

U. S.-RED DICKER ANGERS COMMONS

Report of American Deal With Lenin Rouses Storm of Debate

ADJOURNMENT IS MOVED

By the Associated Press. London, April 10.—Adjournment of the House of Commons was moved yesterday to call attention to an alleged offer from Nikolai Lenin, through the Americans, to the Peace Conference.

Heratig W. Botwin, Liberal, in a vigorous denunciation of Bolshevism as nothing but German propaganda, said that if President Wilson was sympathetically considering a Lenin offer, the sooner he returned to America and took the opinion of the American people the better it would be for the peace of the world.

Not Dodging Russian Issue

James Henry Thomas, Labor member, deprecating the discussion as likely to embarrass the Paris negotiations, said that, whatever else was in doubt, every one hoped nothing would arise to weaken Great Britain's friendship for the United States because nobody could pretend that there was any other ally whose motives were so pure and clear.

Edward Shortt, secretary for home affairs, replying in behalf of the government, said he was sure there was no desire to avoid discussion with Russia, but there was certainly today no government in Russia worthy of the name to discuss with.

No Proposals to Britain

There is reason to doubt whether, as alleged, Americans have been to Russia and have returned, but it is a fact that no such proposals have been brought before the British delegates in Paris. It is, of course, possible that these gentlemen may have communicated with the delegates of other countries.

Czechs Battle With Hungarians

Continued from Page One. The result of the intervention by the government forces, the advisers state, was that two-thirds of the workmen resumed their labors.

Troops Hurl Grenades

The people of Essen, the messages add, became greatly excited during the operations of the troops, the latter having thrown hand grenades in the midst of a crowd plundering a baggage van. From Saxony much unrest is reported.

Plan Overthrow of Reds

The Bavarian Diet opened at Bamberg on April 8, and ministers told newspapermen they regarded the situation with great confidence and that outside assistance was not needed.

Girls! Have Beautiful Hair Just Like This

Lustrous Hair—Soft—Fluffy and Abundant—Easily Attained by Splendid Invigorator and Wonderful Beautifier That Thousands Praise. It's really a simple matter for any woman to permit this praise, since beautiful hair is only a matter of care.



Good Progress Made, Envoy's Cable U. S.

Continued from Page One. Thus, with reparations, the Sarre question and responsibility decided, three of the great obstacles which stood in the path of the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last twenty-four hours, and the period of extreme tension over inaction and failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made toward a permanent settlement.

Decisions Quickly Reached

How far these results are due to the intimations conveyed by the summoning to France of the United States transport George Washington by President Wilson is only conjectural, but it is at least a coincidence that the main difficulties began to dissolve from the time that his decision became known.

While the tension has been greatly reduced, it is not entirely removed, as much depends on the continuation of progress with respect to the Rhine frontier, the Adriatic issue and a number of other items which are still short of final agreement.

Revise Tariff

Provision for the "most favored nation" treatment in the German customs system for the Allied and associated countries and a single tariff and no tariff discriminations based on the flag of the vessels in which goods are transported are the subjects of importation or exportation will be incorporated in the peace treaty with Germany, according to the present provisional agreement.

The obligation to maintain under a single tariff for 1914 schedules will be specified only for a limited period, since there is a realization that Germany will be able financially to raise the maximum of reparations payments and limit or exclude unnecessary imports only by the imposition of higher customs rates. And the proposal is under consideration to give Germany, after the period which will be required for the study and revision of existing tariffs, absolute freedom to increase all her duties.

The economic problems of Alsace-Lorraine and German Poland, the industries of which have heretofore been based on membership in the German empire and access to the German markets, will probably be given consideration by a provision permitting freedom of trade with Germany during the period of transition and readjustment, until it is possible for them to build up new markets.

To Develop Industries

The problem of the experts in formulating the conditions under which Germany will be permitted to re-establish commercial relations with the rest of the world has been most complicated and intricate, since, in addition to providing for equality of trade relations and prevention of discriminations against the present opponents of Germany, it has been necessary to consider that Germany's ability to pay reparations is largely contingent upon the absence of hampering restrictions upon the development of home industries and an outlet for foreign trade.

