

Critics who backed up this view by speeches were Representatives Quinn (Ala.), Cripp (Ga.), Davey (Ohio), Griffith (N. Y.), Fields (Ky.) and Carter (Ohio).

The President's letter was read to the caucus by Dr. Caldwell, to whom a copy was sent by Secretary Baker. It follows: "I am told that a caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives has been called to consider pending military legislation, and the suggestion has been made that a resolution be adopted, commending the Democratic membership of the House against the policy of general military training in the present circumstances. It would seem to me unfortunate to make a party issue upon this subject, particularly since within a few months the party will assemble in convention and declare the principles upon which it deems it wise to commit itself in a national election.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING INDORSED BY LEGION

Telegram of Appeal Sent to Democratic Caucus.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—The Wadsworth army reorganization bill, providing a provision for universal military training, will be supported by the American Legion, with modifications. It was announced tonight at the close of a conference of State commanders of the legion from all parts of the country which was held here at the headquarters of the American Legion.

"During the session a telegram was sent to the chairman of the House of Democratic members of the House of Representatives in Washington announcing the legion's support of the bill, and this telegram was supplemented by several messages from State commanders to Representatives of their respective States who were attending the caucus. The telegram to the caucus chairman stated that the conference of State commanders unanimously endorsed the military policy laid down in resolutions adopted at a national convention of the Legion, which includes universal military training and also contained an outline of other provisions which the Legion favors for incorporation in the army reorganization bill.

TO QUIT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Edgar F. Smith, Provost for Nine Years, Resigns.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Edgar F. Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, today tendered his resignation to the board of trustees, to take effect June 30, the end of the present collegiate year. Mr. Smith gave no reason for his resignation other than that he had taught for forty years and desired to retire. The board of trustees refused to act on his resignation. None of them would discuss the likelihood of its acceptance at their next meeting, but it is said in college circles it would be accepted.

GOVERNOR TO PAY STATE INCOME TAX

Many Officials Also Included in Ruling by Newton.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, Feb. 9.—Attorney-General Charles D. Newton ruled today that the salaries of the Governor and a number of State officials, legislators and judges be subject to the new State income tax law. Salaries of the officials under the \$22,500, and 1 per cent. of that amount will be taken by the State.

Sure Relief



BELLANS FOR INDIGESTION

NEWBERRY WORKER EXPECTED 'BARREL'

Started for New York to Get 'More Than \$176,000' for Senatorial Fight.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 9.—Senator Truman H. Newberry's correspondence regarding the Gold Star Club, said to have been organized by Thomas J. O'Brien, former Ambassador to Japan, and other citizens of Grand Rapids, was introduced as evidence today in the trial of the Senator and 122 others on charges of conspiracy in the 1918 election.

In addition there was a telegram from Frederick P. Smith, manager of the Newberry estate in Detroit, to Commander Newberry in New York regarding election expenses, and another of the defendants was quoted as saying before the general election: "We are going to get a real barrel this time."

The letters which mentioned Ambassador O'Brien were introduced by Claude T. Hamilton, vice president of the Michigan Trust Company and chairman of the Kent County Republican Committee, was on the stand. The defense tried vainly to exclude them because they were written in September, 1917, more than a year after the election involved in the conspiracy charge.

Had to Put Up for Deficit. The first letter, mailed to Washington by Hamilton September 12, 1919, said that the county committee's budget had been exceeded in the campaign of the year before and that Hamilton "had to put up for the deficit." It continued, in part:

"I formed the Gold Star Club, sending out a letter to each soldier's family in the county. This letter was signed by members who had lost sons or relatives in the war. It had a tremendous impact on the county committee. I was not satisfied with the result of the Senatorial campaign. The cost was \$300 and I would be very glad if you would see that this was refunded."

"Ambassador O'Brien, who is now in Washington, is also familiar with this matter. In fact he served on the subcommittee which put this over." Senator Newberry replied five days later: "It seems to me that I should not contribute \$500 as I subscribed to the State Central Committee all that the law allows."

He added that he would consult Ambassador O'Brien and see if some friend could be found to help. The correspondence indicated that the Senator and the Ambassador did not meet, and Hamilton wrote: "I understand the circumstances and if you wish to make a contribution of \$500 to the Kent County Republican Committee, I would be very glad to have you do so."

A few days later Hamilton said he received from Detroit a check for \$500 signed by the Newberry estate. "Did you reimburse yourself for the \$500?" asked Mr. Dalley.

