

Washington, April 4.—Probably rain tonight and tomorrow.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR. Table with 24 columns and 2 rows of temperature data.

Evening Public Ledger FINAL

PHILIPPINES TO BE A REPUBLIC SOON, SAYS BAKER; FRENCH SECURITY PLEDGED BY BRITAIN'S PREMIER

RIVER PARKWAY TO VALLEY FORGE AS WAR MARKER

Fairmount Art Association. Would Thus Honor Keystone Warriors. PENNELL OPPOSES IT. Plan Takes in Both Sides of Schuylkill From League Island Northward.

Construction of a parkway along the banks of the Schuylkill river, from League Island to Valley Forge, as the finest war memorial in the United States, is urged in the annual report of the Fairmount Park Art Association, made public today.

City officials are in accord with the plan, according to Leslie W. Miller, secretary of the association. Chief Alsbright, of the Bureau of Surveys, he said, has agreed to make a preliminary survey. This survey will begin, it is hoped, in the near future, so that an estimate of the project's cost may be reached.

Worthy of Best Traditions. If properly carried out within the city limits it is virtually sure to be accepted as only the beginning of a continuous riverside parkway from League Island and Fort Mifflin to Valley Forge, the significance of which as a memorial of some of the most precious lessons in American history would be rivaled only by the dignity and beauty, as well as the very obvious utility, of the improvement itself.

Professor Paul F. Cret, of the University of Pennsylvania, who recently returned to this city after four years at the front, holds a commission to design improvements around the Fairmount Park basin, one point along the line of the proposed riverside parkway.

A Driveway Unsurpassed. This commission was given Mr. Cret before he enlisted in the French army at the outset of the war. Officials of the Fairmount Park Art Association have not quarreled yet with Professor Cret on the proposed Fairmount Park basin improvements.

Pennell Condemns Plans. The river parkway plan was condemned this afternoon by Joseph Pennell, the artist.

HAIN, RAIN, COME AGAIN! Light rain probably tonight and Saturday. Same old hopes for sunshine shattered, eh? Same old April-rain-and-spring-patter day.

Belgian Child Collapses at Sight of German Mask

Even Show Window Exhibit Here Too Much for Ten-Year-Old Refugee Who Bears Frightfulness Marks

Francois Gatecloux, the ten-year-old Belgian refugee who bears upon his little body the marks of German frightfulness, collapsed at the sight of a German gas mask in a show window in the central part of the city. He is now suffering from nervous prostration.

Vincent Von, a sailor stationed at the navy yard here, found little Francois huddled in the back seat of a one-man trolley car. The boy's clothes were torn, his shoes were broken through and his little gas-soaked face was sadly appealing.

His poor English wouldn't permit of his explaining to Von just what he wanted, from where he had come or who he was. Von, however, took the boy to the Rev. A. S. Hart, of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Fourth street and William's alley, who bathed him and bought him new clothes.

On Tuesday, Father Hart, Von and Francois were out walking. They passed a show window, in which was displayed a German gas mask.

Francois screamed and attempted to hide his face from the gruesome things which stared in his little heart. Memories of the terrors he had seen four years ago when his parents and a brother and sister were murdered by German invaders.

Father Hart gently turned away the boy who was trembling like a leaf. Francois is now sheltered in a home in this city, a nervous wreck. Francois' history is like that of many unfortunate Belgian children.

Here is his story of German frightfulness as Francois tells it: "My name is Francois Gatecloux and I am ten years old. I was born in Brussels. My father's name was Jules and my mother's name was Marie. I have a brother, Jean, who is seven years old, and also had two sisters who were twins. They were three months old.

"Before the war my father was a fisherman. We lived in a seacoast town in Belgium. Then the war came and my father became an aviator; my brother a mechanic.

"After my country was invaded we had to leave our home and live in caves and cellars. Sometimes, when there was no cellar, my father would build up a stone wall to shelter us. One day I was coming home from school and I ran right out to the gate to tell me that the Germans were in our home. Then an airplane bomb fell and lit me in the head and knocked me down.

"I could not find my parents, so I ran to the window of our home. I saw ten Germans in the house. All had German swords and bayonets. One was running his bayonet through my mother's breast. I saw the other Germans were plucking my father's body with their bayonets. I saw my little sister wounded, and my brother's body lying under the bed.

"I did not know what to do, so I ran to the wharf, which was near, and I jumped in a small sailboat. I did not have anything to eat or drink. I pushed the boat out to sea to get away from the terrible Germans. My face was bleeding, but I did not mind that. I wanted to get away."

