

THE WEATHER
Washington, April 9.—Unsettled today; rain tomorrow.
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

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Allies Worried by Threat to Withdraw American Co-operation; Germany May Appeal to Allies for Army to Maintain Order

DIVISION PARADE HERE IMPOSSIBLE, SAY WAR CHIEFS

5000 at Most All to Be Hoped For, Beary Announces

MAY COMBINE WELCOMES TO KEYSTONE AND 79TH

Washington, However, Objects to Holding Men—N. Y. Parade Cost U. S. \$1,000,000

Pennsylvania's hopes for a notable reception and parade of the famous Iron Division went glimmering today when Adjutant General Frank D. Beary asserted that the War Department had refused to entertain any demand concerning a parade in this city of the entire division of Keystone fighters.

"There will be a parade in Philadelphia," said the adjutant general, "but it will not meet the demands of the State. Briefly, the war chiefs in Washington have promised to send to this city an infantry brigade, one artillery regiment and a machine gun battalion. These units will parade, but when the non-commissioned of Pennsylvania are removed from the ranks not more than 5000 men will be available for parade purposes."

Mr. Beary added that Pennsylvanians in other units may parade, but that their appearance in the line will depend on conditions at Camp Dix.

May Combine With 79th "We cannot depend on more than 5000 men," continued Mr. Beary. "If we get more we can consider ourselves fortunate."

Mr. Beary, when making the statement, was informed that the Seventy-ninth (Liberty) Division, the state's National Army organization, is to be moved from duty in France tomorrow, according to advice from General Pershing to the War Department, and probably will arrive before the Iron Division. He immediately announced that if that situation developed the National Army men would get a great reception.

"It may be possible to combine the two divisions in one grand celebration," said Mr. Beary, "but relatives of the National Army men can rest assured that their boys will get a reception that is just as great as that intended for the Iron Division."

"If the other units in the Iron Division are at Camp Dix and the Pennsylvania attached to them desire to parade, the War Department will make every effort to comply with their wishes, but no definite promise has been made concerning that phase of the situation."

N. Y. Parade Cost U. S. \$1,000,000 "In my conference with Colonel McAndrews, I was assured that Philadelphia is not being discriminated against and that the much heralded parade of the Seventy-seventh Division in New York will take place. One thing is certain, namely, that if Philadelphia does not get a divisional parade no other city will."

The adjutant general said that the war chiefs informed him the parade of the New York division a few weeks ago cost the government about \$1,000,000, and that it tied up the overseas movement of troops several days. To avoid delays of such character, the war chiefs adhere to the rule laid down by General March, chief of staff, and discharge soldiers within forty-eight hours after their arrival in contingents in the United States. Such a course precludes the possibility of having divisional parades.

Concerning the attitude of the state officials toward the introduction of casualties in the parade of the Iron Division, Mr. Beary said:

Casuals Only With Own Units "If only four units of the division parade the state probably will adopt a policy of parading only those casualties who were attached to the parade units. It would be absurd to have a member of the 111th or 112th Infantry Regiments parade if his old organization were not included in the parade roster. Under such a policy men who were attached to the 108th Field Artillery, 109th and 110th Infantry Regiments and the Machine Gun Battalion would be sent to this city at the state's expense and be given places with their old units. These casualties are men who were wounded and sent home."

The Seventy-ninth, popularly styled the "Liberty Division," of Pennsylvania, will be released from duty in France tomorrow and will begin preparations for early departure home.

This information was received at the army debarkation post in Hoboken, N. J., this noon, following advice from General Pershing to the War Department.

Start Probable in Two Weeks Definite information concerning the sailing of the division is lacking, but army officers assert movement of the division from its present camp, north of the Argonne, to the port of embarkation, will not require more than two weeks.

The Liberty Division comprises selected men from Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia. It trained at Camp Meade and left for France in July.

NOTED STAGE AND FILM STAR DIES



SIDNEY DREW The well-known actor of the legitimate stage and motion pictures, died this morning at his home in New York after an illness of several weeks.

