THE WEATHER
Washington, Jan. 28.—Fair tonight and Wednesday; moderate temperature.
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR
8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5
36 38 40 41

Evening Public Ledger

POSTSCRIPT

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CAREY TELLS HOW DEUTSCH RAN ELECTION

Fifth Ward Leader Witness at Mayor's Trial

SAYS RIVAL TOLD MEN TO SEIZE BALLOT-BOX

Gunman Who Killed Patrolman at Primary Testifies of Disorders

WAS HIRED IN NEW YORK

Came Over With Others for Price, He Says, to Work at Polls

James A. Carey, on the witness stand this morning at Mayor Smith's trial on indictments charging conspiracy to violate the Shern law and misdemeanor in office, testified to having heard Isaac Deutsch, the rival leader in the Fifth Ward political fight, tell the crowd in front of a polling place on primary day of 1917 to "go in and take the ballot box and hold a curbstone election."

That was the outstanding feature of the morning's testimony on the sixth day of Mayor Smith's trial. Judge Audenried and a jury are hearing the case in Quarter Sessions Court, Room 653, City Hall.

Earlier "Butch" Mascia, now serving a long sentence for second-degree murder for killing Patrolman George A. Eppley, retold the now familiar story of the importation of New York thugs by the Deutsch faction.

Mayor Smith arrived early today, ten minutes ahead of the jury. He took his seat beside his counsel and was busy conversing with them when Joseph H. Taulane, assistant district attorney, who is trying the case for the Commonwealth, came in and bowed to the table where the opposing attorneys sat. Mayor Smith apparently did not notice Mr. Taulane's bow and smile. Nor did the Mayor repeat his courteous greeting of yesterday to the jurors when they entered.

Meanwhile Mascia, shackled to "Lefty" Costello, another of the gunmen serving sentence at the Eastern Penitentiary, had been brought in by Warden "Bob" McKenty, of the Eastern Penitentiary, and conducted to a seat in the second row.

Warden McKenty, having left his charges under guard, came over and conversed for a few moments with the Mayor.

Mr. Taulane called Mascia as the first witness. The gunman told the court reporter that his real name was Vincent Coglio.

Address

In answer to a question of the stenographer as to where he lived, the gunman turned an inquiring glance to Mr. Taulane and asked, "What shall I tell him?"

"Your home address," answered Mr. Taulane.

Mascia gave it as on East 134th street, one Bronx, New York. By a long question Mr. Taulane brought out the fact of the witness's conviction for second-degree murder and his indeterminate sentence of from fifteen to twenty years, which he is serving in the Eastern Penitentiary.

In response to a request to describe a visit of the gunmen Mascia told how he had come over with seventeen others, of whom he could remember by name only Jimmy the Gash Falcone, Lefty Costello, John Moreno and "Little Nick" Ritt.

Received Blackjacks

After going to Benny's Hotel the gang went to "some park" where Jimmy Clark, described by name by the witness and by "the man with the eyeglasses," supplied them with blackjacks, remarking to Mascia: "Just put it in your pocket; there is no chance of getting pinched. You might need it." Also the gangsters were given white ribbons to tie in the second buttonhole of their vests, "so we would be known," Mascia testified. This was at 6:30 o'clock on the night of September 18, the night before the fatal primary.

The witness told of going to the Deutsch Club, whence the gunmen sallied out in pairs as they were needed. Finally, a man came up to the second floor where they were and said: "I'm all youse guys." Thereupon they went to the Finletter Club and raided it.

Heard Screams and Ran

The witness said he heard the screams and ran away without having entered the club.

He told very briefly of the fight at Seventh and De Lancey streets next day, when Eppley was killed. He did not mention the dead patrolman by name, nor the shooting. He simply said, "I saw some guns pointing at me and to save my life I drew my gun and fought my way out."

