

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.

WEATHER FORECAST. Fair and continued cold to-day and to-morrow; fresh northwest winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 28. Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 173—DAILY. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920. PRICE TWO CENTS. IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS. ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE. THREE CENTS

WILSON SEEKS PUBLICATION OF NOTES ON FIUME ISSUE; ITALY SAID TO BE OBSTACLE

Insecure Position of Premier Nitti Reported Cause of Secrecy. REPLY IS FORMULATED. President Spends an Hour Dictating Response to Answer of Allies. POLK IS AMPLIFYING IT. Ministers Said to Have Put It Up to Washington to Suggest Solution.

Wilson at Work, But Cabinet Isn't Called. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—President Wilson, while demonstrating to-day more than ever before during his illness that he is back at work, apparently has not yet reached the point where it is considered wise for him to meet with his Cabinet. Earlier in the week it was intended that he would call a Cabinet meeting for to-morrow, but no notice went out to-day and Dr. Grayson said he still considered it unwise. It now is two weeks since the last meeting was called by Mr. Lansing. The President has not seen a member of his Cabinet in that time. Even in the Adriatic matter all his consultations with Acting Secretary Polk are by memorandum.

ALLIES RESENT WILSON THREAT Say President's Withdrawal of French Treaty Would Destroy Its Value.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 19.—A summary of the main points in the allied reply to President Wilson's Adriatic note, cabled by the Rome correspondent of the Nacion, discloses that President Wilson threatened to withdraw his signature from the British-French-American treaty establishing security for France, to which the Allies reply that such action would destroy absolutely the "new French policy," for which President Wilson invited protection. The fundamental points of the reply to President Wilson, according to the correspondent, are: First—The Allies answer the accusation of having prepared a convention for the annexation of Fiume to Italy, which presupposes bad faith on the part of Italy, by saying that President Wilson is unable to demonstrate this. Second—The Italian petition for the establishment of territorial continuity with Fiume is a very small thing compared with the cession of Dalmatia, which the whole world is able to prove by merely examining the map of Europe. Third—The Allies observe that the project of President Wilson, which comprehends the creation of a buffer state, has been rejected by the Jugo-Slavs, and the allied nations have been unable to insist upon it. Fourth—The strip of territory necessary to establish the continuity of Fiume with Italy has not sufficient value to justify procrastination in reestablishing the peace of Europe. Fifth—Italy entered the war inspired by ideals at a moment at least as critical as that when the United States entered. She suffered sacrifices in blood and money incomparably more serious than those of the United States. Sixth—The President, in threatening to withdraw his signature from the Treaty of Versailles, which established the security of France, gravely injures the very new French policy for which he invited protection. He not only devalues the value of his first and most important act but annihilates it absolutely, since he shows that engagements contracted in accord with this policy can be destroyed lightly. Seventh—The Italian note, La Nacion's correspondent says, the British delegates prepared the technical form in collaboration with the Italians, while the political sense of the document is that of the President. They assure that it is by no means as sinister as the Italian note, and that it is a document of great sympathy for Italy.

PONTIFICAL GUARD TO WED OR STRIKE Demand Relief From Promise to Remain Bachelors.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The strike fever, which has been more or less epidemic in Italy for months, has spread to the Holy See, and for the first time in history threatens the Vatican, according to dispatches received from Rome. The pontifical guard at the Vatican has petitioned the Pope to increase the number of his guards, and it is believed that he has agreed to do so. To-day, the reports state, the same guardmen, accompanied by their spouses, made another demand and threatened to strike unless they were relieved of their traditional obligation to remain bachelors as long as they are members of the pontifical guard. MANY CHILDREN SAVED. From serious illness by taking Father John's Medicine whenever they get cold or are run down.—Ad.

