

DOLSHIEVSKI WOULD PROSELYTE CAPTIVES

Three American Captives Already Said to Have Been Sent Home

PENNSYLVANIAN PRISONER

Archangel, April 19 (delayed).—By the Associated Press.—According to the latest information, which is believed to be authentic, the Bolsheviks have given the freedom of Moscow up to 9 o'clock at night to Malcolm V. Arnold, of London, O., and Bryant R. Ryall, of Bloomfield, N. J., two young men's Christian Association secretaries captured at Bolshoi Ozerki, and have released and sent out of Russia by way of Stockholm three of the eleven American soldiers known to have been captured.

The Russian and British troops pursuing the Bolsheviks retreating from Bolshoi Ozerki today had progressed thirteen miles southward.

They had taken several prisoners and two three-inch guns, which the Bolsheviks were compelled to abandon in their hasty retreat.

A total of forty-three American soldiers are missing, but outside these eleven men, and perhaps one other who was known to be severely wounded in a hospital near Bolshoi Ozerki, the others are still unaccounted for. According to Bolshevik advisers brought through the Allied lines, Privates Miles M. Hawriik, of 409 Hastings street, Detroit; John Triplett, of Lackey, Ky., who was missing in action at Cap Padona November 23, and Anton J. Vanis, of 2840 South Spaulding street, Chicago, who was captured at Shegovern January 23, have been sent out of Russia by way of Stockholm. The Bolsheviks recently have been attempting to convert prisoners to Bolshevism and send them homeward.

Michigan Prisoner

Private Earl Fulcher, of Terre, Michigan, and August B. Peterson, of Whitehall, Michigan, who were members of a small patrol which found itself cut off in the fighting about Bolshoi Ozerki, are in a hospital at Volodga, wounded. Information received from the captured Y. M. C. A. men indicates that Corporal Earl W. Collins, of 1651 Lewont street, Detroit, was last seen severely wounded in a Bolshevik dressing station near Bolshoi Ozerki. There have been no advices from the Bolsheviks concerning him.

Other Americans who are reasonably certain prisoners of the Bolsheviks are Sergeant Glenn W. Letzell, of Milford, Pa., and Privates William R. Schulte, of Stronach, Michigan; Freeman Hogan, of 402 Third avenue, Detroit; Atens C. Laurence, of Marlette, Michigan; Walter S. Huston, of Muskegon, Michigan, and George Albers, of the same town.

Seek to Aid Prisoners

The American Red Cross and other influences are working to secure information of these men so as to alleviate their condition. Most of these Americans are believed to be in Moscow. According to information received from Ryall and Arnold, aside from being compelled to stay indoors after darkness and to report once daily to the police, they are given their liberty in Moscow. They are receiving a pound of black bread, some fish and meat and tea and sugar daily and are able to exist on the food. Since landing on the Archangel, on last September the Americans have suffered 528 casualties. Of these, 196 were fatalities, those having died of disease or been killed nine officers and 187 men. The wounded consist of twelve officers and 320 men.

Job for a "Perfect Lady"

Montclair, N. J., April 21.—The following advertisement, which is regarded by some as a satire, but is stated by the person who inserted it as an earnest attempt to obtain consideration from those who are in the market to hire out in household service, was published here:

WANTED—Lady to assist in household work; must be stylish; fingers well manicured; willing to have her breakfast served in bed; no washing, no cooking, no cleaning, sweeping or dusting; flowers and bonbons provided; salary or stipend, \$200 a month; housework will call.

The servant problem has reached an acute stage in Montclair, and householders are offering extremely high wages.

Swiss May Tax Nobles

Get Ready to Put Screws on Rich Refugees

Geneva, April 21.—The Swiss budget for 1918 shows a loss of nearly 103,000,000 francs. It is said that travelers and foreigners will be obliged to contribute funds to a greater extent in the future to make up the deficit.

Bride of Russian Prince

New York Girl Casts Lot With Anti-Bolshevik Captain

New York, April 21.—Princess Dimitri Goltzine, of the Russian navy, son of Prince Nikolai Dmitrovich Goltzine, former premier of Russia, was married here in the chapel of the Marriage License Bureau to Miss Frances Simpson Stevens, of this city. Prince Dimitri, who had been serving with the loyal Russian land forces as captain of marines, fighting the Bolsheviks since the overthrow of the Romanoffs, announced that he will return to Siberia with his bride.