There was no cross-examination. John R. K. Scott, of counsel for the defense, having conferred with his

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GOMPERS IS UNDECIDED

Unable to Say Whether Americans Will Go to Berne

Paris, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who is in Paris to discuss the organization of an international labor congress with French, Belgian and English syndicalists, declared in France Libre today that he would not yet say whether the American delegation will attend the labor and Socialist conference at Berne. He declared that, first of all, he wished to know what organizations will be represented; whether these organizations are real labor organizations and if the Berne conference is not part of a direct German propaganda plan.

Regarding the attitude of the American labor party toward Germany, Gompers said:

"We are willing to engage our[illegible] to anything the German people [illegible]ve a better conception of inter[illegible]duties and co-operation."

PROVOST GUARD ON DUTY IN C[illegible]

Philadelphia now has a provost marshal guard. The reason for the establishment of the guard at this time is the expected arrival of the liner Haverford on Thursday. The guard is a precautionary measure, installed to maintain order and to aid soldiers discharged at Camp Dix after debarking at Philadelphia. The army guards are distinguished by a red brassard fastened about the left arm and a long night stick

TROOPSHIP NEARS; U. S. GUARD OUT

Provost Marshal's Men on Streets Anticipating Haverford's Arrival

DUE AT DOCK THURSDAY

This city now has a provost marshal.

He is Major Roy Bowlin and his command is made up of men from Companies A and D, of the Twenty-second Infantry, a regular army unit.

Establishment of the provost marshal guard presages the making of a regular debarkation port of Philadelphia. The men went on duty last night. The reason for the establishment of the guard at this time is the expected arrival of the transport American liner Haverford on Thursday. The guard is a precautionary measure, installed to maintain order and to aid soldiers discharged at Camp Dix after debarking at Philadelphia.

So many organizations and individuals not included in the formal plans have demanded places at the reception to the soldiers arriving on the Haverford that Major General Shanks, in command of debarkation at Hoboken, has sent Major M. Axton, morale officer of that port, to this city to straighten out the difficulties.

As originally announced by Joseph E. Widener, chairman of the peace jubilee committee, and Robert D. Dripps, secretary of the Philadelphia Council of National Defense, the only persons permitted in the welcoming party were members of the official reception committee and workers in the canteen section of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the Red Cross.

Plans May be Changed

These plans probably will be changed to allow representatives of other organizations, and possibly as many private individuals as the pier will permit, to meet the men.

The Haverford has made better time in crossing than was expected, and as a result may dock tomorrow instead of Thursday, but this is considered unlikely. According to reports received at the Philadelphia office of the International Merchant Marine, owners of the ship, the Haverford may be expected off the Delaware Capes sometime today. Washington reports, however, say the ship will come in as scheduled.

Although the reception is planned for Thursday, the schedule is so fixed that it can be changed to provide a suitable welcome to the soldiers should they arrive ahead of time or be delayed for any reason.

Guard Not Vice Measure

The stationing of a provost guard here is understood to have no relation to the vice situation, as the establishment of such an organization is a regular measure at all debarkation ports.

Major Bowlin and his men are stationed at Greenwich Point. The duties of the guard include regular patrols through the central section of the city, corresponding somewhat to the work of the naval patrol here.

The army guards are distinguished by a red brassard, fastened about the left arm, and a long nightstick.

As soon as he was notified of the creation of the guard, Superintendent of Police Robinson called a conference of police captains and lieutenants. It lasted for about two hours, but no hint of any action planned was allowed to go out.

Mayor Smith's peace jubilee committee may greet the home-coming troops aboard the Haverford, but the Mayor may be absent. "It's all up to Judge Audenried," was the terse comment of those in charge of the arrangements when asked if the Mayor's place at the committee's head would go unfilled.

As defendant in the Fifth Ward trial now under way the Mayor is not a free agent, although it would be possible for the trial to proceed without him if counsel agree.

POLICE ON WATCH IN PLAIN CLOTHES

Patrolmen in Civilian Garb Will Watch All Districts Tonight

COMBAT CRIME WAVE

Patrolmen in plain clothes tonight will undertake in every district of the city a general roundup of footpads, hold-up men and pickpockets, who have terrorized certain sections.