It has been the endeavor in the consideration of the problem to cause as little loss as possible to the trade relations created before the war by virtue of special arrangements and to allow Germany freedom of tariff regulation so far as is compatible with the necessities of reparation.

Belgium must have complete reparation if the serious economic situation there is to be improved and Belgian industry is to regain its feet. M. Vandervelde, Belgian minister of justice and Socialist leader, declared yesterday in an interview in the Temps.

The number of unemployed in Belgium is about 700,000, and the number of persons who have to be assisted by the government is 230,000. In Brussels, where the normal number of workmen is 120,000, only 25,000 are employed. The textile industry at Versailles generally keeps 19,000 employed, but only 700 are working at present.

To aid in the difficulty, the cost of living is very high and most industries are without money and raw materials with which to resume operations. In addition, the stocks stolen by the Germans have not yet been returned.

The commission which has in hand the arrangements at Versailles for the signing of the peace treaty is composed of M. Arnovo, secretary to Paul Dutaix, general secretary of the Peace Congress; Messrs. Harrison and Patrichi, of the American delegation; Messrs. Norman and Schuyler, of the British delegation; the Marquis di Durazzo and the Marquis Paterno, of the Italian dele-

gation, and Mr. Kanai, of the Japanese delegation. The newspaper correspondents will be accommodated in the southern wing of the palace. New telephonic arrangements were ordered for the Hall of Mirrors. The enemy delegates probably will be lodged in villas in the neighborhood of Versailles.

Education Board Members Object

Continued from Page One and is the youngest member by ten years.

"I don't know that it is wise for the 'jabs' to talk," he said. "Of course it is pretty nearly true, as a general proposition, that men between thirty and sixty are better than men between sixty and one hundred, but on the Board of Education I have observed that the most active of the members are Mr. Gratz, who is seventy-nine, and Mr. Shallcross, who is seventy-seven. But then I don't want to say anything, for I have great respect for old age."

There are nine members of the board aged sixty-five or over. The average age of the entire board of fifteen members is sixty-eight years and six months. The board members represent a total age of 1028 years. Only six are under sixty-five. Only one is under fifty. All but two are sixty or under. John Wannamaker, at eighty-one, is the oldest. David H. Lane, at eighty, runs close second. Three members are seventy-nine. They are Simon Gratz, Henry R. Edmunds and John Story Jenks.

Other Member's Ages

Thomas Shallcross is seventy-seven. The others above the age limit set by Doctor Witmer are William Rowen, sixty-eight; Dimmer Beaber, sixty-five, and Walter George Smith, sixty-five.

The "youngsters" of the board are Edwin Wolf, sixty-four; Franklin Suedley, sixty-two; Avery D. Harrington, sixty-one; Joseph W. Catherine, sixty; Dr. Edward Martin, fifty-nine, and Thomas S. Boyle, forty-nine. Simon Gratz, who receives most attention from Doctor Witmer, in his latest statement, refused to see newspaper men today to answer the Witmer charges that Gratz plays politics and that the deficiencies of the board are due to him. It was Mr. Gratz who asked Doctor Witmer to be more specific in his accusations against the board.

Doctor Witmer's statement is in answer to the challenge of Mr. Gratz to "specific charges" against the efficiency of the board. Doctor Witmer recently attacked the efficiency of the board and asked the privilege of a public debate with one or more of its representatives on the subject of school conditions as affecting this city.

Doctor Witmer's statement follows in part: "The schools of Philadelphia suffer by reason of the senility of the Board of Education. The remedy is for every member of the board over sixty-five years of age to resign."

"Faltering Hand of Age"

"The senile hand may be, as some have said, on every human institution," impairing its efficiency and retarding its progress, but nowhere does the faltering hand of age play off more than in the Philadelphia schools.

The second obvious defect known to every one familiar with conditions in the Philadelphia schools is that the Board of Education does not, to use the words of Mr. Shallcross, "attend to its business."

