SENATE FILIBUSTER KILLS IMPORTANT BILLS

sion had failed; that he was unshaken in his determination not to call Congress until his work at the Peace Conference was done.

Adjournment marks the passing of Democratic control at the Capitol. The Congress that passed at noon began in April, 1917, passed the German war declaration, and its almost continuous sessions have been marked by unprecedented legislation and controversy.

Big bills that failed included both the army and navy appropriation measures. Only two important measures that ran the gauntlet of the last forty-eight hours of filibustering were the Victory Liberty Loan bill and the billion dollar wheat guarantee bill.

After Congress adjourned President Wilson remained in his room twenty minutes greeting visitors. It was announced he would make recess appointments at Hoboken tonight of nominees who failed of confirmation.

Instead of going from the capitol to his train the President drove back to the White House for lunch. It was understood he would leave for New York before 2 p. m.

Gore Motion Fails

After Senator Sherman closed his four-hour speech, insistence by Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, Democrat, that the Senate act on his proposal to order demobilization of all drafted soldiers in this country within thirty days unexpectedly complicated the legislative situation a half hour before the end of the session.

A motion by Senator Pittman, of Nevada, to table the Gore amendment, was defeated by a vote of 48 to 28.

By a vote of 44 to 40, the Senate, upon the motion of Senator Smoot, of Utah, Republican, tabled an amendment presented by Senator Trammell, of Florida, Democrat, making the period of time sixty instead of thirty days as provided by Senator Gore.

The bill and the Gore amendment died with the adjournment of Congress at noon.

President Remains Firm

There was hope among the Republicans early today that President Wilson could be forced to call the new Congress, but after a conference between the President and Democratic Leader Martin, it was stated Mr. Wilson had reiterated his determination to have no extra session before his return from France.

After this conversation, Senator Martin announced that the general deficiency bill would be kept before the Senate either until passed or until the session expired.

The President gave none of his callers any intimation of his plans regarding the disposition of the railroads. Some Senators advised him to return them immediately to private ownership, but the President received all advice without comment.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, and Senator Overman, of North Carolina, were among those who went to the President's office and urged that, since the Republicans had defeated the essential appropriation bill, the railroads be returned to their owners forthwith.

After adopting the resolution expressing the hope that the Peace Conference would look with favor on the claims of Ireland for self-determination, the House at 7 o'clock recessed for two hours in respect to Representative Helm, of Kentucky, who died Sunday.

Filibuster in Senate

The filibuster in the Senate against the general deficiency bill carrying an appropriation for the railroad administration was conducted through the night by Senators La Follette, of Wisconsin; France, of Maryland, and Sherman, of Illinois.

Senator La Follette took the floor soon after Senator Lodge had presented his resolution and spoke for four hours, concluding at 5:45 o'clock. He was followed by Senator France, who spoke for two hours, and at 7:30 o'clock Senator Sherman began an extended address.

After failing to obtain the floor during the night, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, Democrat, issued a statement, in which he criticized the "antiquated and preposterous rules" which made the majority in the Senate "entirely subject to the will of the minority."

Democrats in Protest

"What goes by the name of debate" said the Senator, "can proceed without limit and when, seasonably interspersed with roll calls, two or three filibustering Senators can paralyze its legislative functions. Hence the Senate, for the last three days, has done nothing but listen to multitudinous words. The spectacle is a humiliating one."

Senator Thomas declared that, after a similar experience two years ago, the Senate changed its rule, but added: "The amendment is as worthless for the purpose as the rule it purports to change."

Senator La Follette, urged an immediate extra session of Congress and vigorously criticized President Wilson for failing to consult with the Senate in conducting the peace negotiations. "A plain violation of the constitution," Mr. La Follettee asserted.

Senator La Follette said the President, if he failed to call a special session of Congress immediately, would be following the example of the "imperial autocrats" in Europe who refused freedom of expression to legislative bodies during the war.

