

WEATHER FORECAST.

Rain to-day; to-morrow fair and much colder; strong south winds shifting to west and northwest to-night.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING. The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1920.

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JERSEY CHARGES AN INVASION OF RIGHTS IN PROHIBITION FIGHT

Case Is Carried to Supreme Court by State's Attorney-General.

ARGUMENTS ON MONDAY

Claim Is Made 21 States Have Not Approved by Referendum.

NEW ISSUES ARE RAISED

Amendment Cannot Be Enforced Without Consent, Is One Point in Plea.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 4.—New Jersey to-day carried its fight against the prohibition amendment and the Volstead law to the Supreme Court.

The State asserts that its sovereignty has been invaded by the prohibition amendment, and that it cannot be enforced within its boundaries against its consent.

One of the surprises of the brief the State has prepared is that it is argued twenty-one States now in the column of ratifications of the prohibition amendment really have not done so, because the action of the Legislatures has not been approved by a referendum.

As the basis for the New Jersey bill of complaint Mr. McCran outlines these reasons: That the amendment is void; that there is no power in Congress to propose an amendment regulating conduct and morals, and Article V, permits only such amendments as are in the nature of alterations or additions within the scope of the Federal Constitution.

Ohio Withdraws Ratification. Dry leaders here have been asserting that only ten States have a referendum provision in their constitution by which prohibition could be defeated.

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The Volstead law is alleged to be unconstitutional because: "The State of New Jersey, and its citizens, are aggrieved by the national prohibition act, and if the law is enforced without the concurrence of the State said act would nullify the right of the State to regulate the internal affairs and intrastate commerce."

WETS LOSE REPEAL, BUT MAKE A GAIN. House Votes Against Killing of Volstead Law.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House refused to-day, for the second time, to repeal the Volstead prohibition enforcement law. The overwhelming vote against the repeal—234 to 85—was the final prohibition majority, showing that eight months of drought has failed to bring the control of the drys.

House Votes Against Killing of Volstead Law. The vote to-day was scanned carefully by the wet who hoped to find evidence of reaction against prohibition.

Why discovered that five members who voted for the Volstead act in October voted to-day for repeal of the law. It was supposed to be the last time that the law would be repealed to-day, thus making a net gain of four.

The five members who changed from a dry to a wet vote attitude were Rep. [Name], [Name], [Name], [Name] and [Name].

\$250,000,000 GOLD IS COMING TO NEW YORK

Vast Sum to Be Shipped Here at Once by England and France.

TO AID CREDIT ABROAD

Anglo-French Loan of \$500,000,000 Also to Be Paid at Maturity.

WILL BE BOON TO TRADE

News Not Public Here Until Late, but British Exchange Rose Rapidly in Day.

Official announcement of the inauguration of one of the greatest gold import movements in the history of the United States will be made within forty-eight hours, it was learned yesterday from authoritative sources.

Present plans contemplate the shipment from Europe, principally from England and France, of no less than \$250,000,000 spread over a number of months.

The current shipments of gold to Argentina dwindle into insignificance in comparison with the determination of England and France to ship enough gold here to restore the credit of British and French securities outstanding in the United States and to create dollars in this market.

While positive information regarding the start of a huge gold import movement was not obtained until after the close of yesterday's market, the foreign exchange market had the most abrupt upturn since the long avalanche of declines from the peaked prices began.

There was nothing of comfort to a prohibitionist in either of the two developments. The Walker bill provides, in addition to the sale, for the manufacture of the 2.75 product. It mentions, too, the manufacture of wines containing not more than that percentage of alcohol, and specifies that both beer and wine shall be sold in restaurants and hotel dining rooms.

The measure would place the regulation of the traffic in 2.75 beverages under the jurisdiction of the State Excise Commission. It is the same as the Walter bill of a year ago, with the exception that the product it authorizes is 4.25 weaker.

