

GENERAL STRIKE CALL ISSUED IN VANCOUVER

Organized Labor Asked to Walk Out in Sympathy With Winnipeg

CITY WORKERS EXEMPTED

Vancouver, B. C., June 3.—A general strike of organized labor in Vancouver in sympathy with the Winnipeg strike, effective at 11 a. m. today, was called at a mass meeting last night.

Exemptions from the strike were made in the cases of firemen and police, bakers and bakery salesmen, milk men, drivers, theatre employes, hospital employes, laundries, hotels and restaurants, ten civic employes to act as grave diggers, six caretakers for the city water works, ice wagons for hospital, hotel and restaurant delivery only.

Winnipeg's general strike, which has now been in progress for nineteen days, apparently will not determine without some disorder. Its leaders up until a day or two ago prided themselves that the tie-up was not only the most complete in the history of the Dominion, but that it was the quietest strike that had ever stopped the wheels of industry.

Within the last three days a small minority of the extremists among the strikers, and returned soldiers with them, have caused violent occurrences. The climax was reached yesterday. For the third time in as many days the 2000 extremists marched on Parliament buildings and took possession of the provincial legislative chamber.

They were an angry lot of men, and they made good their threat of both Friday and Saturday and harangued the cabinet ministers. Yesterday they went further than on their last assault on Parliament buildings. They reiterated their demand that Premier Norris pledge the government to enact legislation legalizing sympathetic strikes, and they demanded the prime minister's resignation.

The spokesman demanded that the premier quit office "on the grounds of incompetence" and that he resign his office "to deal with the strike situation."

Premier Norris gave them to understand he had no intention of resigning office at their request, but promised he would use every effort to obtain legislation which might tend to improve industrial conditions in Manitoba.

Winnipeg, June 3.—The general strike in Winnipeg and the demonstrations by labor forces in other cities have come as the climax to national unrest, which has been apparent since last fall.

Government officials have charged that labor agitators have constructed a national scheme to complete control of labor in the Dominion by supplanting the present trades council systems in the various cities with the Russian plan of one big union.

ASKS U. S. CONTROL FOR RAILROAD MEN

Put Employes Under Same Regulation as Carriers, Says Birde M. Robinson

Washington, June 3.—Demand that railroad employes submit to government regulations as do the companies was made by President Birde M. Robinson today at the convention here of the American Short Line Railroad Association.

"While government regulation of the carriers is expanded to the most minute details," he said, "the employes are left to exercise their own sweet will, which they often do in a most autocratic way. Wage demands have absorbed already the \$1,000,000 rate increase which is being paid to the public."

"In view of the reckless extravagance of the government in all its business," Mr. Robinson said, "the demand for railroad economy was 'ridiculous.' He denounced the claim of \$18,000,000 saved in the first year of government operation as unjustified, and charged that, in fact, government operation caused a deficit of \$1,000,000 every day in the first sixteen months of government control.

BIG RISE IN SHIP VALUES

Torpedoed Vessel's Insurance Jumps From \$770,000 to \$2,200,000

Washington, June 3.—Just how spectacular was the rise in ship values during the war was shown today in an announcement by the war risk bureau that the Standard Oil Company's steamship, John D. Archbold, first ship insured by the government agency, was protected by a policy for \$770,000 in 1914, but when she was torpedoed in 1917 her insurance had been increased to \$2,200,000.

"The marine and seaman's division of the bureau, which is winding up its affairs now that dangers from mines and submarines no longer exist, paid today on 152 vessels with a tonnage of \$87,000, and on 275 lives lost by the hazards of war. Total monetary losses amounted to about \$30,000,000.

RETURN OF WIRES FAVORED

Immediate Action Recommended. Present Rates to Continue 60 Days Washington, June 3.—(By A. P.)—Favorable report on the bill of Senator Kellogg, Republican, of Minnesota, for the immediate return of the telephone and telegraph wires to private ownership was ordered today by the Senate interstate commerce committee after the measure had been amended so as to continue existing telephone rates for sixty days after final action by Congress.