"For a day and a night the little Belgian, without food, without water, and in the agony of pain from his wounds, lay in the boat which drifted out to sea. Next morning the lookout on an American ship sighted him and took him aboard. He was taken to Brest, France. He made friends with the sailors of the American vessel Monaghan. And when it steamed to America last November, Francois was aboard. War-rant Officer W. Nightingale brought him to Philadelphia. His friends, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bainbridge, of the German town Boy's Club, agreed to furnish a home for Francois. He had been at the Bainbridge home until last Sunday, when he mysteriously disappeared. Mr. Bainbridge says:

"The island people are now virtually independent, he said, the only link being the American governor general and the most binding of ties, that of affection.

Prosperity has come with the carrying out of the great experiment in colonial relationship on which the two people embarked, he said; but the experiment itself would have been a failure had the relations between the island and the mainland been anything but friendly. If they did not already have it—a love of liberty, political independence.

Mr. Baker urged the mission to visit many American cities before it went. Not only was he anxious, he said, for them to see and know what Americans were doing and thinking, but he wanted the American people to see and know the manner of men the insular government selected for such a great mission.

Relations Bound to be Right. The world was looking forward, Mr. Baker continued, to a time when the relations between all people should be based on justice and peace, but either might come as to the world at large, the relations between the people of the Philippines and the American people were founded so and there could never be anything but peace and understanding between them.

Governor Harrison said that the formal act granting independence was not yet complete. He said that the administration would present the matter to Congress at the appropriate time. From his own experience in the Philippines, he added, he could assure the mission that the objection that seemed to prevail in the United States a few years ago had diminished greatly. If it had not virtually vanished, it was founded, he said.

Miss Carnegie to Wed. Former Steel King's Daughter Will Marry on April 22. New York, April 4.—(By A. P.)—Miss Margaret Carnegie, daughter of Andrew Carnegie, and Knickerbocker Miller, C. S. R., of this city, obtained a marriage license today. The wedding will take place April 22.

Priest Killed by Auto. Accident in France Fatal to Former Villanova Professor. The Rev. Patrick J. Gallagher, O. S. A., was killed in an automobile accident in Bordeaux, France, on Wednesday, according to a cablegram received at Villanova College. Father Gallagher had been a K. of C. chaplain in the army for about a year and a half.

Wilson Backs Filipino Plea for Freedom

Secretary of War Reads President's Letter to Delegates

Governor Harrison Also Supports Idea

Deputation of Forty Natives Present Request From Insular Legislature

Tribute to Americans

"Treated as No Nation Ever Before Treated Another," Says Quezon

By the Associated Press. Washington, April 4.—Members of the special mission of the Philippine legislature who are here seeking immediate independence for the islands, were today by Secretary Baker that he spoke President Wilson's mind when he said he believed the time had come to grant the complete independence desired by the Filipinos.

Secretary Baker said also that he believed the mission would be able to carry home word that the American people loved liberty too dearly to deny it to others.

Reads Letter From President. He read a letter, left by President Wilson when he went to Europe, expressing the hope that the mission would result in "bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the legislature."

Francois Burton Harrison, governor general of the Philippines, followed Mr. Baker with the statement that his experience in the islands had convinced him of the obstacles to independence that appeared to exist a few years ago had been cleared away.

The mission, including forty prominent Filipinos, headed by Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine senate, on being received in Secretary Baker's office, presented a formal memorial asking independence and emphasizing the stability of the insular government and the record of the Philippines in the great war.

Secretary Baker, in replying to Mr. Quezon, recounted the history of the transition in the relation between the American government and the islands from the time of the establishment of the military government to the present.

Virtually Independent Now. The island people are now virtually independent, he said, the only link being the American governor general and the most binding of ties, that of affection.

Prosperity has come with the carrying out of the great experiment in colonial relationship on which the two people embarked, he said; but the experiment itself would have been a failure had the relations between the island and the mainland been anything but friendly. If they did not already have it—a love of liberty, political independence.

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Held for Theft of Two Autos. David Brown, Eighth street near Ritter, today was held in \$1000 bail for court for the alleged theft of two automobiles. He was arraigned before Judge Straub in Central Station. The machines were stolen last summer and later recovered at Fort Jervis, N. Y.

Wilson's Letter to the Filipinos

Washington, April 4.—(By A. P.)—Secretary Baker, in replying today to the Philippine mission's plea for independence, read the following letter, under date of March 4, from President Wilson:

Will you please express to the gentlemen of the commission representing the Philippine Legislature my regret that I shall be unable to see them personally on their arrival in Washington, as well as my hope that their mission will be a source of satisfaction to them and that it will result in bringing about the desirable ends set forth in the joint resolution of the Legislature approving the sending of the commission to the United States?

I have been greatly gratified with the constant support and encouragement received from the Filipino people and the Philippine Legislature in the trying period through which we are passing. The people of the United States have, with reason, taken the deepest pride in the loyalty and support of the Filipino people.

