LEAGUE DISCUSSES BLOCKADE REPORT

Committee Suggests Council Make Recommendations to Nations

2 AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Sept. 26.—Methods of applying the economic weapon of the League of Nations against a country which violates the provisions of the covenant of the League came before the Assembly today when the Blockade Committee submitted its report.

The committee found it was impossible for the League to decide beforehand and in detail the various steps of an economic, commercial and financial nature that should be taken in each case. It proposed that the Council of the League make recommendations to the members as to a plan for joint action when necessity should arise.

Interruption of diplomatic relations would first be limited to the withdrawal of the heads of diplomatic missions. The committee held, however, that while consular relations might be maintained if prolonged application of economic pressure was necessary, it should progressively be made more stringent.

Split on Committee Action

An important question facing the Assembly at the beginning of this debate was how to get action on the preparations of the committee under the rule requiring unanimity, this rule not yet having been abrogated. Lord Robert Cecil, representing the Union of South Africa, recently made a motion that the rule be suspended, but it was referred to the Constitutional Committee.

An effort will be made to obtain a vote on this motion before balloting begins on the resolutions regarding the blockade. It is believed here that unanimity on committee recommendations is impossible.

In addition to resolutions interpreting the covenant of the League, the committee proposed an amendment to Article XVI of the covenant, which provides for united action against a state violating that agreement. The amendment follows:

"The Council of the League will give an opinion whether a breach of the covenant has taken place. When the Council gives such opinion, the votes of states charged with having committed a breach of the covenant and of states bringing the charge, whether they are members of the Council under Article IV, or have been specially summoned, shall not be reckoned in determining whether or not there has been a unanimous decision."

Would Placate Scandinavians

Another proposed amendment reads: "The Council may in the case of a particular member postpone the coming into force of any of these measures for a specified period where it is satisfied such postponement will facilitate the attainment of the object of the measures to be applied, or that it is necessary in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience which will be caused such members."

This amendment is proposed to satisfy the Scandinavian members, who demanded exemption from the obligation to blockade, when the measure was applied to neighboring states.

Jurors Ordered to Resume Duties

Continued from Page One

to prosecution for misdemeanor in office and also for contempt of court.

"Where an indictment for the commission of a crime is laid before you, you will in an orderly way hear the witnesses brought before you after they have been sworn, and hear the evidence in a dispassionate way.

"When you have heard those among you who desire to say anything, and you are satisfied that in the evidence there is sufficient cause and suspicion that the accused has committed a crime, then you will return a true bill.

"There should be no hesitation in finding a true bill where the evidence points to the guilt of the accused. Your duty is, sitting as you are for the public's good and vindication of public morals, to hear all the evidence and judge it accordingly. If you are satisfied after hearing evidence that the accused is not guilty, then you should ignore the bill.

Jurors Instructed Again

"Let each member of the Grand Jury search his or her mind and duly consider if the evidence at hand is sufficient to return a true bill. You must bear in mind at all times you are at the direction of the foreman in the Grand Jury room. You heard me when I gave you your instructions as to your duties as grand jurors. There is no need of my further elaborating on those duties.

"Under the penalties I have mentioned you will proceed with your duties and failure on the part of any member of the Grand Jury to proceed with the work, means that they may be liable as I have already mentioned."

The strike of the eleven jurors Friday night was without parallel in the history of Delaware County.

Three cases involving gambling in Chester were brought before the jury. In each the testimony was for the greater part given by private detectives employed by District Attorney William Taylor.

Sixteen witnesses were called. Their testimony was sufficient for return of a true bill against the men involved, Mrs. Yarnall says. But despite that, the evidence was disregarded and the men went free, she says. Twelve votes are necessary. Nine voting against prevented the indictment.

John R. Dix, of Chester Township, one of the eleven jurors who will make charges against the nine others, remarked the attitude of these nine jurors is a "pertinent matter," politically.

Lots of Talk on Street

"There is a great deal of talk on the street, of course," he said. "I was in Chester after the action of the eleven jurors became known, and nothing else is being talked about in political circles. The situation calls for action.

"The evidence was absolutely conclusive," said Mr. Dix. "There could have been not the slightest doubt in any of the three cases. When nine men get up repeatedly to protect men against whom evidence of this kind is brought, there is something wrong."

