CONGRESS RUSHES LIMITED PROGRAM

Concentrates on R. R., Wheat, Luxury Tax Repeal and Deficiency Bills

MAY WORK ALL NIGHT

Army, Navy, Sundry Civil and Agricultural Measures Have No Chance

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 3. — Congress struggled today to put through the limited legislative program leaders believed possible to complete before adjournment tomorrow and finally abandoned numerous others.

Both Senate and House met early and were prepared, if necessary, to remain in session continuously until the final gavels tomorrow.

Overflow crowds in the galleries watched their final work.

Efforts were centered today on the general deficiency bill, which was taken up in the Senate, to provide $750,000,000 additional for the railroad administration. Democratic and Republican leaders were united in its support, but long discussion of amendments proposed by Senators was in sight.

The $1,000,000,000 wheat guarantee bill and the resolution repealing the 10 per cent war tax on semiluxuries were the only other important measures on the leaders' informal programs, except conference reports on minor appropriation bills.

The Victory Liberty Loan bill, which had threatened to tie up the closing hours of Congress in a Republican filibuster, was made ready for President Wilson's signature.

The leaders were agreed that there was no hope of passing four appropriation bills—the army, navy, sundry civil and agricultural.

Woman suffrage advocates gave up hope of obtaining action on their proposed constitutional amendment.

Chairman Jones, of the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, sought today to advance the parliamentary status of his compromise suffrage resolution, but Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, Republican, blocked the move with an objection.

Turkish Empire Is Wiped Out

Continued from Page One

George and Premier Orlando return to Paris.

No one is more anxious for prompt action than the French Commissioners, who want to hasten not only the completion of the peace treaty, but the adoption of the league-of-nations plan as an integral part of it. An opening for a revision of the plan that will not threaten the integrity of the league appears to be broadening. M. Pichon, the French foreign minister, has indicated he will offer amendments relating to an international force.

To Make Other Amendments

It is thought that the conference may consider other amendments, such as may be regarded in America as necessary to remove the ambiguity of clauses that might affect the Monroe Doctrine, the right of secession from the league and the methods of using force against recalcitrant nations.

The American delegates, it is said, may consider the presentation of such amendments, but are waiting for the return of the President before defining their attitude.

French apprehension is growing over the danger of anarchy in Germany, and the French delegates, therefore, desire to hasten the conclusion of the peace treaty and incorporate in it measures for the protection which they have expected from the league of nations. M. Pichon, reflecting this view, said that every one wants a responsible government established in Germany with which peace may be concluded.

France Wants Five Million Now

The Peace Conference committee on reparations has estimated that £24,000,000,000 is the amount which the enemy countries ought to pay the Allied and associated powers, says a Havas Agency statement today.

France, the statement adds, demands immediate payment by the enemy of £1,000,000,000, part in gold, part in materials and part in foreign securities, recommending that the remainder of the amount be payable in a period of from twenty-five to thirty-five years.

M. Pichon regards of prime importance the decision of the supreme council to create a financial section of the league of nations. Some delegates have suggested that the supreme council has thus transferred to the eventual league of nations the responsibility for handling the subject of the international pooling of assets and liabilities growing out of the war, which might otherwise have retarded the conclusion of the peace treaty.

Will Report on Boundaries

Some immediately pressing work has been sensibly advanced, it is thought, by the creation of a committee on boundaries, which will take up all reports on frontiers and get them ready for consideration by the end of the week as directed by the council of ten. This task will be facilitated, it is believed, by the decision to deal now only with boundary claims growing out of the war and not admitting retroactive discussions.

Rene Viviani, former French premier, addressing a meeting of the French relief society here Saturday night, said that everybody should see the devastated regions of northern France. He said:

"Paris is too near the frontier. It is impossible to move Paris from the frontier. Therefore it is necessary that the frontier be removed from in front of Paris."

"Fire Burleson," Operators Ask

New York, March 3.—A resolution asking President Wilson to demand the resignation of Postmaster General Burleson was adopted at a meeting yesterday of District Council No. 16, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union. The council represents operators in this city.

