

THE WEATHER

Washington, April 25.—Fair and cold tonight, with freezing temperature.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

ORLANDO GOES TO ROME TO CONSULT PARLIAMENT; "ALL WELL IN FORTNIGHT," ITALIAN LEADERS HOPE

'NOT CENT OF MY FUND FOR LIQUOR,' SAYS BRUMBAUGH

Former Governor Asserts He Itemized Account to Show Mansion Was "Bone Dry"

NO \$5000 FOR SPROUL, FOR IT "DIDN'T EXIST"

\$32,000 Paid for Permanent Improvements—Traveling With Staff Cost a Lot, Too

To show that not a cent of state funds in his hands for expenditure went for liquor, Governor Brumbaugh itemized carefully every dollar of his executive funds.

The ex-Governor this afternoon said so in discussing his expense accounts, made public in Harrisburg yesterday.

He was seen at his home, 234 West Walnut lane, Germantown, where he is resting from his work at Juniata College.

"My desire to show exactly how all funds at my disposal were spent has placed me, perhaps, at a disadvantage," he said finally.

Other Governors did not go into details so carefully. The act allows the Governor to spend the contingent fund at his discretion.

"But I felt differently about it. It seemed wise that I should show, while I was advocating local option, that not a bit of intoxicants went into the executive mansion. So, with the advice of the attorney general and the auditor general, I made a very detailed accounting of all my expenditures.

"It isn't quite fair to contrast my expenditures with those of other governors. Of the total spent in four years, you may notice that more than \$32,000 went into permanent repairs and furnishings for the executive mansion.

The results are still there. I could not eat them. There are certain periods every few years when repairs are necessary. Governor Stuart made very extensive repairs. I found it necessary to make some, too. But they are there for the benefit of my successor.

"Of course every one knows that living costs were higher during my term of office. But our housekeeping records show that we kept down the cost of maintenance 20 per cent by laying off extra servants in the summer and by similar matters of economy.

"A statement has been made that I used some of the money to settle a strike of servants. That is not true. The servants are paid a wage set by act of the Legislature. That was too small in these days when no good servant can be had for less than \$10 a week.

"Another large item came through tricks that I had to make and for which there could not be an appropriation, such as the tour of the training camps where our soldier boys were. It costs a great deal to go with your staff and in such a manner as a governor of a state must travel. But all that was quite necessary and the only fund on which I could draw was the executive fund."

Mr. Brumbaugh denied he had spent \$5000 which should have been left for Governor Sproul.

That \$5000 Didn't Exist

"You could find from the records that the \$5000 did not exist," he explained. "When the fight in the Legislature got so warm last time it was suggested that my executive fund be appropriated for only eighteen months instead of for the full fiscal year of the state, it was the Legislature that provided no contingent funds should be on hand for my successor."

The ex-Governor will spend several more days in the city. Then he expects to return to Juniata College, where he is helping Juniata College raise an endowment fund. He is writing and accepting invitations to lecture on educational matters, but is not ready to discuss his plans for next fall, although he says he has several definite things in view.

Loan Rally in Tioga

The fourth in a series of Liberty Loan committee will hold an outdoor rally tomorrow night at the corner of Germantown and Erie avenues.

The meeting will be presided over by D. Frank Black and among the speakers will be Dr. Irving Whalley, zone director. It is expected several returned soldiers will also speak.

Battle Tank, Aiding Loan, Used to Wreck Brewery

Washington, April 25.—(By A. P.)—One of the battle tanks used to advertise the loan was engaged yesterday in wrecking a brewery.

PHONE VETERANS RETURNING TODAY

Bell Telephone Unit Will Be Joyously Welcomed Here This Afternoon

MARCH IN BROAD STREET

A joyous welcome will be extended this afternoon to men of the 400th Telegraph Battalion of the Pennsylvania Bell Telephone Unit, who will return home after strenuous service in France.

These brave Yanks worked under trying conditions and maintained connections throughout the various units of the land forces, often while exposed to enemy shell fire.

On their arrival here there will be a parade up Broad street from South street to City Hall, thence over the Parkway to the Bell Telephone building.

There the men will be reviewed and will return to the employees in that building the standards and guidons which were presented to the battalion before it sailed away two years ago.

They will be received by L. H. Kinard, vice president and general manager of the Bell Telephone Company.

Reception After Review

After a review of the battalion the men will march to Scottish Rite Hall, where there will be a general reception, at which the men will meet their families.

This will be the first opportunity the relatives of the battalion members will have had to see them since they went to France in 1917.