Instead of providing and then relying upon a competent organization of professionally equipped educators, the Board of Education permits and encourages the employment of personal influence, commonly called "pull," in making appointments and promotions. The remedy for this is for Mr. Gratz to stop seeing school teachers in his office, and for all the board to make a determined effort to stop the pernicious practice

of requiring school teachers to obtain the indorsement of politicians and other citizens unacquainted with what makes for efficiency in educational work. "Another obvious defect is the lack of money. If ten million dollars were available and could be judiciously spent over a night on improved school buildings, better equipment, decent housing for those who are backward, and above all for trade schools to equip boys and girls to earn a living, the schools of Philadelphia would still be inferior to the schools of Boston, Milwaukee and many other towns of smaller population and wealth. It is not for nothing that Philadelphia has been called 'the city of the "tightwad."'

Points Out Inefficiency

"Philadelphia is the richest city of the richest state in natural resources, with enormous wealth produced by its industries, and yet its Board of Education cannot find the money to give children, compelled to go to work at or before the age of sixteen, the kind of training which fits them to earn a living. "The one person in the city of Philadelphia who is responsible above all others for the denigrative deficiency of the Philadelphia school system is Mr. Simon Gratz, who has been appointed for the last fifty years to the Board of Education by its judges, to whom the people of Philadelphia, distrusting their own ability to select wisely, confided this important task. I leave it to my Judge Dimmer Beaber, who knows both the board of judges and the Board of Education, to explain why this method of selecting a controlling body for the public school system appears to work satisfactorily in Pittsburgh, but produces dissatisfaction and inefficiency in Philadelphia.

There are two ways of obtaining more money for the schools of Philadelphia: One is to increase the tax rate and the other to increase the assessed valuation. As Mr. Gratz is on the Board of Revision of Taxes and Mr. Shallcross is an assessor I commend to their consideration an increase in the assessed valuation of real property in Philadelphia, beginning with a small increase for properties assessed at \$5000, and with relatively larger increases as the assessed values increase. This will not only produce a greater income for the Philadelphia schools but will also assure a larger measure of justice in the matter of taxation."

Lloyd George Quits Wilson on Indemnity

Continued from Page One but always issue orders to him in end, which he must obey.

Victory Not Question of Fact

It is impossible to predict what will come out of the present situation. Either side may surrender gracefully and call its surrender a victory. Whether it will be a victory or not is hard to determine, being a question of fact, like Wilson's victory in the case of lifting the embargo on Germany and in regard to the colonies.

There is the almost inevitable necessity of all concerned to have a speedy peace. If English conservatives get control of Germany's economic future and also obtain large indemnities, no matter how camouflaged, under a system of leaving the total a blank, they will have what they want.

Report Not Considered

The agreement that an agreement has been reached by the "Big Four" on the question of reparations is precisely like all the previous optimistic announcements by the Americans and comes from the same source. The facts are that the inner circle has not considered the report of the reparations commission, although the commission has reached a general agreement. President Wilson personally has not passed on the recommendations. An inquiry reveals that many important

points are still at issue, although the general principle apparently has been agreed upon.

The question of feeding Russia now is being discussed by the "Big Four" and a decision probably will be reached in the next twenty-four hours. One of the propositions being made is to feed Russia through the Scandinavian countries, America furnishing the food. Procedure of this sort is possible without reaching an armistice with Lenin, against which the French are protesting seriously.

Other peoples of central Europe are being supplied with food directly through Herbert Hoover's commission. Lenin has sent word to the Peace Conference that he wanted the right to buy food, but asked no charity. This proposal involves an armistice with the Bolsheviks, which is the thing Lenin seems to be seeking.

GERMANY MUST PAY, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Renews Pledge for Exaction of Utmost Indemnity

London, April 10.—(By A. P.)—Premier Lloyd George has addressed a message to the members of Parliament, saying: "My colleagues and I mean to stand faithfully by all the pledges which we gave our constituencies. We are prepared at any moment to submit to the judgment of Parliament, and, if necessary, of the country, our efforts loyally to redeem our promises." The premier's message was in reply to a telegram sent to Mr. Lloyd George signed by 200 members of the House of Commons, holding the premier to his election pledges to exact the utmost indemnity from Germany.

