



THE NEW YORK HERALD

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M'ADOO'S BOOM, 'MILLIONS IN IT,' STILL ELUSIVE

Senators Hear of \$10,000,000, but Fail to Find Sponsors or Habitat.

TO QUESTION M'COMBS

Palmer Accused of Giving Wets Immunity to Win Own State Primary.

MICHIGAN TO BE PROBED

Man Who Won Nebraska Fight for Johnson Got 20,000 Majority With \$2,000.

NOW HAS 14,000 TROOPS

Paris Fears Grave Crisis for Both Rome Government and for the Allies.

D'ANNUNZIO TO ATTACK SERBIA

Poet-Warrior Moves His Army in Evident Attempt to Involve Italy.

BERLIN FEARS LOAN'S EFFECT

Bankers Say Reparations Demand Greater Than Nation Can Meet.

VETO OF PEACE WINS IN HOUSE

Wilson's Action on Knox Resolution Is Upheld by Margin of 28 Votes.

ALLEN DEBATES LABOR ISSUES WITH GOMPERS

'We've Taken Away Divine Right to Order Men to Quit Work,' He Says.

BOOS VIE WITH CHEERS

Audience Enters Into Live-ly Discussion as Kansan Bait Opponent.

GOMPERS HINTS SOCIALISM

Asserts Every Advance by Labor Was Made Through Inalienable Right to Strike.

TROOPS CHECK BRISTOL RIOTS

Rhode Island Governor Declares Town in State of Insurrection.

THREE SHOT IN BATTLE

Women Lead Assault on Workers Loyal to National India Rubber Company.

RECEIVER GARRISON IS DEFIANT

and Answers Mayor in a Tart Manner.

French Mothers of Large Families to Get Medals

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 28.—Motherhood at last comes into her rightful place in the list of French honors, according to a decree published to-day which provides for granting medals to mothers of large families. Five children will entitle a mother to a bronze medal; eight to a silver medal, and ten a gold medal, which will be called the Medal of the French Family. Like the Legion of Honor medal, the bronze medal will be signified by a ribbon and rosettes will be the higher awards for increasing the population.

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VICTORY IS WON BY MILLERAND IN FOREIGN POLICY

Vote of Confidence on Indemnity Demand, Is 535 to 68.

STRENGTHENED AT SPA

Premier Now Assured of French Parliament's Full Support.

TREATY AS A PROTECTION

Action of Chamber Clears Way for an Agreement on Payment From Germany.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 28.—Premier Millerand gained the greatest victory of his political career to-night when, in the face of the opposition Socialist faction in the Chamber of Deputies, he obtained a vote of confidence of 535 to 68 favoring his policy with regard to negotiations with Great Britain fixing the German indemnity and shaping the allied attitude to be adopted at Spa.

Premier Millerand made it plain in replying to the interpellations in the Chamber that he had not acted to the fixing of a definite amount to be paid by Germany as war indemnity. The Chamber's vote gave him its support in demanding at the Spa conference the strict application of the terms of the Versailles treaty and the acceptance of no compromise of his position against the fixing of a definite indemnity payment, as was urged by Premier Lloyd George.

The vote was more of a clean-cut approval of the Premier's foreign policy than was the victory he won last week in the Chamber when the Deputies approved his internal policy in connection with the strike menace by a vote of 596 to 74.

Premier Millerand will now be able to go to London next week to confer with Premier Lloyd George in the absolute assurance that the French Parliament majority supports his policy, which will recognize the necessity of conciliation of the European nations, although still holding Germany responsible for the payment of war damages.

Millerand Emphasizes Point.

The importance of maintaining the French alliance with Great Britain, even at the price of yielding somewhat the French position on the treaty, was a point stressed by Premier Millerand in defending himself against the attacks of the liberal interpreters of the Versailles pact.

"It is of greater importance to France to maintain her alliances than to fix her eyes on the treaty, which contains more promises than realities," the Premier declared.

