

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE PLEASES BREWERS

"Reflects Real View of People," Says Head of Association Here

"DRYS" R A P PRESIDENT

Brewers throughout the city today expressed the belief that President Wilson's recommendation that the act placing a ban on the sale of wine and beer be amended to permit their sale after June 30 reflected the "real views of the people." ... On the other hand, supporters of prohibition voiced criticism and disappointment. ... G. W. Bergner, president of the Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' Association, said: "The action of the President is very encouraging. I never thought there was any necessity for the war-time prohibition and I really believe that prohibition will not go into effect."

SUFFRAGISTS HAPPY OVER OUTLOOK

President's Message Assures Victory. View of Leaders Here

There was general jubilation among women suffragists in Philadelphia today over President Wilson's recommendation in his message to Congress that the suffrage amendment be adopted without delay. ... "These prominent in the 'votes-for-women' movement said the President's action was no surprise, and many predicted that women would take part in the election of 1920. Views of some of the suffragists follow. ... Mrs. George A. Piersol, president of the Woman's Suffrage party: "I felt sure that the President would take such action. I hope that our senators and representatives in Washington, particularly those of Pennsylvania, will vote in accordance with the views of the President."

Miss Caroline Katzenstein, executive secretary, Pennsylvania branch, National Woman's party: "The suffrage outlook is so bright that many of us believe American women will surely be able to take an active part in the important elections of 1920. With a slight margin over the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate pledged and with a still more comfortable majority on our side in the House, with the support of all national political parties and with the President in his message to Congress asking that the amendment be passed immediately, there seems to be no doubt that favorable action will soon be taken."

"I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must

to me, not only as a merchant, but also as a member of the federal legislative committee of the Retail Dry Goods Association, to know that the President has specifically recommended the abolition of this tax. It is absolutely unnecessary and unequal for it is productive of but small revenues and it is open to all the objections which the President has named."

Shipping Delegates Named William G. Cox, president, today announced the appointment of J. N. Pew, former president of the Sun Shipbuilding Company, Chester; Holden A. Evans, president of the Baltimore Dry Docks and Shipbuilding Company, and Joseph W. Powell, vice president of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, to represent the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders' Association at the conference of national organizations representing the various shipping, industrial, agricultural and financial interests to be held in the offices of the United States Shipping Board in Washington, Thursday, Friday and Saturday."

LUXURY TAX BAN FAVORED H. J. Tilly Approves Wilson's Recommendation to Eliminate Levies

Herbert J. Tilly, chairman of the federal legislative committee of the Retail Dry Goods Association and of the national war service committee of the same organization, expressed his gratification felt generally by merchants here over President Wilson's recommendation that the "luxury tax" be eliminated. ... "The list of countries which have already granted full suffrage to women is a long one, but we thank President Wilson for anything he can do to help us catch up with those countries. The list includes in the order in which political freedom was granted to women: Isle of Man, New Zealand, Australia, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Russia, Canada, Austria, Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Poland, Scotland, Wales, Holland and Sweden."

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Continued From Page One trial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining population and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question, how are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners; if they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another. Or, what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculations that we are to make to extort from the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That had road has turned on a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare for our people. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation, but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control."

I believe that our business men, our merchants and our capitalists will have the vision to recognize that a part in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise; and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and whose money will flow to us to do with as we see fit, even if their needs are not our own, will be in the right way to serve.

Federal Labor Legislation Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the States; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought about by legislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, manager and workman. Legislation can do only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation can help more than state legislation could.

The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work of whatever rank to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world-wide, by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by coordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the differences and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experience and the best thought of this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends.

Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the league of nations in this very field, but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committees on labor in the two houses will hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out and, if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform.

Urges Farm Land for Soldiers I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the Department of Labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up vacant lands in undeveloped portions of the country, which the federal government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older States; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very warmly that his plan shall give the immediate and substantial support of the Congress. Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industrial enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will present themselves to our merchants and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefly of that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be re-created in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced skill, but machinery and raw materials and capital.

Readjust Laws, Message Urges Continued From Page One C. Van Dyke, of Minnesota. The Senate adjourned at 1:15 o'clock until Friday.

Return of Wires and Rails The recommendations for the repeal of war-time prohibition and for the return of the rail and wire systems, while not unexpected by some, contained the greatest element of surprise and provoked the most widespread comment of the many tasks set before Congress by the President.

In his reference to prohibition the President did not enter extensively into the considerations involved. Demobilization, he said merely, "Has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wine and beer." This ban, laid several months ago to become effective on July 1, could only be removed, the President said, by congressional enactment. His recommendation regarding return of the railroads and wire lines was the first authoritative declaration by the administration of its future policy, and greatly surprised many members who had interpreted the developments of the last few months to mean that Mr. Wilson eventually would propose some form

of permanent government operation. On the contrary, the directness of the President's declaration on that point left no doubt that he was through with any possible scheme of permanent retention. "The telegraph and telephone lines," said the message, "will, of course, be returned to their owners as soon as they are able to take care of them without administrative confusion; so soon, that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of the railroads, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and co-ordinated system which will afford those who use them complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the government and at rates as uniform and intelligible."

