'WE MUST GO ON!' SAYS P. O. KNIGHT

Declares Day of Worldwide Americanism Has Dawned

MUST PROTECT TRADE

Would Repeal Seamen's Act or Have Ship Subsidies Granted

PETER O. KNIGHT
Vice president and general counsel of American International Corporation, who in an interview today on the future of the shipbuilding industry of the United States, declared that under existing legislation "no man can own a ship and operate it under the American flag" after the war emergency has passed

Sound American common sense and ingenuity, directed by the country's best brains and aided by thorough organization of its material resources, eventually will triumph over the social democracy and other Kerensky socialistic and Russian ideas now threatening to halt the nation's march on first place among the great commercial powers of the earth.

This declaration, made today by Peter O. Knight, vice president and general counsel of the American International Corporation, during an interview in which he forecasts the future of the shipping industry and sets forth what he calls the keynote of his talk around the American people to turn a deaf ear to "the demagogues, Kerensky socialists, long-haired men and short-haired women, who would pulverize the system upon which our Government was founded, and by reason of which it has made progress unprecedented in history."

"I have every confidence in the sober sense of the American people, now aroused to the situation, and I have never been more optimistic than I am today," continued Mr. Knight. "Even though extraordinary attempts have been made in the last fifteen years by legislation to create an unnatural condition of affairs—to make Labor class against class—yet the law of supply and demand, the law of survival of the fittest, and to desire wealth and means whereby the fittest can compete with the smart man—I still believe that the natural way will prevail, and that we have nothing but sunshine ahead of us, although it be interspersed here and there with formidable rocks.

America Great World Power

"The war is actually over—make no mistake about that—it was virtually won the day on which the United States entered into it, and it really ended two weeks ago. Formal signing of the armistice means nothing. America today, for the first time in a great world history, Peace, by reason of American intervention, has returned to heal humanity's wounds. Our day—yes, the new era of world-wide Americanism, has dawned. We cannot pause where we are. We must go on!"

Paramount among the problems facing the American people with the coming of peace and the consequent struggle among the nations for trade expansion, is the future of the great shipping industry built up during the war, declared Mr. Knight. In his capacity as a high officer of the financially most powerful organization in the world, he has been studying this problem for months. No phase of the question has been overlooked by the American International Corporation through its countless ramifications. With moments so vast as to be beyond the grasp of the average human mind, its plans for the future "to make the United States unquestionably the dominant power of the world," reach into the four corners of the earth.

Mr. Knight also has considered the problem as a member of the legislative committee of the Atlantic Coast shipbuilders' Association, of which George R. D. Bickford, of Newport News, Va., and Guy W. Currier, of Boston, are the other two members.

Ask Legislative Relief

If the United States is to have a merchant marine in normal times, Mr. Knight asserted, one of two things must first be done:

"Either repeal all legislation of a regulatory, restrictive, burdensome character that places the ship owner of this country at a disadvantage to the ship owner of other countries, and leave him free to operate his ships under competitive conditions as his best judgment will dictate in competition with foreign ship owners, or else,

"If the qualifications of seamanship and of wages and of conditions required by the labor leaders of this country are to be maintained in our merchant marine, the Government must make up the difference in the form of ship subsidies or otherwise, so as to enable men to own ships under the American flag and operate them under the American flag. With the present legislation, particularly the qualifications of citizenship, seamanship, and wages required by the seamen's act, no man can own a ship and operate it under the American flag.

"Shipping being a matter of national interest," continued Mr. Knight, "if it should not be placed in the same condition, in so far as government action is concerned, as have certain other industries, which have required protection of the Government, whereby all the people have contributed to the aid of the manufacturers to enable them to pay high wages and yet compete with manufacturers paying lower wages in other countries.

"A very eminent gentleman discussing this question recently, said that possibly governmental ownership might be the solution. I do not believe in that. It would be merely a temporary and costly expedient. I do not believe in governmental ownership of anything. State or national. Governmental ownership means incompetence, inefficiency, waste and extravagance.