Crowded galleries followed proceeding in both houses until well after midnight, and hundreds of the spectators remained in their seats this morning, evidently intending to be present when the final gavels fell at noon. Early today the galleries filled rapidly until standing room was at a premium. It was said that never before had there been such a large attendance at a closing session.

The general deficiency bill, including $750,000,000 for the railroad administration revolving fund, was the measure against which the minority filibuster was aimed, but Republican leaders said it would be passed finally as their purpose simply was to prevent action on other legislation. Senator Sherman, of Illinois, spoke for more than an hour, beginning at 1o'clock.

Take Naps on Desks

Scarcely a dozen Senators remained in the chamber during the early morning hours, and even the efforts of the few on watch to hasten the moments with raillery and dialogue did not prevent a member here and there from dropping his head on his desk for a brief period of repose.

There was little evidence of senatorial dignity in the scenes in cloak and committee rooms where members slept, some of them flat on their back on table tops and others huddled together on assembled chairs. Senatorial snores could be heard as far as the doors of the Senate chamber. A small supply of army blankets was soon exhausted and the fortunate Senators found them a comfort as the chilliness preceding dawn crept through the Capitol.

The only break in the monotony in the Senate chamber resulted from the occasional appearance of the clerk from the House reporting action by that body. Representatives themselves streamed into the Senate chamber in groups, only to hasten away as quorum calls were sounding from their side of the Capitol.

Near Personal Clash

In the House the all-night session was enlivened during the early morning hours by a hot exchange between Representatives Flood, of Virginia, and Walsh, of Massachusetts, which for an instant threatened to result in a personal encounter.

Mr. Walsh was reading his minority report as a member of the committee which investigated the National Security League. He was interrupted by Mr. Flood who made a point of order that the Massachusetts member had digressed from the report to make a speech.

"If the gentleman from Virginia says I am making a speech he tells what is false," Mr. Walsh shouted.

Mr. Flood rushed across the House chamber toward Mr. Walsh, but was stopped by a doorkeeper and several Representatives. Several other members gathered around Mr. Walsh, who, after Speaker Clark had restored order, apologized to Mr. Flood, ending the incident.

The most important business transacted by the House during an all-night session was adoption of the conference report on the billion-dollar government 1919 guarantee wheat price bill. The measure was signed later by Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall and sent to the White House for the President's signature.

Other Legislation Fails

Legislation which it was conceded had failed at this session included:

The $1,215,000,000 army appropriation bill with its authorization for a temporary army of 540,000 men after July 1.

The $750,000,000 naval appropriation measure authorizing a new three-year building program urged by President Wilson.

The sundry civil bill carrying an appropriation totaling about $850,000,000, including $650,000,000 for the merchant marine.

The annual agricultural appropriation measure with $27,000,000.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill carrying $14,000,000.

The reclamation measure to provide farms for returned soldiers and sailors.

The oil, coal and mineral land leasing bill.

The bill designed to enforce nationwide prohibition.

The compromise equal suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.

TEXT OF LODGE'S RESOLUTION BLOCKING LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Washington, March 4.

The text of the resolution introduced in the Senate last night by Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, and signed by thirty-eight Senators and Senators-elect, condemning the league of nations in its present form and demanding peace with Germany before the league is perfected, follows:

"WHEREAS, Under the constitution it is a function of the Senate to advise and consent to or dissent from the ratification of any treaty of the United States, and no such treaty can become operative without the consent of the Senate expressed by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Senators present; and

"Whereas, Owing to the victory of the arms of the United States and of the nations with whom it is associated, a Peace Conference was convened and is now in session at Paris for the purpose of settling the terms of peace; and

"Whereas, A committee of the conference has proposed a constitution for a league of nations and the proposal is now before the Peace Conference for its consideration; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate of the United States in the discharge of its constitutional duty of advice in regard to treaties, That it is the sense of the Senate that while it is their sincere desire that the nations of the world should unite to promote peace and general disarmament, the constitution of the league of nations in the form now proposed to the Peace Conference should not be accepted by the United States; and be it

"Resolved, further, That it is the sense of the Senate that the negotiations on the part of the United States should immediately be directed to the utmost expedition of the urgent business of negotiating peace terms with Germany satisfactory to the United States and the nations with whom the United States is associated in the war against the German Government, and that the proposal for a league of nations to insure the permanent peace of the world should be then taken up for careful and serious consideration."