The vote of the committee was unanimous.

RAIL AND WIRE RATE INCREASES UPHELD

U. S. Supreme Court Holds President's Powers Allowed Fixing of Intrastate Charges

Washington, June 3.—Increased railroad, telephone and telegraph rates ordered by the railroad administration and by the postmaster general, respectively, were sustained yesterday by the United States Supreme Court, which held that the war powers conferred by Congress upon the President included sweeping control over the railroad and wire systems, with "supreme and conclusive" authority to fix intrastate rates.

These questions were decided in two opinions rendered by Chief Justice White. The one relative to the railroad rates was unanimous, while Justice Brandeis dissented in the telephone and telegraph decision, but without rendering a separate opinion. The opinions affect litigations which have been instituted in about forty states, and which involved the validity of both rate orders.

As a result of the court's opinion, injunctions restraining the director general of railroads from enforcing an order increasing freight and passenger rates in North Dakota were dissolved. The court also upheld the dismissal of proceedings brought by Massachusetts state authorities to prevent intrastate telephone rates in that state being increased and set aside injunctions preventing advance of telephone rates in South Dakota and telegraph rates in Illinois. In addition, the court also dismissed an original suit brought by the state of Kansas against the postmaster general seeking to have the rates prescribed by him in that state declared unreasonable and to prevent them from being made effective.

In deciding the cases the court held that the resolutions under which the government took over control of these utilities, together with the President's proclamations and the railroad control act of the United States, "constitute possession and control" under the war powers, and that Congress had a right to confer these powers upon the President.

"Upon the face of the statutes," Chief Justice White said in deciding the railroad case, "it is manifest that they were in terms based upon the war power, since the authority they gave arose only because of the existence of war, and the rights to exert such authority was to cease upon the war's termination. To interpret, therefore, the exercise of the power by a presumption of the continuance of a state power limiting and controlling the national authority was but to deny its existence."

"Although it may be conceded," the chief justice said in the telephone case, "that there is some ground for contending in view of the elements of authority enumerated in the resolution of Congress, that there was power given to take less than the whole if the President deemed it best to do so, we are of the opinion that authority was conferred as to all the enumerated elements and that there was hence a right in the President to take complete possession and control to enable the full operation of the lines embraced in the authority."

Members of Congress regarded the court's views with interest and declared the court's views would aid them greatly in formulating wire and railroad legislation. The Senate interstate commerce committee met today to consider the resolution of Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, providing for the repeal of the act under which the wires were taken over and for return of the properties to private ownership on June 30. The committee expects to report favorably today a measure providing for the turning back of the wire systems.

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LEGAL MOVES WILL KEEP BEER FLOWING

War Brew Will Stay Through Summer at Least Until Courts Hear Appeals

Washington, June 3.—Beeg of 2 1/2 per cent alcoholic content will continue to flow all summer as the result of the legal complications which loomed up in the wake of United States District Attorney Caffey's appeal against the injunction of the federal court, which restrains him from interfering with the production of the hitherto most popular summer beverage.

Mr. Caffey yesterday filed an appeal against the decisions of Judges Hand and Mayer which resulted in the granting of the injunction to the brewers represented by Eilhu Root's firm. This appeal will be submitted before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals June 17. If that court then decides the injunction is proper, the district court will be asked to try at the earliest possible date the issue as to whether 2 1/2 per cent beer is or is not intoxicating.

If the Circuit Court of Appeals decides the injunction should be dissolved, such a decision, according to Emery R. Buckner, of Mr. Root's firm, would be promptly carried to the Supreme Court on a further appeal by the brewers.

The Supreme Court will be in summer recess before the appeal could be heard and no determination possibly could be reached until the start of another year in the fall. Pending this, Mr. Buckner said he felt confident any court would grant a stay which would prevent the brewers in their business pending final action.