SERBS MAKE NO REPLY TO ALLIES Foreign Minister Trumbitch Quits London Railing at Premiers.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—M. Trumbitch, Jugo-Slav Peace Conference representative and Minister of Foreign Affairs, left London to-night for Paris without transmitting any reply from his Government to the demand by the Supreme Council for acceptance of either the compromise offer or the pact of London. Therefore, in so far as Jugo-Slavia is concerned, the Adriatic situation remains unchanged. Before leaving M. Trumbitch made a statement in which he bitterly attacked the course of the Peace Conference in connection with the Adriatic. "The Powers have carried on all their discussions about the Adriatic without consulting Jugo-Slavia," he said. "They have considered one proposition after another in connection with Fiume, but the Jugo-Slavs have been barred from all the proceedings. At only one time have the Powers made a statement to Jugo-Slavia and that was last January, when we were called on to decide between the compromised offer and the pact of London. There was a pistol at our throat when this demand was made. "Little Serbia was important to the Allies during the war. Greater Serbia, on questions touching the Adriatic and the Danube, now is ignored. Europe knows what 'irredentism' has been to the Italians. Now 'irredentism' threatens to be created among us. "I hope that in a few days the Government crisis in Belgrade will have been passed. I may say, however, that the direction of our external policy is not affected in any way by this crisis. Indeed, there is no divergence of opinion in any of the different political parties in Jugo-Slavia over our foreign policy. The crisis is due entirely to domestic matters. M. Trumbitch said the Jugo-Slavs were ignorant of the Premier's note to President Wilson on the Adriatic imbroglio. "Indeed we are ignorant of all the things which concern us and which are in the first demand made on us before the Supreme Council. "A most extraordinary policy of expansion is maintained toward us by the Supreme Council. It is pointed out in conference circles that Secretary Lansing was aware in January of the negotiations at which Ambassador Wallace was present in Paris, ending in the Anglo-French compromise which the Jugo-Slavs so far have refused to accept.

HE IS KEPT IN IGNORANCE Asserts His Country Has Had No Part at All in the Negotiations.

PARTRIDGE, INN, AUGUSTA, GA. Ideal climate average temperature February, 57 degrees. Desirable cottages, rooms available.—Ad.

AMERICANS STYLED A BULLY. "Jugo-Slavia now is sitting back," said a diplomat who participated in the informal conferences. "Like a little client who has brought in a big lawyer to make the best of a bad case. Italy has been extremely moderate because of Premier Nitti's conduct of the case and his desire not to appear in the position of bullying a little neighbor. The little neighbor now has brought in the big lawyer—the United States—to bully Italy. Continuation of the discussion obviously is impossible. Regarding the reasons for President Wilson's note London is full of gossip. The Paris press asserts that the threat to withdraw the treaties was in the postscript, but he does not remember whether or not Secretary Lansing signed the postscript. It is pointed out in conference circles that Secretary Lansing was aware in January of the negotiations at which Ambassador Wallace was present in Paris, ending in the Anglo-French compromise which the Jugo-Slavs so far have refused to accept.

PRESS INSISTENT IN PUBLICITY DEMAND Viscount Burnham Leads Protest in England.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—It is considered more likely to-night that the Supreme Council will agree to the publication of President Wilson's Adriatic note and the allied reply, although whether here or at Washington has not been decided. The newspaper pressure in England, France and the United States for publication of the documents, in order to suppress erroneous reports and rumors considered harmful, was discussed in the council to-day, but so far as has been ascertained a definite decision was not reached. The Provincial Newspaper Conference, under the chairmanship of Viscount Burnham, proprietor of the London Daily Telegraph, adopted a resolution urging the necessity of greater publicity regarding the work of the Peace Conference. The resolution protested against the facilities granted the French press which were withheld from the British.