According to one of the nine jurors who refused to find true bills of indictment, the jurors wanted evidence in addition to the testimony of private detectives, and they refused to be "steam-rollered," he asserted.

One of the "stubborn nine," who refused to allow his name to be used, was asked to explain the situation on their refusal to indict. He was told what Mrs. Yarnall had said.

"Some of us wouldn't believe some of those private detectives who gathered the evidence if they were placed under oath a score of times," he said. "We believe that we were doing our duty in refusing to indict on such evidence and we are going to abide by our conscience in the matter. We, too, will be in court tomorrow morning and we, too, will present our side of the case to Judge Broomall. Until that time we will not discuss the case any further. We absolutely refused to be steamrollered."

District Attorney William Taylor announced he had postponed the presentation of five of his gambling cases until the December term of Court, which means that they will be heard by another Grand Jury.

Mr. Taylor would not discuss a rumor that the postponement was because he was afraid to bring the cases before the present jury, in view of the refusal of certain of the jurors Friday and Saturday to return indictments in gambling cases.

The five men against whom action was postponed are Michael Larkin, Thomas McComb, Arthur L. Henry, James J. Burns, Jr., and Pappas. The last named is to face possible indictment because his property is alleged to have been used as a gambling house.

Media was visited today by an indignant delegation of ministers from Chester, who hoped they could uphold the protesting grand jurors. In spite of Judge Broomall's threats of contempt, the ministers spoke their minds freely concerning the situation.

On the committee were the Rev. Gladstone Holm, of the Madison M. E. Church, Chester, and formerly widely known in Philadelphia as pastor of the Rehoboth Church, Frankford; the Rev. A. L. Latham, of the Third Presbyterian Church, Chester; the Rev. C. Lee Gaul, of the Trinity M. E. Church; the Rev. J. A. Maxwell, of the First Baptist Church; the Rev. John Graham, of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, chairman of the Civic Committee of the Ministerial Association of Delaware County.

Would Aid Mrs. Yarnall

"We came here to see what the rascals were up to," said Dr. Latham, "and to aid Mrs. Yarnall and the others in their fight for civic righteousness.

"There are plenty of rogues in the country. They should be punished when the rare caught. If Judge Broomall refuses to entertain complaints made by members of the Grand Jury then it is high time for his court to be dissolved.

"I am privileged to know that many of those persons brought up for indictment are guilty, and I came here to give what help I could toward clearing up a disgraceful condition."

Dr. Holm was equally outspoken.

"We are going to keep after the evildoers," he declared. "Votes can be bought just as stock is on the New York curb market. I know personally that votes were bought in Chester on election day.

"I have no hesitancy in saying that it is a mighty hard thing to get justice in Delaware County."

Mrs. Mary P. Obdyke, Chester's policewoman, was present to tell what she could, but her services were not needed in view of the judge's refusal to entertain anything but the foreman's presentation.

ARMED K. K. K. ORGANIZERS OUSTED FROM N. Y. HOTEL

Northeast Grand Goblin and Staff Forced to Leave as Guests Complain

New York, Sept. 26.—The Hotel Embassy has found it necessary to rid itself of Lloyd P. Hooper and his staff of the Ku Klux Klan because they openly carried deadly weapons. This was the source of complaint from other guests of the hotel.

Hooper is Grand Goblin of the Domain of the Northeast, which includes this city and a large territory in this part of the United States. He gets a commission out of the $10 paid by every candidate in his "domain," and so do all the solicitors for memberships, not forgetting the one dollar which the head of the Klan, Simmons, gets.

Hooper and his staff occupied a suite of four rooms in the Hotel Embassy, which is at Broadway and Seventieth street. They were very busy during their tenancy, and Hooper's lieutenants brought many candidates there, probably to pay their $10. Business was good with them and they spent money freely.

They and Hooper were not identified as Ku Klux Klan workers at that time. They kept to themselves and except for the stream of visitors to their rooms attracted no special attention. The evidence that they carried weapons was reported by the house staff, and guests with increasing frequency complained. They wanted to know who the men were.

At this time a former high official of the Ku Klux Klan, who often had been to see Hooper, went to the management of the hotel with a personal proposal. The proposal did not interest the management, but the visitor's evident familiarity with Hooper caused him to be used for getting information.