Many More Ships Needed

"Now, as to the immediate future of the shipbuilding industry in this country and of our merchant marine thereafter, the answer to that question is very simple," said Mr. Knight. "There was in August, 1914, fifty million tons of shipping in the world. In order to take care of the world's commerce, at a few years there will be a necessity for from fifty-five to sixty million tons of shipping. There are now forty million tons in existence. Of this, probably half is dilapidated, old, decayed and worn out, so that there is an immediate need for thirty-five to forty million tons. You may be sure that, with the materials, resources and man-power that there are in the world, and the necessity for using so much man-power, resources and materials in reconstructing such portions of Europe as have been destroyed, and in carrying on the activities in this country that were necessarily interrupted by the war, it will take eight or nine years at least to supply the deficiency in ships.

"The immediate future, then, by reason of the facts I have just cited, is taken care of. The future of shipbuilding after the deficiency has been supplied will depend upon the common sense, ingenuity, resources and brains of this country.

"Because of economic conditions, I think, for the present at least, that the Emergency Fleet Corporation should carry on this industry just as it is now being carried on," said Mr. Knight, "except that, first, every contract for concrete and wooden ships and for ships that cannot be used permanently in our merchant marine should be cancelled. All contracts for such steel vessels as can be permanently used should be completed, and, of course, every yard should be run on a commercial basis instead of a [illegible] basis. The Emergency Fleet Corporation should eliminate itself

America Repeal of Laws

When the Japanese war was finished, that the shipping industry must be maintained, and that the American citizen must be able to own and operate a ship under the flag of his country, all of which will be for the benefit of the [illegible] in large [illegible] the question of repealing certain restrictive regulations, [illegible] may be necessary, and the enactment of such remedial legislation as may be required, will be a matter upon which the leaders of the two parties, when the issues of the country are thrashed to the subject. The United States—the country that within a year and a half produced such leaders as Pershing, who has whipped the military power of Europe, and had this continent behind us in [illegible] so completely and [illegible] as we have done—

"With a population of [illegible] million people, we have [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] combined with our natural [illegible] prescribed and our [illegible] [illegible] Kerensky's [illegible] among the [illegible] of the globe [illegible] Will some [illegible] and shall have [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] as well.

AMERICA MUST FEED STARVING WORLD NOW

Curbing of Profiteering Another Problem, Says Doctor McClellan

ITALIANS CHEER FALL OF KAISER

Hundreds March Through Streets for Celebration at State House

CHILDREN IN PARADE

Former Emperor Carried in Effigy on Shutter by Happy Pallbearers

Shielding under the intertwined colors of America and Italy, patriotic Italians of Philadelphia yesterday celebrated the stirring news that Kaiser Wilhelm at last had been forced from his throne, and that revolution stripped all of Germany.

Organized by the Rev. Thomas Cerbini, of Immaconcolata Church, near Dickinson and Christian streets, Chevalier C. A. Baldi and other leaders of the downtown Italian section, they turned out, young and old, men, women and children.

Father Cerbini was marshal in the [illegible] which preceded the parade by the Rev. A. Barthalmei, the Rev. A. Marino, the Rev. A. Huber, Father Giovanni, of South Philadelphia, and Father Dante Minetti, of West Philadelphia. It was this leadership which led the congregational part of the parade out Christian street to Broad, thence north to the Statue of Liberty, then to Chestnut street and Independence Square.

Somebody got together a part of the Police Band, and Italian fraternal organizations added their own memberships and musical units. Preceded by a squad of mounted police, they marched to Independence Square, in front of the old hall in which the American Independence was born in 1776, and in which representatives of the Slav peoples of Central Europe signed their own declaration only a few days ago.

At the square they were addressed by several well-known Italian orators and by Representative William S. Vare; but, after all, the real feature of the whole demonstration was the effigy of the Kaiser stretched out on a shutter, a soapbox for a pillow, borne by six "pallbearers," who could not look mournful and who did not try.

The arch-murderer's exposed corpse was attired in an old and faded blue uniform, and into its mouth some one had inserted a frankfurter, together with a match. No one could have heard more detested than the self-proclaimed "All Highest" slid in effigy yesterday, stretched out upon an old shutter and borne through the streets by native sons of sunny Italy.