LABOR WILL ASK DEBS FROM JAIL WILSON TO VETO TO WHITE HOUSE, RAILROAD BILL HILLQUIT'S PLAN

Gompers and Brotherhood Heads Are Preparing Protest Against It. APPEAL TO CONGRESS. It Is Contended Measure Gives Undue Advantage to Rail Owners. OBJECTION TO GUARANTY. Democrats Lining Up in Opposition—25 Per Cent. Rate Increase Feared.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Organized labor, in preparing to-day its programme of opposition to the conference report on the railroad bill pending in Congress, determined to appeal to President Wilson to veto the measure if its passage is not blocked. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, with other labor and railroad brotherhood heads, is preparing a protest to the President against the measure on the grounds that the labor provisions are unsatisfactory, that the bill gives undue advantages to the railroad owners and that federal control should be continued for at least two years. Labor leaders consulted to-night with members of Congress friendly to their views, but apparently there is little hope of these members being able to defeat the measure in either body. Memorial Sent by Leaders. A memorial signed by all the leaders of organized labor and the railway brotherhoods was sent to-night to all members of Congress. Strong objection is made to the guaranty section of the bill, the memorial declaring that the public must pay 5 1/2 per cent. guaranteed return, not on the basis of service but on the value of the roads. Minor details of the labor provisions were opposed, but the general plan in the bill for settling disputes, which is without anti-strike and compulsory arbitration features, was not attacked. The memorial, however, concludes with an appeal to defeat the measure "in its entirety." Meanwhile the Democrats are lining up in opposition to the guarantee sections of the bill, and Representative Barkley (Ky.), one of the minority conferees who refused to sign the report, asserted to-day in a statement that the bill will increase rates by about \$1,250,000,000 or more than 25 per cent. This will be the result, he said, of the section which provides that the Interstate Commerce Commission shall adjust rates so that the carriers will be assured of a return of at least 5 1/2 per cent. on the aggregate property value of the roads. Although the labor provisions are mild compared with the anti-strike sections approved by the Senate and the compulsory arbitration plan suggested at various times, they are being criticized by the so-called labor members of Congress. The plan in the bill could be construed as compulsory arbitration, they believe. Likewise objection is expected to the railway board of appeals created in the measure, the belief being that the employees can better settle their disputes with the carriers without governmental interference. Mr. Barkley in his attack on the measure said: "The result of this law will be to put a premium on inefficiency and extravagance." (Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

MEMORIAL SENT BY LEADERS. A memorial signed by all the leaders of organized labor and the railway brotherhoods was sent to-night to all members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—It is going to cost the country about \$50,000,000 a year to enforce the prohibition amendment. That was the estimate made to-day in the Senate by Senator Warren (Wyo.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Plans for taking care of the booze that cannot be drunk and is now in bonded warehouses include building new storage establishments, in which it will be kept and better guarded. Liquors will be removed to the bonded establishments which are taken out of bond. For removal of stocks contrary to law penalties of \$100,000, a penalty twice the value of liquors removed and in the court's discretion up to five years in prison are provided. Senator King (Utah) entered a vigorous protest against the demands for further appropriations to carry out the enforcement law. He objected to the addition of \$1,000,000 to the same amount allowed by the House on the deficiency bill for guarding bonded warehouses. He said it was "an outrage to make such appropriations," and he declared that the Treasury estimates of \$15,000,000 for the work showed that the officials lacked common sense. "The two amounts in the bill now before the Senate are for definitely separate purposes," said Senator Warren. "One is to guard this whiskey. The other is to undertake to guard the lines between the country and Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and down the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico."