The reception will be followed by a dinner, and later the men will go to Camp Hill for demobilization.

It is expected that a number of Bell Telephone officials from other cities will be present, among whom will be U. N. Bethell, senior vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; F. H. Bethell, president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania; H. F. Thurber, vice president of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, and others.

Formed by Bell Workers

The 400th Telegraph Battalion was organized early in 1917 from the employees of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. After a short course of training at Camp Vail, Little Silver, N. J., the battalion embarked for overseas service and arrived in France on August 29, 1917.

This unit, it will be remembered, was the first American army corps to operate in France and it participated in some of the hardest engagements of the war.

As a unit of the First Army Corps the 400th Telegraph Battalion worked under most adverse conditions and often exposed to the enemy shell fire. Its service under battle conditions was virtually continuous from July 1, until the date the armistice was signed.

The battalion participated in the advance from Marne to Vesle, in the St. Mihiel attack and in the battle of the Argonne, also in the advance of the Meuse. For this meritorious work it received the commendation of the corps commander.

A. E. F. At the time of its organization it was known as the First Telegraph Battalion, signal reserve corps, but in October, 1917, its designation was changed to 400th Telegraph Battalion, signal corps.

During its first winter in France it installed and maintained telephone service in the Chateau-Neufchateau-Toul region and on February 17, 1918, it was assigned to the First Army Corps. This unit, it will be remembered, was the first American army corps to operate in France and it participated in some of the hardest engagements of the war.

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PRIVATE RAILROAD OWNERSHIP VITAL, PATTERSON URGES

Minimum of Efficiency and Higher Operation Costs, U. S. Control Results

REGULATION HAS FAILED ON ALL TRIALS, HE SAYS

Penny Director Asserts That High Wages Paid Rail Workers Caused Labor Unrest

Return of the railroads to private ownership under government regulation and inspection is imperative to the prosperity of the United States.

A labor unrest throughout the country has been caused by the unprecedented and radical increases in wages with which the government has favored railroad labor.

Communication control by Postmaster General Burleson has developed one of the most inefficient systems in the world and shows the danger to which governmental control can lead.

These striking statements were made by C. Stuart Patterson, president of the Western Savings Fund Society, of Pennsylvania, director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and one of the leading authorities of the country on railroad law, in an address today at a luncheon of the Business Science Club at the Adelphi Hotel.

Mr. Patterson divulged statistics which clearly set forth the conditions of the railroad systems of the country, and outlined a plan which would tend to remedy prevalent ills of the railroad situation.

Minimum of Efficiency

"The need for railroad prosperity is felt by every industry in the country," declared Mr. Patterson, "and no man who has studied the situation will deny that to secure efficiency and success in railroad administration requires private ownership. It has been shown that the government operation, especially in this country, always produces a minimum of efficiency."

"As an example of this I may set forth the case of Mr. Burleson and his absolutely inefficient communication control of the country. At no time in the history of the country has the post office proved to be a paying proposition, and any private enterprise, conducted on similar lines, would have failed long ago."

Statements by Mr. McAdoo and Director General Hines show that the railroad system of the country, under Federal administration, has been steadily turning in a deficit, in spite of an increase in freight rates, which have amounted to approximately twenty-five per cent.

"The effect of this inefficiency upon the country as a whole cannot be underestimated. Statistics show that more than fifty million people in the United States are personally and financially interested in the railroads, and any depression at that source affects over one-half of our population."

Bugled Labor Situation

"Another very vital subject which the railroad administration has bungled is the labor question. Since the beginning of governmental control of the railroads when the total of salaries paid to the labor amounted to \$1,900,000,000, to the present time, when the payroll is estimated at \$2,910,000,000, the wages of this class of labor has been increased out of all proportion to the rest of the labor of the country, with the result that this class of labor has become regarded as a privileged class."

"The sudden drop in temperature which the labor of the country, seeing how railroad labor has been granted its demands, is becoming restless at its own oppression."

Want Independent View

"I have made several visits to Harrisburg and have come in contact with many members of the Legislature who are neither Penrose nor Vare men, and they have said to me that they wanted to know what the independent business men of Philadelphia wanted in reference to this charter revision. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that a representative delegation of independent business men go to Harrisburg on next Tuesday for the purpose of impressing upon members of the Legislature the fact that the legislation we are asking for is for the benefit of Philadelphia and is demanded by our good citizens generally regardless of political affiliation."

At this point appears the paragraph referring to the committee's request that Mr. Penrose go to Harrisburg.