CRIME OVERFLOW PRISON PROBLEM

Eastern Penitentiary Has 1461 Convicts, 300 More Than Normal Capacity

MOSTLY FROM THE WEST

Unemployed men from the West who came East at the call for shipyard, munitions and other workers, rapidly are filling the Eastern Penitentiary. The prison now has about 300 more than its normal number of prisoners.

This was the statement today of John W. McKenty, son of Warden McKenty, who is parole officer at the penitentiary.

Criminals from Delaware county and from the "hard coal" regions of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre exceed the number who are sent to the prison from Philadelphia. The crime wave that has visited this city is even worse in other parts of Pennsylvania, according to the reports received at the penitentiary.

Mr. McKenty says that one of the principal reasons for the crime wave in the East is the inability of men who were engaged in war work, and subsequently dismissed when the war ended, to return to their homes. Many of these men, he says, are of the "unskilled worker" class. They came East through employment agencies who paid their railroad fare. They were drawn here by the offers of high wages.

"Those who have been convicted in many cases turned criminal to get enough money to go back West, where they thought they might have a better chance of finding work," said Mr. McKenty.

Because of the large number of men from other parts of the country who are responsible for the crime wave in Pennsylvania, the police and detectives have difficulty in identifying criminals.

"Twelve hundred prisoners may be handled comfortably in the Eastern Penitentiary," said Mr. McKenty. "There are now 1461 prisoners in the place, which necessitates putting three men in a single cell in some instances. The prison high record for prisoners at one time is 1699."

GRISCOM ESTATE TO FAMILY

Will of Aged Bryn Mawr Man Filed at Norristown

By the will of William M. Griscom, who died at his Bryn Mawr home, aged about ninety years, his estate valued at "\$100,000 and upwards," is divided among his widow and five children, Ethel L. Briscoe, Grace M. Griscom, William M. Griscom, Frederick G. Griscom and Edgar Deware Griscom.

The document was filed in Norristown today. Mrs. Griscom is given one-third of the estate, the contents of their home and stable and \$5000 cash. The children share the remainder equally.

PAYMENTS TO ALLIES STOP

Germany Fails to Pay for Food, Blaming Coal Shortage

Berlin, April 9.—(By A. P.)—The shortage of coal, owing to strikes, is given officially as the reason for Germany's inability to continue payments for Entente food supplies now arriving, since coal was chiefly relied upon as a means to settle this indebtedness.

The announcement adds that if coal production continues to falter, preventing the manufacture of articles wanted abroad, "German economic life must collapse before autumn and the food situation will be worse than ever."

SIDNEY DREW DIES; FAMOUS COMEDIAN

Nationally Popular Star of Footlights and Film Dead of Uremia

WAS FAVORITE HERE

Quietly as he lived, with a last faint shadow of his famous whimsical smile, Sidney Drew, best beloved perhaps of all Philadelphia's dramatic and film favorites, died in his home in New York today. His wife, inseparable from him in the world of make-believe, was with him as he died.

He had been ill several weeks, and many telegrams of solicitation had been sent to him by those in this city who remembered the "Sid" Drew of the old Arch Street Theatre and hoped he might continue good friend and excellent artist many a year more.

There have been players both of the stage and the film who have achieved greater material success than Sidney Drew. But this actor, with his strange mixture of comedy and tragedy, had a hold on the imagination and hearts of Philadelphia's as had hardly another man who treats the boards today—not even his famous brother, John Drew, whom some call the world's first light comedian.

Sidney Drew made his stage premiere in the theatre that his mother, Mrs. John Drew, managed at Sixth and Arch streets. That was more than three decades ago.

In those years the famous actor of the sorrowful, lined face, deepest eyes, and the humorous, whimsical smile, has played in many places. But even after he made his home in New York Philadelphia had a special charm for him, and it was here that he returned to hundreds of personal friends in the short vacations that his popularity as an actor permitted.