Superintendent of Police Robinson issued orders today that every patrolman who went off duty at 8 o'clock this morning should report back to his respective station tonight in civilian attire.

With his night force in plain clothes, it is understood, the head of the police bureau believes it will be more effective in breaking the crime wave that has swept over Philadelphia during the last few weeks.

In connection with his plans to lock up or drive from the city the army of crooks that seems to have invaded Philadelphia from other large cities, Superintendent Robinson this afternoon expressed approval of the suggestion of Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, New York, that discharged soldiers be given places on the police force. Two hundred veterans of the war, if added to the Philadelphia police force, would enable the department to put down the crime wave quickly, he said.

Police Shortage Blamed

"The shortage in the police department has a great deal to do with the present crime wave," Superintendent Robinson went on. "When a policeman is forced to cover just twice a much ground crooks have a much better opportunity to work and to get away. If the civil service would let down their bars we would soon have the men whipped into shape to take care of any emergency. We are taking back returned soldiers every day and are mighty glad to get them, but we wish they would come back faster."

Superintendent Robinson explained that 360 men left the police force to join the colors and that this included the men who had been drafted. Possibly 100 of these have already returned, he said. Reckoning casuals and those who will obtain other positions the actual shortage in the department, which easily could be filled by army men, would be possibly 300.

The only thing, according to Superintendent Robinson, that prevented the city from adding several hundred men to the police payrolls was the Civil Service Commission. If the rules regarding soldiers were suspended, he said, there undoubtedly would be many men in khaki only too glad to get on the force.

Prefers Army Men

"I remember that shortly after the Spanish-American War the rules of the Civil Service were so changed and the bars were so let down that a returning soldier could get back on the force by simply presenting his army record and taking a physical examination. I got back on the force in this way myself. I know I simply presented my soldier's

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NEW YORK NEARS DRY VOTE

Republican Indorsement Assures Ratification of Prohibition

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—The contest over ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment, which was won by the "drys" in the Assembly last week, shifted to the Senate today. The completion of ratification by the New York Legislature, either during the day or tomorrow, was freely predicted by the ratification forces and even conceded by their opponents.

The adoption of the ratification resolution by the Senate was virtually assured as a result of the action early today of the Republican Senators, who, after a long executive session which began last evening, voted 25 to 4 to make ratification a party measure.

POLICE EXAMINE PAPERS CARRIED BY MAD SLAYER

Foreign Language Documents in Pockets of Man Who Killed Three

ELECTRICITY HIS MANIA

Bolshevist Literature Believed to Have Turned Mind of Power House Lunatic

Patrolman Dingwall Predicted Early Death

"It will cost you two cents for a newspaper some of these days to read that I have been killed."

Patrolman George R. Dingwall, shot to death yesterday by George V. Lembo, the insane Mexican, made this remark to a friend, Reserve Patrolman Schaeffer, a few hours before he was killed.

Patrolman Dingwall recently testified for the prosecution in the Fifth Ward conspiracy trial at West Chester.

The police today are making translations of a mass of documents in French, German and Italian, found in the pockets of George Vincent Lembo, the Mexican who yesterday shot to death three persons, two of them policemen, and wounded five others.

At the same time detectives from Washington will try to identify the murderer as "the Washington madman," whose gun work in that city resulted recently in three women being shot.

The victims of the Mexican, whose mind is believed to be unbalanced because of an intense interest in electricity, are:

George R. Dingwall, 223 South Sixth street, a reserve patrolman stationed at Broad and Fairmount avenue.

John Knox, 2519 South street, a motorcycle patrolman.

Thomas Holloran, forty-five years old, 2516 North Cleveland avenue, a fireman employed by the transit company.

The wounded:

Harry Clark, 1331 Fairmount avenue, shot in the left cheek; dying.

Michael Rembler, forty-six years old, 1421 Cambridge street, an employe of the transit company.