Though unable to meet the commission, the Filipino people shall not be absent from my thoughts. Not the least important labor of the conference which now requires my attention is that of making the pathway of the weaker people of the world less perilous—a labor which should be, and doubtless is, of deep and abiding interest to the Filipino people.

I am sorry that I cannot look into the faces of the gentlemen of this mission of the Philippine Islands and tell them all that I have in mind and heart as I think of the patient labor, with the end almost in sight, undertaken by the American and Filipino people for their permanent benefit.

I know, however, that your sentiments are mine in this regard, and that you will translate truly to them my own feelings.

Phoneless Druggists Happy

Wouldn't Have Instruments Back if Offered, Says Chairman

The druggists of Philadelphia are glad to have telephones out of their stores. Ninety-eight per cent of the phones and booths have been removed already. We will get the other two per cent out as soon as we can.

This was the statement of D. J. Reese, chairman of the telephone committee, at the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists in the College of Pharmacy, Tenth and Cherry streets, this afternoon. Mr. Reese declared that the druggists have found ways of using the space left vacant by the removal of telephone booths and that they "would not have the telephones back if they were offered."

Almost the first action of the druggists was to vote unanimously to support the hanging bill, now pending, by the forty-eight members of Congress which exempts druggists from the \$2000 bond required of persons who sell alcohol after national prohibition becomes effective.

Allies Repulse Bolsheviks

Attack Without Artillery on Archangel Front Fails. London, April 4.—The Bolsheviks delivered an attack on the Archangel front without artillery preparation during the last forty-eight hours, but were beaten off with a fair amount of losses, according to news received here.

The Allied losses were slight. The attack occurred at Bolsheia Ozer. Decisions Will Permit Premier to Go Home, Says Minister. London, April 4.—"We are in a position to anticipate that within a comparatively few days the stage will be reached in the Peace Conference which will permit Premier Lloyd George to return to England," Sir Robert Stevenson Home, the minister of labor, declared today at the reassembling of the industrial council.

Beck and Call Responds

Backs Backers by Taking First at Bowie. Bowie, Md., April 4.—Beck and Call was seen and heard to advantage by its backers at the track here today. She took the first race for Attercall and paid \$8.40, \$3.90 and \$2.30.

Miss Shackleton, with five up, finished second, with Miss Statham. Pauley riding, third. Beck and Call did the four furlongs in 48 2-5 seconds.

German Pact May Precede World Peace

Bolshevism Influences Powers Toward Abandoning General Treaty Plan

Forces Quick Action on Important Issues

Italy and Japan Must Be Satisfied Before Single Settlement Succeeds

Teuton Production in Next Two Years Will Determine Indemnity Figure

By CLINTON W. GILBERT. Staff correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger with the Peace Delegation in Europe.

Paris, April 4.—The alarming news from Germany probably will lead to the abandonment of the idea of making a general peace treaty at once and force a resumption of the plan to make peace with Germany first.

The conferees feel that every day counts now in getting the peace treaty ready before the Scheidemann government in Weimar falls.

So much time is being taken up merely by the question of German reparations and boundaries that the conferees hardly will wait to solve other questions before inviting the German delegates to Paris.

Must Assume Two Powers. One difficulty standing in the way is that both Italy and Japan are likely to demand assurances regarding the questions in which they are interested before accepting a separate peace with Germany. But an agreement with them on single questions, such as Fiume, Kiao-Chow or race equality will be easier than settling all of the questions connected with world peace.

The policy seems to be to attach France to England, after which America will proceed to satisfy the other members of the "big five." At the present time only England and America are generally agreed upon the peace terms. When France has been convinced or has been forced to accept under British pressure, her support alone will be strong enough.

But pressure will be brought upon the other partners of the Entente. The present disposition to shift back toward a separate peace with Germany is illustrative of the indecision and uncertainty of the conference. In a similar way, the men who are working on the reparations issue admit that all the work they have done may have to be abandoned and a fresh start made because it is not certain that the present plan to leave the amount of reparations blank will be adopted finally.

Near Agreement on Indemnity. The conferees, however, are nearing an agreement under that name, which provides for the amount of reparations to be determined by a commission within two years after the signing of peace, to be paid in thirty years, and to cover both the material and personal losses caused by Germany during the war.

Under this arrangement, Germany may be made to pay the pensions given by the Entente governments to dependents of soldiers killed or maimed.

Depends on Capacity. The amount of reparations will depend on the capacity of Germany to pay. The conferees are not yet ready to discuss Japanese legislation.