Extra Session in West Virginia

Charleston, W. V., March 3.—(By A. P.)—Governor Cornwell today issued his call for the extra session of the Legislature for the enactment of the Virginia debt and other legislation, to convene in Charleston at noon Tuesday, March 11.

Competent Man
Desires Position With a Large Corporation
AS
Traffic Manager
Production Manager
OR
Purchasing Agent
CAPABLE OF TAKING FULL CHARGE
Reason: for change gives in confidence.
A 117, LEDGER OFFICE

Court Suggests Marriage as Business Proposition

A young man today asked to be excused from jury service in Court No. 4 "for business reasons." He has a provision store which, he declared, needed his undivided attention.

"Oh, in that business you are busy only on Wednesdays and Saturdays and your wife can attend to the store then," said Judge Audenried.

"I'm not married yet, Your Honor," the prospective juror replied blushingly.

"Just propose matrimony then and you'll get all the help you need," suggested the judge as the juror resumed his seat.

IL GRANDE COMIZIO AL TEATRO ALAMBRA

Un Messaggio Degli Italiani di Philadelphia al Presidente Wilson

Published and Distributed Under
PERMIT NO. 341
Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the President,
A. S. BURLESON,
Postmaster General.

Imponentissimo e dignitoso riuscì, l'annunziato comizio che gli Italiani tennero al Teatro Alambra per rendere il dovuto omaggio al Presidente Wilson e prevenirlo contro qualsiasi tentativo di potere esser fatto all'Italia circa le sue aspirazioni nazionali. Oltre tremila persone rappresentanti l'Ordine Figli d'Italia, l'Ordine Indipendente Figli d'Italia, il Comitato Regionale Italia Irredenta, il Comitato Italiano Liberty Loan, il Circolo Italiano, le Associazioni Unione e Fratellanza, Provincia di Benevento e Caccamo ed altre istituzioni italiane, presero posto occupando completamente la platea e la galleria. Qualche centinaio di intervenuti furono così costretti a restare in piedi.

Dopo una preghiera pronunziata dal Reverendo Tommaso Della Cioppa, l'avvocato Giovanni Di Silvestro, al quale era stata affidata la presidenza del Comizio, pronunziò uno splendido discorso, prima in inglese e poscia in italiano, col quale seppe chiaramente spiegare il significato del comizio e nettamente delineare le giuste e sacre aspirazioni dell'Italia sulle terre strappate al secolare nemico.

Terminato il suo dire, spesso interrotto da fragorosi applausi, l'avv. Di Silvestro presentò all'uditorio il Guidico Eugene C. Rommwell, un sincero ammiratore dell'Italia, accolto da una dimostrazione indimenticabile. La mancanza di spazio non ci permette di riportare lo splendido discorso del valoroso giudice, ma possiamo dire, senza tema di esagerare, che produsse una profonda e grata impressione nell'uditorio che freneticamente lo applaudì.

Anche applauditissimo fu il discorso del Regio Console Italiano, Cav. Uff. Gaetano Foscardi, che con la sua presenza volle dare il suo appoggio morale all'operato degli Italiani di Philadelphia, e quelli pronunziati dal Sig. Joseph Di Silvestro, grande venerabile dello Stato di Pennsylvania dell'Ordine Figli d'Italia; del Sig. Falanga, grande venerabile per l'Ordine Indipendente Figli d'Italia; del Maestro Ettore Martini, presidente del Comitato Regionale "Italia Irredenta" e dell'avvocato Eugenio Alessandroni. Questi, dopo un discorso smagliante d'arte oratoria, presentò un Ordine del Giorno che, dopo essere stato approvato all'unanimità, fu spedito al Presidente Wilson.