Total Deficit Was \$500. "No, sir, I put up for a deficit which amounted altogether to \$500." "What did you do with the check?" "I cashed it." "Where did the money go?" "To me."

On cross-examination Hamilton could not remember that the check was signed by Frederick P. Smith, attorney in fact. He identified the voucher which he received as chairman of the county committee.

James C. Murfin, for the defense, then obtained from the witness a list of all Chicago crew the longest fire of the defense with his "barrel" testimony. He ascribed the remark to James H. McGregor, a Detroit salesman who was a Newberry field agent in northern Michigan.

McGregor said Barry walked into the office of a hotel in Lansing some time after the Newberry committee had reported the expenditure of \$175,000 in the primary campaign, and said to George Harding: "George, I am going down to New York Friday night to see the Commodore." "Well, Jim," replied Harding, according to the witness, "got more than \$175,000."

"Oh, we are going to get a barrel this time," was Barry's version of McGregor's reply.

LODGE WINS FIGHT FOR RESERVATIONS

Continued from First Page.

lally concerned during the parliamentary struggle to make certain that the closure would not come back with the treaty. The old closure rule limited each Senator to an hour's participation in debate. Some Senators had used up the last of their golden minutes before the treaty was disposed of on November 18. Most of those who have participated actively in the discussion were near the end of their strings, so if the old closure rule had come back there would have been no chance for a lengthy debate. The Senate would have been compelled to start again on a series of votes without discussion.

The danger of this happening was always in the minds of the opposition, and they pressed questions at every opportunity to insure that the record should make perfectly plain that closure was dead. Not only was this agreed to, but it was also made very apparent that the Senate will have no more of closure during the treaty consideration.

The Republican mild reservationists met with Senator Lodge to consider their course. Present were Senators Hale (Me.), Kelogg (Minn.), Lenort (Wis.), McNary (Ore.), Keyes (N. H.), Nelson (Minn.) and Colt (R. I.). There was discussion of the various draft modifications of the Article X reservation. Senator Lodge agreed that he would see all got a chance for presentation and consideration along with the modifications of the preamble. Mr. Lodge is not bound to support them, but does assure they will have their chance, and in consideration of that the mild group will leave Senator Lodge to act as their leader in handling the matter.

Chances Are Improving. It was placed widely today that neither treaty nor league ever has occupied so weak a place in Senatorial estimates as today, and, on the other hand, despite that fact it also was conjectured freely that the chance of ratification is improving. This is attributed partly to the alarm of politicians who do not want the issue in the campaign, and partly to the nervous feeling about the world's financial and economic position.

Senator Lodge's first motion today was to proceed to executive business. It was accepted without debate. "Are we proceeding at this time with reference to the treaty, including any proceedings with reference to bringing it back under closure?" asked Senator Borah.

"Unless the treaty be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee," Vice-President Marshall replied, "or unless by unanimous consent the closure rule be modified the chair will hold that the treaty comes back under the closure adopted by the Senate."

Senator Lodge then moved to suspend the rules. This required a two-thirds vote. The roll call produced a vote of 53 yeas to 30 nays. Senators voting "yea" were Borah (Idaho), Brandegee (Conn.), France (Md.), Gronna (N. D.), Knox (Pa.), McCormick (Ill.), Norris (Neb.), Poindexter (Wash.), Sherman (Ill.)—9.

When Senator Lodge then moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate tabled the motion to reconsider, the vote rejecting the resolution of ratification, Senator Norris made a point of order which was overruled.

Sent Back to Committee. The vote was 52 to 16, to sustain the Vice-President, Senators Sutherland (W.

Y.) voting with the nine who had previously voted in the negative on the roll call.

The Lodge motion then was agreed to. "I now move to recommit to the Foreign Relations Committee," said Senator Lodge, "the treaty together with the reservations adopted by the Senate and the resolution of ratification with instructions to report the treaty back immediately together with the said reservations and the ratifying resolution."

"I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts," said Senator Hitchcock, "whether he would be willing to omit the words 'reservations adopted by the Senate' and 'together with such reservations' so that the motion would read 'I move to recommit to the Committee on Foreign Relations the treaty with Germany together with the resolution of ratification with instructions to report the treaty back immediately with the recommendations.' That will leave the whole matter in the Senate where it can be considered and will leave it practically where it was."

