

SALUS TRANSIT BILL MADE PURELY LOCAL

Amended in Senate Committee to Include Philadelphia Conditions Only

TWINING LIKES CHANGES

Mayor Also Approves—Alterations Do Not Lessen Value of Measure as "Club"

The Salus transit bill, which is on second reading in the Senate today, has been amended, according to a dispatch from Harrisburg, so that it will apply only to Philadelphia and not to any other municipality in the State where there may be more than one street railway corporation.

The amendment meets with the approval of Transit Director Twining and Mayor Smith and does not impair the value of the bill as a club in the league negotiations with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

The original draft of the Salus bill in section one read in part as follows: "When the facilities of two public service companies being street railway corporations or the facilities of a street railway corporation and the facilities of a street railway line owned, leased or operated by a municipal corporation cross at the same or different levels, or are adjacent to each other, it shall be the duty to establish transfer points."

The clause "two street railway corporations or" was struck out and in its place the phrase "a street railway corporation" inserted.

The amendments were made in the Senate Judiciary General Committee. As the bill read originally it might apply to any city where there are two or more transportation companies, but as amended it will refer only to Philadelphia, since this city is the only municipality in the State where there is one independent system and one municipally owned system.

Interest in the transit situation today centered about a conference between Ellis Ames Ballard, chief counsel for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and Mayor Smith, in the latter's office in City Hall. After the conference the Mayor said they had discussed transit matters, but declined to particularize.

As the conference was held at the request of the transit company officials, it is expected that Mr. Ballard and Mayor Smith will offer tentatively as a step toward the solution of the present chaotic situation.

At the present time, administration leaders admit, the transit company holds the more advantageous position in the transit bills negotiations. This, however, may be reversed if the bills now pending at Harrisburg pass, city officials contend.

Auditor General Defends Acts

Continued from Page One
When the Auditor General's books and those of the State Treasurer.
"Some one has been stringing you," answered Powell. "They balanced perfectly."
"Oh, no!" said Snyder. "No one can string me."
Powell declared that his books had balanced every month.

When he was questioned in detail by Senator Eyre and other Senate leaders as to the necessity for employing expert accountants, Powell frankly said that he had known that the probe was to be started in some way or another and that he wanted "for his own satisfaction and for the satisfaction of his successor," to show that his balances were correct.

The Penrose probers wanted to have the Legislature designate every member of the department, but Powell objected.
"The Legislature ought to depend on the honesty and integrity of the Auditor General," he said. "If it cannot, the State is in a bad way."

TOO MANY DUTIES
Powell praised the recommendation of the Economy and Efficiency Commission that the budget commission or a board of finance and revenue be formed to pass upon the expenditures of the various departments. He said he would combine the present Revenue Commission, Sinking Fund Commission, Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, and the Economy and Efficiency Commission.

Under the present system, he said, he has to be a member of the Revenue Commission, Sinking Fund Commission, Military Board, the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings, Economy and Efficiency Commission, the Board of Agriculture, the Soldiers and Orphans' School's Commission, the State College Board and numerous smaller bodies, all of which direct the expenditure of their own appropriations.

The various department auditors, he also argued, should be placed more closely with the Auditor General's department.
The charges of mismanagement that have been made against Powell generally fell flat, but the hearing was marked by lively fights between Powell and the various Penrose Senate leaders, principally over the testimony offered by Powell before the Appropriations Committee, when Powell asked for a deficiency appropriation of \$29,000 early in the session.

Senator Snyder appeared to be very much concerned as to whether Harmon M. Kephart, the State Treasurer-elect, will be paid a bill of more than \$7500 in an arrears case. The deficiency and the contingent funds granted the department last session carried items to pay for several escheat cases, and this money is almost used up, according to Powell. He assured Snyder several times, however, that there is enough money available to pay Kephart's bill as soon as Kephart sends in an itemized account.

McNICHOL PRODS POWELL
Senator McNichol joined in the grilling of Powell. He asked if vouchers had not been mislaid.
"There was a bunch of a hundred or more found in the waste paper, and was used for traveling expense of the Auditor General," said Powell.
McNicol referred to items in the Auditor General's own account. "We have never had such items as we have had in connection with during the last eighteen months," he said.
"The Government of Pennsylvania has never been cleaner than it is today," retorted Powell.
McNicol said that the presence of expert accountants was "cause for suspicion." The question of personal telephone calls that have been charged to the State was brought up. "We can't go back to the telephone company's toll slips," said Powell. "There is no way of telling whether they were for public business or not."
Powell said that he could not tell how much they totaled. They are paid, he said, through the Department of Public Grounds and Buildings.