Began on Legitimate Stage Mr. Drew entered the profession on the legitimate stage, drifted to vaudeville, then to motion pictures. Just before his death he returned to the legitimate. His last appearance was in Detroit last week, in a stage comedy called "Keep-Her Smiling."

When he was stricken it is believed Mr. Drew had a premonition of death. Against the advice of physicians he insisted on being taken to his home in New York. On reaching there his condition steadily became worse.

Mr. Drew was 54 years old. He was born in New York, but made his first appearance on the stage in his mother's company in the Arch Street Theatre here after leaving the University of Pennsylvania in 1883.

Like the other members of his family, he scored a hit in his first part, and soon established himself solidly with the public.

After appearing in many successes on the legitimate stage, Mr. Drew went into vaudeville and was equally successful in that field.

He appeared in a sketch known as Continued on Page Eight, Column Two

MUEHLON DECLINES POST

Refuses to Accept Portfolio in New Bavarian Regime

Berlin, Tuesday, April 8.—(By A. P.)—Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon and Professor Jaeger have declined to accept portfolios of foreign affairs and national economics, respectively, in the new Bavarian Government.

The central revolutionary council in Munich closed all the banks in Bavaria today to curtail their reorganization under the new regime.

WINDSTORM KILLS 9 IN OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS; OTHERS HURT

Gale Causes Great Damage to Buildings, Blows Train From Track

Durant, Okla., April 9.—(By A. P.)—Six persons are reported killed, a number of others seriously injured and many houses and barns were demolished in a wind storm which swept through this county last night.

county last night. It did not hit any towns in the county.

Dallas, Tex., April 9.—(By A. P.)—Three persons were killed and great damage to buildings and farm property was done by a storm throughout this district last night and today. A Missouri, Kansas and Texas freight train was blown from the track near Denison, Tex., and two trainmen hurt. Three persons lost their lives at Ector, Fannin County, Tex., when their house crashed in upon them as a result of the gale. Many houses in surrounding villages were unroofed.

The storm, which was central over the Rio Grande valley, moved northward with great severity during the night and was central over Oklahoma today.

CAN'T OBEY WILL'S EDICT

Forepaugh Left \$5000 For \$10,000 Tomb and Widow, Now Dead

Although the terms of the will of Adam Forepaugh, Jr., of 627 North Fifteenth street, son of the veteran circus man, provided for a \$10,000 mausoleum, his estate is valued at only \$5000. The will was admitted to probate today.

After providing for the mausoleum the remainder of the estate was bequeathed to his widow and Helen Smith. Upon their death the estate was to be equally divided among several institutions, including the Children's Aid Society, St. Agnes's Hospital, Church Home for Children, Babies' Hospital and the Morris Hospital.

John R. Forepaugh, the circus man's widow, died yesterday.

Other wills admitted to probate today included: John R. Taylor, Samaritan Hospital, \$21,000 to relatives; Joseph Gaidas, Lankenau Hospital, \$28,000 to relatives; Sarah J. Potter, 217 East Sycamore street, \$8000, and Mary East-Sorley, 4301 East Thompson street, \$5200.

PARADE FOR ADMIRAL HERE

Camden Joins Philadelphia to Welcome Visiting Naval Commander

Destroyers will be lined along the river banks from the Philadelphia Navy Yard at League Island to Camden today to greet Vice Admiral H. T. Wilson when he arrives in Camden Thursday of next week, to visit his mother.

Rear Admiral C. F. Hughes, commandant of the navy yard, has prepared this form of welcome and has also provided for the unveiling of a number of saplings, which will fly over the city during the celebration.

Vice Admiral Wilson and his wife will make their headquarters at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel during their stay here, and a parade will start from the hotel and proceed to the Market street ferry, where the admiral will cross to Camden.

Camden, and a number of city officials will take part in this parade.

PENNSYLVANIA CROP OUTLOOK AT NEW TOP

Winter Wheat's Condition Estimated as Perfect—Hogs Pientiful

Pennsylvania's crop outlook this spring is exceptionally bright, according to the conditions report of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture.