William Kelley, thirty-five years old, Sixteenth and Norris streets; shot in the left leg below the knee.

James Robinson, forty-six years old, 412 North Forty-second street; hit by revolver butt.

In addition, Samuel Walton, a patrolman of the Tenth and Buttonwood streets station, was knocked down but not seriously hurt by an automobile while he was pursuing the maniac.

Lembo started his career of terror yesterday afternoon about 3:30 o'clock at Mount Vernon and Thirteenth streets, in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's power house. He himself finally was brought down by a patrolman and now is in the Carrettson Hospital under police guard.

When admitted to the institution he at first refused to give any other name than "Omega," saying at the same time he was a son of Jesus Christ. He gave

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RIVER FUND CUT WILL NOT DELAY CHANNEL WORK

Colonel W. B. Ladue Says There Is Sufficient Money for Delaware for Year

Curtailment of the Delaware River appropriation from $2,500,000 to $1,000,000 will not delay the channel development program for the next year.

This is the opinion of Colonel W. B. Ladue, district army engineer in charge here, who said the $1,000,000 plus the big surplus funds on hand, nearly $4,000,000, will be ample to keep in operation all the dredges available for use along the Delaware River for the next twelve months.

"The work will go on just as rapidly as ever—there will be no need for slowing down the program for the next year," said Colonel Ladue. "I think the new appropriation, with the other money available, will be enough to carry us on with our work.

"The problem is getting contractors to do the work," he added. The army engineer believes that the only likely cause for delay will be inability to get contractors, dredges and workmen. Colonel Ladue said he expected to have the work going "full swing" about April of this year.

He declined to make any comment on the recommendation of General Black to the Senate Committee on Commerce, which resulted in the pruning of $1,500,000 from the Delaware appropriation in the new harbors and rivers bill.

General Black in his letter of recommendation declared that the $2,500,000 demand was more than could be used in the work for the coming fiscal year. He said that the estimate made by the former district engineer was found to be incorrect when examined at the engineer's headquarters in Washington.

DEBS APPEAL CONCLUDED

Final Arguments Made in Espionage Case Before Supreme Court

Washington, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—Arguments were concluded in the Supreme Court of the United States today in the case of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, who is seeking to have reversed the United States District Court conviction on the charge of violating the espionage act.

The closing address was made by John Lord O'Brian, special assistant to the Attorney General. The case was taken under advisement and no indication was given when a decision could be expected.

FORCE TURKISH CABINET OUT

Allied Demands for Restoration Cause Ministry to Quit

Salonica, Jan. 20.—(Delayed)—(By A. P.)—According to a semiofficial statement issued here, the Turkish Cabinet, headed by Tewfik Pasha, has resigned, as a result of Allied demands that Turkey restore property carried away during the war from occupied territories and cease carrying out drastic measures against Greeks and Armenians.

It is said that the Sultan will participate in the work of reconstructing the cabinet.

STRIKES SPREAD IN BRITAIN; RIOTS DARKEN BELFAST

Approximately 200,000 Workers in Various Trades Quit Throughout Kingdom

MORE WALKOUTS NEAR

Situation Assumes Importance of National Peril—Labor Leaders Not Responsible

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 28.—It is estimated that approximately 200,000 men and women are idle in the United Kingdom and Ireland because of strikes in various trades, creating one of the most serious situations industrially that the country has had to face in many years.

Half of the strikers are in Belfast, where the strike movement continues to spread.

The city of Belfast by night virtually is in total darkness, the hospitals being the only place where lights can be shown without danger of attacks by strikers.

Everywhere else the display of a light has caused either the stoning or the storming of the premises. In cases where such drastic action was not taken, the people were forced by threats to screen their lights.

Even in the private houses, it is not considered safe to use more than one candle, and the supply of candles is diminishing rapidly.

Picketing is Extended

Fortunately last night was snowy and wet by turns, otherwise it is believed there might have been more trouble. This morning men in various of the smaller industrial works who had remained at work came out for safety's sake, the picketing having become more extensive.