"Striking" Juror

MRS. EDWIN YARNALL

Member of Delaware County Grand Jury who refused to continue her duties when no indictment was found against Chester gamblers

BOY THIEF NOT SURE OF ESCAPING AGAIN

Hoffman 'Undecided' on Staying at Glen Mills, He Says

DECLARES 'IT ALL DEPENDS'

Charlie Hoffman, the seventeen-year-old "millionaire kid," doesn't know whether or not he will try to escape from the Huntington Reformatory when he is sent there for burglary in houses where he stole clothes to aid him in his recent escape from Glen Mills.

He appeared before Judge Johnson at Media this morning for trial in connection with robbery of the home of Harry Smitheson at Darlington.

"I don't know whether I'm going to stay at Huntington or not," he said. "It all depends on what the place is like when I get there."

Hoffman appeared in court dressed in a light suit, well pressed. He said he had escaped from Glen Mills because the boy in charge of the company of which he was a member had hit him in the face when he did not obey the command "Eyes right" while they were drilling. The boy in charge was an inmate of the institution, but on the honor list.

Just before noon he was taken away to his cell again to be brought back this afternoon for trial. He was told where he would undoubtedly go on sentence and during the talk paid the greatest attention.

Harding Opposes Aid From Treasury

Continued from Page One

this international relationship or that, only begs the delusion, when reason is needed for a safe counsel.

"You have been summoned to counsel all America, to apply your knowledge and your conscience in relieving a situation which concerns all America," the President further told the conference. "Specifically you are to deal with unemployment, to suggest a way to repairing the arterial circulation which is the very life blood of the Republic.

Problem Most Difficult

"There is always unemployment. Under most favorable conditions I am told there are a million and a half in the United States who are not at work. But there is excessive unemployment today, and we are concerned, not alone about its diminution, but we are frankly anxious, under the involved conditions, lest it grow worse, with hardships of the winter season soon to be met. The problem of unemployment is the most difficult with which we are confronted.

"But there are no problems affecting our national life and the welfare of the American people which we cannot and will not solve. If we fail today we will try again tomorrow.

"It is fair to say that you are not asked to solve the long controverted problems of our social system. We have builded the America of today on the fundamentals of economic, industrial and political life which made us what we are, and the temple requires no remaking now. We are incontestably sound. We are constitutionally strong. We are merely depressed after the fever, and we want to know the way to speediest and dependable convalescence.

Has Faith in Conferees

"When we know the way, everybody in America—capital and labor, employer and employes, captains of industry and the privates in the trenches—will go over the top, in the advance drive of peace. Frankly, it is difficult to know whether we have reached that bedrock to which reaction runs before the upward course begins, but here are representatives of the forces which make for all we are or ever can be and your soundings ought to be reliable.

"I would have little enthusiasm for any proposed relief which seeks either palliation or tonic from the public treasury. The excess of stimulation from that source is to be reckoned a cause of trouble rather than a source of cure. We should achieve but little in a remedial way if we continued to excite a contributing cause.

"It is not my thought to suggest your lines of conference. I have wished to say to you that the people of the United States are very deeply interested, not alone the unemployed, but all who are concerned for our common weal, and the world is looking on to find helpfulness in our American example."

Hoover Urges Emergency Methods

Secretary Hoover, speaking immediately after the President had concluded his address, declared the conference first should determine the volume, distribution and character of the Nation's unemployment and, second, evolve a series of emergency methods to meet the present situation.

The Commerce Secretary expressed the belief, as did President Harding, that the conference also should consider measures which could be utilized in event of recurrence of unemployment tides.

Remedies for the unemployment situation, Mr. Hoover declared, must not include any legislative program, and there must be no drain upon the public treasury. The United States, he said, had so far escaped the doles and charity methods of foreign nations and should seek a mobilization of the co-operative action of manufacturers, employers and public authorities to meet the situation.

Mr. Hoover suggested that the conference, in order to facilitate its work, at once dissolve into committees which would report the various recommendations to the conference and that a committee on organization and program be appointed.