It says in part: "The condition of winter wheat on April 1 was about the best ever seen in the state, and was above normal in nearly all counties, excepting the northern tier, where it suffered to some extent last fall from dry weather. There has been very little snow protection, but the winter has been unusually mild, with very little freezing and thawing, and as a result there has been virtually no winter killing."

"The condition on April 1 is estimated at 100 per cent of normal, as compared with 79 per cent in 1918, 80 per cent in 1917 and 86 per cent the average condition for the last ten years on this date.

"The exceptionally high price of pork and the large corn crop last year have been the incentives for farmers raising more pigs, and brood sows have increased in nearly all sections of the state. The number on hand April 1 was estimated at 100 per cent of last year.

"The supply of farm labor on April 1, 1919, was 82 per cent of normal, compared with 60 per cent in 1918. The demand for farm labor on April 1 is estimated at 98 per cent of normal in 1919 and 99 per cent of normal in 1918."

Matin Says U. S. Writers Tried Blackmail Scheme

Paris, April 9.—(By A. P.)—"We do not accuse our Allies of forgetting what France has done," says the Matin today, "but, nevertheless, we witnessed a curious thing yesterday. American propagandists, or newspaper men, knowing that President Wilson had summoned to Brest the ship which is to take him back to America, saw in this natural order an opportunity for blackmail."

"They made—with the disapproval of all Americans who are friends of France—a bold-faced attempt at intimidation. If you are all over the city saying, 'our President will return home and you can extricate yourself from your difficulties by yourself.'"

EBERT CABINET TALKS OF PLEA FOR ARMED AID

Considers Plan to Ask Entente Troops in "Interest of All Europe"

HUMBERT MAY LEAD CENTRAL EUROPE FORCES

General Strike Called in Berlin. Noske Masses 30,000 Loyal Soldiers

"WAR" ON AT NUREMBERG

Red Cross Stores Pillaged—Bavarian Soviet Totters—Essen Strikers Seize Krupp Works

By the Associated Press Paris, April 9.—At the latest session of the German cabinet council the government considered the eventuality of making an appeal to the Allied armies to maintain order in Germany in the interest of the whole of Europe, the Zurich correspondent of Le Journal reports.

The newspaper L'Echo understands that General Humbert, former commander of the French third army, will be appointed commander of the Allied troops in central Europe.

A general strike has been proclaimed in Berlin and the suburb of Spandau, advises received here say. Herr Noske, the minister of defense, is reported to have concentrated 30,000 loyal troops at the gates of Berlin for use in case of trouble.

Berlin, Tuesday, April 8.—(By A. P.)—A "state of war" exists in Nuremberg, northern Bavaria, according to placards posted this morning. Parades and demonstrations are forbidden there and the public is forbidden to be on the streets between 11 p. m. and 5 a. m.

(The Hoffmann government of Bavaria was recently reported to have moved from Munich to Nuremberg. A Berlin dispatch received Tuesday night, however, stated that the ministry after going to Nuremberg made a second change in its headquarters, moving to Bamberg. Yesterday's dispatches reported a state of siege in Nuremberg.)

Storage sheds of the American Red Cross were among the food depots pillaged by armed crowds in Nuremberg today. Goods to the value of 700,000 marks are said to have been taken from various food depots.

Soviet councils have been chosen at Regensburg, sixty-seven miles north of Munich, and at Fuerth, next to Nuremberg, the principal manufacturing town in Bavaria.

The town of Schweinfurt, in Lower Franconia near Würzburg, has voted its adhesion to the soviet republic.

Copenhagen, April 9.—(By A. P.)—German government troops are marching on Essen, where a collision has occurred between the strikers and the Christian workers' organization, the members of which desire to continue at their employment, a Berlin dispatch announces. The strikers have occupied the Krupp munition plant, the message adds.