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ARMENIAN MASSACRES CONFIRMED BY BRITISH

LONDON, March 4.—Information from British sources in Constantinople indicates that the reports of large Armenian casualties in the Marash region of Asiatic Turkey as a result of massacres by the Turks were not exaggerated, as had been believed in official quarters in London.

According to these reports, between 15,000 and 20,000 Armenians either were massacred or died of privations in attempting to follow the French troops out of the region. It is said here that it would not be surprising if the reports were used as the basis of the Government's explanation to the House of Commons of the situation in Asiatic Turkey.

PLUNGE IN RIVER ENDS BEAR HUNT

Three Men on the Ice, to Say Nothing of the Dog, Fail to Capture Bruin.

HOLE SPOILS THE CHASE. Thrilling Rescue of Member Is Net Result of Dobbs Ferry Expedition.

The next time Art and Russ Nickerson and Charley Phillips slip up their long distance bear rifle, struggle into hip boots and cartridge belts and feed liver to Dalsey, Dobbs Ferry's community hero, for the purpose of sweetening his temper, all preparatory to a moonlight hunting expedition—the next time Art and Russ and Charley go to all that trouble they're going to have absolute proof that the holes in the ice on the Hudson near Nyack have been patched up.

The lack of food, the brothers agreed, was driving the bears to the river, thence to the ice, and if at least three men and a dog did not unite to drive them back, everything south of Forty-second street would be in danger.

So Charley Phillips, owner of one of the finest shooting irons in Westchester county, was called away from supper to come out and look at the moonlight, which Russ and Art had agreed was ideal for the sort of hunt they had in mind.

In the interval, Art Nickerson had gone around to Police Capt. Pat Conboy's house to get the community hero, Dalsey, who has been in demand by big game hunters since the day three years ago when he shot the first big bear on the Hudson. Treatment since the date of Washington.

Down at the river Art and Russ and Charley fastened themselves together with a fifty foot length of rope, and then they appeared on the river ice traveling like Swiss guides, only much faster. They had been plodding across the river toward Nyack the better part of an hour when Art Nickerson, shaded his eyes from the blinding moonlight, looked toward the north-east, and then jerking on the rope directed his companions' attention to the black spot he saw a hundred yards away.

"Blames It All on 'Art.'" "It Art hadn't been in so darn much of a hurry," explained Russ last night, "would have got that bear, and we'd have wanted to run faster than the wind. Dalsey was off up the river baying louder than the Albany Day Line's whistles. I think the probably would have made the bear get down off the ice and dive under water, but anyway, we didn't have a chance to see what happened."

"Art, there, stepped into a hole. It's a mighty lucky thing we were tied together. He sank out of sight, with his boots and high power rifle and bullets and everything, and we had to haul him out. The ice was bad, and we hauled for an hour before we got him onto it. He was nearly drowned."

It is believed now that the bear lodged in the jaws of the three hunters was the same animal that chased Harold Hill of Nyack home the other night when he tried to walk over to Dobbs Ferry. That time there was a cub beside the older animal. Russ and Charley and Art said they hadn't time to look for the cub, if there was a cub, and Dalsey, who got within ten feet of the refuge from the hills, can do almost anything but talk.

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ITALY TO AWAIT ELECTION HERE BEFORE ACTING

Content to Mark Time Until New President Is Chosen.

MAY THEN FEEL FREER

Jugo-Slavs Reject Concession of Corridor Between Abbazia and Fiume.

NO COMMON GROUND SEEN

Nitti Proposed Taking Reparations Loan Out of Hands of Commission.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, March 4.—Pourparlers between the Italian and Jugo-Slav representatives in Paris have been in progress for the last few days in an effort to devise means whereby a basis of understanding between them may be effected.

However, no appreciable progress has been made and the Adriatic imbroglio, in so far as they are concerned, stands just where it stood when these pourparlers began.