Despite his subsequent assertion that no treaty revision was contemplated the interpretation to be drawn from his remarks was that if he was sent to Spa he would pursue a liberal policy.

Premier Millerand insisted that nothing would be done to underestimate the French claims on Germany and he declared that the arrangements made with England and the United States were of a definite character.

As proof that he had not changed the French policy materially he said that only yesterday France sent to Great Britain a list of German violations of the financial, economic and military clauses of the treaty and that he had given instructions to Gen. Nollet, president of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control, to insist upon disarmament.

Sting Out of Critic's Words.

The Premier's assurance that no definite agreement with Great Britain existed took the sting out of the remarks of his chief interpreter, Paul Aubriot, a Socialist Deputy from Paris, who prophesied that France would regret such a condition, but if the Government still insisted on the maintenance of French rights it "could congratulate itself."

M. Aubriot contended that the Reparations Commission should receive unlimited power regarding the fixing of German indemnities, and opposed the idea that Great Britain substitute herself for the commission and define a method of extracting payments from Germany. He rejected the suggested allotment of 100,000,000 marks of gold as inadequate to French needs and as giving France a compensation less than that obtained by Great Britain, which suffered less than France.

"The price as the French are concerned, future relations with Germany will depend entirely on Germany manifesting a reasonable intention to abide by the decisions reached at Spa," he said, "noting the United Socialists also voted solidly against the Government."

PAINLEVE PRAISES MILLERAND'S STAND

Says Premier Is Able to Beat French Opposition.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—While unwilling to be left an unjust victim of the war, France does not wish to accept responsibility for the creation of discord among the Allies by maintaining an attitude of inflexibility in the enforcement of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Paul Painleve, former French Premier, declared here to-day. Recognition that the present differences are due to "internal politics," he said, "makes France confident of the future."

Premier Millerand, M. Painleve declared, is capable of withstanding the opposition provoked in France against him by those who stand irresolutely for a literal interpretation of the peace treaty.

11,000 Idle, Business Loss \$500,000 a Day, Trade Diverted From New York by Strikes

THE traffic bureau of the Merchants Association has made a complete survey of the losses to local business arising from the harbor and railroad tieups. Fifty million dollars would not be a high estimate of business lost since the start of the coastwise strike on March 12, the report states.

When the railroad "outlaw" strike was at its worst the loss was not less than \$1,000,000 a day. With transportation only partly tied up as it is now the loss is figured at \$500,000 a day. This amount does not take into account the loss in wages.

There are 11,000 workers on strike in trades which affect freight movement. These men probably have sacrificed more than \$2,000,000 in wages, it is estimated. The diversion of exports is put at 40 to 80 per cent.

BERLIN FEARS LOAN'S EFFECT

Bankers Say Reparations Demand Greater Than Nation Can Meet.

HASTENS DAY OF REVOLT

Workers Likely, They Say, to Answer With Uprising to Upset Present System.

By RAYMOND SWING.

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BERLIN, May 28.—It is difficult to judge German officials and financiers to discuss any details of the suggested Entente plans for an international loan based on the German reparations debt. Their point of view is influenced by an intense anxiety over the coming Reichstag elections, meanwhile facing a commercial crisis, but there is a general anticipation of uprisings either just before or soon after the elections.

The amount of the reparations to be exacted of Germany by the Allies appears to financiers here as demanding the most important consideration, and from the German perspective it appears that the Entente leaders jumped over the main issue to decide secondary ones.

"If the Entente sets a reparations sum we cannot possibly meet it will only hasten the crisis," one of the leading Berlin bankers told the correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD to-day. "They talk of a hundred and twenty billion gold marks. Gold marks? Who has any gold marks? Why, all Germany wasn't worth three hundred billion gold marks before the war, at the highest estimate ever made, and now, at the outside, she is not worth a hundred and fifty billion."

"If the Allies say to German labor, 'You must pay a hundred and twenty billion gold marks,' German labor will say, 'Let us do away with the whole of this atrocious system.'"

Wilson Under Attack.

