

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy; continued cold; moderate to fresh west winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 39; lowest, 30.

Detailed weather reports will be found on the Editorial page.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS. ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

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.

HENRY INDICTED WITH 2 AIDS, 4 RESORT MEN; POLICE ARE TAKEN UP

New Tenderloin Inspector Shifted After Giving Bail in General Sessions.

DR. STRATON WITNESS Grace Humiston Tells of White Way Conditions; Clash in Jury Room.

ENRIGHT STAYS SILENT Jim Smith Says High Official Deposited \$52,166 in Bank During Five Months.

Seven men, including three of the Police Department, were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury, which, with the assistance of Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, is investigating the conduct of the police in regard to the suppression of vice. The seven are:

Dominick Henry, Inspector of the Fourth district, charged with neglect of duty in failing to close nearly 100 respectable houses on the upper West Side.

Patrolman John J. Gunson and Joseph Moloney of Henry's staff, charged with perjury in swearing in a Magistrate's court that a reputable woman, a broker's wife, was disreputable. The same jury indicted Gunson several weeks ago on charges of bribery and extortion.

Peter Gallotti, proprietor of Peter's restaurant, 163 West Ninety-seventh street, charged with keeping a disreputable house.

Three of Gallotti's helpers, Divoia Canera, Luigi Tusi and Call Ottavio, charged with aiding their employer in violating the law. Gallotti, Tusi and Ottavio were arrested last night by Detective McGlynn, and were locked up in the West 109th street police station on bench warrants charging violation of Section 1146 of the Penal Law.

The indictments, numbering four, were voted by the Grand Jury at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon following a scene in the Grand Jury room, in which District Attorney Swann and his assistant, Smith, were said to have had a controversy as to the admissibility of certain testimony and as to the wisdom of allowing Inspector Henry to testify in his own behalf.

Brokers Books Examined. Mr. Smith said outside the jury's quarters, and is supposed to have told the jurors, that he had subpoenaed the books of a downtown brokerage firm and discovered that in the five months ended November 5 \$52,166.33 was deposited to the account of Dominick Henry or Henry and his wife.

Judge Malone issued bench warrants for all of the accused. Within an hour Henry appeared in the Judge's chambers with his counsel, W. Bourke Keenan, and gave \$2,500 bail. He will return for pleading at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Police Commissioner Enright did not attend Henry on duty pending the trial, but at 7 o'clock last night sent a letter to the Grand Jury, in which he stated that he had been in command of the Fourth Inspection District by Inspector Thomas McDonald.

Inspector McDonald, who has been in charge of the special service division at headquarters and whose men have frequently raided in Henry's precincts, was subpoenaed at headquarters by Capt. Raymond G. Bolton of the West Forty-second street station. Capt. Joseph McAuley of the Bedford avenue station, Brooklyn, was sent to West Forty-seventh street; Capt. Louis Krepacher of the 103rd street station, and a lieutenant with a lieutenant in Stuyvesant. This order was effective at midnight.

Henry has long been a personal friend of Commissioner Enright. Enright was best man at Henry's wedding. Henry, a member of the Inspectors and Captains' Association, has occupied a post prominent in his power in the department in that of Enright when he was head of the Lieutenant's Benevolent Association.

Enright Silent About Changes. Commissioner Enright had nothing to say about the indictments. Headquarter Enright is silent, the indictment is the work of the Inspectors and Captains' Association, and that it will not stand in court when the Inspector has a duty to present his side.

Enright, who was with them in the Grand Jury room, earnestly denied last night that there had been any friction between him and any basis for such charges. The facts, as publicly known, are:

The Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, who in a sermon last Sunday told of

Horse Makes Trip in Airplane Safely

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., April 8.—A horse entered in an exhibition here arrived to-day by airplane from Los Angeles. The trip was delayed a day until officers of the Humane Society had been convinced no cruelty was involved in the trip, which was made in an especially equipped airplane.

SAY BURGLARIES ARE INCREASING

Steady Augmentation Noted Owing to Poor Police Protection.

DETECTIVES EXPECT PAY COMPANIES WHICH DO NOT COME THROUGH GET SCANT AID.

BRUSSELS, April 8.—King Albert presided to-day at a Cabinet Council at which was decided, as a token of friendship to France and of solidarity to the Allies before Germany, that Belgium be prepared to send a detachment into the Ruhr region.

The question whether vice has increased in New York is still a matter of debate between the police and the District Attorney's office, but burglary insurance men said yesterday there was no question that burglaries have increased. Furthermore, they have the figures to prove it, they said.