The representatives of Italy and Jugo-Slavia have been unable to find any common ground for a settlement, the Jugo-Slav representatives rejecting the new Italian concession offering to give to Jugo-Slavia a part of the corridor between Abbazia and Fiume along a distance of ten miles and to place Fiume under Italian sovereignty.

Premier Nitti's decision to return to Rome is construed here as indicating that the Italians are exasperated over the entire problem and are envisaging a new course. This, according to an Italian spokesman in Paris, may consist principally in marking time until after the Presidential election in the United States and the installation of a new government in Washington—a government whose foreign policy, the Italians hope, will permit Italy and the Entente Allies greater freedom of action.

"We now occupy Fiume," said an Italian representative, "and although it is an expensive proposition, we will remain there until our hands are free to apply our own solution to a problem which is essentially our own."

It is reported in the foreign editor of the Echo de Paris, in commenting on the work of the Supreme Council in London, says the most important debate of the sitting was on Premier Nitti's proposal that in order to furnish Germany with the raw material necessary for the normal working of her industries an international loan should be issued by the neutral countries, in the payment of which certain German resources should be chosen, naturally the most easily to be realized upon being preferred.

The loan, consequently, according to "Petit Paris," would be withdrawn from the control of the Reparation Commission and the management of this operation will be in the hands of a committee appointed by neutral countries.

There is no doubt," says "Petit Paris," "that the proposal of Nitti did not triumph, but nevertheless it shows how tendencies in the Versailles treaty are growing stronger."

PRESIDENT ANSWERS NEW ADRIATIC NOTE

Gives to Premiers Views on Fresh Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson's rejoinder to the last note of the French and British Premiers on the Adriatic situation was despatched to-night to Europe. Its content was not disclosed by the State Department.

In preparing his answer, President Wilson had before him the proposal of the Premiers that the United States join in seeking a settlement of the vexing problem of the Adriatic through direct negotiations between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. The text for their proposal was taken from a statement in Mr. Wilson's previous communication that the United States would "of course not oppose any agreement mutually agreeable to Italy and Jugo-Slavia" as to frontiers provided it was not on the basis of compensation elsewhere at the expense of nationals of a third power.

The President was invited to participate in a joint proposal to Italy and Jugo-Slavia to this effect, and what answer he has made was not revealed.

In diplomatic circles here there was much conjecture as to the possible significance of the announcement that the Supreme Council would reassemble at San Remo, Italy, for negotiations with the Serbians. It was suggested this arrangement might forestall the reopening of efforts to adjust the Adriatic dispute.

SENATE ADOPTS SHANTUNG RESERVATION BY 48 TO 21; ARTICLE X DRAFT REVISED

Palmer Target of Sugar Probe

France to Fight Treaty Change Favoring Foe

PARIS, March 4.—The French Government will make determined opposition to any revision of the Treaty of Versailles that would modify her claims on Germany. Any further concessions by the French Government to Germany, it is held, would not be tolerated by Parliament and if made the Government would be overthrown.

COST PEOPLE BILLION

Is Second Protest Against His Using Former Powers of Food Administrator.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 4.—The action of Attorney-General Palmer in allowing Louisiana sugar producers to charge 17 and 18 cents a pound for sugar was the cause to-day of a heated partisan debate in the House.

The result was the passage of a resolution ordering the Judiciary Committee to make an investigation. The vote was 162 to 124, following closely partisan lines.

Charges were made by Republican leaders that Mr. Palmer, by allowing the Louisiana price to be increased 6 and 7 cents in a few months, nearly has doubled the price of all sugar to the American consumers.

This was the second step the House has taken to investigate the Attorney-General's handling of the sugar situation by exercising the former powers of the Food Administrator. It previously passed a resolution asking Mr. Palmer for a statement of the facts as to the Louisiana price, but this was held by the Republican leaders to be unsatisfactory and the action to-day followed.

Representative Garrett (Tenn.), Democrat, during the debate charged that Republicans secretly were seeking the impeachment of the Attorney-General through the investigation and then challenged any one of the majority to start such proceedings openly.