HENRY CABOT LODGE	GEORGE P. McLEAN
PHILANDER C. KNOX	JOSEPH IRWIN FRANCE
LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN	MEDILL McCORMICK
HARRY S. NEW	CHARLES CURTIS
GEORGE H. MOSES	SELDEN P. SPENCER
J. W. WADSWORTH, Jr.	CHARLES E. TOWNSEND
HERT M. FERNALD	HIRAM W. JOHNSON
ALBERT B. CUMMINS	WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM
F. E. WARREN	L. L. LENROOT
J. S. FRELINGHUYSEN	MILES POINDEXTER
W. G. HARDING	HOWARD SUTHERLAND
FREDERICK HALE	TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY
WILLIAM E. BORAH	L. HEISLER BALL
WALTER E. EDGE	REED SMOOT
FRANK B. BRANDEGEE	ASLE J. GRONNA
WILLIAM M. CALDER	JAMES E. WATSON
HENRY W. KEYES	THOMAS STERLING
BOIES PENROSE	LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS
CARROL S. PAGE	DAVIS ELKINS

Analysis of the list of Senators signing the foregoing resolution shows that all are Republicans or so-called Progressive Republicans, and that twenty-four are old members of the Senate who hold over their offices into the next Congress, four are old members whose terms expired with the Sixty-fifth Congress and were re-elected, and ten are new members. The list, classified, follows:

Old members who hold over—Lodge (Mass.), Knox (Penna.), Sherman (Ill.), New (Ind.), Wadsworth (N. Y.), Cummins (Iowa), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Harding (Ohio), Hale (Me.), Brandegee (Conn.), Calder (N. Y.), Penrose (Penna.), Page (Vt.), McLean (Conn.), France (Md.), Curtis (Kan.), Townsend (Mich.), Dillingham (Vt.), Poindexter (Wash.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Smoot (Utah), Gronna (N. D.), Watson (Ind.) and Johnson (Cal.). Total, 24.

Members whose terms expired, but were re-elected—Fernald (Me.), Warren (Wyo.), Borah (Idaho) and Sterling (S. D.). Total, 4.

New members—Moses (N. H.), Edge (N. J.), Keyes (N. H.), McCormick (Ill.), Spencer (Mo.), Lenroot (Wis.), Newberry (Mich.), Ball (Del.), Phipps (Col.), Elkins (W. Va.). Total, 10.

38 Senators Pledged to Reject League

Continued from Page One

ocrats—but not a word came. In a moment Senator Trammell, Florida, began speaking calmly on the general deficiency bill, the pending measure.

The Senators and Senators-elect who signed are all Republicans. The resolution was shown to a number of Democrats, but none of them was asked to sign.

Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Swanson said the Republicans indorsing the resolution had not thus announced that they would defeat a final peace treaty containing the league constitution as now drawn.

Senator Lodge and other Republican leaders pointed to the fact that the resolution expressed the desire of its indorsers for a world society to promote peace and general disarmament, and they also emphasized that it urged first the conclusion of peace with Germany and then the working out of a league plan after careful and deliberate consideration.

There was no further discussion of the matter and debate on the $750,000,000 railroad administration revolving fund was resumed. The move by the Republican leader came as a surprise to many of the Democratic Senators, but some few of them had been advised of it in advance.

The eleven Republicans of the new Senate whose names were not on the list are: Senators Colt, Rhode Island; Fall, New Mexico; Jones, Washington; Kellogg, Minnesota; Kenyon, Iowa; La Follette, Wisconsin; McCumber, North Dakota; McNary, Oregon; Nelson, Minnesota, and Norris, Nebraska, and Senator-elect Capper, Kansas.

