainly opens the door for Holland to exile him or to guard him safely on Dutch soil, without surrendering him for trial. Both notes were published here to-day.

It was reported here to-day that the reply of the Hague Government in connection with the Kaiser's case will be extremely informal and will open up the way for the Dutch to say whether they are willing to do the same in connection with the Kaiser as is the German Government in connection with the war criminals in German territory. The report that the conference was in receipt of an intimation to this effect from The Hague was vigorously denied in high circles here.

Text of Note to Germany

In their note to Germany the Premier says: "The Allies note the German Government's declaration that they are prepared to open before the court at Leipzig penal proceedings without delay, surrounded by the most complete guarantees and not affected by any reservation of all judgments, procedure or previous decisions of German civil or military tribunals before the Supreme Court at Leipzig, against all Germans whose extradition the Allies and Associated Powers have the intention to demand. The prosecution which the German Government itself proposes immediately to institute in this manner is compatible with Article 228 of the peace treaty and is expressly provided for at the end of its first paragraph."

"The Allies will abstain from intervention in any way in the procedure of the prosecution and the verdict in order to leave to the German Government complete and entire responsibility. They reserve to themselves the right to decide by the results as to the good faith of Germany, the recognition by her of the crimes she has committed and her sincere desire to associate herself with their punishment. They will see whether the German Government, who have de-

BAKER NEXT TO QUIT, IS RUMOR

Secretary of War, Who Approved Lansing's Actions, Said to Be Ready to Resign.

CALL FOR CABINET NEAR

President Wants Meeting To-day, but His First Since Illness May Be Held Friday.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Friends of President Wilson manifested concern to-day at the amount of work the President has begun to do. The President, it was learned, was desirous of having a Cabinet meeting called for to-morrow, but apparently was dissuaded from this or had been up until to-night by the members of his entourage, who fear he is overdoing things.

A Cabinet meeting can be called quickly, and there is still a chance that the President may insist upon one to-morrow. But it looked to-night as if the President, if he has no setback, will preside next Friday at his first meeting since his illness.

The President transacted an unusual amount of business of a routine nature to-day, but at eleven o'clock stopped to attend the regular daily White House movie in the East room, in which Norma Talmadge appeared in an outdoor play.

4 DIE IN AIR COLLISION OFF COAST OF PERU

American and Peruvian Machines Clash Near Callao.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 15. (Delayed).—Walter Pack, pilot, and A. Alta, mechanic, both Americans, and Octavio Espinosa, pilot, and Louis Rovareto, mechanic, both Peruvians, were killed yesterday when a plane driven by Pack collided with that occupied by the Peruvians. The American aviators fell into the sea, from which their bodies were recovered shortly afterward. The Peruvian plane crashed to the earth.

KILLED IN ALLIES' SPHERE

Turkey Disclaims Responsibility for Deaths of Y. M. C. A. Men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16. (Delayed).—Turkey denies all responsibility for the maintenance of order in the Aintab region, where James Perry and Frank Johnson, representatives of the American Y. M. C. A., were killed recently. This stand is taken on the ground that French and British troops are jointly occupying Syria and that Aintab is well within the armistice line. It is learned on good authority.

TOO LATE NOW, SAYS ENTENTE

Premiers Cannot Consider Protest, as America Was Not in Meetings.

HOPE OF A COMPROMISE

Unofficial View That Way Will Be Found to Placate Adriatic Factions.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Entente Premier's reply to President Wilson's note on the Adriatic imbroglio was considered this morning and probably will be despatched to Washington to-morrow. Every effort is being made here to make it appear that the reply to President Wilson, whose note was brusque and even threatening, is in effect that it is impossible for the council to consider his views on the Adriatic problem as long as he is not represented in the meetings.

On the other hand, it was stated authoritatively that the American Government has been informed directly from Paris and London of all the important decisions by the conference. Further, it was said that the President's note on the Adriatic issue was in reply to one sent to him from Paris in which he was informed of the decision taken and the reasons for it.

Says Wilson Was Remiss.

"President Wilson has been guilty of lapses," an international lawyer close to the Supreme Council said to the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD to-night. "It would seem strange that he should feel that it was proper for him to inject himself into the decisions of the council now when he has refused to be represented in the meetings when the facts of the case were being submitted."

It was asserted that the President's stand had complicated tremendously the Adriatic situation. The Premier believed that, through the hearty cooperation of Premier Nitti they had reached a settlement of the demands of national pride in both countries—Italy and Jugo-Slavia—satisfied in a substantially just manner the demands of both.

Davis Kept in Ignorance.

The whole matter has been handled without the knowledge of Ambassador Davis. Neither have the channels of the American Embassy been used in the exchange of messages between the President, it was said. Ambassador Davis still is determined that he will not attend the sittings of the Premier, even as an observer, unless he is instructed to do so by the Government at Washington.