The bride, a direct descendant of Thomas Welles, first governor of Connecticut, was active during the war as a Red Cross worker.

Norse Cost of Living Almost Out of Sight

New York, April 21.—High prices of food and clothing in this country do not compare with those of Norway, where a boy's cap costs \$7.50. Other clothing is in proportion, and a substitute for butter is manufactured principally from whale fat, according to passengers arriving here from Christiania on the steamship Stavangerjord.

Mrs. Grace Doran Marix, of St. Paul, Minn., wife of Colonel Arthur T. Marix, of the Marine Corps, naval attaché at Christiania, said that instead of spending \$1,000 to replace clothing lost in a fire recently, she had decided to come to the United States to buy it, visit friends and still be within the \$1,400 limit.

Bitter Fight On for City Control

Continued from Page One

approval and at the same time make Director Wilson harmless.

The Woodward charter bill, which in its present shape puts "teeth" in the Shorn law, will be amended to carry the proposed police bill.

The bill will provide for the appointment of a police commissioner by the Governor. The commissioner will have full control over the police in Philadelphia, but control of the firemen and other duties incident to the conduct of the Department of Public Safety will be left in the hands of Director Wilson.

Should the bill be enacted into a law, it will become effective July 1, more than two months prior to the September primary, at which a mayor and the members of the proposed council of twenty-one are to be nominated.

Senator Penrose said he did not care to discuss the provisions of the proposed bill, as he had only "glanced over it hastily." He said that Mr. Roth and Mr. Coles knew more about the measure than any one else.

The bill will make provision to take in the counties adjacent to Philadelphia under the jurisdiction of the city police system. Their participation will not be compulsory, but voluntary. It is understood that the authorities in all of the counties adjacent to the city have signified their intention of applying for the proposed police protection.

Senator Penrose spent a busy day in Harrisburg. He arose early and left for the city in the Penn Harris Hotel immediately after breakfast for an inspection tour of the various departments in the Capitol. Max Leslie, leader of the Pittsburgh delegation, accompanied him.

Politicians are now awaiting with interest the arrival of Senator Vane from Philadelphia. His arrival on the scene is sure to add fuel to the factional flames already lighted by the appearance of Senator Penrose.

The senator's announcement that he is going back to Harrisburg next week is considered a move which should result in the final withdrawal of the Woodward bills and other reform legislation from Philadelphia or either put through the Legislature or defeated.

Reports were current today that Senator Vane would not call a meeting of the Senate municipal affairs committee in which the Woodward charter bills are reposing, until Wednesday or Thursday.

Vare Seen Defiant

Such a plan is considered a defile on the part of the Philadelphia senator. As the committee has a heavy Penrose majority in its membership the first move of the Penrose forces may be to amend the bill out over Senator Vane's head.

When pressed in this city today for a definite statement on whether the prime intention of the police bill was to force Director Wilson out of power, Mr. Coles said: "It might provide for the elevation of some one new on the force who is capable of handling the job."

He suggested that such a plan as the police commission will be the only method of taking police out of politics.

"All recent administrations have had police in politics more or less," he said. "Even in the Blankenship administration, where there was no intention of it and it was not allowed, former Director Porter tells me, he was constantly harassed by politicians and got a grip on the department only in his last year."

Mr. Coles said support of the Daix bills, which extend the power of the district attorney's office by adding four assistant district attorneys and a detective staff, would be given by independents.

In commenting on the efforts of the Vares to introduce measures similar to those of the charter revision committee, Mr. Coles said:

Vares Seek Delay

"The Vare forces have sent in bills paralleling those introduced by the charter revisionists, but their bills leave the 'sting' out. They seem to think we need changes in the city, but not now. The changes will be all right two years hence, they say. I think we would best like to wait two years from now if they follow out their declared intentions for two years hence."

If the rival factions come to a showdown in the Legislature, and all signs point that way, John R. K. Scott is counted on to lead the Vare forces.

Your Honor Medal advertisement with logo and text: "Space Contributed by Brown Brothers & Company 4th and Chestnut Sts."

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Representative William J. Brady, who sponsored the anti-Vare bills, may be expected to do the talking for the Penrose forces, but it is reported that Representative John M. Flynn, of Elk, a Democrat and the father of the House, will engineer the parliamentary procedure of the anti-Vare forces.

Should the Vares force through the reform bills are purely Philadelphia measures and that Flynn has no interest, he is expected to counter with the charge that Scott was one of the first to leap in the fray which marked the vote in the House on the Pittsburgh extra judgeship bill.