In his letter Mr. Winston then continues: "I am convinced that if the independent citizens of Philadelphia will make themselves heard at this time they can secure the passage of the Wood."

Continued on Page Two, Column One

MAKES HIMSELF AT HOME

Tramp Takes Possession of Dwelling, Owner's Clothes and Name

Keith Norton had his nerve with him. When he approached the house all he wanted was a handout. But there was nobody home. Being hungry he helped himself to food.

After lunch he took a bath and smoked a cigar. He arrayed himself in fine linen and received visitors. It was evident that the visitors took him for Mr. Wentworth, tenant of the house, so Wentworth he became.

What happened then? Well, it was something exciting. All the facts will appear eventually in the EVENING PUBLIC LEADER. The story, which is entitled "The Solitary House," will begin on Monday next.

Continued on Page Two, Column Three

\$396,496,000 Is Loan Drive Total in Nation

Total subscriptions to the Victory Loan throughout the United States, as reported so far to national headquarters in Washington, approximately \$400,000,000.

Following is the line-up of the twelve districts:

New York \$124,000,000
Chicago 64,828,950
Boston 61,047,050
St. Louis 40,818,100
Cleveland 37,835,200
Philadelphia 26,422,100
Richmond 18,950,000
Minneapolis 13,138,100
Kansas City 9,927,450
San Francisco 1,811,150
Dallas 1,237,650
Atlanta 1,601,700

The exact total reported is \$396,496,000.

WINSTON ASKED AID OF PENROSE

Senator Went to Harrisburg at Charter Committee's "Urgent Request"

NEXT HEARING TUESDAY

Senator Penrose went to Harrisburg to take part in the charter revision fight at the urgent request of the Philadelphia charter committee.

This statement is made in a letter sent out today by John C. Winston, chairman of the committee. The letter is an appeal to members of the committee to attend the charter revision hearing in Harrisburg next Tuesday.

Referring to Senator Penrose's visit to Harrisburg, Mr. Winston says in the letter:

"It was at the urgent request of members of our committee that Senator Penrose went to Harrisburg to influence his friends in favor of our bill, and I feel that he has performed a public service in doing so. He has correctly stated that he had no part in the preparation of our bills."

Text of Winston's Letter

Mr. Winston's letter follows: "On next Tuesday, the 26th, there is to be a final hearing before the Senate committee on municipal affairs on our charter bill."

"The fact that Senator Vare has opposed and Senator Penrose has favored our charter bills has given some people the impression that the measures we propose for the improvement of our government in Philadelphia are partisan measures."

"You will recall that our charter committee was the outcome of a large gathering of citizens at the Bellevue dining room, attended by Governor-elect Spruell. The chairman of that dinner was Russell Dunne, who classes himself as an Independent Wilson Democrat. He cannot, therefore, be classed as favoring either of the Republican factions in Philadelphia, and I venture to say that not a single member of the committee he appointed would be willing to be so classed. A number of the most active members of the general committee, as well as of the subcommittee, are anti-Penrose as well as anti-Vare, and there are several members of the general committee as well as of the subcommittee who in the past have been more friendly to the present Philadelphia administration than they have been to Penrose."

Want Independent View

"I have made several visits to Harrisburg and have come in contact with many members of the Legislature who are neither Penrose nor Vare men, and they have said to me that they wanted to know what the independent business men of Philadelphia wanted in reference to this charter revision. It is of the greatest importance, therefore, that a representative delegation of independent business men go to Harrisburg on next Tuesday for the purpose of impressing upon members of the Legislature the fact that the legislation we are asking for is for the benefit of Philadelphia and is demanded by our good citizens generally regardless of political affiliation."

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In his letter Mr. Winston then continues: "I am convinced that if the independent citizens of Philadelphia will make themselves heard at this time they can secure the passage of the Wood."

Continued on Page Two, Column Two

ITALY WILL YIELD TO ALLIES IN END, IS BELIEF IN PARIS

Losses From Break With Entente Too Great for Nation to Bear

PRESIDENT HAS APPLIED LEAGUE OF NATIONS IDEA

Adheres to Plan of Investigation of Issues, Then Public Report

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger With the Peace Delegation in Europe

Paris, April 25.—President Wilson's statement regarding Italy's claims upon Fiume is an application of the league-of-nations idea, proposing investigation of the issues between any two nations and a public report of their respective claims.

It is understood that Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George agree fully with President Wilson's position and his statement, although they did not sign it because they were committed to Italy by the pact of London.