Senator Lodge, in reading the list, said that "In justice to three or four others, I ought to say that we have been unable to reach them, but if they give their approval their names will be added."

Several Republican Senators refused to sign the list, it was said, some because they did not believe the resolution went far enough.

The statement to which the Senator's names were appended follows:

"The undersigned, Senators of the United States, members and members-elect of the Sixty-fifth Congress, hereby declare that, if they had had the opportunity they would have voted for the following:" Then followed the text of the resolution.

Democratic leaders considered some action in the nature of a reply to the Republicans' move. Chairman Hitchcock, of the Foreign Relations Committee, it was stated, was considereding addressing the Senate on the subject. He pointed out privately that the resolution recited that the present league charter "should" not be accepted by the United States. Senator Hitchcock said that while the Republicans' effort was to present a "flat" declaration of opposition to the present league constitution, the term used did not necessarily imply that they would vote against the present draft.

This unexpected move by the Republican leaders, designed primarily as a means of formally notifying the Peace Conference and the country as to the views of many members of the new Senate on this subject, followed many hours' debate of the league constitution in the Senate and brief addresses in the House. In the Senate the constitution was attacked by Senator Sherman, of Illinois, Republican, and defended by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, a Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Bitterness Arises Over Lodge Action

Continued from Page One

to provide funds for the army's maintenance, were the most important measures killed. No one here ventures to suggest what may happen in the departments of the government immediately affected.

Senate Has Dismal End

"For God's sake," said one official, "give us time to think."

The President made no comment on the general outcome. It was said that he would not discuss the Lodge resolution now, and it is considered improbable that he will make any comment on it in New York tonight.

The Senate session had a dismal end. The roll was being called on an amendment to the Gore resolution when the clock hand reached twelve. Vice President Marshall waited about twenty seconds to collect eyes in the chamber, and then brought the gavel down. The usual pleasant formalities of thanks and greetings were dispensed with. There was some uncertain applause from the galleries, but it thinned out as officers and members of the Senate bolted without ceremony for the doors.

The bitterness aroused by the Lodge resolution attacking the league of nations plan is indescribable. The President's friends haven't time to answer it.

Pure Partisanship Charged

The Democratic leaders insist that through the maneuvers of last night and this morning the Republican floor leaders have made it plain that they see the present world crisis merely as a party issue.

The President has been informed that he is needed at the earliest possible moment in Paris. There are men close to the administration who believe that the world is facing a crisis in Europe that is as menacing as that which immediately preceded the outbreak of the world war.

Germany, Russia and Japan are drifting, for widely different reasons, beyond the influence of the Paris conference. Reactionaries and financiers in Europe are being blamed for balking the work of the Paris conference.

Today while Congress lurched and floundered miserably toward its last hours, leaders on both sides began to think suddenly of the future—it began with the news headlines relative to tonight's Wilson-Taft meeting in New York—and they were not happy.

The crisis of the past week has been curiously revealing. Huge new issues have been created and defined and sharp outlines have ben revealed in men and in affairs. Big men have grown suddenly bigger. Little ones have dwindled. The Republican party leadership is now shared by two men, Mr. Taft and Mr. Lodge. The Democrats have only one leader and he is determined—as he has always been—to retire from politics after the close of the Presidential term.

Democratic Shiftlessness

The Democratic tradition of shiftlessness has been sustained in the present session. The Democrats' inability to get along with each other has been freshly proved. The leaders in Mr. Wilson's party have failed him wofully when his need for them was very great. Disruption of the party is regarded as almost certain within the next year. And disruption on the Republican side seems inevitable, too.

The prospect of a Republican ex-President and a Democratic President side by side on the same platform in a war against the acknowledged leaders of their respective parties has a more than piquant interest under the circumstances. Obviously, the cloakrooms said sleepily last night, the next years will be Republican years. But who will be the Republicans? Will the Republicans be the party of Mr. Lodge or the party of Mr. Taft? Two days ago the betting would have been two to one for Taft. Today it would be three to one because of the implications of the meeting arranged for this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York.