Senator Penrose's Statement

Senator Penrose in a statement issued last night said: "My purpose in coming to Harrisburg is to lend my influence in support of the Woodward charter-revision bill and other legislation having for its object the reorganization of municipal government. Months ago I gave my public pledge to the citizens' committee, formed for the purpose of framing this legislation, that I would do what I could to favor its adoption, and I shall redeem that pledge to the best of my ability."

"The Woodward charter bill is, I believe, a very meritorious measure. It represents the thought and work of a large number of public-spirited citizens of all shades of opinion, men who have given years of study to the problems of municipal government. It has received the endorsement of the city's principal business and civic organizations, of church, labor and fraternal bodies, and undoubtedly is in accord with overwhelming public sentiment in favor of bettering civic conditions."

"With the framing of this legislation I had not the slightest part, having been entirely occupied by my duties in the recent session of Congress. But I am entirely in line with the position I have maintained for many years in reference to municipal affairs in Philadelphia and the defects in the existing bill. As long as fifteen years ago I publicly declared my conviction that the misuse of despotic power placed in the hands of the Mayor by the present charter, and particularly the abuse of the police in politics, was a public evil that should be corrected. Time and again I have reiterated these convictions and on more than one occasion have given my personal influence to corrective measures in the Legislature."

For Commission Government

"Had my personal views been embodied in the present governing laws for Philadelphia I will state very frankly that such a measure would have gone very much further than the Woodward bill or anything that has been prepared, and would have effected an entire change in the municipal structure and give the city the most businesslike form of commission government that could be devised. If Philadelphia's business affairs were entrusted for a period of years to a commission of seven, nine or eleven high-grade, efficient men, and were absolutely divorced from politics, either of the Penrose, Vare or independent varieties, this city would have a tremendous impetus in business, commercial, industrial and civic affairs. I should be very glad indeed to leave the selection of such a commission and of a mayor to lead it to the good judgment and splendid common sense of Governor Scott. If Philadelphia's business affairs were entrusted for a period of years to a commission of seven, nine or eleven high-grade, efficient men, and were absolutely divorced from politics, either of the Penrose, Vare or independent varieties, this city would have a tremendous impetus in business, commercial, industrial and civic affairs. I should be very glad indeed to leave the selection of such a commission and of a mayor to lead it to the good judgment and splendid common sense of Governor Scott. If Philadelphia's business affairs were entrusted for a period of years to a commission of seven, nine or eleven high-grade, efficient men, and were absolutely divorced from politics, either of the Penrose, Vare or independent varieties, this city would have a tremendous impetus in business, commercial, industrial and civic affairs. I should be very glad indeed to leave the selection of such a commission and of a mayor to lead it to the good judgment and splendid common sense of Governor Scott."

Constitutional limitations and other objections might be raised against such a plan, but I have no intention to urge my personal views or preferences in the matter of municipal changes. The Woodward bill is a splendid measure which, if carried out, will correct many of the defects in the present system, while leaving the fundamental structure unchanged. The citizens' committee, and the business and civic organizations which sponsor it have frankly stated that it is open to betterment in the Legislature, and if amended, they would support it. It should be entirely in line with the spirit of the bill to correct or better municipal conditions. Shipping and gassing by soldiers of factional opponents should not be tolerated in such a program.

"Several months ago Governor Sororol gave to the community a broad vision of the need for a police or public safety commission which might embrace all the communities in the Philadelphia suburban and industrial district. If such were possible of enactment it should have the support of every broad-minded citizen and legislator. In my judgment, the principle of a metropolitan police commission under appointment and control of the Governor of the commonwealth, and entirely divorced from the power of the Mayor and all political interests in the city, is absolutely sound."

Favors Police Commission

"There is no doubt, as a corollary to the Woodward charter bill, the enactment of a police commission for Philadelphia, with the added feature of making it possible to embody the Governor's idea of extending the metropolitan police to adjoining counties by the inclusion of such boroughs, townships, cities or counties as may voluntarily decide to be included in it."

"Undoubtedly the most important item in the whole program of municipal redemption is the divorce of the police from politics."

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lice from politics. Even the political opponents of the Woodward bill have been obliged to heed this public demand by sponsoring the introduction of bills which recognize the principle of a police commission, although entirely nullifying its effect by taking control of such a body out of the Governor's hands, where it properly belongs. But with virtual unanimity of sentiment in the principle, there should be no difficulty in the enactment of legislation that will, it is to be hoped, take the police of Philadelphia immediately out of politics."