The President used the same methods which he threatened to make use of against the French when they were blockading his plans.

The statement commits Wilson and probably Lloyd George and Clemenceau definitely to the policy of internationalizing Fiume and denying Italy's claims. No compromise is possible. Italy must surrender or withdraw from the conference and lose her place in the inner circle of the league of nations, abandon world communication with the French, English and Americans and sacrifice American economic support in general.

The losses are too great for Italy to face and there is every reason to believe that the public statement will force her in line.

The chances are that the pressure upon Italy, which now has only ten days' supply of coal and thirty days' supply of food and which must have money from America, will compel a recession by Premier Orlando.

Something will depend upon the attitude of the Italian people, where the issue will be forced by Premier Orlando's addressing the impending meeting of Parliament. If Italy means to break her parliament doubtless will pass an act annexing Fiume and the Italian army will occupy the territory claimed, thus inviting war with the Jugo-Slavs.

ROME PREPARES DEMONSTRATION TO WELCOME ORLANDO

Italy Evidences Strong Support of Peace Mission—Page Hears Cries of "Viva America"

Rome, April 25.—(By A. P.)—A monster demonstration has been organized to greet Premier Orlando when he returns from Paris today. The organizers of the demonstration seek to show the premier that the country is backing the cabinet in its present attitude.

There was great excitement among the members of the chamber of deputies and the senate over the situation in Paris. Many members expressed the opinion that Italy should war France and Great Britain that they cannot conclude peace without Italy, according to the treaty binding the Allies.

Crowds Cheer America

A huge crowd of manifestants parading through Rome toward the capitol, passed by the American Embassy yesterday just as Ambassador Page came out for a walk. The demonstrators shouted "Viva America!" The Ambassador replied "Viva Italy!"

The Italia says that because he was acquainted with President Wilson's views on the Italian claims, Ambassador Page offered his resignation.

In mid-February, some time after the visit of President Wilson to Rome, rumors were in circulation there that Mr. Page had said he always expected to return to the United States when the war ended. Early in April it was reported from Paris that the ambassador had sent in his resignation, but there has been no official confirmation of the report. Mr. Page assumed his post at Rome in 1913.

Vatican Consults on Bolt

The Vatican is deeply concerned over the withdrawal of the Italian delegation. Pope Benedict yesterday had a long discussion of the situation with the secretary of state.

Continued on Page Fourteen, Column Two

Premier Orlando Answers Wilson's Refusal of Fiume

Paris, April 25.—Premier Orlando's statement at Paris yesterday in answer to President Wilson follows:

"Yesterday, while the Italian delegation was discussing counter-propositions which had been received from the British prime minister and which had for their aim the conciliation of contradictory tendencies which were manifested concerning Italian territorial aspirations, the Paris newspapers published a message from the President of the United States, in which he expressed his own thought on one of the gravest problems which have been submitted to the judgment of the conference."

"The practice of addressing nations directly constitutes surely an innovation in international relations. I do not wish to complain, but I wish to record it as a precedent, so that at my own time I may follow it, inasmuch as this new custom doubtless constitutes the granting to nations of larger participations in international questions and, personally, I have always been of the opinion that such participation was the harbinger of a new order of things."

Treated Like Enemy, He Says

"Nevertheless, if these appeals are to be considered as addressed to nations outside of the governments which represent them (I might say even against

the governments) I should feel deep regret in recalling that such a message addressed to enemy governments, is today applied for the first time to a government which has been and intends to remain a loyal ally of the great American republic, namely, to the Italian Government."

Premier Orlando says that he might complain that such a message addressed to the Italian nation had been published at the very moment when the Allied and associated powers were negotiating with the Italian Government, the help of which had been sought and appreciated in numerous serious questions, heretofore discussed in intimate and complete solidarity.

"Above all," he continues, "I should have the right to complain if the declarations of the presidential message have the purpose to oppose the Italian people to the Italian Government, because it would misrepresent and deny the high degree of civilization which the Italian people has attained and its democratic and liberal regime. To oppose the Italian people and government would be to admit that this great free nation would submit to the yoke of a will other than its own, and I should be forced to protest strongly against suppositions unjustly offensive to my country."

Premier Orlando declares that President Wilson "is treating the Italians as if they were a barbarous people, without a democratic government."