"My purpose and my sole purpose in what I am endeavoring to do is to bring back the treaty before the Senate in the quickest way possible," said Senator Lodge. "Whatever we are to do in the Senate will be done, if at all, by modifications of the reservation. The Senate formerly adopted. All those reservations could be offered again. No right is cut off. Any reservation can be offered when the treaty is reported by the committee. I am certain it will save the Senate's time to bring the reservations back because they are going to be the subject of discussion and it is to them that modifications, if any, will be offered, and to leave them out of it seems to me we run the risk of delay. I think it is in the interest of prompt action to bring the treaty back tomorrow with the resolution of ratification and with the reservations."

Reservations Were Adopted. "The expression 'reservations adopted by the Senate' strikes me as hardly correct, because the reservations were adopted in committee of the whole," explained Senator Hitchcock.

"They were subsequently adopted in the Senate—every one of them."

THE VALUE OF CORN

It was corn that saved the land of Egypt from famine in the days of Pharaoh.

It was corn that saved the Pilgrim fathers from starvation in the winter of their first landing.

It was corn that enabled the Western World to withstand the German onslaught in the Great War.

All honor to corn!—especially when made into those delicious cornmeal cakes at CHILDS.

Real Virginia cornmeal, with supple- mented, syrup and especially good butter.

EXPECT BIG SLUMP IN COTTON EXPORTS

Loss of British Trade May Cause 50 Per Cent. Cut.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Indications that England's inability to purchase American cotton because of the exchange situation may mean a virtual cutting in half of the United States export trade in cotton are shown in statistics issued today by the Department of Commerce.

More than 50 per cent. of the cotton exported by the United States during the five months ended with December went to England, according to the Department's latest foreign trade reports. For the five months the total exports of cotton amounted to 2,587,750 bales. Of 1,172,525,570 bales of cotton valued at \$24,734,460, of which England took 1,475,900 bales of 766,887,730 pounds, valued at \$28,477,560.

For December England imported 412,210 bales of 21,235,190 pounds of cotton, valued at \$4,251,385. The total exported from the United States for the month was 876,840 bales of 450,939,300 pounds, valued at \$130,848,270.

France stands second to England as a market for American cotton and Japan third. Department of Commerce experts assert that little surplus which will follow the closing of England's ports to either of the other countries. France is facing the same situation with regard to exchange, and Japan's consumption of raw material is limited by its restricted market for the finished product, which is confined mainly to China.

Little hope of an immediate fall in the price of clothing, due to the reduction of American cotton exports, is held out. The effect of an overabundance of raw material in this country will not be felt for a considerable time by the manufacturer and longer by the retailer as the clothing industry is explained, is generally from six months to a year ahead of the retail market, and most of next year's commitments have been completed.

For Colds, Grip, or Influenza and as a Preventative (the L. L. QUININE TABLETS). Look for E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. Mr.—Adv.

MEMORIAL URGES EARLY TREATY VOTE

League to Enforce Peace Petitions President to Obtain Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Early ratification of the peace treaty with reservations acceptable to the Republicans and Democrats in the Senate was urged in a memorial presented to President Wilson today through Secretary Tumulty by a committee representing the League to Enforce Peace and other organizations with a membership of 50,000,000.

It was said, President Lowell of Harvard University, Oscar S. Straus and Clarence J. Owens composed the committee.

The memorial called attention to the necessity for peace and demanded that a middle ground be found for a compromise which would insure immediate ratification by the Senate. Declaring that all the reservations now under consideration were the result of a long series of compromises, the memorial asserted that both the original position of the Republicans that the treaty should be adopted only with amendments, and that of the President that it should be adopted without reservations, now have been abandoned.

Citing that the only two differences remaining to prevent an agreement are those on Article X, and on the Monroe Doctrine, the memorial adds that "in regard to the latter there has not been any doubt that the doctrine should be preserved, and the difference now is confined to the method of expressing that opinion without offense to friendly nations both in Europe and America."

"As regards Article X," the memorial continues, "the difference between the reservation presented by Senator Lodge and that submitted to the President by Senator Hitchcock seems to consist in the fact that the former declares that we assume no obligations under the article without the approval of Congress in each specific case and the latter that we assume no obligation to take action under the article without the approval of Congress in each specific case.

"The real difference is hard for us to understand and we believe that it will be wholly incomprehensible to the American people. In any event the difference is insignificant in comparison to the importance of the treaty and covenant itself. We believe that it is not only in the interests of the country, but for those of the President, the Senate and each of the great political parties, to ratify the treaty without further delay."