One of the morning newspapers was forced to suspend publication.

The shipyard workers are opposed to the strike, and are endeavoring to arrange a meeting for Wednesday.

There is no change in the situation on the Clyde, where 20,000 shipyard workers are out, nor in London, where 15,000 ship repairers are striking and have refused an offer to refer the question of wages to a committee.

To these must be added 24,000 Fifeshire miners, 6000 South Wales miners, 3000 Edinburgh shipwrights, 4000 Manchester dock workers, 4000 South Wales shipyard men and a number of Glasgow municipal workers.

Mostly Demand for Shorter Hours

Except in London, where the question at stake is one of wages, all these strikes are due to a demand for shorter hours with the same privileges and wages as are prevailed with longer hours.

There are 100,000 people involved in the strike at Belfast and twenty-six trades are affected, writes the Belfast correspondent of the Mail.

"The strike is the most serious ever experienced in this city of strikes," the correspondent writes. "Belfast is like a dead city. Its entire social life is paralyzed, theatres and saloons are closed, tram cars are not running, bakeries and laundries are closing and there were no afternoon papers on Monday. Only two small editions of morning newspapers appeared yesterday."

Alex Thompson, editor of the Socialist labor newspaper Clarion, in reviewing present industrial unrest for the Mail writes:

"The new labor minister, Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, whose sincere sympathy with labor's desire for improved conditions of life has very favorably impressed leaders of the trades unions, confesses his utter helplessness in dealing with the grave problems assailing him on his entrance in office. None of the present strikes has been authorized by the executives of the unions involved and all are contrary to official advice. Therefore it is obviously impossible for Sir Robert to interfere. It is his policy, as labor minister, to support trades union executives, as any other action would only weaken their authority and strengthen the hands of those who have disobeyed instructions."

Belfast, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—Strikers attacked shops here last night, seeming to center their assaults on stores showing lights. One large store, which generates its own electricity and was brilliantly illuminated, was stoned by the mob. The plate-glass show windows were smashed and women's clothing exhibited there was carried away. In another district a saloon was broken open and liquor was taken by members of a mob.

Police engaged in dispersing rioters were fired, but at last succeeded in restoring order.

Wireless to Evening Public Ledger

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London, Jan. 28.—The strike wave is extending, the greatest dislocation being at Belfast, where it is estimated that 100,000 shipyard employes and electricians have ceased work. There are no trains or lights in that city, and the bread supply is reduced to half. Telephone and telegraph services are threatened.

A deputation of strikers met the civil officials of Belfast and offered to permit power to be generated for the hospitals on condition that none was used for

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120,000 IDLE IN VIENNA

Unemployed Demand Government Support at Violent Meeting

Wireless to Evening Public Ledger

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Vienna, Jan. 28.—The number of unemployed is growing daily in Vienna and Budapest, causing serious apprehensions, owing to the enormous disbursements necessitated.

The Vienna unemployed held a mass-meeting with violent outbourings against the government, demanding a support of 15 crowns daily.

PORTUGUESE CABINET FORMED

New Ministry Takes Over Reins in Face of Civil War

Lisbon, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—A new Portuguese cabinet has been formed, with Jose Relvas as Premier and Minister of Education. The other ministers are:

Foreign Affairs, Ajas Moniz; Justice, Couceiro Costa; War, General Silveira; Colonies, Jose Carlos Mala; Agriculture and Food, Jose Mathias Nunes.

HAVERFORD MEN WILL GO IMMEDIATELY TO CAMP DIX

Arrangements in connection with debarkation of the troops which will arrive on the liner Haverford on Thursday were announced today by Lieutenant F. S. Challenger, quartermaster of the embarkation office. Parents or relatives of the men will not be permitted on the pier at Washington avenue. Only those having necessary business and newspapermen and members of Red Cross units will be admitted. The men will entrain immediately for Camp Dix.