Much speculation has been occasioned here by the report that Secretary Lansing read the Premier's statement on the proposed Adriatic settlement and drew up the American reply, a circumstance which caused President Wilson to remark that twice decisions had been taken without acquainting him of the reasons for them, and that this caused the final break between the President and his Secretary of State.

ENTENTE STUNNED BY WILSON'S NOTE

Chafing in London at Preference Shown French Press.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—President Wilson's note to the Peace Conference on the Adriatic question has furnished London political and newspaper circles with a surprise and interest surpassing that evoked by the Wilson-Lansing correspondence. The Lansing incident was regarded as an American family affair, toward which foreigners should be merely disinterested spectators. The President's reappearance was determined party in the Adriatic negotiations was construed as almost as threatening an observation to the reporters on Friday—"There is not a cloud ahead"—is taken as a purely diplomatic optimism.

Surprise Caused in Parliament.

The afternoon newspapers displayed stirring headlines, in which "bombshell" was the favorite word. If not a bombshell it was an entirely unexpected rupture.

"That Grace of Prevention," midnight rest. The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, Bookings, Feb. 16, 1920.

Note Sent to Entente Council Protests New Awards to Italy.

ARTICLE X IS INVOLVED

President Greatly Provoked at Ultimatum Handed to the Jugo-Slavs.

WAS KEPT IN IGNORANCE

European Chancelleries Said to Have Seized on Hostility in the Senate.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Pursuing his policy of internationalism which still has Article X of the League of Nations as its basis, President Wilson has put it up to the Entente Premier to say whether they want the United States to be a party to the settlement of the Adriatic question and a joint signatory with them of the Hungarian treaty. If they do they must recall the latest Adriatic plan sent to Belgrade and go back to the President's old irreducible minimum.

This is the real point of the note which is now before the Allied Premiers in London. It has precipitated a new crisis in Europe's most vexatious problem which would have been settled months ago but for the President's position.

In this note, drafted largely by himself and despatched early last week to the British, French and Italian Foreign Offices, the President made it clear:

"First, that the Adriatic plan drawn up by the Supreme Council and despatched to Serbia on January 20 did not have his approval, and was virtually an entirely new arrangement of the Eastern Adriatic boundaries in defiance of his principles.

Second, that he had not been consulted regarding this proposition until it had been sent to Belgrade, although the action seemed to be taken in the name of 'the Allied and Associated Powers.' Third, that even should the Jugo-Slavs accept it the United States would not be a party to any such settlement, would refuse to sign the Hungarian treaty and could not be expected to do any policing in the Adriatic in support of its terms.

League Is in Background.

Although the text of the President's note is withheld, THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD correspondent is in a position to give the foregoing as being a summary of the note. It shows that the President has not only assumed once more direction of foreign affairs but apparently is unmoved by the manifestations which have been given in the Senate and elsewhere against further meddling by America in this question. Immediately behind this move is the pending Hungarian treaty, of which the United States may or may not be a signatory, as the President elects. But in the background is still the League of Nations and the guarantee of Article X, upon which the President's diplomacy still pivots, despite the darkening clouds in the Senate.

The despatch of this note has increased resentment at the Capitol against the President's policy of internationalism. It is felt that it still more the prospects of any ratification of the treaty. Abroad it has caused a furore, in which bewilderment appears largely because the tenor of the note seems to forego the action which would temper the temper of the Senate as shown in the discussion of the peace treaty. In fact it is reported that the Entente Premiers in their answer will refer to the attitude of the Senate as a reason why they want ahead to present their plan without first consulting the American President.

Reply Not Yet Despatched.

No answer to the President's note has arrived at the State Department. Unofficial advice from London said that while drafted it had not been sent. This would imply that the whole question of the position which the President assumes toward Europe, with the peace treaty situation as it is at present, is under discussion in the council and that the Premier are under great embarrassment.

There is every evidence that the President was surprised greatly when he learned that Premier Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Nitti had not consulted this Government before presenting their ultimatum to the Jugo-Slavs. The facts are these:

On December 9, 1919, just before leaving Paris, Frank L. Polk, Under Secretary of State and head of the American peace delegation, presumably on behalf of the President, joined in the formulation of a note to both the Italians and the Serbs with Premier Clemenceau and the British representative, Sir Eric Croft. It is explained, on behalf of the President, that this note represented a unanimous view and urged acceptance of the settlement it proposed. It made only slight changes in the previous Fiume and Albanian plan; but the port of Fiume under the League of Nations; made a free city of Fiume; still gave part of Istria to the Jugo-Slavs; but agreed to an Italian protectorate over Dalmatia. This note of December 9 never has been published.

This is the last act of the American