For Mr. Wilson is still an amazement to his enemies. The anti-Wilson whips in Congress remembered with bitterness that while they are done up for lack of sleep and generally exhausted the President remains the most tranquil man in Washington. Three days ago it was being said that Mr. Wilson was up against an actual disaster. This morning when they glanced at the headlines and began to reckon and consider the Senate leaders remembered that the President has a way of his own with disasters. He meets a disaster, addresses it politely, reasons with it in the best of good temper and in a little while has it working diligently in his behalf.

Advantage With Wilson

In the light of today that miracle seems to have been performed again. The advantages of the situation in America are still very heavily upon the President's side. When the debate of the last week is analyzed it is apparent that Senator Knox and Senator Lodge, the only two men whose antagonism to the league of nations is to be seriously considered, have actually committed themselves to the principle of a league of nations—not the President's league, but a league, nevertheless.

Meanwhile the Fates, which, according to the Washington legend, do everything for Mr. Wilson but black his boots, have again been busy to smooth his course.

The need of some of the powers which stood out most stubbornly against some of the provisions urged by the President in Paris has become suddenly more acute. Their need for the moral support of America and for membership in a league of nations and for peace has become more pressing almost over night.

It would be possible for the President utterly to disarm his critics if he were to return unexpectedly to the United States with a league of nations constitution revised and made even more explicit in the clauses written to protect American rights on this continent. Some such culmination is not impossible. And any politician who intends to make an anti-league-of-nations campaign in the meantime must build his plans upon very perilous ground.

Taft Well Supported

Mr. Taft is now assured of the support of all the people whose faith in President Wilson is instinctive. And he is assured, besides, of the support of many who refuse to be led by partisanship. In the final analysis he may be supported by a vast number of Democrats. He may be supported in a pinch even by Mr. Wilson. One President of the United States campaigning for an ex-President of an opposite party running for re-election would be a novel spectacle in America. It would be a situation in which Mr. Wilson could crown his career as a breaker of precedents.

It has been freely predicted that the President would use the occasion of his appearance in New York for a withering reply to his opponents in Congress. It is highly improbable that he will do anything of the sort. If there is to be violence it will come later along. New York will hear a careful and patient exposition of general principles.

Borah, Reed and Sherman and some of the other "antis" will tour the country as opponents of the Wilson plans. Even up to last night they were talking of attempts to force an immediate extra session. It was suggested that a law be passed to change the date of meeting for Congress and then it was remembered that the President would veto the law. Later it was proposed that the Senators sit informally, but some one suggested that the proceeding might lack dignity.

Wilson May Tour U. S.

In the event of serious trouble on his return, Mr. Wilson will make such a tour of the country as a President never made before. He will go into towns and hamlets and cities and talk even from the rear platforms of railroad cars. He is for the present without fear of failure or serious opposition. Where he gets his confidence no one knows. He has supreme confidence in the plain people of the country. And certainly the White House mail justifies him in this regard.

The White House mail is voluminous. There is usually about a bushel of it every morning. All sorts of people write about the league of nations. Rich and poor write to urge Mr. Wilson to hold his ground at all hazards. And, strangely enough, the letters that ring—the appeals that are bravest and most poignant—come, for the most part, from men and women who are relatively illiterate.

President Wilson to Visit Grandson Today

Continued from Page One

nature, but as his coming has been heralded, a large crowd is expected and the Police Department has made arrangements accordingly.

The President's train will arrive at Broad Street Station at 5:15 this afternoon, wait an hour for him to make a visit to his grandson and then whisk him to New York, where he makes his final speech preparatory to sailing for the Peace Conference again.

The President will be led through the baggage room of Broad Street Station to the street, where his car will be waiting for him. An extra guard of twenty six-foot reserves under Captain Tempest will be responsible for the safety of the President while he is in the station, and his safety along the streets is under the care of Captain James Hearn. There will be six autos in all in the President's party. One of these will be occupied by a guard of Secret Service men and another by four picked men from the city detective force.