The reason why the insurance men are worried about the increase, it was learned after a meeting at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday, is that they are facing not a "crime wave," but a sudden and temporary jump in crime, but a steady climb which has been noted for a year now, and recently has been soaring more rapidly than ever.

The increase is not due chiefly to the increased appraisal value of stolen objects, although that has gone up also, said one insurance man yesterday. "The police cannot get on the job as they should, and the number of burglaries has gone up. Another reason for the increase, which is most startling in flat and apartment burglaries, is that landlady and hire elevator boys and other employees without regard for their own and tenants take almost any one they can get for servants on account of the labor shortage."

Insurance men are bitter against the police because of their failure to cope with the yegmen, but because the detectives in some instances "lay down" on cases, they say, unless spurred to action by rewards. The companies have investigated for many more persons are insuring against the yegmen and business is booming as a result.

The meeting yesterday the insurance men decided after some discussion to postpone the date of the increases in residence rates which were adopted previously until some of the companies can compile their experience and calculate the fixed amount. The rates adopted are a 25 per cent. increase over those prior to December 19, 1919. On that date rates were increased 20 per cent. and on April 1 it was agreed that this should be 25 per cent.

A short statement concerning the meeting was issued by the Burglary Insurance Underwriters Association, in which increases in rates by locality were predicted, but at the association offices at 80 Maiden lane additional information was refused.

IRISH PICKETS AT EMBASSY ARRESTED

Test Case Will Be Made at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Following the arrest to-day of three additional women charged with violating Federal statute 4062 by picketing the British Embassy, a test case will be made which will establish the legal status of all the women involved.

The women, who are agitating for Irish freedom, abandoned their picketing at the State Department, established headquarters at the British Embassy, and to-day resumed the picketing of the British Embassy. They were promptly arrested and held under bail of \$1,000 each. They refused to furnish bail. The women arrested are:

Miss Maura Quinn, Jamaica Plain, Boston; Miss Mary Galvin and Miss Catherine McKown, Philadelphia; Bainsbridge Colby, Secretary of State, refused to make any comment on the action of the women who picketed the State Department yesterday, carrying placards which printed selections from Mr. Colby's speech in New York on May 14, 1916.

There will be no interference with the efforts of the women to picket the State Department, government officials taking the position that picketing the State Department and picketing the Embassy of a foreign Power are two different matters.

FOR THE BETTER CLASS HELP ADVERTISE IN THE BEST WANTED COLUMNS OF THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

ACT OF FRENCH IS CONDEMNED BY THE BRITISH

Say England, United States, Italy and Belgium Opposed Move.

PRESS ATTACKS POLICY

Statement Issued That France Acted Entirely on Own Initiative.

MUST ALONE BEAR BLAME

Say No British Soldier Will Participate in Occupation of German Cities.

Belgium Backs France; Ready to Send Troops

BRUSSELS, April 8.—King Albert presided to-day at a Cabinet Council at which was decided, as a token of friendship to France and of solidarity to the Allies before Germany, that Belgium be prepared to send a detachment into the Ruhr region.

The test case will be made at Washington, April 8.—In the first test vote on the resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany taken in the House this afternoon it was revealed that the Republicans, with one exception, are united for such action and approve the stand of their party leaders in the Senate that peace should be restored despite the unyielding position of President Wilson on the Versailles treaty.

Seven Democrats bolted the leadership of the President and joined with the Republicans and the majority leaders confidently expect many more will vote with them on the adoption of the resolution shortly after 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The test vote came on the rule to make the peace resolution in order it was adopted by a vote of 214 to 155, making it certain the resolution will have a majority of at least 59 on the final roll call to-morrow.

If thirty-two Democrats should bolt from the President the resolution on the basis of to-day's vote would be adopted by a two-thirds majority, or sufficient to adopt it over a veto of the President.

Parliament Debate Held. Under the rule adopted to-day it is mandatory on the House to start voting on the resolution at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, after the Democrats submit an amendment in the form of a motion to reconsider. The amendment cannot be debated, and it is the only one that can be submitted.

The vote on the rule in many respects was a vote on the resolution itself. It followed a bitter partisan debate on the merits of the resolution rather than the rule, and a spirited attack and defense of the President's handling of the treaty situation.

The only Republican who voted against his party was Representative Butler (Mass.), who, during the last session, was classed as an independent. The Democrats who voted with the Republicans to take up the resolution included (N. Y.), Goldfogle (N. Y.), Ganly (N. Y.), Evans (New), Oney (Mass.), Gallivan (Mass.) and Sherwood (Ohio).