The parade was informally organized and there was no set program. The speeches were extemporaneous, and with the exception of Representative Vare the oratory spoke in Italian.

But there was no mistaking the spirit of the throng which represented practically the whole of "Little Italy." They marched down Chestnut street like a conquering army. Aged women, bedecked in sandy kerseys or in plain white, hobbled along, any of them as fine as ever they were in the days of youth. Many men carried babies, and not a few of the wives led groups of youngsters. Whole families were in the line, which did not, however, present an entirely domestic aspect.

There were veteran organizations carrying torn and battered battle flags. There were fraternal bodies in uniform, marching to the martial airs of their own respective bands. And there were organizations of union workers, both men and women.

In Independence Square they sang their own "national" anthem and cheered the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner." Scarcely a person in the big throng was without an Italian and an American flag, and in many instances it assumed the proportions of an advance peace jubilee.

Chevalier Baldi was chairman of the meeting in the square, and the speakers were Father Cerbini, Congressman William S. Vare, Chevalier Emanuel Carnevali, Mrs. Benjamin Miller, of Germantown, chairman of the Italian branch of the Emergency Aid; Joseph Jonathan, secretary of the Italian fourth Liberty Loan committee; Pietro Messina, national president of the Independent Sons of Italy, and Ettorio Franco, of Easton, [illegible] of the Italian service.

Senator Cannonia, the Italian tenor, sang "The Yankee Boys in Italy," a new composition by himself, with the collaboration of his son, Victor Cannonia.

Chevalier Carnevali addressed the audience in a [illegible] of applause which is resounding in the city's halls has placed in the [illegible]

Twenty-eighth Ward Celebrates

Members of the Twenty-eighth Ward organized a parade early this morning and marched through the streets of the ward, proceeded to City Hall, where they serenaded Mayor Smith, who [illegible] a speech in the ward. The [illegible] was led by Milton Roedmoyer, Republican leader of the ward. Four bands [illegible] Allegheny and Filbert streets, in [illegible] of the Central High School [illegible] in the line, making fully five thousand persons in the celebration.

HOW TO PUNISH KAISER IS PUZZLE FOR LAWYERS

He Has Been Indicted for Murder in Lusitania Case and Convicted of Other Crimes Before Bar of Public Opinion—Might Ask Holland to Deliver Him Up

What's to be done with the Kaiser?

He has been convicted of murder, of arson, of rapine, of torturing men and slaying little children. The conviction has not been in any court, but at the bar of public opinion.

He has escaped. He is a fugitive from justice. He has hidden himself in Holland, demanding asylum there. Can an indignant world get at him? Can he be made to pay, in his own person, for the crimes of his soldiery in Belgium, for the brutal wholesale murder committed on the high seas by his piratical submarines?

What is his standing before the law of nations, now that he has fled from the country he bathed in blood? He has deserted the armies which his policy turned into wild beasts. Can the Allies reach across the border of Holland with the long arm of the law, and drag him back to stand trial for his crimes?

Question of International Law

It is a question of international law—such a question as lawyers never before had propounded to them. Eminent legal authorities have been asked the question. Their answers vary.

The difficulty is, they point out, that international law is like a code of honor among gentlemen—there is no legal remedy for the infraction of its rules. It is recalled by legal authorities that after the sinking of the Lusitania, a coroner's jury in England held William Hohenzollern guilty of murder.

Legal authorities thus summarized the case against the Kaiser, and the possibility of holding him personally guilty for these years of bloodshed and punishing him for his crimes:

"There is, of course, no moral question of his guilt. But it is a guilt the German Government shares. The German people could punish him, no doubt, before a tribunal of their own. The Allies could do the same thing if they obtained possession of his person. But it is hard to see how the Dutch Government could be compelled to give him up by any formal process, as extradition, for example. It could hold that the Allies had no jurisdiction.

"The German Emperor was indicted for 'wilful and wholesale murder' five days after the sinking of the Lusitania by a coroner's jury sitting at Kinsale, Ireland.