The party will proceed around City Hall, down Chestnut street to Tenth and through Tenth to the Jefferson Hospital. It will leave the hospital promptly at 6 and proceed back to the station via Walnut and Broad streets.

Preceding the cars occupied by the President and his party will be a motorcycle sergeant and six motorcycle officers, while a mounted sergeant and six mounted officers will bring up the rear. The entire route will be lined with patrolmen, particularly selected for the duty. Plain-clothes men, Secret Service and Department of Justice operatives will mix with the crowd, and every other possible precaution for the safety of the Chief Executive will be observed.

NORDICA'S LAST WILL UPHELD

New Jersey Appellate Court Sustains Gifts to Sisters

Trenton, N. J., March 4.—(By A. P.)—The Court of Errors and Appeals today sustained a will made by Lillian Nordica Young, the noted opera singer, who died in Java after a shipwreck in 1914. Two wills were involved. They were presented to the Monmouth County surrogate for probrate in 1914. One, dated January 10, 1914, was admitted to probate, but the surrogate refused to admit the other, which was dated July 3, 1910, and which was nullified by the later will.

George W. Young, a New York and Jersey City banker, husband of Madame Nordica, was made the chief beneficiary in the first will. In the second will Nordica's three sisters were chief beneficiaries.

Undue influence, it was alleged, brought about the change in the wills, and it was also alleged that Nordica did not comprehend what she was signing when she executed the last will. It is held by the court that there is no evidence to prove that the last will was not valid, and the court upholds the action of the Monmouth County surrogate.

Dance for Pension Fund

A play followed by dancing will be given tonight at the Bellevue-Stratford, by the Music Section, Ladies' Auxiliary, Stone Harbor Yacht Club, for the benefit of the Service Pension Fund, Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, Thirty-sixth and Lancaster avenue, and the Hostess House, Stone Harbor.

RECORD OF THIRD SESSION OF THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

The third and last session of the Sixty-fifth or "War" Congress, which expired by limitation at noon today, convened December 2, 1918, and continued ninety-three days.

What Congress Did

The most important measure enacted included the $6,000,000,000 revenue bill.

The $5,000,000,000 Victory Loan bill.

Wheat price fixing bill appropriating $1,000,000,000 guaranteeing farmers $2.26 a bushel for the coming crop.

Rivers and harbors bill appropriating about $34,000,000.

Appropriations of $215,000,000 for aid to veterans of the Civil, Mexican and Spanish wars; legislative, executive and judicial bill for $100,000,000; diplomatic and consular bill, $13,000,000; Indian bill, $12,000,000; fortification bill, $12,000,000.

What Congress Failed to Do

Legislation which failed included:

The $1,215,000,000 army appropriation bill with its authorization for a temporary army of 540,000 men after July 1.

The $750,000,000 naval appropriation measure authorizing a new three-year building program urged by President Wilson.

The sundry civil bill carrying an appropriation totalling about $850,000,000, including $650,000,000 for the merchant marine.

The annual agricultural appropriation measure with $27,000,000.

The reclamation measure to provide farms for returned soldiers and sailors.

The oil, coal and mineral land leasing bill.

The bill to enforce nation-wide prohibition.

The compromise equal suffrage constitutional amendment resolution.

The bill making it unlawful to display red flags and the circulation of propaganda favoring the overthrow of the government by force.

20 YEARS RECTOR OF HOLY TRINITY

The Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins is today observing his twentieth anniversary as rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Rittenhouse Square. Doctor Tomkins has one big hope for Holy Trinity—an endowment fund of $500,000 to carry on the great work of the parish. He and Mrs. Tomkins will be given a reception tonight in honor of the anniversary. The photograph was posed today for the Evening Public Ledger in Doctor Tomkins's studio

STORE STARTS WELFARE PLAN

American Company Inaugurates Beneficial Association

Burial lots for employes of the American Stores Company, who die without funds or without a lot in some burying ground, is one of the features of a welfare plan announced by Robert P. Hunter, advertising manager of the company.