Though only the Jacob Hoffman Breweries of this city are involved in the present litigation, both sides have agreed to extend the stay. Other brewers in various parts of the country are making 2 1/2 per cent beer, and Attorney General Palmer has stated he will institute no prosecutions until the matter is finally decided.

In the same way, if the district court decides the merits of the case, whether 2 1/2 per cent beer is or is not intoxicating, it was stated today, and in the same way no final decision can be reached until the Supreme Court reconvenes in the fall. Should the actual intoxicating properties of the beer come to trial, this trial probably will be in the middle of July.

Josephine D. Sutton, representing Lincoln Filene, of William Filene & Son, Boston, told the committee she believed New England is overwhelmingly against repeal. She said in the Filene plant there are 2800 employes and they favor the law.

CITY TYPHOID CASES TOTAL 383 IN YEAR Philadelphia Ranks Only Below Chicago and Boston in Deaths From Disease

Philadelphia ranks only below Chicago and Boston in deaths from disease. Typhoid here has been reduced in the number of cases from 6587 in 1904 to 653 last year, according to figures given out by Dr. Wilmer Krusen, health director. The figure for 1918, 383, shows a reduction of 38 per cent from the total for 1917, 625. These are the statistics to be presented to Mayor Smith in a few days as part of Doctor Krusen's annual report.

They confirm in striking fashion data compiled in the typhoid survey of the Journal of the American Medical Association, just published, which show that Philadelphia now stands only below Chicago and Boston, among the larger cities, in the lowness of its death rate from this disease. This city has a rate of 3.0 for every one hundred thousand of population. In Chicago the rate is 1.4 and in Boston 2.5.

Doctor Krusen added that not a single death in Philadelphia from typhoid was due to the water supply. "Every one going away for the summer should be provided with anti-typhoid serum. When a member of a family gets typhoid I should advise that every member should be inoculated to prevent infection by contact."

"We had 383 cases in Philadelphia last year and not one case was due to the water supply. The Health Department made a thorough investigation of every case and we found that of the 383 cases sixty-six were out-of-town persons brought here for treatment. Of the 383 cases we classified ninety-one as 'imported' cases, persons whose ailment had originated elsewhere, in country places and the like. Twelve cases found were due to the drinking of raw river water by those who went in swimming and swallowed water or were boating and scooped up water to drink. Infection by con-

tract from patients accounted for twenty-one cases. "I should like to emphasize, too, the necessity for washing all fruit and vegetables. We discovered a mild epidemic downtown among the Italian population and found that they were accustomed to eating fruits and vegetables without first washing them. In the same neighborhood, among the Jewish people, there were no cases of typhoid for they cooked all their fruits and vegetables. This I believe to be significant."

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AMERICANS QUELL RHEINISH DISORDERS

Suppress General Strike Called as Protest Against Establishment of Republic

Coblenz, June 3.—A general strike throughout the American occupied area was declared by the Germans yesterday as a protest against the reported launching of the Rhenish republic at Wiesbaden. It was very brief, however, being only four hours in duration, the workmen returning to their labors at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon after being warned of the consequences by the American military authorities.

The principal strikers were the railway employes and the street-car workers at Treves and Coblenz. When the news of the strike became known the Americans sent word to the labor leaders that unless the Germans returned to work by 1 o'clock, the leaders and all the other strikers would be deported into sections of Germany unoccupied by American troops. The interallied railway commission reported yesterday afternoon that all the workers had returned to their jobs.

The newspapers in Coblenz printed stories denying the birth of the German republic at Wiesbaden and asserting that the report was an effort on the part of certain Germans to mislead the population of the Rhineland. By order of the American authorities the Coblenz Volkszeitung has been suspended for two days for publishing an article asserting the French had a hand in the movement for the secession on the part of the Rhine province and claiming that the French were responsible for the activity of Germans who have been fomenting the separation of the province from Prussia.