Probably the feature of to-day's debate was a speech by Representative Huddleston (Ala.), Democrat, who denounced the Allies for opposing the resolution and the President for thinking that the treaty could be ratified without reservations. Mr. Huddleston warned the Democrats that the treaty never could be ratified unamended and that it would be unwise to make it an issue in the next campaign.

Republicans opened the debate with attacks on the President, to which the Democrats answered that the only purpose of the resolution was to discredit the President in the eyes of the world. Representative Poy (N. C.), Democrat, thought that not more than six members of the House really believed the resolution would be effective.

Not Welcomed as an Issue. It was evident throughout the debate that the majority of the Democrats did not welcome the treaty as a campaign issue. Efforts of a few Wilson partisans to stir up applause by asserting the party was ready to stand by the President on the question failed miserably.

The whole tone of the Republican speeches and that of Mr. Huddleston was that in the present circumstances the wisest course for the United States would be to preserve its historic independence of action and enter the League of Nations only when freedom was guarded properly. Another point running through all the speeches was that the country wanted peace above all. Democrats evaded this point by going into lengthy arguments as to the constitutionality of the resolution.

The scene in the House was in marked contrast to the treaty proceedings in the Senate. All speeches were short and punctuated with applause and cheers. The galleries were crowded to overflowing.

In his presentation of the peace situation Mr. Huddleston said in part: "The Treaty of Versailles is dead. So far as the United States is concerned it might as well not have been written. The President is in irreconcilable conflict with the people."

HOUSE VOTES BY 214 TO 155 FOR ACTION ON PEACE

Adopts Special Rule to Ballot on Porter Resolution This Afternoon.

REPUBLICANS UNITED

Six Democrats Refuse to Follow Leader in Opposition to a Declaration.

DAY IS SPENT IN DEBATE

Huddleston Warns Wilson Adherents Treaty Is Dead and Denounces Party.

NEW YORK ZONE HIT BY STRIKE

Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna and Jersey Central Affected.

SUBURBANITES DELAYED

Switchmen Quit Without Notice Just as the Homeward Rush Begins.

The unauthorized strike of railroad switchmen spread into the New York zone last night, despite the opposition of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Railroad switchmen employed in Jersey City and Weehawken on the lines of the Erie, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, Lackawanna and the Central Railroad of New Jersey walked off their posts without notice yesterday afternoon and last night, leaving the great terminal yards for a time in chaotic condition. It was said that some trainmen and a few of the conductors on these roads had joined the movement of the yard men.

Thousands of commuters were inconvenienced during the homegoing rush hours, but though the railroad officials hoped through the night to be able to get together enough switchmen to operate the passenger trains on schedule this morning, the hope was problematical. The tieup of freight trains of necessity will be of longer duration, as it requires men of special skill and training to direct the classification of the cars on their proper tracks.

ERIE MEN QUIT IN BODY

The Erie Railroad men quit in a body just as the evening rush hour was to begin and seriously interfered with the movement of trains on that road. It required almost three hours for the harassed operating officials to straighten out the schedules. On the other roads, however, the walkout was gradual. The men quit in twos and threes during the afternoon and night so that by the time the light night schedule was in effect the roads were able to provide substitutes.

In a statement issued early in the evening by J. J. Matich, regional director for the Erie system, he said the men were striking "in violation of the rules of their own organization, as well as the laws of their country as covered by the transportation act." He added that loyal members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen were expected to jump into the breach to preserve the integrity of their organization.

Sixty-five cars of milk from New York State points came into the Erie terminal last night, destined for the breakfasts of several thousand New Yorkers. The striking men refused to do the work, and the cars were left in the yard, assisted by a few loyal employees, personally did the switching and handling required to make the milk available to the city consumers.

NOT MORE THAN 400 ARE OUT

The total number of yard men on strike was placed at between 300 and 400. None of the switchmen who was questioned could explain whence came the order to strike. The word was just passed along from one to the other and the men quit. No demands or statements of grievances had been presented to the railroad officials up to a late hour.

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The Erie Railroad, which was first to be affected by the strike of the railroad marine workers, also was the first local line to be affected by the outbreak of the yard switchmen. On the change of crews at four o'clock in the afternoon, just at the beginning of the greatest outburst of the day—few of the evening shift appeared, and those who had declined to work were replaced.