Other features of the plan are $1 a day sick benefits, the services of a graduate nurse, the privilege of occupying an endowed bed in the Presbyterian Hospital and a $250 death benefit.

The plan is brought about through the formation of the American Stores Company Co-operative and Beneficiary Association, which embraces all employes in the four states in which the company operates, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Membership in the organization costs fifty cents for initiation and ten cents per week. Monthly meetings will be held. The directors are chosen by and from the employes. The following officers have been elected: William Gould, president; Robert P. Hunter, secretary, and William M. Robinson, treasurer.

LOSES MINING PATENT SUIT

Decision by U. S. Court of Appeals Against Union Sulphur Co.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided today, in an opinion by Judge Buffington, that three patents held by the Union Sulphur Company, Sulphur, La., for mining sulphur were invalid and ordered the suit of that company against the Freeport Texas Company, of Texas, for infringement dismissed.

Millions of dollars in royalties and profits hinged upon the outcome of the suit, the Union Company contending that it alone had the right to use the process for mining sulphur. It charged that the Freeport Company had infringed on its rights.

Judge Buffington holds that the methods of mining disclosed in the patents of the Union Sulphur Company had been employed in patents of others that had expired and that the plaintiff's patens lacked inventability.

WAR CHIEFS ON INSPECTION

Baker and March to Visit Pacific Coast and Mexican Border

Washington, March 4.—(By A. P.)—Secretary Baker plans to leave Washington Sunday, accompanied by General March, chief of staff, for an inspection trip that will take him to the Pacific coast and the Mexican border.

The object of the trip, which will occupy about three weeks, is to permit the Secretary and General March to visit camps which, during the war, they were unable to inspect.

The tentative itinerary will take them to Camps Custer, Michigan; Dodge, Iowa; Funston, Kansas; Lewis, Washington; Kearny, California; Fr Bliss, Fort Bliss, Fort Worth; Bowie, Texas; Pike, Arkansas, and Zachary Taylor, Kentucky.

BRITISH LABOR ISSUE BETTER

Many Shipyard Men Decide to Return to Work

London, March 4.—(By A. P.)—There were further indications yesterday of a favorable turn in the labor situation. The Thames ship repairers, who are on strike, held a mass-meeting and decided to resume work and to negotiate afterward on the question of increased wages. The shipyard platers employed by the North Ireland Shipbuilding Company, at Londonderry, who had been striking since January 27, demanding a forty-four hour week, also returned to work pending a settlement of the question of hours.

The Tyne shipyard workers, who had been striking for eight weeks, also returned to work in goodly numbers.

Daniels Orders Inquiry

Washington, March 4. — Secretary Daniels instructed the commandant of the Great Lakes Naval Traning Station to investigate reports that a number of men there had been involved in irregularities similar to those recently disclosed in the New York district.

A perfect dinner demands

Whitman's

Salted Nuts, Favors, Bon Bons to harmonize with the table decorations

1716 Chestnut St.

DEATHS

JOHNSTON. — March 3, CHARLOTTE HERBER JOHNSTON, wife of Walter Johnston, 520 Clinton st., Hudson, New York.

$500,000 ENDOWMENT AIM FOR HOLY TRINITY

Dr. Tomkins, on Twentieth Anniversary of Rectorship, Tells Ambition

The Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins is celebrating today the completion of a twenty-year term as rector of Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Rittenhouse Square. Holy Trinity is one of the largest and best-known parishes in the East and is probably the church home of more social notables than any other in the city.

Under the rectorship of Doctor Tomkins Holy Trinity Church has grown from a comparatively small institution to the great church of today, with interests in everything in which the public is concerned. During the twenty years its endowment fund has increased from $10,000 to $250,000. Doctor Tomkins has hopes of a $500,000 endowment so that the work of the church will be assured permanency.

Doctor Tomkins and his work are well-known to Philadelphians and he was the recipient today of hundreds of congratulatory telegrams and messages.