WAR RISK BUREAU SEEKS ALLOTTEES

Twenty-two Beneficiaries With Philadelphia Addresses Cannot Be Found. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance wishes to find the following Philadelphia allottees of men in service. The name of the allottee is followed by the name of the allottee and the last known address.

Send correct address to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, General Delivery, Central Postoffice, Philadelphia. Thorswald Christian Anderson, Eliza Anderson, Norris and Spring streets. Orestes Berry, Josephine Berry, Barbora Dallanotolo, Frashive Dallanotolo. Alexander Davidson, Ella Zine, Davidson, Rodman street. Robert Fields, Basie White Fields, Robert Bruce Holt, Sarah Holt, 4014 Fairmount avenue. Charles F. Kinnert, 580 North Sixth street. Andrew W. Layden, Vera Layden, 2109 Steel street.

Michael Melnick, Mary Caper, 1310 North Marshall street. Leon Munson, Marion Munson, care of general delivery. John Beza, Eva Beza, 302 New Market street. Edward Gorski, Barbara Gorski, 523 North 7th street. Claude Milton Hand, Emeretta Hand, 800 North Sixteenth street. Gertrude Elizabeth Jennings, 1213 South Seventeenth street. William James O'Brien, Dorothy Francis O'Brien, Kaynau's Hotel. Giuseppe Passerini, Elizabeth Rose Passerini, 417 Mechanic street. Frank Thomas Proctor, Esther Hennington, 1017 N. Bouvier street. Frank Giles Ritterton, Elizabeth Ritterton, 2107 East Eighth street.

Norman William Taylor, Edith Taylor, William Horatio Whitlock, Mrs. Alice Rice, who has custody of Festina Whitlock. Joseph Subski, Basie Malinowska, 2513 Johnson street. Early White, Sadie White, 1037 Spring street. Ferd Charles Wise, Elsie Wise, 2108 North

HONOR WAR PROFESSOR Lt. Cret Given Reception at Penn Architectural School

Lieutenant Paul Cret, professor of architectural design at the University of Pennsylvania, was honored with a reception in the architectural school of the University last night.

thought that in the sector where he was stationed things were quiet until the American soldiers arrived. In addition to Lieutenant Cret's address, H. L. Shay, president of the T-Square Club, representing the architects in the city, and H. L. Casey, a noted Philadelphia architect, spoke in commendation of Professor Cret's contributions to art and the bravery of his foreign services.

Advertisement for Ritz-Carlton restaurant, featuring an illustration of a woman and text: "Have you ever noticed that persons you thought cold and distant become, once you meet them, cordial and delightful?"

Advertisement for HERMANT WELLS toothpaste, featuring an illustration of a tube and text: "ALL-ALONE JUST AROUND THE CORNER. HERMANT WELLS TOOTH PASTE. PHILADELPHIA."

Advertisement for Pepsodent toothpaste: "FREE THIS WEEK ONLY At the Stores Named Below A 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent"

Advertisement for Pepsodent: "Science Saves Teeth By Applying a Digestant Nowadays. All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities." Includes a portrait of a man.

Advertisement for EL PRODUCTO cigars: "EL PRODUCTO PURITANO FINO 10¢ STRAIGHT FAVORITA 13¢ OR 2 FOR 25¢"

Advertisement for EL PRODUCTO cigars: "A Quality Cigar Means a Really Enjoyable Smoke. Quality tobacco means the full flavor, the aroma, the hearty enjoyment that only the finest Havana can give."

Advertisement for Pepsodent: "That Slimy Film Is What Wrecks Teeth. See for Yourself What This New Way Does. Millions of people who brush teeth daily find that they still discolor, still decay. Tartar forms, and pyorrhea often gets a start. Every few weeks a dental cleaning becomes necessary."

Advertisement for Pepsodent: "Any Store Named Below Will Supply the Free Tube on This Coupon. CABALLERO DRUG CO. GEORGE B. EVANS—5 Stores GIMBEL BROTHERS JACOB BROTHERS LIGGETT-RIKER-HEGEMAN MACPHEE CO. N. SNELLENBURG & CO. 10-DAY TUBE FREE"