

ALLIES' COUNCIL PLANS "FOR WAR AND AFTER"

Rome Conference Settles Time of New Drives and Adjustment of Post-Bellum Finances

By C. F. BERTELLI

PARIS, Jan. 18 (by mail).—Although they issued a public statement after their conference in Paris last March, the war chiefs of the Entente Powers remained completely silent following their Rome conference the other day. But I have learned on indisputable authority that decisions on inalienable matters discussed were:

The Salonika expedition. The relation between each nation's resources and its effective contribution to the war, bearing particularly upon (a) effective, (b) munitions, (c) finance.

Preparation of offensives on all fronts for the coming spring. While for obvious reasons I am not permitted to give details of the decisions arrived at, I am able to state that as regards the Macedonian front the Entente Powers have at last been united by the French leaders and that at the chosen moment the offensive will be delivered from the Salonika base with an energy and force hitherto conspicuously lacking.

At last Premier Briand, backed by General Sarrail, the commander of the Entente forces in Macedonia—who is tremendously enthusiastic about the possibilities to be expected from his sphere of the hostilities—has brought England and Italy into line. The governments of both these countries, acting on the advice of their military counselors, have barely disguised their indifference to the Salonika campaign, but since the Rome conference they have been replaced by a united determination to wage more vigorous war in Macedonia, where, of course, both countries will increase their effectiveness.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

The after-war problems which the Rome conference discussed were principally economic and social. News of the Entente governments have no illusions as to the question of monetary compensation for war expenditures and damage to be obtained from Germany. No one nation could possibly bear the burden of \$150,000,000,000, which the war will have cost in actual expenditure for armaments and navies between August, 1914, and the fall of 1917, to say nothing of the billions of dollars' worth of property destroyed.

The Entente leaders were therefore faced with the necessity of establishing a plan that will not utterly crush the present generation under an appalling overburden of taxation, and at the same time that will provide enough credit to enable each nation to meet its obligations.

The principle has been adopted of postponing a final settlement of war debts to 100 years hence.

ARGUE OVER MEANING OF IMMIGRATION BILL

Senators Who Passed It Over Wilson Veto Say Japanese Are Not Affected

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The immigration bill passed by the Senate yesterday over the President's veto leaves the Japanese question in doubt, Senators who opposed the bill pointed out today.

Senator Reed, who spoke for the State Department yesterday, was one of its strongest opponents.

Proponents of the bill insist that the Japanese question is not affected; that immigration from Japan would be restricted by the gentlemen's agreement as heretofore.

The Japanese Government complained to the State Department that the bill was directly against its people in the clause providing that "no alien now in any way excluded shall be permitted to immigrate to the United States."

Further protests from the Japanese Government are to be expected, opponents of the bill hold.

The literacy test, to which the President objected, bars all aliens over sixteen years of age who cannot read at least thirty words of a language to be selected by the alien. The following, if sent for by aliens already admitted to the United States, are exempt from the literacy test:

Father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age; wife, mother, grandmother, unmarried or widowed daughter.

Those who because of religious persecutions have been unable to secure the required education are also exempt.

Anarchists or persons opposed to organized government and contract laborers are excluded under the new bill.

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NEW YORK CITY BECOMES AN ARMED CAMP



The National Guard and the Naval Reserve of New York were mobilized and pressed into service immediately for it was known that President Wilson had decided to break with the Kaiser. All the bridges, public buildings and important centers were placed under armed guard. The photograph shows a member of the Williamsburg Bridge Naval Battalion on guard with one of their machine guns at the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge.

TAFT TO SPEAK TONIGHT BEFORE PEACE LEAGUE

Former Judge Alton B. Parker and Marquis of Aberdeen Also to Express Their Views

Former President William Howard Taft, former Judge Alton B. Parker, once Democratic presidential nominee, and other prominent Americans will come to Philadelphia today to be speakers tonight at a dinner in the Bellevue-Stratford under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace.

The dinner tonight may be as important as the conference in Independence Hall, June 17, 1915, at which the league was formed.

While numerous other dinners and meetings of the league have been held throughout the country, the war and peace situation of the world today and the meeting of the league in the city of its founding lend added value to the dinner of tonight.

The Marquis of Aberdeen and Tennant, former Governor General of Canada and viceroy of Ireland, will be the third guest of honor. His address is expected to present to Americans the interest Britain and the Allies have taken in the League to Enforce Peace.