Names Organization Committee

A motion that a committee on organization be named by Mr. Hoover was adopted and a committee of ten to be added to later was named by Mr. Hoover as follows: Henry S. Robinson, Los Angeles; Charles M. Schwab, New York; Julius Barnes, Duluth; Mayor James Couzens, of Detroit; C. H. Markham, Chicago; Commissioner T. V. O'Connor, Shipping Board; Ida M. Tarbell, New York; Samuel M. Landsay, New York; Clarence Mott Woodley, Detroit, and Matthew Woll, vice president American Federation of Labor.

The conference then adjourned to meet again this afternoon to consider the preliminary report of the committee which immediately went into session.

Coincident with the convening of the unemployment conference Urbain Ledoux, who has been conducting a campaign for relief of the unemployed in Boston and New York, arrived in Washington and announced he would attend the conference as an observer. Ledoux said he would appeal to President Harding to publish the names of those who during the war profited to the extent of more than 100 per cent so that they might share equally with the unemployed, the latter's part to be used under Government supervision for "work of constructive welfare."

Ledoux was confined to his room in a hotel today with a severe cold which he said was contracted during his Sunday meeting in New York.

Secretary Davis, it was learned today, will have a definite proposal for remedial action on the part of the Government. The labor secretary believes that the United States Employment Service, which virtually was abandoned about a year ago, should be revived.

The suggestion that faulty taxation methods were responsible for the present unemployment was made to Secretary Hoover today by Representative Keller, of Minnesota. Mr. Keller expressed the view that an industrial revival would immediately result if some of the burden of taxation was lifted from industry and placed on the land. He asserted that, although industrial and land values in the United States approximate $140,000,000,000 each, yet in 1919 about $4,000,000,000 in taxes were levied upon industry and only $600,000,000 on land values.

A GROUP OF SUB-DEBS

Miss Dorothy Dodge, Miss Clementina MacKenzi, Miss Jane Goodman and Miss Ellen Taussig

TRIGG GOES TO CONFERENCE

Committee Chamber Man Takes Figures on Unemployment

Material on production and unemployment gathered over a period of several weeks, from a wide variety of sources, was taken to Washington today by Ernest T. Trigg, chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and president of the National Federation of Construction Industries.

This information will be placed before the meeting of leaders of business and industry called by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to discuss and solve the unemployment problem confronting the country.

Records gathered over a period of months by the Industrial Relations Committee, the resolutions adopted at the big meeting two weeks ago, when representatives of fifty trade and business associations gathered under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce in this city, and suggestions and ideas developed by many big business leaders, are being taken to Wasnington by Mr. Trigg.

With Mr. Trigg went Colonel John Price Jackson, assistant to the chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee, who has prepared much of the data that will be taken there.

British Colonials in Arms Meeting

Continued from Page One

political visits here before, was all that was in sight.

Then came the change when a few days ago London let it be known that Great Britain could not be adequately represented in Washington with only four delegates, it must be six, and now comes the intimation that instead of four delegates from the old center of Empire, there are to be three from the center and three from peripheries. Whether by insistence or not the colonies for the first time sit in.

A delegation made up of Balfour, Law, Churchill, Smuts, Borden and Hughes is a vastly different thing from a delegation made up of Balfour, Law, Churchill and Lord Lee. The balance of empires shifts. This country deals not with a European Power, but with a world Power, partly American, partly Pacific, partly South African.

The inclusion of one Canadian in the delegation will insure one close friend of the United States sitting for the British Empire in the conference, in spite of the pitiful fact this country and its northern neighbor are now threatening tariff war upon each other.

Greatest Practical Idealist

In General Smuts will come to Washington the world's greatest practical idealist. He is what President Wilson might have been if Wilson had had his roots in the soil—if he had gone out to fight with sage brush and savages as a pioneer instead of getting entangled in the undergrowth of books at a university. One man will not necessarily mean much at a conference in which perhaps thirty will sit, but if there is any one man in the world today who may mean much, he is General Smuts.

It is to be regretted that this country has not his match.

In a word, three Colonials in the British delegation put a different complexion upon the coming conference. The favor in which an important element in the Foreign Office and in the British Navy held the Anglo-Japanese alliance was recently set forth at length. At that time the British delegation was to be confined to four, all brought up with the insular tradition and the attitude of these sections of the British Government was highly important. Administration circles here with skeptical. Today its importance becomes less, with three Colonials sitting in the delegation.