MANUFACTURER IS SUPPOSED SUICIDE

E. Chester Fell, fifty-two years old, 1614 South Fifty-sixth street, was found dead in the bathroom of his apartment this morning, with a gun shot wound in his head. It is believed he committed suicide. Mr. Fell was pronounced dead by Dr. L. C. Willis, 5735 Chester avenue. Fell is said to be the president of the E. C. Fell Manufacturing Company with offices at Minor and at Market and Twenty-second streets.

DRY AMENDMENT IS UNOPPOSED

House Committee Unanimous in Favor of Vickerman Resolution

"WETS" OPPOSE DELAY

By a Staff Correspondent

Harrisburg, Jan. 28.—The House Law and Order Committee unanimously reported out favorably the Vickerman resolution to ratify the national prohibition amendment at a meeting of the committee this morning.

After a squabble lasting almost a half-hour, the time of presenting the resolution to the House for the first reading was left to the discretion of Chairman Bungard.

Though a change in tactics, the "wets" in the committee took aggressive steps to force immediate action on the resolution.

Certain members of the committee wanted to permit Chairman Bungard to confer with Republican State Chairman Crow before introducing the resolution to the House for first reading.

Senator Crow is known to be among the leaders who are recommending delay on the 18th.

This proposition met with bitter opposition from the "wets."

Representative Sigmund Gans, a "wet" of Philadelphia, made the motion to report the bill out of committee. There was no opposition.

Motion for Consultation Opposed

A motion to let Chairman Bungard confer with State Senator Crow before presenting the bill to the House was offered by Representative J. W. Vliet Ryan, of Allegheny, first Lieutenant of the day.

Representative W. T. Ramsey, of Delaware, opposed the Vickerman motion. Ramsey said the people of the State wanted quick action. He suggested that the resolution be presented to the House today for first reading, be read a second time on a special order next Monday and read finally on a special order next Tuesday.

Ramsey wanted to know why "dry" members of the committee were trying to hold back the measure. Vickerman said there was no effort to delay the report on, but he felt that courtesy ought to be shown the leaders before sending it to the House.

On a motion of Representative Miller, of Philadelphia, it was finally decided to report the bill out and leave it to the discretion of Chairman Bungard when it is to be presented.

A precedent was established for committee meetings to make the meeting open. Vickerman put the motion to admit newspaper men. The "wets" opposed this procedure but the "drys" put through the Vickerman motion by a vote of nine to six.

Labor Leader Asks Referendum

Before the action was taken on the resolution, ex-Representative James H. Maurer, of Reading, president of the State Federation of Labor, appeared to the committee to submit the resolution to a referendum of the people.

"Our position is," he announced, "that the people should settle this thing and not the assembly. The very people who were loudest in the past in their demands to submit local option to the people have forgotten."

Mr. Maurer said the federation was opposed to the manner of handling the

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TO TELL 'TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA'

Editors Combine to Give U. S. Real Information on Bolshevism

New York, Jan. 28.—Organization of the "truth about Russia committee" by American publicists, is announced here, accompanied by a statement declaring that the Soviet Government in Russia is governing that country "in an orderly fashion," and advocating that in the solution of the Russian problem the Allies and the United States should deal with Lenine.

The committee includes Alvin Johnson, an editor of the New Republic, Henry R. Musser, Albert J. Nock and William Macdonald, editors of the Nation; Paul Kellogg, editor of the Survey; Marvin Johnston, Harold Stearns and Robert Morss Lovett, editors of the Dial; Floyd B. Wallace, former member of the war labor board; Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, and Amos Pinchot.

The Soviet Government is described in the statement as never having been proclaimed and Lenine as a leader of the moderate moderate faction, who has been "prepared to conciliate the western Powers by redeeming the Russian loans and confining his activity to efforts at internal construction."

RAIL EMPLOYES PRAISED

Letters of Commendation Exceed Complaints Two to One

Washington, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—Letters of complaint, suggestion or commendation as to railroad service received by the bureau for suggestion and complaints of the railroad administration during its first sixteen weeks of existence, or up to December 24, numbered 11,660. Classification of the letters, the bureau announced today, shows "that those commending employes for courtesy and loyalty exceed the complaints of discourtesy by nearly two to one."