HOUSE AND SENATE OPEN DEBATE ON ARMY SELECTION MEASURE

Continued from Page One
protecting us. If we sent out such an army do you think Haig and Nivelle would expect any real aid from them?"
"It is the ultimate policy of our Government to send an army abroad," persisted Johnson.
"My hope is that at the earliest opportunity a force of American soldiers appear on the soil of France," retorted Wadsworth.
"The bill itself," interrupted Williams, "is not a question of whether we are or are not going to send one if we ever get one fit and equipped. But we don't want to send boys unfit and untrained and unequipped."

Roosevelt angle—The Colonel's plan to head a volunteer division to the French trenches—was vigorously injected into the situation at once. And it was significant that old-line Republicans—Harding and Lodge—are behind a well-laid campaign for ex-President Roosevelt to plant the American flag on Europe's battle line.

Senator Harding, of Ohio, started the debate by introducing an amendment to the Administration's measure, the President to raise by voluntary enlistment four infantry divisions—about 100,000 men. The amendment does not name Roosevelt, but means him.

STONE BACKS WILSON
Senator Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who opposed the declaration of war against Germany, announced he would vote for the army selection plan. He had received a number of telegrams from constituents today urging the bill.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, offered an amendment to the draft bill to provide exemption for theological students in recognized schools.
Compulsory military service in a democracy, declared Senator Weeks, Massachusetts, is no more repellent and undemocratic than governmental regulation of wages, compulsory education and compulsory insurance for employees.

"The question we must now consider is how are we going to give the President what we have decided for him to employ an army," said Weeks. He added:
"Are we going to do it in a manner demonstrated over and over again as ill-advised, ineffective and disastrous, or are we to turn our attention to the experience of other countries and take from the experiences those lessons which will enable us to steer clear of the follies of the past?"
That is really the dividing line between efficiency and inefficiency.

Whenever we have engaged in a great war it has been necessary to resort to draft to bring it to a successful conclusion.

FAILURE OF VOLUNTEERING
The Senator drew attention to the failure of the volunteer system in the Revolution.

SELECTION VERSUS VOLUNTEERING; HOUSE DEVELOPS BITTER DEBATE

WASHINGTON, April 23.
With every promise of bitter debate between advocates of President Wilson's army selection plan and the majority of the Committee on Military Affairs, who brought in a modified measure, the House today began general discussion of the bill to raise an army to fight against Germany.

Chairman Dent, of the Military Affairs Committee, led the fight against the measure in the form sought by President Wilson. The first Representative Dent had advocated a bill which would give the volunteer system a trial before making resort to the selective plan. In vigorous language he upheld his right and that of his colleagues who favor the volunteer principle to differ with the President.

Dent was enthusiastically applauded by advocates of a volunteer system when he took the well of the House to defend the measure fathered by himself and his committee colleagues. The galleries were filled.

There was no formal time limit for the debate agreed upon. There is an understanding, however, that general debate will be limited to eighteen hours. This will be followed by debate under the five-minute rule.

It was agreed that the opposition to the committee bill would be led by Representative McKenzie, Republican, of Pennsylvania. He is one of the group of eight men from the start squarely behind the measure advocated by the President. Representative Kahn, ranking Republican of the Military Affairs Committee, first selected to lead the opposition, will instead close the general debate as the President's spokesman.

Representative B. K. Focht, of Lewisburg, was the first Pennsylvania congressman to oppose the President's plan in a speech on the floor of the House.
"During the hearings on the army bill," he asked Chairman Dent, of the House Military Affairs Committee, "was there any expression of doubt as to the possibility of raising 2,000,000 men by the volunteer system, when more than that number was raised in that way by the North and the South in a war of brother against brother?"

"No," replied the chairman.
"It had then it is absurd to say we cannot raise the necessary army by volunteers," he added.
"There is no doubt that the Congress of the United States, after having declared war, stands ready to make that declaration effective," said Representative Dent.

"The only thing that hurls me in all of this program is that there should be a feeling that the method by which this declaration shall be carried into effect should not even be considered by members of Congress."
Mr. Dent explained that the majority report of the committee provided that the volunteer system should be first tried, and volunteer system were not successful then the President was authorized to use the selective draft. He said that under existing law, provided in the national defense act, the President could raise an army of

2,000,000 men, which would include the National Guard and the regular army.

Representative Mason, of Illinois, a Republican, early brought Theodore Roosevelt into the debate. He asked Representative Dent if Colonel Roosevelt had not offered a division of volunteers for foreign service and had his offer been declined.

ROOSEVELT DEFENDER
"I know the offer was made, but I cannot say as to its being declined," said Mr. Dent.
Mr. Mason announced his purpose to introduce a resolution calling upon Secretary Baker to inform Congress whether the Roosevelt offer had been declined, and if so, why.