A Compromise Today

The British representation, even with this infusion, remains a middle-of-the road body. It will aim to adjust the relations of the United States and Japan rather than to cast in the lot of the empire definitely with the United States. But it will take up its role in a more sympathetic spirit and with a broader understanding than would the delegation of four which it was a short time ago proposed to send.

The three Britons are conservative, showing the hold the Tory Party has upon Lloyd George and his Government. Mr. Balfour is a former leader of the Tory Party in England, a skilled diplomatist, and in spite of his lack of that rough-and-tumble quality which we in this country associate with parliamentary success, the best debater the House of Commons has seen in a generation. He is the equal in wit and the superior in experience of any of the Americans, certainly a person to be reckoned with.

Bonar Law is a more recent leader of that party and perhaps is still, notwithstanding his retirement from the Cabinet, a lesser person than Balfour, but at the top of the second rank in England. Churchill is hard to place; an adventure and individualist in politics, reactionary, a believer in force, in his heart a lover of the excitements of war, certainly no passionate advocate of disarmament. All of them are what is known a America as hard-boiled.

Hughes the Antithesis

You perceive the difference between England and her Colonies when you turn from Balfour, the cold, bookish dialectician, out of whom all emotions except religion, and religion with him is probably a thing of the intellect and not of the heart, have been carefully bred, the American Beauty rose product of English governing class development, and Mr. William Hughes, the angular personality from Australia.

A conference with Mr. Hughes in it is as comfortable as a man with a large sharp grain of sand in his shoe. No one at Paris made Mr. Wilson more unhappy than Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes can talk boundlessly and hear nothing that is said in reply, an advantage of which the American ex-President once complained bitterly. Never being confuted in his own ears, he is sure and he is strident, as the deaf always are.

He is for Australia all the time, for the Japanese alliance if that best protects Australia, for an American-Pilgrims-dinner-two-hearts-that - beat - as-one entente that isn't an entente if he can feel sure of it. Without hearing he will feel around for the realities noisily. He might be an American Senator, irreconcilable and irrepressible, if any one with his voice and other singular advantages could find scope in our terribly restricted parliamentary system. Mr. Hughes demands scope. He is as far away from Oxford and Cambridge as anything that can be imagined. He and Smuts in different ways are the key to what has happened as a result of the war to Great Britain in her foreign relations of which the first sign will be the coming conference.

Coroner Scores Cop's Tale of Shooting

Continued from Page One

ily with the finger from the ear, the physicians said, or with a probe. The boy was too badly shocked when brought to the hospital for an operation to be performed immediately.

Yesterday afternoon it was decided to operate in the hope of saving the boy's life, though the operation was a desperate one and the hope slight. While preparations were being made the boy died.

Heard Six Shots

Thomas Manion, 2016 Winter street, a friend of the slain boy, and from a distance an eye witness of the shooting, declared today that six shots had been fired, and that the patrolman had not fallen.

"I was standing at Twentieth and Callowhill streets," said Manion, who also is a youth and a friend of McCabe's, "when I heard shooting over at Twenty-first and Callowhill. It is all open here, and I could see the patrolman chasing McCabe. I heard four shots fired first, then I heard two more. I saw McCabe fall. I didn't see the patrolman fall. I ran across the grass to where the boy lay.

"Another patrolman named Greenhalgh was standing over the boy's body, yelling for an automobile. The man who did the shooting was running down Callowhill street. I don't know what he was running for. I went out in the street and stopped a man in an automobile who was a doctor, and he took the boy to the hospital."

Was Good Boy, Mother Says

"I don't know how any one could murder my poor boy," said young McCabe's mother, Mrs. Alice McCabe, today, as she left her home to go to the Coroner's office. "He was all I had in the world. He had good health, and he was a good boy. I depended on him. Now I have no one. My other son, Joseph, was away at the war, and now he is in the Naval Hospital. The doctors say he never will be well. His nerves were broken down by the war."

Mrs. McCabe also went to the Morgue, where the boy's body was taken from the hospital, and formally identified it.

Deputy Coroner George Rowland brought back a statement from young Manion, part of it containing allegations of neglect after the boy was taken to the hospital.

"Manion told me," said the Deputy Coroner, "that he and the physician in whose motorcar the boy was taken to the hospital carried McCabe into the receiving ward, but that nothing was done for him. There was an orderly there, Manion said, who didn't seem to know who was in charge.