REJECT LABOR CLASS FIGHT

Catholic Delegates Refuse to Support Plan of General Confederation

Paris, April 21.—(By A. P.)—Representatives of the Catholic Workmen's Syndicate met a delegation of the General Labor Confederation Sunday in an effort to bring about the union of the two labor organizations. The meeting, however, failed of its purpose, as the Catholic delegates refused to give their support to the plan of the General Confederation to wage a class fight on behalf of labor.

A resolution was adopted by the representatives of the two organizations declaring that they should work in common for an eight-hour day, the fixing of a minimum wage and equal pay for equal work with regard to women. The question of the two parties joining to secure adoption of these reforms was left to the decision of the district organizations.

Japanese Fight Christians

Nipponese Gendarmes Said to Have Killed Twenty of "Mob"

Tokio, April 19 (delayed).—(By A. P.)—Special dispatches from Korea say members of the Christian mission at Tsiganan, near Seoul, clashed with gendarmes during a riot there, the "officers" firing upon the "mob," killing twenty and wounding many of those engaged in the demonstration.

REDS SEIZE VIENNA; COUNCIL RULES CITY

New Government by Soldiers Is Bolsheviki—Hand of Hungarians Seen

By the Associated Press

Vienna, April 18 (delayed).—Control of Vienna has been taken over by the Soldiers' Council. Quiet prevails, but communizing of the property of those unable to resist has begun.

It is possible there will be no change in the name of the government but it will be Bolshevistic in purpose.

The soldiers are commanded by Colonel Stoessel Wimmer, who takes orders from the Soldiers' Council, which is either socialistic or communistic.

Colonel Cunningham, in the name of the Allies, has issued a proclamation declaring that if there are further disturbances the food supply will be cut off. For that reason serious trouble is unlikely.

Two demonstrations were started during the week, the outgrowth of several communist meetings which were lightly attended by Austrians. One of these meetings took place Tuesday at the War Office, when the Austrian republican flag of red and white was pulled down by a small crowd and a red flag run up in its place.

It is significant that the outbreak happened at the time of the visit of Joseph Pogany, reputed to be the ruling chief of the Hungarian communist government, and other Hungarian officials, who are said to realize that it

will be impossible for their plan to succeed, unless with Austrian aid.

Pogany this afternoon gave out a locally printed interview in which he declared that the Austrians favored the Bolsheviks.

Vienna, April 17 (delayed).—(By A. P.)—Dr. Karl Renner, the German-Austrian Chancellor, said to the correspondent today:

"Vienna is safe from Bolshevism. The situation is well in hand, thanks to the reliable soldiers of the Volkwehr."

(This dispatch evidently was filed a day prior to the preceding one which tells of a successful Bolsheviki uprising.)

As a result of conditions foreigners coming from the east will be expelled, notices to this effect having already been posted. This applies to Hungarians who were required to leave within twenty hours.

A few thousand Italian soldiers are at Wienerneustadt, in the outskirts of Vienna. All Italian and French officers have been ordered to remain in their rooms.

Washington, April 21.—A sound educational policy is sorely needed to establish a proper basis of industrial relations between the government, the workers and the employers to safeguard American industry against extreme revolutionary industrial propaganda, which now threatens the industrial organization of the whole civilized world.

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"The government should systematically inform both employers and employees in regard to many matters of the utmost interest and importance to each. It should acquaint labor with the government's activities and service to labor in the past. It should create in labor an appreciation of its joint interest with capital and with the government in the problems of production. Satisfactory assurances should be given that labor will have a substantial voice in determining the distribution between capital and labor of the profits of production."

"Labor should be promulgated its reasonable share of any increase in production. There should be a joint determination of wages, hours and conditions of work."

"We must promulgate a labor policy which affirms labor's right to a substantial voice in determining the conditions under which it works and labor's corresponding responsibility. A means must be found to measure the results of labor's actions and to make these clearly understood by the men who actually do the work. If possible, we must convince employers that there is a way in which they can give expression to all their legitimate aspirations; that there are impartial and effective means for the constructive development of those principles which are today demanding expression throughout the industrial world."

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FOOD SUPPLY MAY BE CUT

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BASS SAYS LABOR SHOULD GET RIGHTS

U. S. Ship Board Official Urges Sound Educational Policy in Industry