The purposes of the league virtually have been given the official sanction of President Wilson. The President's address to the Senate January 20 inclined sufficiently toward the ideas of the league to bring from its president, Mr. Taft, emphatic endorsement of President Wilson's suggestions.

Berks Official's Father Dies

READING, Pa., Feb. 6.—N. Geary, ninety-four, of Sisholtzville, father of County Treasurer E. C. Geary, died here. Ten days ago his brother, Michael, died, and the shock caused the elder Geary to take to his bed. His decline followed rapidly.

Sprout Bill to Pass With Democrats' Aid

Continued from Page One

penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both.

HISTORY OF INQUIRY During the "slush fund" hearings in Pittsburgh, nearly 100 witnesses—the most important that the State could produce—begged off from testifying under a clause in the Federal Constitution which permits any witness to refuse to testify in a probe or other case if he believes that by testifying he will incriminate himself.

The State Constitution, according to the anti-Penrose leaders, would take precedence in the event of a probe instituted and conducted by the State, and would make witnesses liable to a perjury charge for false testimony, in addition to forcing any one who might be summoned to testify.

Both amendments were drafted in two stormy caucuses held by the Democrats. For the first time in the memory of the present Senators and in the memory of all but one or two of the newspaper correspondents, the Democrats were able to hold up the proceedings of the Senate of Pennsylvania while they were deliberating as to their own course of action.

The first caucus was called at 8:30 o'clock, and the Washers amendment was discussed there. The amendment called for the appointment of Supreme Court Justice John S. Stewart, former Governor Edwin S. Stuart, former Judge Mayer Sulzberger, William A. Glasgow, Jr., and General Albert J. Logan as the commission. Five supported the amendment and five opposed it.

The caucus vote stood. For the amendment, Hindman, Leiby, Stewart, Warner, Washers, and against, DeWitt, Hackett, Sassaman, Sones and Tompkins.

During the absence of the Democratic Senators the Republican floor leaders of both Republican factions in the Senate held whispered conferences. Senator Vare, as the leader of Governor Brumbaugh's friends, consulted with Senators Crow, Sprout, McNichol, Snyder and others prominently identified with the Penrose organization.

The conference between the Republican leaders continued when the Democratic Senators retired for a second time to consider a second amendment, proposed by Senator Tompkins, Cambria, one of their number, that the report of the proposed Sprout probe committee be made not later than June 1.

Democratic leaders declared that the Tompkins amendment was an inspiration from the Republican side of the Senate and a concession of the Penrose forces to those of the Governor when both Republican factions realized that the Democrats were seeking to make political capital at their expense.

At the second caucus of the Democratic Senators their deadlock was broken, the vote on the Tompkins amendment, six to four, being: For, DeWitt, Hackett, Sassaman, Sones, Tompkins and Warner; against, Hindman, Leiby, Stewart and Washers.

Asked what he thought of the point of order raised by Senator Sprout and sustained by Lieutenant Governor McClain, E. Lowry Humes, of the Democratic Legislative Committee, which drafted the Washers amendment, said:

"The fulcrum on the point of order that the amendment offered by Senator Washers violated the constitutional prohibition against a delegation of legislative power is ridiculous. The power is conferred on the proposed commission as inquisitorial. It could merely inquire into and report facts.

"A legislative committee cannot legislate. It can only investigate and make recommendations. Only a majority of the Legislature can legislate. A committee of the Assembly could have no more power than a commission from the State at large. The point of order was merely an excuse, not a reason for declaring the amendment out of order."

Mr. Humes recalled that a commission made up of members of the Legislature, made possible by the Washers recommendations, the enactment of a workmen's compensation law; also a commission of members of the Legislature made a draft of the school code adopted in 1911.

Senator Vare, it was said today, had agreed to support the Washers amendment until he learned that it named the commission. Vare suggested a change in the proposed personnel of the commission, but the Democrats would not agree to this.

The Penrose forces, on the strength of their belief that there will be nine of the ten Democrats lined up for the Sprout resolution as it now stands this afternoon, are claiming twenty-nine votes, which is three more than enough to assure passage by the Senate.