Complain of Hospital

"They waited an hour for a physician, the witness said. Then a nurse came in, according to Manion's story, and the doctor said he was a physician and that he would operate himself if they got him the instruments. For some reason or other this was not done, however, and finally two women came in who were internes, and asked how many shots had been fired.

"Manion says he went out to the next room where the patrolman was waiting and asked how many times he had fired. The patrolman is said to have replied that he fired only once.

"Later," Manion said, "Acting Lieutenant Phelan came over to the hospital and asked if they weren't going to do something for the boy, but they said at the hospital that their operating surgeon was not in the city."

Director Cortelyou is investigating this phase of the case also.

Several of the boy's companions were questioned later. They are Anthony Gallen, 304 North Twenty-first street; Edward Harrity, 2005 Winter street, and Thomas Goodheart, Twentieth street near Winter. They were not held, as there was no evidence of wrongdoing or attempted wrongdoing against any of the boys.

They declared they had been playing ball Saturday afternoon and were to play again yesterday afternoon, McCabe being the pitcher. They were going to go to the 2:45 o'clock mass at St. John's Church, the boys said, get breakfast and go home to bed, so they could get a good rest before the game, which was to be played at Strawberry Mansion.

The boys had some time to "kill," they said, before going downtown to church, and they wandered about the neighborhood. At Twentieth street and the Parkway they saw two other boys they thought they knew crossing at Twenty-first street and they started to cut through the triangular grass plot there. It was then the patrolman appeared.

Was Quiet Boy

Miss Mary Harrity, sister of one of the boys who was with McCabe, said she had met them earlier in the evening near the Harrity home, which is just across from the Parkway, and they had told her they were going to go to mass before returning home.

"Young McCabe was one of the quietest boys in the neighborhood," said Miss Harrity. "He was only a little fellow, the shortest one in the crowd, and I don't see how he could have been hit by a chance shot fired in the air.

"I was sitting at the window at home with mother when the shots were fired. We sat up because my brother had no key, and we did not want to leave the house open. I saw a flash and saw the policeman jump out. I saw what I believed was his badge gleaming. I myself counted five shots fired.

"My brother came running home, and we all sat on the step. We did not think that Frank had been badly hit. Then along came Thomas Manion and he told us that Frank was dying and they'd had the priest in for him.

"Tom's clothes were all covered with blood, where he had carried Frank to the automobile and then into the hospital. He told us that one of the other boys after the shooting had grabbed the policeman's whistle and stood there blowing it."

CRUSH LAWLESSNESS OF K. K. K., PASTOR URGES

New Yorker Condemns Secret Society With Religious Bar

New York, Sept. 26.—Condemning the Ku Klux Klan and all other secret societies with a racial or religious bar to membership, the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner last night preached on "Foolish Lodge Brothers" at Chelsea M. E. Church, Fort Washington avenue and 178th street.

He began by attacking the double standard of morals, and said that if men who violated the moral code were treated as severely as women offenders there would be fewer "Fatty Arbuckle cases."

"Lynching is anarchistic and should be stopped," he declared. "The wild lawlessness of the Ku Klux Klan should be stopped."

"The most brilliant feat in modern journalism is the unmasking of the Ku Klux Klan," declared the Rev. Dr. H. H. Proctor, Negro, yesterday morning in a sermon at Nazarene Congregational Church, Herkimer street and Troy avenue, Brooklyn.

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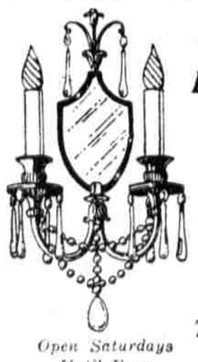

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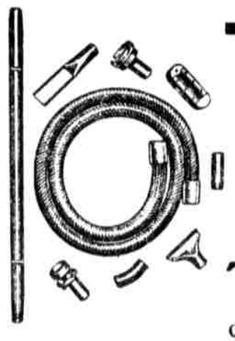

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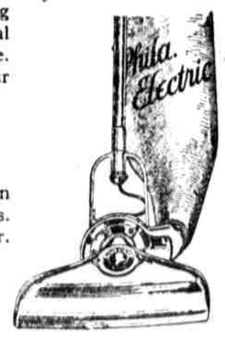

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