Forty-five minutes of spirited partisan debate preceded the vote in the House, during which the position of the President on the treaty question was assailed by Republican Leader Mondell (Wyo.) and Chairman Porter (Pa.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Democrats again insisted that they were willing to join with the Republicans in passing a resolution limited to repeal of the war legislation which was introduced this afternoon by Representative Connally (Tex.). Mr. Connally and Representative Flood (Va.) contended that such a resolution, but the Republican reply, several times shouted from the majority side, was "Vote for the Knox resolution if you want to end the war laws."

The House was in an uproar during most of the debate, each side taking every occasion to start a demonstration worthy of a college football game every time a speaker said something that met with its approval.

"If the Democrats really want peace and the end of war legislation, as they claim to do, their chance is here to-day," said Mr. Mondell. "If they do not vote to override the veto they must take the responsibility for the continuance of the war laws."

"The President cares not for peace. His sole desire is to have his way in the surrender of American sovereignty," the Senate of the United States has refused that surrender."

Mr. Flood sought to attack the Senate, asserting there were "base enemies in it before the treaty was framed," but was blocked by Representative Mann (Ill.), who contended that the statement violated the rules of the House respecting the Senate.

Title to German Ships.

Mr. Flood also stated that under the Knox resolution the United States would lose its title to the German ships, but Representative Good (Iowa) said that Admiral Benson, chairman of the Shipping Board, had testified before the House Appropriations Committee that this government's title to the vessels was clear.

Mr. Porter said: "The President says in his message: 'I have not felt at liberty to sign this joint resolution because I cannot bring myself to become party to an action which would place an inalienable claim upon the gallantry and honor of the United States.' The President is grievously in error in this assertion. It is not a fact that unless we succeed in overriding his veto, thus ter-

CLOSING TIME

FOR UNDERPLASSED INVESTMENTS

The Sun and New York Herald

DAILY ISSUES SUNDAY ISSUES

9 P. M. at Main Office, 280 Broadway

6 P. M. Saturday at Main Office, 280 Broadway.

8 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.

5 P. M. at former Herald Office, Herald Building, Herald Square.

17 DEMOCRATS REVOLT

Chamber Is in Uproar During Most of Forty-five Minute Debate.

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WASHINGTON, May 28.—The efforts of Republican Congressional leaders to end the state of war and to provide for the repeal of the war legislation by the passage of the Knox resolution were blocked finally by the House to-day when it sustained President Wilson's veto of the measure.

On the motion to override the President's veto the vote was 220 for such action and 152 against, or 28 less than the necessary two-thirds.

The political lineup was virtually the same as when the resolution passed the House last week. Then 19 Democrats voted for the resolution, while to-day 17 refused to stand by the President. On both votes two Republicans, Representatives Kelley (Mich.) and Fuller (Mass.), voted with the majority of the Democrats.

Again to-day the majority of the Tammany Democrats voted for the passage of the resolution. The Democrats voting against the resolution were Caldwell, Cullen, Carow, Dooling, Ganey, Goldfogle, McKinley, Maher, Mead, O'Connell, all of New York; Gullivan, Olney and Tague of Massachusetts; Ashbrook and Sherwood of Ohio; Osburn (La.) and McLane (Pa.).

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Rail Strike a Felony in Bill to Go to Senate

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Favorable report was ordered to-day by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the Poindexter bill, designed to prevent interruption of transportation by strikes of railroad employees.

The bill as reported would make a felony of any proved intent to obstruct or prevent movement of commodities in interstate commerce by persuading persons to quit work or by destroying property, and would provide for the punishment of persons who through violence or threats prevent employees from continuing work.

The anti-strike provision of the railroad bill, in addition to the Poindexter measure, would prohibit two or more persons from conspiring to bring about a strike that would tie up interstate commerce.

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Electricians ON B. R. T. STRIKE; NO TRAINS STOP

125 Men Employed at Three Power Houses and 21 Sub Stations Go Out.

THREE DEMANDS MADE

Expect to Get Others of the Company's 12,500 Workers to Quit To-day.

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