It has been officially announced in Munich that Ritter von Prugoer, the Bavarian envoy at Berlin, has been recalled. The commissary for foreign affairs, in giving his reasons for this step, declares that the new German constitution can never be binding upon Bavaria, as Bavaria's special right to have a king surrendered in the drawing up of that document.

The Wurttemberg government, as well as the Baden and Hesse governments, according to a Stuttgart dispatch, still regards the Bavarian government under Premier Hoffmann as the sole legitimate government for Bavaria.

Munich, Tuesday, April 8.—(By A. P.)—With another twenty-four hours Continued on Page Eight, Column Three

Peace Prospect Brightens as Wilson Rejoins Council

Reparations Issue Considered Settled and Danzig Internationalized—Progress Renews Allied Confidence

By the Associated Press Paris, April 9.—President Wilson met with the premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy yesterday afternoon for the first time since he became ill.

The discussion of responsibility for the war and the Sarre valley, which was not finished, will be continued today. It was not indicated whether the President made any reference to the summoning of the George Washington.

On account of the President's weakened condition, the afternoon session was comparatively short. Mr. Wilson lying down immediately after his adjournment, although it was stated at the "White House" that he was gradually improving and expected to attend all the meetings of the council hereafter.

Peace Prospect Improves The return of President Wilson to the council of four and the progress made on various questions have removed much of the tension which existed in conference circles and have led to renewed confidence in an early and satisfactory conclusion.

The reparations problem is now considered definitely settled, and only minor details concerning the functions of the commission to allot the annual installments from Germany remain to be arranged. The Polish question, including the status of Danzig, is also nearing settlement on the basis of internationalization of the city. Danzig as a free port, avoids the necessity of recognizing the claims of either Poland or Germany, while the former will have a corridor to the Baltic to the limits of the internationalized town.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish premier, was summoned before the council of four today to present the claims of Poland. The premier will urge that Danzig be given to Poland and that Poland get five coal fields of Teschen, Silesia, upon which, it is said, Polish industry depends.

Treaty with Munich Possible There is much apprehension as to Continued on Page Eight, Column Four

TODAY'S BASEBALL SCORE
BALTIMORE 0 0 0
ATHLETICS 0 0 0

Batteries—Frank and Carroll; Perry and Perkins. Umpire—Keenan.

GENERAL VON KLEIST SET FREE

BERLIN, April 8.—(Delayed)—General von Kleist, commander of the German Fourth Army, was arrested in Magdeburg, Prussian Saxony, Monday, with Herr Landsberg, the national minister of justice, was set free this morning, the Berlin Zeitung Am Mitta hears.

HUNGARY HAS LITTLE CHANCE TO PAY HER DEBTS

PARIS, April 9.—The mission to Hungary headed by General Jan Christian Smuts has reported on the prospect of the payment by Hungary of her debts. The impression gained by the commission, the report states, was that there might be some chance of adjustment through friendly negotiations. Otherwise, it was added, it was difficult to see any chance whatever.

LAWMAKERS DROP FIGHT ON RECESS ENTENTE TROOPS EVACUATE ODESSA

Rural Legislators Now Eager to Get Home From Harrisburg

Loss of Black Sea Port to Ukrainian Soviet Troops Confirmed

RIFT IN HARMONY SEEN EXPECT BIG RETIREMENT

By a Staff Correspondent Harrisburg, April 9.—Independent leaders in the House changed their plans today and will not ask a reconsideration of the resolution by which the house agreed to recess over next week.

Disaffection developed among rural members over the recess program, and there were threats of an attempt to try to upset the plans of the Republican leaders.

A counter-action set in today, a number of the members from the rural districts, particularly those who practice law, being anxious to get back home and attend to their personal affairs.

Prediction that the harmony program under which the rival Penrose and Yare factions have been operating in the House would be shattered following the recess was made today by independents in the house.

Action on Charter Bills If there is to be any action on the Philadelphia charter bills, it must be started soon after recess. A tentative program to adjourn the Legislature May 15 has been agreed upon by Republican leaders. The recess program may result in the date of the adjournment being set back a week.