For twenty minutes operating officials hunted high and low for substitutes at the yard switches, and finally found enough to start the trains out slowly, much behind schedule. Meanwhile a crowd, estimated at 15,000 persons, piled up in the long passageway leading to the Hudson tube station. Sixty policemen were added to the thirty already on duty there because of the marine strike, and order was maintained. Some commuters who thought they would be late had an hour before it was ready to start.

Added to the actual walkout of the railroad men last night were reports that the men on the Hudson tubes would also go on strike. This was denied by officials of the brotherhood, but it was admitted that there was to be a special meeting this morning in Newark, the purpose of which they declined to disclose.

CLOSING TIME FOR UNDISPLAY CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. The Sun and New York Herald. DAILY ISSUES: 9 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway. 8 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square. P. M. at all other Branch Offices. (Locations listed on Editorial Page.) SUNDAY ISSUES: 6 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 280 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.)

SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE SPREADS HERE; WALKOUT AFFECTS 2 RAIL CENTRES; TRAFFIC ON 25 ROADS INTERRUPTED

Thousands of Trainmen Out, More to Follow; Embargoes Are Ordered in Several Cities

CHICAGO, April 8.—The situation resulting from the strike of union switchmen, locomotive engineers and firemen throughout the country, was summarized to-night as follows:

CHICAGO—8,000 men out; freight traffic 20 to 40 per cent. of normal; 40,000 packing plant workers thrown out of work, with complete suspension of the plants, employing 50,000 men, in prospect to-morrow.

BUFFALO—1,500 to 2,700 idle; embargo on all freight in effect.

JERSEY CITY—Between 300 and 400 switchmen out in yards of Erie, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley and Central Railroad of New Jersey.

SYRACUSE—On the New York Central and the Lackawanna, 225 yardmen walked out.

NIAGARA FALLS—75 switchmen on the Erie and Lehigh Valley quit.

BINGHAMTON—75 yardmen and switchmen joined strike.

HOBOKEN—More than 1,000 Lackawanna men quit at midnight, tying up all freight and passenger service.

KANSAS CITY—200 to 500 out; freight embargo in effect.

LOS ANGELES—1,200 employed by transcontinental lines on strike.

TOLEDO—600 out; complete freight tieup within twenty-four hours predicted.

DETROIT—1,500 men out; embargoes declared on inbound and outbound freight except fuel and food-stuffs.

GARY, IND.—300 to 400 idle; 350 Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen members vote to remain loyal to their union.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—200 out; 5,000 in St. Louis vote to "resign" at midnight unless demands are granted.

DECATUR, ILL.—107 on strike; vote

to stay out until demands are granted.

JOHNSVILLE, ILL.—50 on four roads strike; Chicago outer belt men refuse to join walkout.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Baltimore and Ohio switchmen out.

COLTON, CAL.—50 on Southern Pacific quit; freight tied up.

CLEVELAND—1,200 to vote before morning on strike issue.

SHERBURN, WYO.—Men vote to remain at work and send delegation to Chicago to help in breaking strike.

NIAGARA FALLS—Switchmen on two roads quit and traffic detained.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Yardmen of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New York Central and Lehigh Valley ordered out.

PITTSBURGH—2,000 Pennsylvania employees at Conway yards vote to strike at midnight if demands are not granted.

MESSEPIE—Yardmen on all but two roads entering city vote to strike at 4 P. M. to-morrow if demands are not granted.

NEW ORLEANS—Embargo declared on all freight to Chicago.

PORT WASHINGTON, ILL.—Strike of 2,200 Pennsylvania shopmen believed settled; strike had no connection with switchmen's walkout.

SAN FRANCISCO—20 switchmen quit work.

SCRANTON, PA.—30 switchmen employed on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western out.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Unionized railroad workers here voted to-night against striking.

WILSON BLAMED IN RAIL STRIKES

Failure to Name Railroad Board Brings National Industrial Crisis.

HAS DELAYED 2 MONTHS CAPITAL AND LABOR LONG SINCE SENT HIM THEIR CHOICE OF MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Official Washington awoke to a realization to-day that an industrial crisis is being precipitated throughout the country, partly at least through the failure of President Wilson to nominate the members of the Railroad Labor Board provided by the Cummins-Esch transportation act, which became a law in the last days of February.

In the Senate the direct charge that the President was responsible for the spreading "insurgent" railroad strikes was coupled with a demand by Senator McCormick (Ill.) for an investigation. "Even friends of the President recognize the danger that is resulting from his inaction. They strongly urged to-day that the President send the names of the three members of the board to the Senate at the earliest possible moment. The official board might begin to function in the settlement of railroad labor disputes without further unnecessary delay. At the White House it was suggested that the President might send to the Senate to-day the names of the three members to be appointed by the President. No direct word came from Mr. Wilson.