"In not a few cases we have been able to adopt the suggestion made," the bureau said, "and the complaints and recommendations received have enabled us to correct disservice or discourtesy and recognize merit with a promptitude hitherto impossible."

GIVE-AND-TAKE POLICY AT PARIS

"Compromise" Remains Watchword of Peace Council—Sacrifices Made

WILSON GUIDING STAR

By ERNEST MARSHALL

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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Paris, Jan. 28 (delayed).—"Compromise remains the watchword of the Peace Conference. Premier Clemenceau spoke of his own sacrifices of personal views yesterday. Stephen Pichon emphasized the same point today. The smaller nations, who, it may be stated with authority, are aggrieved at being officially relegated as a body to a class "with particular interests," are as a whole taking the attitude that compromise between the great Powers spells oblivion to the smaller Powers.

With the Wilsonian principles as a guiding star, heaven may be reached. It is argued in some quarters here, but there will be some victims on every round of Jacob's ladder leading to the gates of Paradise.

The League of Nations is that ladder. Skeptics still regard it as a very incomplete apparatus.

M. Pichon said today that its construction would proceed, step by step, with territorial settlements. In other words, the League of Nations is to be the consecration of the decisions of the conference and is to be the power enforcing those decisions. French claims in Syria and Alsatian aspirations in the same quarter, he said, could be reconciled by mutual give and take. The French demands for a safe frontier on the east had not been authoritatively defined. It was incorrect to say that France wanted possession of all the territory on the left bank of the Rhine. It was also incorrect to say that France wanted to neutralize that territory. It was incorrect to say that France wanted to continue the military occupation of that territory.

All this shows how carefully the conference is feeling its way. It has put two objects before it, both to be reached simultaneously. One is the conclusion of peace to end the present war. The other is the preservation of future peace.

Until President Wilson arrived in Europe the prevalent idea among statesmen here was that the present necessities must be dealt with before the future requirements could be legislated for. President Wilson argued that guarantees for the future were the best foundation for the settlement of the immediate problems. The result is a compromise. The work of making peace is to go on side by side with the work of securing the peace, once it is made. Obviously, the practical formulation of the league-of-nations ideas must synchronize with the formulation of the concrete terms of peace if these aspirations are to be realized.

There is no indiscretion in stating that one of the definite questions which will be put to the American delegates will be what part the United States is prepared to take in bearing the "white man's burden," with particular application to policing, administering and politically educating the backward Asiatic and African peoples. It has been a matter of open discussion in London for some time past that proposals bearing on this subject would be submitted by British delegates to the Peace Conference, and that the French Government is considering similar action is evident in tonight's Temps. After referring to the American reluctance to break with the Monroe Doctrine by accepting a mandate to interfere in countries which are satellites of Europe, the Temps argues that the mission of aiding formerly oppressed peoples, such as exist in Central Asia is not an imperialistic mission but one that springs from the crusading spirit which brought American soldiers across the Atlantic.

TROPHIES FOR BOND BUYERS

American Soldiers Overseas Pack Relics for Next Loan Campaign

Sections of the American Expeditionary Force in France and Germany are busy loading freight trains with German war material of all descriptions. These trophies will be distributed to bond buyers in the Victory Liberty Loan campaign in April.

More than 70,000 German helmets, most of them spiked and many of them war-scarred and shell-torn, are being packed for shipment. Plans are also being made to bring U-boats, German tanks, German airplanes and even Zeppelins to this country.

The first shipment of these war trophies will reach this country within a few weeks and will be followed by many other boatloads. They will be apportioned among the twelve Federal Reserve Districts prior to the bond drive.