"The jury, under the direction of Coroner Horgan, had been investigating specifically the deaths of five British subjects caused by the loss of the steamship.

After examining many witnesses, among them Captain W. T. Turner, commander of the Lusitania, as to orders received, conditions attending the torpedoing and the rescue of survivors, Coroner Horgan said on May 19, 1917:

"I propose to ask the jury to return the only verdict possible for a self-respecting jury, that the men in charge of the submarine were guilty of wilful murder."

Thereupon the jury withdrew and soon reconvened, presenting the following indictment to Coroner Horgan: "The jury find that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations, and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine, and the German Emperor, and the Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wilful and wholesale murder."

Now that William Hohenzollern is a refugee in Holland, John Frederick Lewis, the eminent authority on international law, was asked if the former Emperor could be extradited to stand trial on the indictment of the Kinsale jury for the "wilful and wholesale" murder of the specified five persons who lost their lives when the Lusitania was torpedoed.

"There is no extradition treaty between Great Britain and Holland, of which I know, that would enable the British to demand of Holland that she surrender the former German Emperor," said Mr. Lewis. Existing extradition treaties deal only with crimes committed within the territorial boundaries of the countries between which they exist.

"The crime of sinking the Lusitania was committed upon the high seas. Inasmuch as William Hohenzollern has now escaped to refuge in some other country, which happens to be Holland, I know of no principle of international law by which the British Government could force Holland to surrender him, unless, of course, Holland should do so willingly or upon certain other representations.

"Personally, I think it is a grave mistake that the former Emperor was allowed to abdicate. I think he should have been compelled to remain as the head of the German Government to 'make good' all that he has made bad."

Comes Under Private Law

Dr. William E. Mikell, dean of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, took another view as to the methods by which legal proceedings might be taken effectively against the "fugitive."

"The question naturally is complicated," said Doctor Mikell, "and one that has never arisen before. Probably the most likely course is to look his extradition from Holland and make him answerable in England to the indictment of murder. I understand that when the bodies of the victims of the Lusitania crime were brought to a British seaport and an inquest held the coroner found a true bill of indictment, charging murder, against Mr. Hohenzollern.

"While treaties between England and Holland no doubt provide for the extradition of criminals, they probably, like most similar agreements, make an exception of so-called political crimes. However, this is not a political crime; it is murder. But if Holland refuses to regard it in such a light, I don't know of any process of law except by threat.

"While the act was not committed on English territory, it, nevertheless, was committed against an English vessel, registered from an English port and sailing the English flag, and hence an act of criminality against such a vessel is virtually an act upon English soil.

"Still, there is another way of meting out deserved punishment to William Hohenzollern, to wit, to consider him a pirate and a common enemy to mankind and civilization, and thus render him punishable by any nation. He would then become an outcast, a man without a country, so to speak, hunted like a beast by men and shunning the haunts of men for fear of meeting his just deserts."

CROWDS WAIT ALL NIGHT

Throng City Streets Eager for News They Expected

Anticipating the coming of the big news, crowds maintained an all-night vigil at Independence Hall and before in front of the newspaper bulletin boards.

They knew of German capitulations—instinctively—and that did much to dispel all the damp and snappy chill of the night hours, plus the syncopated patter of their feet. Hands muffled in overcoats pockets, but unfailingly they waited, and not in vain.

Hour by hour the mob grew larger and larger until the flush was received. Then their lusty throats rose high—an echo of the screech of the American eagle that brought victory to the cause of democracy.

"I wouldn't have missed it for anything in the world," murmured an aged citizen, when he had stopped shouting for joy when his voice had grown hoarse.

PEACE SERVICES IN CITY CHURCHES

Pastors Call People to Give Thanks as Bells Peal

CLERGY WELCOME NEWS

Leaders Hail Victory as Righteous and in Accordance With Divine Will

Churches in all parts of the city opened for thanksgiving service as soon as the news was generally known. Bells were tolled, their deep tones mingling with the shrieks of whistles. In most of the churches there was prayer service after the national anthem was prayed. This was sung with a will.