Need of Tariff Defense The United States should, moreover, have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations, in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we have to accord to all other countries. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries. Though we are as far as possible from desiring to en-

ter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility and that it may have to be met by counter legislation. This subject has, fortunately, been exhaustively investigated by the United States tariff commission. A recent report of that commission has shown very clearly that we lack and we ought to have the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equitable treatment. The attention of the Congress has been called to this matter on past occasions, and the measures which are now recommended by the tariff commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous administration reports at the insistence of the Congress since the beginning of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace, and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufacturers and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those who are foreign markets, and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefly of that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be re-created in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced skill, but machinery and raw materials and capital.

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PREDICT FAILURE OF 'DRY' REPEALER

Opinion General in Congress That President's Recommendation Will Not Preval

R. R. RETURN EXPECTED

By the Associated Press Washington, May 20.—President Wilson's recommendation for legislation allowing use of wine and beer until the prohibition amendment becomes effective and his announcement that he intends to return the railroads to private operation at the end of this year were the features of his message to Congress today, about which the interest of members apparently centered. Regarding the prohibition recommendation, predictions were general that the repeal legislation requested would not be enacted, although some prohibition advocates favored the President's plans, fearing the wartime act cannot be enforced properly and that the result would be prejudicial against the permanent prohibition after January 1 provided in the new constitutional amendment.

Strongly Against Repeal "I am not for that," said Senator Sheppard, of Texas, Democrat, author of the war-time prohibition act, regarding the prohibition repeal recommendation. "I do not believe Congress will repeal it."

"We passed the prohibition legislation without much help from the President and we do not intend to repeal it," said Senator Jones, of Washington, a Republican prohibition leader. "The President has been staying too long in Paris," said Representative Randall, of California, the only prohibition member. "War prohibition will not be repealed by this Congress." Senator Lodge and Senator Martin, of the Senate, declined to comment on the message. Other Republican leaders, however, declared that legislation at this session for return of the railroads virtually was assured and that in recommending improved excess profits and income taxes, the President followed plans announced long ago by the Republicans.

Republicans Claim Initiative "The proposal for retaliatory tariffs," said Senator Smoot, of Utah, Republican, of the Finance committee, "is nothing more than the antidumping

SUFFRAGE BEFORE HOUSE TOMORROW

Resolution Favorably Reported and Will Be Brought Up for Action

Washington, May 20.—(By A. P.)—Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, Republican leader, announced in the House today that the resolution proposing submission of an equal suffrage constitutional amendment would be called up tomorrow for passage. His announcement followed a favorable report on the resolution of Representative Mann, of Illinois, by the House suffrage committee. Representatives Clark, of Florida, and Saunders, of Virginia, members of the committee, announced they would submit minority reports. A similar resolution was offered in the Senate today by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, retiring chairman of the Senate woman suffrage committee, and supporters plan to urge quick action. This was the first measure to be introduced in the Senate at the extraordinary session, a flood of other bills going over until after the reading of the President's message.

N. Y. Rebekahs in Session Rochester, N. Y., May 20.—The twentieth annual session of the Rebekah State Assembly opened here last evening with a ceremony, at which the decoration of civility was conferred on Mrs. Nellie J. Areech, president of the assembly, by C. Garrey, of Binghamton, general commander of the Patriarchs Militant of the United States and Canada. Business sessions will open today.

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Lily Glasses Mothers—Protect the Health of Your Children FORBID your children to drink soda except where it is served in Lily Paper Glasses. By so doing you will protect your kiddies against colds, grippe and more serious illnesses. A busy hour at a soda fountain causes careless, hurried washing. You cannot know who used the glass just before your child. If you could, it wouldn't do any good. Take no chances. Mere washing is insufficient to make a drinking glass safe. Demand protection when drinking at fountains by asking for LILY Glasses. When you insist upon Lily Glasses you are not overcautious. Lily Glasses are safe in every way. You have assurance doubly sure that no one has ever used the glass that is placed before you. Soda fountain proprietors who serve their sodas in Lily Paper Glasses are safeguarding the health of their patrons. Lily Glasses are economical. No glass breakages; no time lost in washing and drying. The proprietor with Lily Glasses at his fountain is instantly known as a careful, conscientious man; a true friend of his customers. Patronize him, and tell others to do likewise. PURITY SPECIALTIES COMPANY, Denckla Bldg. Bell Phone, Walnut 4580 Keystone Phone, Race 2810