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DEBS FROM JAIL TO WHITE HOUSE, HILLQUIT'S PLAN

Ousted Assemblymen's Defender Urges Nomination of 'Patriot.' HIS CONVICTION 'CRIME' Indorses Berger's Idea for a 'Little Shooting' to Back Political Action. JEER FOR U. S. HIGH COURT. Socialists Don't Concede to Congress or Nation the Supreme Judgment on War.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Hard pressed by the State's counsel, Morris Hillquit ended to-day his third day on the witness stand as chief defender of the five suspended Socialist Assemblymen on trial for disloyalty by making these startling statements: "The conviction of Eugene V. Debs in the United States Supreme Court for treasonable statements was a shame and a blot on the nation and as practical repudiation of that court the witness would name Debs as the Socialist nominee for President at the next election. In the final class struggle, deemed inevitable, 'a little shooting' may be necessary to supplement political action in upholding the majority. Victor L. Berger was right in contending that the bullet may back up the ballot. The Socialist party arrogates to itself the complete right of determining whether a war in which the nation engages is defensive and just. If its interpretation did not sustain Congress, the Socialist party would always retain its right of repudiating the action of Congress. "You regard Mr. Debs as a patriot? Martin Canby asked after Mr. Hillquit had spent hours expounding his views on Socialism. "Call Debs a 'Noble Character.' "Absolutely," the witness answered. "I consider him one of the most humane and noble characters in the United States. "You know he is serving sentence for violation of the Espionage Law? "And I consider that a shame and blot upon our administration of justice." "The Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon the conviction of Debs, has it not? "It has," the witness said. "Do you recognize that decision as a binding declaration of what the law of the land is on that subject? "Conboy asked. "We recognize the decision of the Supreme Court as final and binding, and that is why Debs is in jail. Mr. Hillquit denied the act had violated the law, saying that was a violation of the law, but that the only question before the Supreme Court was whether Debs' speech intended to obstruct recruiting were permitted property to a jury. "Notwithstanding the judgment of the court, do you declare that he represents the attitude of the Socialist party on the subject of loyalty to the United States? "Arthur asked. "See No Society in Courts. "I think I should be represented by the noblest sentiment of citizenship," Mr. Hillquit said. "I do not at any time attempt to obstruct recruiting with an air of sanctity. We are not convinced by a decision of the Supreme Court. We submit to it; we have no alternative. I do not believe Debs said anything with intent to obstruct recruiting. "Do you have any respect for the decision of the tribunal to the contrary? "I have respect to this effect: I know his attitude and his attitude will be just. I think the conviction is one of which the country will not be proud in the future. "Do you wish to have it understood that you approve of Debs' words? "Are you trying to get me convicted, too? "Raymond Stedman, counsel for the Socialists, interrupted. "Do not try to save me, Seymour, please," Mr. Hillquit said laughing. Mr. Stedman rebuked the witness for taking the matter lightly. Then the witness continued: "I will tell you very definitely, as a rule I fully indorse Debs' sentiments and statements on the subject of the fear of expressed in that speech and other speeches. By that speech," Mr. Hillquit referred to the one on which Debs was convicted. "Add you say that, knowing the high rate of patriotism and the honor of our Constitution has declared him guilty? "Yes," the witness answered loud and clear. "And in contempt of that authority you say he is the man that should be placed in the Presidential chair by the voters of the Socialist party? "Mr. Hillquit added that he was deeply loyal to Debs "because of his courage; because he remained true to his convictions; because in the midst of universal hatred and blindness he was true to the gospel of the brotherhood of man." Assemblyman Jenks asked how Mr. Hillquit conceived Debs could be the fear of expressed in that speech and other speeches. The chances are that prior to the time he would be called to the White House "the power" would become sober enough to know that the conviction was improper and inhuman," the witness said. "Do you suggest that the members of

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ROOT CALLS G. O. P. TO FIGHT CLASS DOMINATION; WOULD END DICTATORSHIP OF WAR

Chief Issues for the Republican Campaign As Given in Mr. Root's Convention Speech. THE most important proposals made by Mr. Root are as follows: Decentralization of Executive powers. Ratification of the Peace Treaty with the Senate amendment. Reform of the League of Nations Covenant by a Congress of Nations, to establish the rule of public right rather than the rule of expediency. Right Government economy and the adoption of a budget system. Limitation of the right to strike and the establishment of a labor tribunal with power to enforce its mandates. Revision of the system of taxation involving the tax: Americanization and universal military training.



Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore of Westchester, N. Y., selected to go as one of New York's four alternate delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