Wouldn't Embarrass Wilson

California Cables for Permission to Discuss Japanese Legislation. Sacramento, Cal., April 4.—(By A. P.)—The State Senate approved today a cablegram to be sent to Robert Lansing, secretary of state in Paris, asking if discussion of proposed anti-Japanese legislation by the California Legislature at the time would embarrass the President and other representatives of the United States at the Peace Conference.

The cablegram will be sent direct to Paris, and a duplicate will be forwarded to Washington with a request that it be sent to France over the government wires.

Today's Scholastic

Baseball Results. Table with columns for game number, teams, and scores.

President Kept in Bed by Cold

Paris, April 4.—By A. P. President Wilson is confined to his bed with a cold, which in a statement given out at the Paris "White House" is characterized as "severe."

The President has been devoting his entire time to work by day and night since the outbreak of four was organized. He has had little or no relaxation and only a limited amount of exercise. He has been consistently under the professional watchfulness of Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, who hoped to protect him from the colds which now are somewhat epidemic in Paris because of the chilly and rainy weather that has prevailed recently.

While Admiral Grayson hopes to break up the cold within a short time, he made no prediction himself as to its probable duration. The President has a fair degree of fever, although just what his temperature is has not been revealed.

Except on questions of the greatest importance, no one is permitted to enter the President's room. Members of the supreme council and representatives of other governments sent solicitous inquiries to the "White House" regarding the President's condition.

Epidemics Raged in Army Abroad

Chief Surgeon Charges U.S. Doctors With Gross Negligence Toward Typhoid

Many Heroes Infected. By the Associated Press. Washington, April 4.—"Charges of gross carelessness and negligence in preventing and controlling the spread of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers in the army are made against many medical officers serving with the forces overseas in a circular published by the chief surgeon of the American expeditionary forces and made public here today by the public health service in connection with a warning that vaccination does not give complete immunity from typhoid.

The chief surgeon cited many instances where epidemics prevailed among troops, especially during the last offensive on the western front, and points out that the occurrence and distribution of disease was constantly brought to the attention of the medical officers through weekly bulletins.

"It would appear," the circular continues, "that many officers utterly failed to grasp the significance of these reports and warnings, a fact which may be due to a false sense of security under the popular belief that vaccination against typhoid and paratyphoid gives complete immunity even in the midst of gross unsanitary conditions.

Doctors "Grossly Careless." "Notwithstanding the fact that typhoid and paratyphoid fevers are epidemic in the United States and in spite of our extensive experience with these diseases during the Spanish-American war and our during the period of mobilization of the Mexican border, it is evident that many medical officers have gained but little knowledge of the fundamental principles underlying prevention and control. It is also quite evident that some medical officers are grossly careless and neglectful of their duties and responsibilities as medical officers and sanitarians."

It is fully recognized, the circular says, that conditions brought about by the mobilization of millions of men and the active participation in the war of two million of these have at times rendered sanitary control extremely difficult, especially during the stress of action. The high standards of sanitation and personal hygiene set by the army medical department during the previous decade, it adds, were not lived up to during the last year and a half, due to a combination of factors.

Denmark to Get Schleswig. The aspirations of Denmark are regarded favorably by the Peace Conference, the Matin says. Indications Continued on Page Twenty-four, Column 2.

Terence V. Powderly Weds

Knights of Labor Leader, 70, Marries Stenographer, 64. Scranton, Pa., April 4.—Terence V. Powderly, mayor of Scranton from 1875 to 1884, and grand master workman of the Knights of Labor of the United States, the leading labor organization of the country from 1870 to 1893, and Miss Margaret Emma Fichenscher, who had served as Mr. Powderly's stenographer since the days when he was the leading figure in the labor world, were married at Washington this week.

Mr. Powderly is seventy years old and his bride is sixty-four. He has been chief of the division of information of the bureau of immigration since 1907.

Grand Jury Praises Judge

Monaghan's Part in Curbing Crime Is Commended. Commendation of Judge Monaghan, Quarter Sessions Court, for his part in curbing the crime outbreak was given this afternoon by the retiring Grand Jury.

The jurors expressed the belief that the outbreak which they declared was not a "crime wave" was due to the number of men without employment, and to the fact that many new arrivals made high wages in war work and found themselves without funds.

W. M. Griscom, Sr., Dies

Manufacturer Succumbs as Son Is Returning From France. A telegram announcing the death of his ninety-six-year-old father, William Morris Griscom, Sr., of Bryn Mawr, in waiting at New York for Private Frederick Griscom, of the 21st Infantry, who is on his way home on the transport Home.

The soldier son sailed last month from Marseilles, France. His family here will reach here in time for his father's funeral, which will take place tomorrow afternoon at Bryn Mawr. The cablegram will be sent direct to Paris, and a duplicate will be forwarded to Washington with a request that it be sent to France over the government wires.