Republican Leader Mondell pointed out that the increased price of sugar as the result of the Louisiana situation will cost the American people nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year.

"The Western beet growers were well satisfied with 12 1/2 cents a pound for their crop before Mr. Palmer approved the 17 cent price for Louisiana," he said. "Since then they naturally have raised their price to Mr. Palmer's figure. Sugar would not be so high as it is now if the Government had removed all restrictions and fixed prices and allowed the law of supply and demand to operate."

President Wilson also was criticized for not authorizing the Sugar Equalization Board to purchase the entire Cuban crop in September, which it was recommended by George A. Zabriskie, chairman of the board.

U. S. COMPETING FOR ENTENTE TRADE

Cotton Men Make Deal With British Factories.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 4.—In connection with the economic manifesto of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference it was learned here that the Entente Allies probably will have to contend with certain American trade competition in their own territories.

An important group of American cotton men is in Europe arranging to ship cotton from the United States to factories here which are hard up for raw material, the cotton goods to be manufactured by cheap labor and payment for the raw material to be made in finished goods. The European manufacturers will of course retain a part of the finished product for sale as their part of the profit out of the transaction.

It is understood that the scheme has the approval of Herbert Hoover. The Americans interested in the deal do not propose to ship the finished cotton goods to the United States, but will sell them in South American and Oriental markets which heretofore have been controlled, so far as cotton goods were concerned, by Great Britain and Germany.

Denikine's Forces at Mercy of Reds. Bolshevik Control Railway, Shutting Off Reinforcements.

Chicago Is Hit By Big Blizzard

Worst Storm of Winter Sweeps In From West, Crippling All Traffic.

STRONG GALE OVER LAKE

California, Colorado, Wyoming, Wisconsin and Montana Feel Effects.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, March 4.—"The worst storm of the winter" struck Chicago to-day, six hours ahead of its schedule.

While the weather bureaus of a dozen States still were issuing bulletins to warn Chicago that colder weather, a gale and a heavy snowfall were sweeping eastward from the Rockies and would reach here by night the blizzard arrived and buried the recent signs of spring in sodden drifts.

Simultaneously with the sudden change from light rain to wet, sticky snow reports reached Chicago of widespread trouble in the West, where rail and wire traffic were crippled and hundreds of towns were isolated by the rush of the storm.

North and east bound transcontinental trains arriving in Chicago over northern routes were reported from three to eight hours late. The California Limited, on the Santa Fe, which takes a more southerly route, was two hours late. The Pioneer Limited, on the St. Paul, due at 9 A. M., was marked up for 12:45. The Olympian, from Seattle, due at 11:45, got in after 6 o'clock.

On the Northwestern all trains from Minneapolis and St. Paul were reported three to four hours late, while those from the Pacific coast were five hours behind. The Ashland Limited, due to arrive at 9:45, was eight hours late.

The telegraph companies reported that communication from California, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana was seriously crippled. While a strong gale is expected to sweep over Lake Michigan, no uneasiness is felt at the Coast Guard station, as little shipping is being done.

A storm warning flag was run up on the Municipal Pier early this morning.

The snowstorm which swept the Middle West yesterday is not expected to touch New York, at least not in the form of snow. Rain was the forecast of the Weather Bureau in the Whitehall Building last night, with increasing cold and wind. There was a bare chance according to the forecaster, that New York might get some snow to-day, and a light fall up-State was regarded as certain.

Storm warnings were up last night all along the coast from Jacksonville, Fla., to Eastport, Me. The cold and wind tonight is to be accompanied by clear weather. The fall in temperature is scheduled to be gradual. Colder weather is looked for until to-morrow night at least, when the low pressure area which has been interfering with the approach of spring will have moved off the coast.

PREMIER TO PRESS IRISH BILL'S PASSAGE

Measure to Come Up in Commons March 22.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, March 4.—The date for moving the Irish bill in the House of Commons has been tentatively set for March 22. The uncertain character of this date is to some extent due to the necessity of awaiting developments following Sir Edward Carson's trip to Ulster.