"I have always taken a great interest in civic work and tried to fight against the evils of the city government," said Doctor Tomkins. "We had at one time a prayer meeting in the church when one Mayor was particularly bad. It caused a great deal of attention and resulted in the Mayor's temporary reformation. But the best thing was that it drew the attention of the people to the duty of the church in respect of the municipal government and also made those holding official positions to feel that the eyes of Christian people were upon them."

"We have three chapels besides the mother church. At the chapel of the Prince of Peace, at Twenty-second street and Point Breeze avenue, where there was only a parish house twenty years ago, we have a $50,000 building. The Holy Trinity Memorial Chapel has had its property enlarged by a large guild house and minister's house. The negro Sunday school, which was started by the late Phillips Brooks, has been housed in a chapel of its own on Lombard street, and named after the founder. We have generally a body of seven clergymen and three women parish workers."

DENY HOSPITAL ABUSE

Army Investigators Answer Charge Made by Representative King

Washington, March 4.—(By A. P.)—Officials of the army medical corps have reported to Secretary Baker that they have found no evidence to substantiate charges made on the floor of the House recently by Representative King, of Illinois, that Sergeant Sam Gumbiner, of Galesburg, Ill., when delirious after an operation, had torn open his wounds and then had been transferred to the "other ward" in the Walter Reed Hospital here, where he and other patients "were left to die without attention."

"BUY! BUY! BUY!" NEED OF THE HOUR

U. S. Official Tells Governors to Urge Public to Make Purchases

PROSPECTS GUMMED UP

"Something or Somebody," Says Babson, "Clogs the Wheels of Prosperity"

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 4.—Activities of government departments in the work of restoring business to normal conditions and of alleviating unemployment were presented to Governors and Mayors today at the second day's session of their conference at the White House. Roger W. Babson, director of the Department of Labor's information and education service, was the principal speaker at the morning session, at which Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, presided.

Reports of the state executives on industrial and employment conditions given yesterday were supplemented today by statements from mayors attending the conference. Senators Kenyon, of Iowa, and Owen, of Oklahoma, were to speak at the afternoon session, with Senator Calder, of New York, presiding.

All the government departments, Mr. Babson told the conference, are working in co-operation to extend industrial opportunities, reduce prices and provide employment.

"Something or somebody, however," he added, "is gumming up the wheels of prosperity."

Asserting that there were 500,000 idle workers in the United States and that soldiers are returning by the thousands, and that they also want work, Mr. Babson said normal employment of labor could be obtained only with a normal volume of new orders.

Governor Coolidge cited figures on the number of advertisements for help in a Boston newspaper in January and February as compared last year, to show there still was a strong demand for labor. He said that to restore normal business conditions government war contracts should be settled speedily.

"It is my strong belief," he added, "that the government should withdraw from any attempt at fixing prices and let business operate according to the laws of supply and demand so far as domestic commerce is concerned. There ought also to be protection from unreasonable foreign competition.

"There was never so much work to be done in the world as at the present time. The only thing lacking is an organization of our industries to produce and to supply the market and a conviction that prices and conditions are on a natural and not an artificial basis."

SPROUL RENAMES WALSH

Indorses Predecessor's Nomination for Registration Commissionership

Harrisburg, March 4. — Governor Sproul today sent to the Senate the nomination of William Walsh to be a member of the Board of Registration Commissioners, of Philadelphia, to serve until June 15, 1920.

Mr. Walsh was appointed by Governor Brumbaugh between legislative sessions and his nomination was withdrawn by Governor Sproul, along with about 200 other names, when the present session began.

BOGUS INSPECTOR JAILED

Negro Druggist Arrested for Posing as Health Department Official

Representing himself as an inspector for the State Health Department, Charles K. Clark, a negro druggist, of this city, was arrested at Waterville, Pa. last night. He admitted the imposition and was fined $50.

Clark is alleged to have entered several homes in the residential district where measles are prevalent and to have examined patients as well as other persons in the houses. His motive is a mystery to the police. He says he posed as an inspector to get data for a book he is compiling on measles.

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