COST 50 MILLION FOR 'DRY' YEAR 'PACKY' McCABE YIELDS HIS GRIP

New Storage Houses to Be Built and Heavy Guard Provided. Democratic Up-State Boss Resigns as Albany Leader After Row. ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Patrick E. McCabe, for twenty years the absolute Democratic boss of Albany county and in recent years the up-State arch enemy of Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, has been humbled at last. He resigned to-night his place as leader and will be succeeded by Edwin Corning, whose opposition McCabe has been belittling in many recent statements. The passing of "Packy" McCabe came as a shock to Democrats all over the State. It was entirely unexpected, except to a few of those most intimately acquainted with conditions in the Democratic ranks. The resignation of McCabe is looked upon as leaving Joseph Murphy in the best position to claim undivided leadership of the up-State Democratic forces. Gov. Smith refused to comment on the situation, but McCabe was frank in admitting the reason for his stepping out: "In a formal statement he said he was quitting because he did not want to take part in a primary contest that would inevitably hurt the Democracy of Albany into the fires of personal feeling and factional animosities which would destroy every chance of victory for many a year to come. McCabe's career has been among the most picturesque in New York Democratic affairs. He ruled Albany like a czar so far as the Democrats were concerned and for a time was an efficient ally of Tammany. Then came his break with Charles F. Murphy and the battle between them was waged relentlessly through many campaigns. WITH POMERENE OUT GOV. COX HOLDS OHIO Now Has a Clear Field for State's 48 Votes. Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Pomerene's withdrawal from the Presidential race to-day gave the lead to Gov. Cox of Ohio as the foremost active candidate for the Democratic nomination. The Pomerene strength, chiefly in Ohio, will go to Gov. Cox, according to the general opinion of politicians, as Senator Pomerene himself is lined up behind the State's "favorite son." Gov. Cox with Senator Pomerene out of the race will get the solid Ohio delegation of 48 votes, which is a larger vote than any of the possibilities can muster up to date.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—The national debt is expected to reach \$24,000,000,000 marks by the end of March, 100,000,000,000 marks of which comprises national interest-bearing treasury notes. Grip patients are overcrowding the Berlin hospitals these days, and the scarcity of nurses and the inadequate accommodations are complicating the conditions of treatment for this prevalent disease. Malnutrition and inadequate clothing are chiefly responsible. Similar epidemics are reported in Brussels, Dresden, Hamburg and Bremen.

In Keynote Speech of Campaign Leader Sounds Slogan for Basis of Peace. GREAT ISSUES DEFINED. Must Restore Principles on Which Rest Nation's Liberties and Prosperity. REVISE TAXES; CUT COSTS. Right to Strike Must Be a Point of Self-Preservation of Community.

Elihu Root, in a speech intended to be a guide for the Republican Presidential campaign of 1920, called the party last night to "the defence of free self-government against class domination." The former United States Senator and elder statesman of his party was speaking as temporary chairman of the opening session of the unofficial State convention held in Carnegie Hall. This convention when it reconvenes at 11 o'clock to-day will recommend a slate of delegates at large and alternates at large to the national convention to be voted for in the April primaries, and it will adopt as a platform a document designed to set the pace for similar Republican thought in year.

Mr. Root, who after some hesitation had consented to head the "Big Four," sent word yesterday that because of the probability that he would be in Europe on a mission at the time of the Chicago convention he wished that another might be selected. On Mr. Root's intimation that the choice of Nathan L. Miller of Onondaga, former Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, would please him it was decided in conference of the State leaders that Mr. Miller, who has been mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility this fall, should take Mr. Root's place.

Wadsworth to Head Delegation. This will mean that Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., will be the chairman of the delegation. Charles W. Anderson, former member of the State committee and former Collector of Internal Revenue and negro leader, will be the fourth alternate at large. The name of Senator Wadsworth, who is being opposed for renomination by Miss Mary Garrett Hay and other women, was received with prolonged cheers when it was read on the committee lists. Miss Hay's name coming later was received in silence. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, candidate for the Presidential nomination, was applauded when he offered a resolution. He is to be chairman of the platform committee. Chairman Will H. Hays of the national committee sat beside Mr. Root on the platform. For the first time women were members of a party convention in this State, 265 delegates and 280 alternates. They had a reception at the Astor at noon. O'Brian to Be Chairman. Because Mr. Root must leave the city this morning to fill a legal engagement a permanent chairman will be selected by the committee on organization. John Lord O'Brian of Erie county undoubtedly will be the man. The convention of 1,101 delegates, representative of every section of the State, with scarcely an important leader or man of prominence in the party missing, cheered Mr. Root repeatedly as he outlined the duty of the party. "Some will suffer," he said, referring to the defence of self-government, "some votes will be lost, some offices will be sacrificed; but American democracy will be saved. Shall Republicans not answer? Will they temporize? Can they refuse?"

A considerable part of the address was devoted to the economic struggles now going on. "We should not attempt to take away the right to strike," Mr. Root said, but by law the right should be limited at the point where it comes in conflict with the right of self-preservation for the community. "Whole World's Nerves Unset." "The war," said Mr. Root, "has left the whole world in a condition of disturbed nerves; old habits are broken up; the machinery of production, transportation, trade and finance, through which industry produces prosperity has been dislocated. After years of sustained excitement, with nerves keyed to the highest pitch of effort, old occupations seem tame and desultory;

Continued on Second Page.