Nel detto ordine del giorno gli intervenuti, a nome degli italiani di Philadelphia, dopo aver espresso tutta la simpatia e la fiducia che ripongono nel Presidente Wilson e la devozione per il Governo e le Istituzioni di questa grande Nazione, così si esprimono:

"I cittadini italo-americani di questa città colgono l'occasione per richiamare l'attenzione del Presidente sul fatto che essi sono in perfetta simpatia con l'Italia e gli Italiani riguardo le aspirazioni come presentate alla Conferenza della Pace dai rappresentanti d'Italia. Essi sinceramente nutrono fiducia che il Presidente, pienamente conscio degli enormi sacrifici e delle immense sofferenze dell'Italia e degli Italiani durante il periodo della guerra, e dell'importante contribuzione degli italiani nell'esercito americano per il raggiungimento della vittoria della democrazia sopra l'autocrazia, darà il suo valido ed autorevole appoggio per le giuste aspirazioni d'Italia. Gli italiani richiamano, inoltre, l'attenzione del Presidente che il territorio reclamato da l'Italia e' per ragioni storiche, etnologiche e linguistiche indiscutibilmente italiano ed indispensabile per la futura sicurezza, prosperita' ed unita' nazionale della razza italiana."

L'Ordine del Giorno terminava spiegando ancora i diritti d'Italia per la futura sicurezza della democrazia e la piena fiducia che non verra' meno l'appoggio del Presidente Wilson per il riconoscimento di tali diritti.

WINE IN SAFETY VAULT

Brooklynite Acts After Theft of One Precious Bottle

New York, March 3.—Six bottles of champagne nineteen years old are reposing in a safe deposit vault in the People's National Bank, Brooklyn. Louis G. Mertz, a cafe owner, sent them there after a seventh bottle had disappeared from his own safe.

Mertz bought the seven bottles for $3 a bottle nineteen years ago. He put them carefully away, to be drawn upon in the celebration of festival occasions.

Cuticura Toilet Trio To Clear Your Skin
And keep it clear by making it your every-day toilet preparation. The pore-cleansing, purifying, sterilizing properties of Cuticura Soap will prove a revelation to those who use it for the first time. Touch pimples, blackheads, redness and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment before bathing. Dry and dust lightly with Cuticura Talcum, a fascinating fragrance for powdering and perfuming the skin. The Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25c each everywhere.

Troops Back From the War and Others Homeward Bound

ARRIVED

United States cruiser Frederick at New York from Brest with 1562 troops, the units including the Third Battalion headquarters and Companies I and D—ten officers and 288 men—of the 162d Infantry of the Forty-first Division (National Guard men of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming); detachment of Eighty-first Infantry Brigade headquarters of the Forty-first Division; the Ninety-fifth, 163d, 465th, 855th and 1059th Aero Squadrons; Casual Companies No. 271, of Tennessee; No. 908, of Indiana, and No. 1203, of Massachusetts; and Mobile Hospital No. 104 for Camp Custer.

Steamship Siboney at New York from Bordeaux with 2151 troops, 1887 of them sick or wounded. The contingent included detachment headquarters, Fortieth Division (National Guard men of California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico); a detachment of sixteen officers and 567 men of the 348th Infantry of the Eighty-seventh Division (National Army men of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi), and a small sanitary detachment of the 348th Infantry and a number of convalescent and casual detachments. Major General Frederick S. Strong and Brigadier General William O. Johnson were with the troops.

Steamship Yosemite at New York with twenty-eight medical, infantry and forestry casuals.

Steamship Polar Bear at New York from Bordeaux by way of Bermuda with a few casuals. She was disabled at sea and the steamship President Grant went to her assistance.

La Lorraine, due at New York, from Havre, February 22, with 366 men, including Casual Companies Nos. 1492, Georgia, and 1494, Pennsylvania; Base Hospital No. 7, Massachusetts, and two casual officers.

DUE TODAY

Sierra, due at New York from St. Nazaire, February 9, with 1472 men, including 312th Ammunition Train, complete, thirty-seven officers and 1137 enlisted men.

Santa Marta, at New York, from Bordeaux, February 17, with ninety-eight men, including Base Hospital No. 22, twenty-eight officers and eighteen nurses; Base Hospital No. 3, sixteen officers and thirty-three nurses.

El Occidente, from Bordeaux, February 21, with ninety men, consisting of eighty-six casuals, with medical detachment of one officer and three enlisted men.

Malden, from St. Nazaire, February 5, with twenty-one casuals, including seventeen officers.