Senator Johnson Improves. NEWINGTON, Feb. 9.—Continued improvement in the condition of Senator Johnson (Calif.), who is confined to his home here with an attack of influenza, was reported today, but he is not expected to return to work for several days.

New Orleans Freight Tied Up.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—No freight was being received for export here today and work at the river front was practically at a standstill following announcement of a general embargo on export freight because of the strike of freight handlers.

A Letter From Parfumerie ED. PINAUD To American Men and Women

Making the Present Defer to the Future

ESTABLISHED for a century with headquarters in Paris and a general agency in New York, we have had within the last two years a large increase in the demand for ED. PINAUD'S Cream, Lotion Powder, Brillantine, ED. PINAUD'S Eau de Cologne, Hair Tonic and Lilas Vegetal.

Believing that in prosperous times the wisest policy would be to build for the future, we decided to maintain a low level of prices on our goods, although a large increase would have been justified. We know that by refraining from profiteering and by judicious advertising of the superior quality of the ED. PINAUD preparations, we could become more firmly established than ever in the esteem of the American public.

We now advise our friends that we do not intend to raise prices during the next six months, although conditions would warrant making our prices double what they were before the war. By increasing our production and proceeding on the principle of small profits and large sales, it has been necessary to increase our prices only 35% since the war began.

THE TELEPHONE EMERGENCY HAS NOT ENDED! MAKE ONLY THE NECESSARY CALLS! CO-OPERATE!

Transportation is still tied up by the snow-blocked streets. All traffic in and out of the city is seriously crippled. This adds hundreds of thousands of telephone calls to the already tremendous volume of messages which our operators are striving to handle.

Other hundreds of thousands of essential calls are added to the load as a result of the epidemic of influenza and pneumonia.

Our operating force is 3,000 short; largely because of illness. The operators remaining on duty cannot handle all these calls promptly. Delays are unavoidable. The switchboard operators cannot distinguish important from unimportant calls.

We again urge you to stop making unnecessary calls. Unless you cooperate by restricting your use of the telephone to essential messages, vitally important calls may be delayed. Furthermore, we may be compelled to accept only those calls that are stated to be of an emergent or essential character.

Our engineers will be pleased to discuss its application wherever power is needed, without cost or obligation to you.

Electric Service from The United Electric Light and Power Co. is not only dependable and economical but, in addition, entirely safe in all industries where the product and waste is so highly inflammable.

The manufacture of furniture for the home, toys for the children, office equipment for the business man and finished lumber for the builder, is one of the thriving industries of Manhattan which requires a dependable and economical power supply.

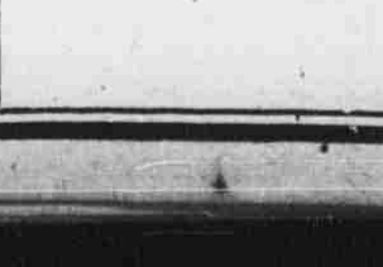
Our engineers will be pleased to discuss its application wherever power is needed, without cost or obligation to you.

Generating Station West 201st Street and Harlem River

District Offices and Show Rooms

89th Street and Broadway

146th Street and Broadway



WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Continued improvement in the condition of Senator Johnson (Calif.), who is confined to his home here with an attack of influenza, was reported today, but he is not expected to return to work for several days.

CHILD'S

Childs Cornmeal Cakes

Childs Cornmeal Cakes are a delicious and nutritious food for children.

Childs Cornmeal Cakes are made from the finest cornmeal available.

Childs Cornmeal Cakes are a favorite food of children everywhere.

Childs Cornmeal Cakes are available in all grocery stores.

H. & G. KLOTZ & CO. AMERICAN OFFICES: NEW YORK

ED. PINAUD BLDG. EMILE UTARD, Gen. Agt.

Our goods are in the stock of practically every shopkeeper and druggist in the world. Our Hair Tonic and Lilas Vegetal are obtainable also in all first class barber shops, in individual applications.

CONVERTING ROUGH LUMBER FOR YOU

into beautifully finished piano cases, furniture, commercial wooden packages and a thousand daily necessities, is an industry peculiarly dependent upon electrical energy.

The manufacture of furniture for the home, toys for the children, office equipment for the business man and finished lumber for the builder, is one of the thriving industries of Manhattan which requires a dependable and economical power supply.

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