Under the law three members of the board to represent labor are to be selected from six recommendations submitted by the railroad brotherhoods. In the same way recommendations are to be made by the railroad brotherhood executives from whom the President is to select three. These recommendations have been sent to the President. The selection of the three members to represent the public is up to the President alone.

Senator McCormick declared that the responsible leaders of the organized railroad men had made every effort to prevent the strikes, but that insurgents among the men, disaffected by the failure to create the wage and conciliation board recently provided for by law, had precipitated the trouble by walking out. No action was taken on the resolution to-day because it had to be sent to the committee on audit and control of the Senate's contingent fund.

MAIL TRAIN ROBBED BY A LONE BANDIT

Five Clerks Bound Before He Rifles Registered Pouches.

KANSAS CITY, April 8.—The mail car of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad train No. 5, Chicago to Kansas City, was robbed by a bandit between Lexington Junction and Kansas City to-night. No estimate of the amount of loot obtained was available.

The bandit boarded the train at Lexington Junction, which is thirty miles east of here. Entering the mail car, he rifled the registered mail. He left the five mail clerks to be face downward on the floor and compelled a 6-foot-tall man to help him. He then bound the fifth man himself, and proceeded leisurely to rifle the registered mail. He left the train at Sheffield, an industrial suburb of Kansas City.

DRIVE OUT IMPURITIES

Pharmaceuticals urged to speed up drive to rid the industry of impurities.

Union Officers Hope to Subdue Outlaws Inside of 48 Hours.

ARRRESTS THREATENED

Strike Breakers Will Be Called if Roads' Ultimatum Is Not Heeded.

CHICAGO BLOCKADE GROWS

Whole Trouble Is Laid to the Personal Grievance of One Man.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun and New York Herald.

CHICAGO, April 8.—In spite of the fact that the unauthorized strike of switchmen and engineers which started in Chicago has spread to a dozen other large railroad centres in the middle West and in the East, officials of the unions and the railroads affected declared that the trouble would soon be at an end. A. F. Whitney, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and S. E. Heberling, international president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, the organizations from which the strikers have seceded, predicted to-night that the strike would be broken within the next forty-eight hours.

"Famine will end the strike if the men refuse to listen to reason," said Heberling. "The men will be in the bread lines in two weeks if they do not return to work."

"It would be possible under the terms of the transportation act to arrest those who are responsible for the strike for conspiracy, but I do not think that such drastic measures will be necessary. But if the strike continues much longer the public will demand Government action and prosecution of the parties guilty of having caused all of this suffering. The best thing the trainmen can do is to return to work to-day."

The strike situation in Chicago showed some improvement to-day, the last day which the railroads had given their men to return to work, but Mr. Whitney said that the traffic handled was still less than 50 per cent. of normal. More than a thousand members of the brotherhood and of the switchmen's union from other parts of the country have reached Chicago at the request of their international officers and have gone to work as strike breakers.

More Engines Used in Chicago.

The effect of this move was indicated in the announcement made by the railroad officials that more engines were in operation to-day than at any other time since the strike tied up the switching district. Many of the labor leaders, however, seemed visibly depressed over the reports which had come in from other cities telling of the spread of the strike as the trainmen and switchmen defied the authority of the international officers.

It is not unlikely that Federal arbitration of the trouble will be attempted. Commissioner Bangor of the United States Board of Mediation of the Department of Labor reached Chicago to-day. He will make a hurried survey of the situation and will submit a report to his chiefs in Washington on the feasibility of arbitration.

The managers of the twenty-five railroads affected by the strike did not seem to take much stock in the probable success of arbitration, however. They said that they would give the brotherhoods at least another day in which to restore normal conditions and compel their members to carry out their contracts, and if the unions failed it was believed that the railroads would begin the immediate importation of strike-breakers from whatever parts of the country they could be obtained.

Manifesto Against Strikers.

W. G. Leo, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, to-day sent out a manifesto against the striking switchmen.

General chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in all important terminals throughout the country to-day received telegrams as follows:

Vice-President Whitney and general chairman of lines entering Chicago, where the Brotherhood holds agreements, are endeavoring to protect against the purpose of gaining sympathy with the new organization.

Increase in wages cannot be obtained by illegal strike, and no compromise or settlement can be expected with committees representing those on strike.

Grand Chief Stone of the engineers and President Carter of the firemen are cooperating with the strikers to the fullest extent to protect their agreements, and all will enforce the organization law against mem-