Great Northern at New York from Brest with ninety-three officers and 2550 troops, 1291 of whom were sick and wounded. Units included the 349th Field Artillery, field and staff, headquarters and supply company, medical detachment and Batteries A, B, C and D of the Ninety-second Division (National Army negro troops); a regular army detachment; detachment of Fifty-fourth Coast Artillery Corps, officers; Casual Company No. 255 (negro troops from Georgia) and convalescents, casuals and nurses.

DUE TOMORROW

Comfort (Hospital), at New York, from Bordeaux, February 20, with 466 men, including Bordeaux convalescent detachments Nos. 57, 88, 102, 103, 104, 112, 119, 120 and 121, twelve officers and 350 enlisted men, all sick or wounded.

Mocassin, at New York, from Brest, February 20, with thirty-two casuals.

Fall of German Government Near

Continued from Page One

sentative of all the workers and freely elected. It closes with a strong note, asserting the determination of the government to wage relentless war against terrorism, concluding:

"Whoever assaults the life of the nation is our enemy."

The next forty-eight hours are likely to determine whether greater Berlin is to be plunged into a general strike primarily for political motives. The greater Berlin Soviets have adopted and telegraphed to the assembly at Weimar a resolution protesting against efforts to abolish the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils and the general hostility encountered by the revolutionary boards among the state military and municipal authorities.

The resolution calls for the Soviets everywhere to fight for existence. At the meeting the convocation of a national Soviet Congress on March 18 was demanded.

That the political situation in Weimar and Berlin is anything but reassuring is amply reflected in the editorial comments of the newspapers, which are stimulated by a significant communication in the Vorwaerts. This newspaper prints prominently and frankly a warning to the Socialist elements of the Scheidemann cabinet that unless they are able to produce something better than negative results they had better "withdraw unconditionally, leaving the political wreck as a legacy to the bourgeoise parties."

These Socialists are charged with having grossly disappointed the hopes of the workers by neglect to enact even the most elementary emergency legislation bearing on promised social reforms.

The Vossische Zeitung complains that Germany is drifting toward a heap of wreckage while the speeches delivered at the Weimar Assembly deal with the interior decorations of a house not yet built.

There is further evidence that Hugo Haase's party, the Independent Socialists, is preparing to make common cause with the Spartacans in an effort to overthrow the Scheidemann cabinet by launching a general strike with the purpose of forcing the issue of Soviet rule.

Government troops have entered Halle, Prussian Saxony, which now is quiet, according to a report from Berlin.

Woman Slays Night Intruder

Continued from Page One

ing the woman's screams, rushed into the house.

"Don't go into the kitchen," said nine-year-old Rose Papalle; "something terrible has happened." The patrolmen, however, rushed through the house and found Carnavale's body. A search of the house revealed no one but the children, Rose, Elizabeth and Antonette, the latter two aged three and four years, respectively, and Frank, the baby, who slept in his bed.

But a few minutes Mrs. Papalle returned and said she had killed the man and told the detectives how it had been done.

With the baby in her arms, she was taken to the police station and placed under the care of the matron. The other children were cared for by neighbors until their father returned home early this morning. The same neighbors will care for the children until Mrs. Papalle can be released on bail.

State Senator Samuel W. Salus represented the woman before Magistrate Imber. The detectives said that there was every evidence to believe the truth of the woman's story and that the struggle in the kitchen was quite apparent from the overturned chairs and table.

The man who attacked Mrs. Papalle, was pronounced dead at the Pennsylvania Hospital and his body then sent to the morgue. The police identified him as Carnavali through a draft registration card in his pocket.

Mrs. Jennie Shapiro, a cripple, of 740 Emily street, told the police she was robbed of $16 rent money by two thieves who threatened to gouge out her five-month-old baby's eyes. The thieves then bound and gagged her and escaped, she said.

The robbery, according to Mrs. Shapiro, occurred Saturday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock. The police, she said, did not arrive until a half hour after she had given the alarm, and neighbors had released her.

Three men arrested in a freight car at Twenty-fifth street and Washington avenue early yesterday morning are being held under suspicion that they are the three masked bandits who held up the Standard Meat Market, at 2736 Gray's Ferry road, and got away amid a police fusillade late Saturday night.

President Urges Aid for Workmen

Continued from Page One

retary to perfect co-operation with the Department of Labor and the council of national defense for employment activities.