If the plan of adjournment for May 15 is carried out, the Legislature would have four weeks in which to complete its work, following the recess. Extension of the time one week would give five weeks.

At the rate at which the Legislature is going now it will take two weeks to pass the Philadelphia charter bills through the Senate and House, provided the Senate continues the practice started today of meeting on Wednesday.

Hearing Tomorrow It will therefore be necessary to start action on the charter bills soon after the Legislature reconvenes April 21, if the Woodward measures are to be considered at all. The hearing tomorrow, in Philadelphia, at which the opponents of the bills will have their say, should give the Senate committee in charge of the bills some idea of what they intend to do.

The first fight on the charter measures will be in committee. Advocates of the bills must get them reported out of committee before the Senate can act. So far the municipal affairs committee, of which Senator Yare is the chairman and which has charge of the bills, has shown no disposition to hurry in its action on the measures.

EUROPE FEARS U. S. RETURN TO OLD ISOLATION

Wilson's Retirement Would Cut Off Financial Assistance That Powers Need

ENTENTE MUST YIELD IF ISSUE IS FORCED

President's Task Is to Make Premiers Believe He Is Not Bluffing

FEARS TREATY REJECTION

Lloyd George Outplays Executive, but Is Afraid of Defeat by Northcliffe

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff correspondent of the Evening Bulletin in Europe.

Special Cable Paris, April 9.—The ordering of the George Washington to France has given the world something to speculate about.

The question asked here is, "Is the action of the President in ordering his transport like that of the Germans in ordering the Panther to proceed to Agadir?" The answer is, "Yes."

This query and the answer are stupid. Both indicate the movement as a bluff and when you bluff you shouldn't say so. The French and English are taking the action as a bluff and profess not to know what it is all about and apparently are leaving the next move to President Wilson.

It is somewhat embarrassing when you pull a gun to make people act and they leave it to you to shoot.

Wilson Outmaneuvered The real fact is that President Wilson has been outmaneuvered, isolated and deceived by the clever English politicians and now threatens to remove from Europe the one thing Europe wants and that is America. The threat is virtually to take America home on the George Washington, withdraw from European affairs and avoid entangling alliances, pitch the league of nations into the waste basket, tie strings to his money bags and go.

The George Washington thus leads straight back to Washington's farewell address and the policy of isolation.

This is the one threat to which Europe will pay attention, if Europe takes Mr. Wilson seriously. England wants America on this side of the water. France wants America here. Italy wants America here.

If President Wilson can take America back home, Europe will yield, provided the President can make Europe think he is in earnest and that the abandonment of the league of nations and everlasting peace will not damn him eternally in America.

President Isolated Each side is watching and apparently President Wilson, having made one move in an embarrassing direction, is forced to take a second in order to have the first regarded seriously. The President is isolated because he has been deserted by Lloyd George in a critical phase of peace making. He has been outmaneuvered because the English and French have always appeared to give him something and always have taken it back.

An illuminating instance is the situation in regard to the German blockade as described in yesterday's dispatch.

The ending of the German blockade was one thing for which President Wilson fought his hardest. At first it seemed a great Wilson triumph. Now it appears that for the external blockade the Allies substituted an internal blockade, which doubtless is intended to give them a throttlehold on all German staple industries for many years to come.

The German protest as described yesterday is doubtless the first idea Mr. Wilson had as to the extent to which he had been balked.

The mandatory regarding colonies is the same thing. Five big powers will be mandatories in perpetuity of the German and Turkish territory. Only in case of misgovernment can the league of nations interfere. Then behold the joker. A unanimous vote is necessary to take the colony away from the mandator, which means that the mandatory itself must vote to give up the colony; another great Wilson victory, except when subjected to a close analysis.

See President Tricked Doubtless behind all the formulas of reparations lies something of this sort. It is easy to see how an infatuated

Continued on Page Nine, Column Two