TWO CORPS TO FIGHT POLES

Eight German Troop Trains Pass Frankfort-on-Oder Daily

Paris, Jan. 28.—(By A. P.)—Two full corps of German troops have been assembled by the general staff to march against the Poles, and eight troop trains are passing through Frankfort-on-the-Oder daily, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Journal, quoting the Press, of Baden-Baden.

LITTLE LANDS FALL IN LINE WITH POWERS

Small Nations Drop Protest on Representation and Name Committeemen

MARITIME QUESTIONS COME BEFORE COUNCIL

Labor Commission Takes Up Its Important Work in Peace Parleys

WILSON HAS BUSY DAY

Belgium Is Given One Delegate on Each Important Committee Appointed

By the Associated Press

Paris, Jan. 28.—The Peace Conference yesterday made a distinct gain when the nineteen small Powers gave full adhesion to the organization formulated by the five great Powers, thus securing a united front of the great and small Powers at the outset of the work on the main subjects before the members of the commission.

This was largely due to the skillful direction of Jules Cambon, French delegate and former ambassador at Washington, who was designated by the council of the great Powers to preside over the meeting of the small Powers, held yesterday afternoon. This meeting convened at the Foreign Office at 3 o'clock, at the same time the council of the great Powers met, the two separate gatherings proceeding simultaneously, one in the office of M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, and the other in the Salle de la Paix.

For a time there was some apprehension of the sequel to the different viewpoints expressed at Saturday's conference, but yesterday's meeting of the small Powers was without incident or renewal of the claims then set up for increased representation on the various committees. Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and all the other small Powers had their full delegations at the afternoon meeting.

M. Cambon, in opening the meeting, took occasion to refer to the great part Belgium had taken in the war. He then paid a tribute to the part played by Serbia, Rumania, Greece and the others. This dissipated any lingering shadows of disagreement, and the meeting proceeded with entire harmony to designate the membership of the small Powers on the commission.

Great Powers Meet

In the meantime the council of the Great Powers held two sessions during the day, resulting in the formation of two new commissions to deal with financial subjects and the question of private and maritime laws.

At the afternoon session the exchange of views on the former German colonies in the Pacific and the Far East were conducted. Representatives of the dominions and of China were heard. The official statement reads:

"The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and associated Powers and the Japanese representative met this morning at the Quai d'Orsay from 10:30 o'clock to 12:30 o'clock and defined a program of work and the constitution of new committees for economic and financial questions as well as questions relating to private and maritime laws.

"The afternoon session continued the exchange of views on the former German colonies in the Pacific and the Far East. The representatives of the dominions and of China were heard. The next meeting will take place tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the morning."

Debate Freedom of Seas

While the official communiques give no indication of the nature of "the question of maritime law," it would seem to be a term embracing President Wilson's second point, of freedom of the seas.

President Wilson is credited by the French press with having brought forward, during yesterday's discussion of the subject of the German colonies, the plan under which they would be placed, so to speak, under the guardianship of the league of nations, which would appoint one of its members to administer them. The Matin characterizes the idea as generous and noble, but apprehends some likelihood of difficulty in putting it into practice, the newspaper quoting Premier Lloyd George as declaring that colonies usually cost more than they bring in.

President Wilson, who is chairman of the committee on the league of nations, joined his colleague, Colonel House, also a member of that committee, during the noon recess of the council. Later in the day, Lord Robert Cecil, British member of the committee, joined him in a further consideration of the questions which the President and Colonel House had examined.

After this conference the President conferred with Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese minister at Washington, and Lu Cheng-Hsiang, the Chinese Foreign Minister. He also received a delegation of French suffragettes.

The labor commission also began to get under way. President Wilson met Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; James Duncan, John R. Alpine and other members of the American labor delegation, for a brief exchange of greetings, and later Mr. Gompers and Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, who are the American members of the labor commission, held their first conference on the work ahead.

The military commission on demobilization also had a session, while M. Pichon completed the draft of instructions for the commission, which leaves for Poland in a few days.

Henry White, the American delegate on the waterways commission also established relations with colleagues of that body.

Thus, real progress on all the main

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