Reciting the terrible human losses of the war and vast expenditures of money, the War Secretary said:

"The time for the United States to do the greatest service to mankind is now." He added that the United States should set an example of solidarity of government and that one essential to this was to restore normal conditions of employment and industrial activity as soon as possible.

Daniels Makes Address

Speaking of the fear of a period of unemployment entertained by some, Secretary Daniels in an address said:

"I am not one of those who believe there will be general unemployment. The demand of the world for what America makes will be so great there will be a job for every man who wants to work."

He paid this tribute to labor:

"Labor heard the call as truly as the men who wore the uniform," and closed his address by predicting an era of prosperity.

"The end of the war will not see us go back to the small navy which we had before the war," Secretary Daniels said, in pointing out that constant building, repairing and altering of ships would offer employment to large numbers of men.

As against 26,000 skilled men employed in the navy yards before the war, he said, there were today 92,000 employed, and on the day of the armistice 86,000. For the navy for the next few months there will be no unemployment.

"Men skilled in shipbuilding," said the Secretary, "can find plenty of employment at fair wages with the navy and thus we can tide over the days before the return to normal conditions."

To Protect Small Industries

Mr. Daniels outlined efforts of the department to protect smaller industries engaged in navy war work. Plants having munitions contracts, he said, may now be asked to make small parts of destroyers and other ships to be assembled in larger shops.

After the morning session the conferees had a buffet lunch with the President.

The President had surprised everybody by delivering his address, in bidding the governors and mayors welcome. On the program the President was placed to follow Secretary Wilson, but when the latter concluded his remarks and formally presented the President, the latter said he had made his speech and gave way to other speakers after inviting the guests to lunch.

More than 170 mayors or their representatives and a score of governors had registered at the conference before noon. About half the states were represented by subordinate officials or by citizens named by the governors.

The governors attending were: Townsend, Delaware; Catts, Florida; Dorsey, Georgia; Haring, Iowa; Stanley, Kentucky; Pleasant, Louisiana; Milliken, Maine; Harrington, Maryland; Coolidge, Mass.; Sleeper, Michigan; Bilbo, Mississippi; Barrett, New Hampshire; Edge, New Jersey; Cox, Ohio; Sproul, Pennsylvania; Cooper, South Carolina; Roberts, Tennessee; Davis, Virginia; Cornwell, West Virginia, and Yager, Porto Rico.

With a threatened shortage in the normal labor supply of from three to five million workers in the United States, and prospects of a wave of general prosperity after a short period of readjustment of industry, it would be folly, Secretary Wilson said in opening remarks, to attempt a reduction of wages now. He declared that industry should eliminate extra profits to which it has been accustomed to during the war, adding that many manufacturers were disposed to hold down activities because of abnormal prices. Proper disposition on the part of industry made it possible, he thought, for prices to come down without affecting existing wages.

It will be one year before the nation's military forces are fully demobilized, he predicted, and as demobilization must be gradual, the labor shortage is bound to exist.

Chevrons for Telephone Girls

Washington, March 3.—Service and wound chevrons were authorized today by the War Department for telephone operators and similar women employes with the expeditionary forces. The chevrons may be worn when the employes are in their prescribd uniforms.

Calls League Pandora's Box

Continued from Page One

American people the aggregated calamities of the world."

Senator Sherman sharply criticized President Wilson, asking who had authorized the President "to rear above the republic an autocratic power." He added that the authority was not to be found in the constitution of the United States, nor was it implied from undefined war powers, and gave it as his opinion that the President had been acting either as "a usurper or a dictator."

"Shall we not ask, with the dramatist," the Senator said, "'now, in the name of all the gods at once, upon what does this Caesar feed that he has grown so great?'

"He adroitly maneuvers himself into the spotlight as the fountain of peace perpetual and the guardian of mankind," Senator Sherman continued. "As he kept us out of war in 1916, so he will keep us out of impending war conjured up to serve the issues of 1920 and keep us at peace forever, if we but accept him again. With him as the drum major of civilization, eternal peace, belting the earth and brooding like a gentle spirit o'er a still and credulous world, proclaims the millenium is here.