Their claims include the seventeen Republican votes they received last Monday night, the nine Democrats and Senators Kline and Whitten, of Allegheny, who were absent last week, and Senator Plymouth W. Snyder, of Blair, who has announced his intention to vote for the resolution.

The friends of the Governor are asserting that the overruling of the Washers amendment was a bold stroke on the part of the Penrose leaders.

The commission, they point out, would have no legislative powers at all. It would simply be an inquisitorial board.

The Senate chamber was packed to the doors last night when the Sprout resolution was up. In the throng were all the State officials, with the exception of Governor Brumbaugh; the Council's Legislative Committee from Philadelphia, Robert D. Dripps, D. Clarence Gibbons, all of the lobbyists who are on the Hill this session, the members of the House and a delegation from Pittsburgh, headed by Coroner Samuel C. Jamison, Max Leslie and E. V. Babcock.

SENATE DELAYS ACTION ON PRINTER NOMINATION

Giving of Power to Chief Clerk of Department Indicates Fight on Brumbaugh Man

By a Staff Correspondent

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.—The Senate today showed that it intends to hold up the appointment of E. Edward Long, of Chambersburg, as superintendent of public printing and binding indefinitely. The nomination of Long was sent to the Senate last night by Governor Brumbaugh and was referred to the committee on Executive nominations.

Senator William E. Croft, of Fayette, chairman of the committee, today introduced a resolution giving to the chief clerk of the Bureau of Public Printing and Binding all of the powers held by the superintendent. He asked unanimous consent to consider the resolution as once and it was adopted.

The employees of the printing department have not been able to draw their pay since J. Nevin Tompory was named as superintendent during the speakership fight. The department is the only one on Capitol Hill that has no deputy, and the pay vouchers could not be signed.

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MORE STATE POLICEMEN AND BETTER PAY ASKED

Bill Would Add 100 Men and Make \$1100 Minimum Salary

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.—A bill that would add 100 men to the present force of State police and provide substantial increases in salaries for all the men in the service from Superintendent John C. Grooms, of Philadelphia, down to the private, made its appearance in the Senate last night. It is sponsored by Senator Buckman, of Bucks.

The Buckman bill calls for a superintendent at \$3500 and the following other officers and privates, with each receiving the following sums per year: Four captains, each \$2400; four lieutenants, each \$1800; four first sergeants, each \$1350; six-

teen sergeants, each \$1200; thirty-five privates, each \$1100, and 270 privates, each \$1020.

Superintendent Grooms now receives \$3500 and his assistant \$2500. The privates have been getting \$900 a year. Out of this they must pay for their meals while at the barracks, the State standing this expense only when the troops are detailed to special duty.

The new bill would grant to all officers and men, excepting the superintendent, an increase of \$5 a month after two years, and another \$5 a month after four years.

CHANGES IN CHAMBER POSTS

Sydney R. Clarke, of the convention bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed to the industrial bureau of that institution. George W. B. Hicks, who acted as public statistician under Mayor Teyburn, was appointed to the convalescent bureau.

STATE DEFICIENCY BILL SUFFERS \$268,970 CUT

Joint Committee Allows for Only Actual Deficits—Future Ones to Be Met Later

By a Staff Correspondent

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.—The Appropriations Committee of the Senate and House today cut \$268,970 from the deficiency bill, which was reported from committee today.

The State departments which showed a deficit asked for a total of \$825,000. This amount included their estimates for a deficit until June 1 of this year. They were given their actual deficits to date, and the deficits between now and June 1 will be taken care of in the general appropriations bill.

The cuts were made after the heads of the State departments had been called before the committee in a probe of the deficiency bill. The cuts follow:

Education, \$75,000; Fire Marshal, \$20,000; Agriculture, \$6667; Live Stock Sanitary Board, \$40,500; Forestry, \$7500; Mines, \$23,000; Highway, \$6220.27; Public Grounds and Buildings, \$25,800; Printing, \$79,425.22; Fisheries, \$1000; House of Representatives, \$4300; total, \$269,812.86; increased moving-picture contracts, \$842.18; net deduction, \$268,970.68.

Roosevelt, Jr., Reserve Corps Major

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—President Wilson has signed a commission appointing Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a major of infantry in the officers' reserve corps.

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Advertisement for Mawson & DeMany featuring 'The Second Day! Of This Wonderful "One-Half Off" Fur Sale'. Includes illustrations of fur coats and details about the sale.