As Mr. Dent approached the close of his discussion of the bill, he was fired at him from all parts of the chamber.
"Does this bill give the court to which an appeal may be made on drafting a man the right to pass upon the facts?" asked Representative Crisp, Democrat, of Georgia, "or does it provide that the board of army men who draft a man may pass also upon the facts?"

Mr. Dent said that in such cases the State was given credit for the number of men who had voluntarily enlisted since April 1 in the regular army and the National Guard.
"In what respect," continued Mr. Barnhart, "does your bill hasten the mobilization of an army?"
"It allows the President to raise an army at once by the volunteer method, instead of waiting several months for the registration and census provided by the War Department," answered Mr. Dent.

"LEAVE IT TO WILSON"
Representative Ragsdale, Democrat, of South Carolina, asked a long question indicating that the War Department and the President, after studying the matter fully, had decided upon the method they thought most advisable in raising an effective army, and asked Mr. Dent if he thought these Administration officials would deliberately suggest a system which they believed was not for the country's best interests.

"Certainly not, and the gentleman knows that I had no such idea when he asked the question," replied Mr. Dent, with some irritation.
"Don't you think that when the question of sending men abroad had to be determined," continued Mr. Ragsdale, "that there will be considerable difference in the attitude of possible volunteers? Do you think they will volunteer as readily as you do to Europe?"
"If I think we can raise an army of half a million men in forty-eight hours by the volunteer method," replied Mr. Dent.

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WAR COSTS REVENUE MEASURE UNDER DRAFT BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, April 23.
Preparation of the new revenue bill to meet the first war costs was begun today by the subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee appointed to draft that measure. The subcommittee expects to report the bill to the full committee the latter part of the week, but it is expected the committee as a whole will consider the provisions of the bill for a week. At the close of today's meeting of the subcommittee these features seemed certain:

Taxation of whiskey and other intoxicants to the full limit possible without cutting down the use of such an excise, the revenue will fall off.
Increase in second-class postage and a three-cent letter postage.
Increases in virtually all the revenue taxes proposed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.
No straight automobile tax, such as the States have, but a tax on the sale of new machines.
No "breakfast table tax"—tea, coffee and sugar not to have consumption taxes.
The members of the subcommittee drafting the bill are Kitchin, of North Carolina; Rainey, of Illinois, and Dixon, of Indiana, Democrats; Fordney, of Michigan, and Longworth, of Ohio, Republicans.

HOUSE GETS MEASURE EMPOWERING BOARD TO FIX PRICES ON FOODS

WASHINGTON, April 23.
The Council of National Defense would be vested with plenary powers to fix maximum prices on food, clothing and fuel during the war and for one year after under a resolution introduced in the House today by Representative Good, Iowa.

Food, clothing and fuel producers trading in interstate commerce would be prohibited from advancing prices higher than those on December 1, 1916; but could file appeals for relief from this provision with the Council. The National Council of Defense would also be empowered to settle all labor disputes during the war.

SENATE ACTION PLANNED
The problem of feeding the United States and its allies during the war period was taken up in earnest today when the Senate Agricultural Committee opened hearings on the various plans of Senators to give administration officials to conserve and increase the nation's food supply.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston was called as the first witness. He reported during the war period. He would designate the Council for National Defense as the governmental agency to fix the prices, as the mere extension of such authority would keep down prices without its being actually exercised, the Secretary believes.

Another plan before the committee proposed enactment of a law raising the milling of wheat from 73 to 81 per cent of the kernel. This would produce at least 18,000,000 barrels additional annually, it is estimated.

CALLS GREEK PRIESTS RUSSIA'S CHIEFEST FOE

Rev. William Fetter, of Petrograd, Addresses Baptist Ministers Here

Dangers surrounding the new Government of Russia were vividly described today by the Rev. William Fetter, dean of the Russian Bible Institute, of Petrograd, in an address before the weekly conference of Baptist Ministers in the First Baptist Church, Seventeenth and Sansom streets.

Dean Fetter said that the greatest foes of the new Government were the anarchists and the reactionary priests of the Greek Church. It was through the influence of Prince Yussouff, of Petrograd, mentioned in connection with the murder of the Russian monk, Rasputin, that Dean Fetter was able to address the conference today.

"About two years ago," he said, "through the machinations of Russian priests of the Greek Church, I was arrested and put into prison and subsequently sentenced to exile in Siberia. Some members of my church were in favor of Prince Yussouff, who is closely related to the former imperial family, and the Prince obtained my release."

Asked if he thought the present Government of Russia would stand, Dean Fetter said he believed it would.
"There are," he said, "so many elements of danger, however, that it is difficult to say what will happen, but the great danger is from the Greek Church and its dignitaries. They are all reactionary," he continued, "but the church has lost much of its hold on the people, who are drifting. Then there is danger from the anarchists and nihilists. The latter only represent a few people, but both have no other interests in mind but their own selfish ones. They care not for the people or for the future."