"Hand of Wilson but Voice of Mars"

"Just as his neutrality device was the prelude to unprepared war, his peace league is to engage not in one war but in all wars that scourge the earth. It is simple but deadly. Apparently an open covenant of peace, it is a masked charter of increasing war; the voice of Mars but the hand of Woodrow."

Of the proposed constitution, Senator Sherman said it would set up an oligarchy of the worst possible sort, adding: "If we cut the cables of constitutional government here, we are caught in the irresistible tides that will sweep us into the maelstrom of the Old World's bloody currents. The feuds and spoliations of a thousand years will become our daily chart of action. All we can know is that a few men in some hidden chamber, known as the executive council, wield over us powers of life and death.

"The creation of a nameless thing to sit in star chamber judgment and decree implicit obedience to its mandates cannot be borne by free men. By an ukase it will embargo our commerce, close our exchanges, destroy credits, leave our merchandise rotting on piers, shut the Panama Canal, order Congress to declare war, levy taxes, appropriate money, raise and support armies and navies and dispatch our men to any quarter of the globe to fight and die because an alien executive council has willed it.

Senate Will Not Ratify an Emotion

"Sincere men may have deceived themselves in their great hope for a perfect world, but no delusion, however sincere, will excuse this Senate from its duty to interpose its power against this universal Utopia promised by the President.

"It is the fabled apple of a great hope, which will turn to ashes on a trusting people's lips. The Senate never faced a greater task nor a nobler duty. It will not ratify an emotion nor translate an impossible idealism into a weapon of national suicide."

Senator Sherman asserted that, against the wisdom and experience of the American forefathers as sumed up in Washington's farewell address, there now was rising up "the dreamer and the bookman, the socialist, the mere haberdasher in phrases which intoxicate and mislead."

The Senator urged that the warning of the founders of the American Government to let Europe settle her own quarrels be regarded now, adding that when the United States went to war against a common danger, it did not bind itself "in perpetual alliance to draw the sword whenever and so long as the majority of European governments voted it upon us."

Senator McCumber said he had not intended to discuss the league, but that because of recent addresses by Republican Senators he feared the country "might be misled into the idea" that all Republicans are opposed to a league of any character. Some Republican Senators, he conceded, were opposed to any world agreement.

Depicting the horrors of war, Senator McCumber added: "I cannot stand back and say, 'Oh, let the world be damned, we can take care of ourselves.'"

"There is some obligation resting on the American people to help maintain the peace of the world," he said.

Referring to the recent attack on the league by Senator Poindexter, of Washington, Republican, Mr. McCumber said the Washington Senator proclaimed "mind our own business" as the American doctrine.

Senator McCumber criticized those opponents of the proposed league charter who have advanced no substitute proposal. Stating that Senators Lodge and Knox had proposed substitutes, he added:

"Others have simply attacked, without giving the President or our commissioners in Europe the slightest idea of what should be done to maintain the peace of the world."

Granting that the proposed league constitution was not perfect, Mr. McCumber said he believed that the American representatives could and would obtain amendments.

Demands Open Discussion

Digressing from his prepared speech, Senator Sherman demanded that there be an open discussion of the league's constitution.

"If the President is not a political and a governmental coward," he said, "he will give it to us. * * * And if I cannot find expression of this privilege in my own party I will go elsewhere for it."

Senator France, of Maryland, interrupted to say that those favoring the constitution of the league as it now stood "do not dare to let the American people discuss it, and they will not remove the censorship that prevents free speech of the press and the people."

"And," Mr. France added, "if you do not find the privilege of free speech in the Republican or the Democratic parties you will find it among the people of America."

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Hair Goods of Every Description
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French Upset Sinking Plan

Continued from Page One

ing the submarine exists among officers of the American navy not now in Paris. Because of America's long coast line the submarine as a defensive weapon is more important to America than to any of the other powers. This is the reason why one school of American officers insists that America shall oppose abolition of the submarine.

Their view does not prevail with the administration, which holds we can get along without any weapon which the others agree to dispense with.

"IS PRESIDENT WILSON deceived?" asks an editorial pleading for outlets for American trade—an editorial in this week's issue of
The Nation
10c
AT ALL NEWS STANDS

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