Ulster opinion on the bill has not crystallized up to this time. Sir Edward will address his supporters in Belfast at the end of this week, and the result will show what reflex is to be expected in the House.

Premier David Lloyd George will, perhaps, arrive at the most critical point of his political career when he speaks in the House in support of the measure. In this connection it may be said that the Government is determined to press for passage of the act despite all opposition.

The latest reduction from Government camps is that the opposition to the bill is relaxing, except in Ireland. This opposition, it is expected, will be dispensed with.

Glass Takes to White House New Wording of "Heart of Treaty."

HE RETURNS IN DOUBT

Intimates, President Will Not Accept Milder Formula Made by Lodge.

LATTER TIRING OF FIGHT

He Tells Chamber He Will Insist on His Original November Programme.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, March 4.—Two of the bi-partisan conference modifications to the League of Nations reservations were adopted to-day by the Senate. The first changes the wording but not the substance of the Shantung reservation. The second remodels the language providing that the United States shall be represented in the agencies established under the treaty only by persons appointed pursuant to law of Congress, but leaves the reservation in full force.

It was a nerve-tiring day. The Senate was in a bad humor. At various times it looked as if the whole product of the bi-partisan conference would be thrown overboard and the fight made once more on the unmodified Lodge reservations as of November. But through several hours of personal acrimony and parliamentary wrangles the Senate finally worked its way to adoption of the two modifications, neither of them fundamental in character or having any real effect on the spirit and purpose of the original reservations.

More important than the actual changes accomplished was the initiation of a new effort for the amendment of the vital reservation dealing with Article X. The advocates of ratification, convinced that the President will not accept the treaty unless this reservation is changed, have framed a modification of the verbiage which after being submitted to some of the leaders on both sides finally was turned over to Senator Glass (Va.), who took it this morning to the White House and left it for submission to the President. He did not see the President and no word has come as to the Presidential attitude toward the proposal.

Text of New Reservation. The proposed change in the Article X reservation is the product of conferences between Senator Lodge and the mild reservation Republicans. Out of these conversations came the suggestion that has gone to the White House. It was first proposed in indefinite form, but Senator Lodge brought it forth trying out as a possible basis of agreement. He asked Senator Watson (Ind.) to discuss it with the Democrats and learn whether it might be acceptable to them.

Mr. Watson promptly wanted it set down in specific terms, and Mr. Lodge wrote it down. Its adoption would leave the reservation read as follows, the amendment being included here in parentheses:

The United States assumes no obligation to preserve (by its military or naval forces, or by the economic boycott, diplomatic measures or the employment of its financial or natural resources) the territorial integrity or political independence of any other 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 forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any other purpose, unless in any particular case Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

Glass Has Little Hope. Senator Watson submitted the suggestion to Senator Simmons (N. C.), who was impressed favorably but did not care to assume the responsibility of taking it to the White House. Senator Glass ultimately undertook that mission and made the call.

His was most uncommunicative afterward, saying he understood there was no change in the President's original position that the Lodge reservation to Article X must be changed. He made no statement before the President could see him.

The fact that the proposition has been sent to the White House is by no means an assurance that it will be adopted. There is a wide divergence of opinion as to whether it makes an essential change in the reservation. Advocates of the original Lodge formula point out that the insertion of a list of specified measures that are barred is equivalent to admitting that an "obligation" still exists, but that only these specified measures are to be enforced. It is argued that the President would be held responsible that the United States was under obligation to employ its military or naval forces for any other purpose, unless in any particular case Congress, which under the Constitution has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide.

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CLOSING TIME FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. The Sun and New York Herald. DAILY ISSUES. 3 P. M. at Main Office, 230 Broadway. 5 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square. 5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.) SUNDAY ISSUES. 5 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 230 Broadway. 6 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square. 5 P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.)

Continued on Fourth Page.