"The best people in Russia are the Zemstvos," for two years," said Mr. Fetter, "they have been working for Russia's good, and their national committee will likely prove the salvation of Russia."
Another danger which Mr. Fetter sees as

BOMB BURNS LAWYER AND HOST NEAR YORK

Infernal Machine, Sent by Supposed Dissatisfied Client, May Have Been Poisoned

YORK, Pa., April 23.
The explosion of a bomb sent to Charles Still, a York lawyer, at the home of Wade W. McClune, former Deputy Prothonotary of the County Courts and sportsman, at Dewdrop Inn, near here this morning, severely burned two men from head to foot and damaged the building.
The explosive was in a cigar box on the front porch. As Mr. Still was leaving the house he discovered the package and went into the house and opened it. The discharge followed and the injured men were rushed to the York Hospital. It is feared that the powder contained poison and the burns may prove fatal.

Miss Jessie McClune in the excitement jumped through a window and escaped injury. It is believed a dissatisfied client sent the bomb which was labeled "From Billie."

WAR COUNTRIES' CITIZENS SEEK U. S. NATURALIZATION

All Belligerents Except Serbia and Turkey Represented in Court

At a session of Quarter Sessions Court for hearing petitions for naturalization, sixty-one applicants were admitted to citizenship before Judge Brey today, and took oath to "support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic."

Every European country at war, excepting Serbia and Turkey, was represented by those admitted to citizenship, even France and Belgium. Applicants hailing from the last-named countries are rather unusual in the county court. Canada also was included in the list, the applicant being Maurice A. Penny, 1818 Mount Vernon street. He came across the boundary line fourteen years ago and has been an official stenographer of the Municipal Court for more than three years.

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TWO FOREIGNERS AS "ALIEN ENEMIES"

Russian and Pole Arrested on of Advancing Countrymen Support Germany

TRENTON, April 23.—Paul M. Russian, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Niekupff, a Pole, of Roebling, N. J., arrested today while acting as here after having been prevented from making addresses to foreignmen from the police learned they were going to visit all foreign workmen to stand many in this war.

The police learned that the two men addressed a large number of foreignmen in Roebling two months ago, and them to stand by Germany, no matter they were Russians or Poles. The authorities can investigate them.

JAPANESE ARRESTED IN CUBA

Were Found With Maps of Island With Drawing Sugar Plant

HAVANA, April 23.—Three Japanese with a map of Cuba specially marked regarding to Havana and other points between Cabaigoa and Cienfuegos, were arrested at Santo Domingo, Cuba, according to a dispatch today to El Mundo.

The three were surprised while making drawings of the Maria Antonia sugar plantation and a railroad bridge at Cruces, Santa Clara Province. They had copies notes in English, Spanish and Japanese.

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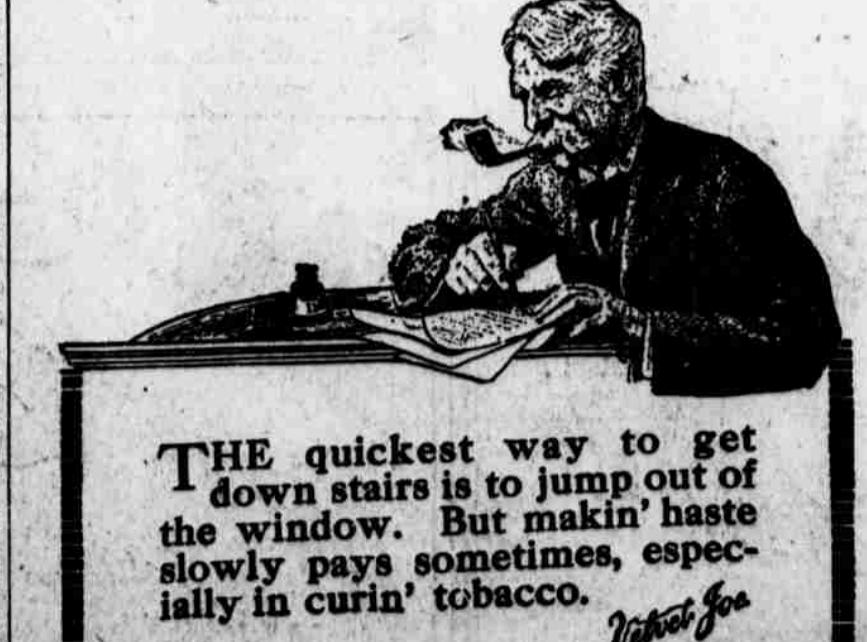
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