Signor Orlando says that he has Continued on Page Fourteen, Column One

N. Y. DISTRICT SUBSCRIBES \$150,412,800 FOR LOAN

NEW YORK, April 25.—Official Victory Loan subscriptions in the New York Federal Reserve district total \$150,412,800, gain of \$26,308,050 since the last report. With this figure representing only 11 per cent of the district's quota of \$1,350,000,000, Victory Loan workers redoubled their efforts today to pass the goal before the three weeks' campaign is ended.

FLYING FROM FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TO NEW YORK

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 25.—Major T. C. Macaulay, army flier, left here at 7 a. m. today for New York city in his plane. He will try to reach New York tonight. He went by way of Memphis, Tenn.

100,000 STUDENTS IN OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Units of the Reserve Officers' training corps are being maintained at 308 institutions and comprise in their membership 100,000 students. An official statement issued by the War Department today shows that 563 officers and 450 non-commissioned officers have been detailed as instructors for these units.

PENN RELAY RESULTS

The 440-yard low hurdles was run in one heat and won by C. H. Frazier, of Penn., who led all the way. Brickley, of Pittsburgh, was second.

FRIGID WEATHER FOR ANOTHER BIG CUT

Arctic Conditions Handicap Track Stars at Annual Spring Classic

By ROBERT W. MAXWELL

With the weather ideal for ice hockey and football, the Penn relay carnival got under way at Franklin Field this afternoon. Hundreds of athletes, scantily clad, braved the biting winds which blew across the field and wondered if it was safe to dress according to the calendar this year.

Aspirants for the pentathlon championship and grammar and high school boys were on the card to open the big track event, which, by the way, surpassed anything that has been held in years. The collegiate medley championships also were slated for later in the afternoon.

More than a thousand athletes are here for the races today and tomorrow. They came from the north, south, east and west, the pick of the colleges and prep schools. Thirty-one events will be decided today and forty tomorrow.

The pentathlon, the five-event all-around competition, is today's scheduled feature. Bartels, of Pennsylvania, last year's winner, will defend his title against a select field. Among those who will oppose the titleholder are Earl Thompson, of Dartmouth, national hurdling champion and an athlete of rare versatility; Gillilan, the young giant from Notre Dame, and Lewis, a Missouri collegian, who, experts of the Middle West, think as classy as all-around competition as their own Bob Simpson is over the hurdles.

Limerick Strikers Mollified

Limerick, April 25.—(By A. P.)—The strike which has been in progress in Limerick for some time is to be called off. The military authorities have made slight concessions to the strikers at the request of the mayor and the bishop of Limerick.

ITALY'S ENVOYS NO LONGER TALK OF PEACE BOLT

Barzilai and Diaz Accompany Premier—Sonnino Will Follow Tonight

ITALIANS CONTINUE AT WORK ON COMMITTEES

Conference Sees Chance That Orlando Will Return for Versailles Meeting

ENTENTE CHIEFS TO MEET

Allies Make Danzig Autonomous Republic Within Confines of Polish State

Plenary Session Monday to Consider League Plan

Paris, April 25.—(By A. P.)—A plenary session of the Peace Conference will be held Monday to consider the revised draft of the league of nations covenant and also such portions of the peace treaty as may be completed by that time.

The session will be open to the public. It is understood that, if the covenant is approved, it will immediately be made public.

By the Associated Press

Paris, April 25.—A distinctly more hopeful and less irreconcilable feeling prevailed at Italian headquarters today. No longer was there talk of a breach with the Peace Conference, but instead it was said:

"All may be settled within a fortnight. Premier Orlando has gone to Rome to consult parliament. Thereafter, we shall see."

Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson, it was announced, will meet in conference at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The topics to be discussed at the meeting are not known.

The chief interest attached to the afternoon session is whether Foreign Minister Sonnino, of Italy, will attend and continue the discussion of the Italian question, as he intends to leave for Rome tonight. However, it is not considered likely that he will attend.

Orlando Leaves for Rome

Premier Orlando, of Italy, left Paris for Rome at 8 o'clock last night, accompanied by Salvatore Barzilai, General Diaz and two other members of the Italian mission.

When Premier Orlando left his hotel and when he arrived at the railroad station he was cheered by crowds. Italian soldiers and civilians waved flags and sang Italian patriotic anthems.

As the train was leaving the station Signor Barzilai, who accompanied the premier, shouted "Viva la France!" His salutation was re-echoed vociferously by the crowd.

Peace Circles Hopeful

Peace Conference circles were inclined to believe today that an amicable solution of the Italian incident was in the making.

For one thing, Italy has shown her desire to maintain good relations with the Allies by the fact that the Italian delegates remaining in Paris will continue to collaborate in the work of the Inter