Pastors who first heard the news telephoned it to parishioners and asked them to pass the word along to those who had no telephones. In some churches there were larger crowds than could be found there on Sunday night service. All knelt and gave thanks that the war was over and victory won. For the most part, while the service was going on the bells continued their joyous tolling of the glad tidings.

Many of the ministers expressed feelingly their great joy at the "big news." Some of the comment follows.

The Rev. Dr. J. Gray Bolton, Hope Presbyterian Church, forecast the welcome which this church will give its fifty boys in France when they return. "German treachery and the murder of American citizens was a challenge and it was accepted. The bravest and the best went forth to meet it. The sacrifice of blood and treasure we have been forced to make must now be accounted for, and that very soon. There will be no half-way measure. There will be a just punishment and a just peace.

"Our boys have done their work and they're coming home to loving hearts and Christian homes. They will not all come home at once, but as they come we will give every one a cordial greeting and a warm reception. Some will come maimed and helpless. Let us who are well and capable see to it that they do not suffer want."

The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, First Unitarian Church, referred to the war as waged "to crush the lustful and autocratic enemies of democracy.

"But the task is not finished; other lawless kings remain, other enemies of the people and the fair opportunity of the people still exercise lordship. We look for a new age in which titles, wealth, might shall be subordinate to moral worth, which means social usefulness. In a free world there will be the true democratic aristocracy, the aristocracy of men and women who best serve the city and the nation.

"By defeating Germany the world has been set free and now it must gain the larger freedom of society organized for the greatest good of the greatest number, and the blood of all the slain, the suffering of all the afflicted cry out to us to go on with the cause of the people against the enemies of the people and not be content with a peace which does not rest upon justice for all."

The Rev. William H. Shaw, Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, Chestnut street west of Thirty-third, contrasted the peace of the "peace at any price" agitators with the "peace our men in France are fighting for."

"The 'peace-at-any-price' man has disappeared," he said. "In fighting for a peace of justice America has revitalized her own ideals of democracy, and the democracies of Europe have more nearly approached their ideals under the inspiration of President Wilson's messages. But political machinery alone cannot create a peaceable world. Europe will need back of its reconstructed democracies a vital religious belief.

"The dawn of peace means the strengthening of the Christian forces of the world, the collapse of the present political order, and a new kind of constructive patriotism."

The Rev. Edward F. Randolph, St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Olney, prophesied that Germany will herself pay the price of her sins.

"The morale of Germany has been destroyed by the Germans themselves. Germany lied so much that her people have lost faith in one another; has stolen so often outside that her people became a pack of thieves inside; has murdered others so coldly that they turned to murdering; has violated the law of purity so recklessly that her own people became recklessly impure.

"Sad thought, indeed, is it to realize that in France there are a half million children without a father, who died to save the homelife; but terribly pathetic is it to reflect that in Germany there are the same number of bastards born during the war whose fathers are ashamed to recognize them.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Hunter, Union Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, York and Coral streets, prophesied that Germany will soon welcome the help of Allied soldiers to save her from a worse fate.

"There are two of Christ's power as it concerns war. One is the aspect of destruction of evil. The other aspect is construction. The second aspect is just beginning. We are anxious for our boys to come home, but we must be patient. They may remain away for a long time. It may be necessary for us to send others over there.

"For it is my belief that the great mission of the allied armies now is to establish order in the enemy countries where governments have been overthrown. I prophesy that even in Germany the allied soldiers will be welcomed soon in the task of bringing government out of disorder."

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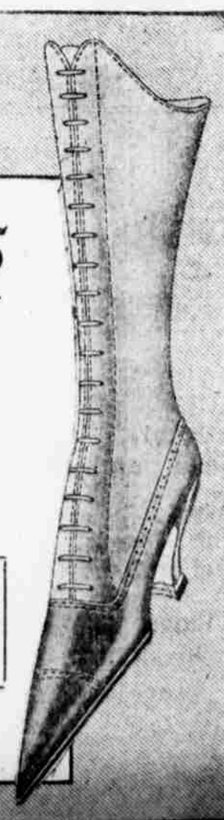

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