Telegrams intimating that recognition of the reported Rhenish republic is desired have been sent to commanders of the armies of occupation along the Rhine. They bear the signature of Doctor Dorton, said to have been named president of the new republic, but the newspapers in Coblenz printed stories denying the birth of the German republic at Wiesbaden and asserting that the report was an effort on the part of certain Germans to mislead the population of the Rhineland.

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DEBATE ON SUFFRAGE TO OPEN IN SENATE

Friends of Measure Hope for Final Vote Before Adjournment Today

Washington, June 3.—Senators championing and opposing the House resolution for submission of a woman suffrage constitutional amendment to the final vote of the Senate today. The resolution's friends hope for a final vote before adjournment.

Senator Underwood, Democrat, of Alabama, introduced an amendment yesterday proposing that action on the proposed constitutional amendment be taken by popular state conventions and not by the legislatures.

Managers of the resolution late yesterday said an agreement had been reached with Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, by which he will agree to give right of way to the suffrage measure and temporarily lay aside his resolution requesting the text of the German peace treaty.

Friends of the daylight-saving law appeared before the House interstate commerce committee to fight the proposals for its repeal. Sidney M. Colgate, of Colgate & Co., representing the International Daylight-Saving Association, New York Daylight-Saving Association and the Merchants' Association of New York, was a principal witness.

Mr. Colgate said he believed daylight-saving resulted in increased efficiency, a better spirit and better health among employes and workers generally. He asked the committee not to be hasty in reaching a decision to repeal the law and urged that he be allowed to present next week facts relating to the law. He said experience in the Colgate plant has made sentiment there virtually unanimous against repeal of the law.

Josephine D. Sutton, representing Lincoln Filene, of William Filene & Son, Boston, told the committee she believed New England is overwhelmingly against repeal. She said in the Filene plant there are 2800 employes and they favor the law.

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PARIS SUBWAY TIED UP

All Lines Shut Down by Strike of Employees

Paris, June 3.—(By A. P.)—The Paris subway lines are shut down this morning as a result of a strike of the employes. The strike was declared last night at a meeting of the men attended by more than 6500 of the workers.

A dispatch from Lille states that approximately 48,000 men are out in the general strike in the Pas de Calais mining region. No disorder is reported.

GIRARD "MOTHER'S DAY"

College Boys Hold Drills and Exhibitions This Afternoon

The exercises in celebration of "Mother's Day" at Girard College were held this afternoon at the college.

There were demonstrations of physical training exercises, including games, dances and drills. The various grades of the school participated. There was also exhibitions of woodwork, drawing and work of the mechanical school, as well as an exhibition of swimming and a concert by the band.

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DEAR FOLKS!

BUSINESS took me to Scranton, Pa., during the week of May 12-17, and while there I was fortunate in meeting forty-seven men who represent the I R O N DIVISION of Wilson and Company—managers of branches and salesmen. It was during this week that the people of the Keystone State bubbled over with enthusiasm and a wonderful welcome to the men of the IRON DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA who had returned from France, after having performed in magnificent fashion at a great sacrifice of life, but showing that indomitable courage and will power, which are attributes of the men of rugged character and physique that the hills of Northern Pennsylvania raise.

I wouldn't have missed this unexpected meeting of these forty-seven men for anything. Heretofore my knowledge of the Wilson and Company organization has been confined largely to personal contact with the rank and file of workers in the Chicago and New York plants. It had not been my pleasure to meet sales representatives in a convention of their own. This convention of the managers of branches and salesmen of Wilson and Company in the Northeastern District of Pennsylvania, had been planned to discuss ways and means to better promote the sale of the Wilson Certified food products such as the smoked meats, boiled hams, sausage and canned fruits, vegetables and meats.

It was my privilege to sit in their meeting and I am very glad I had the opportunity, because these men have got it in their souls to promote the interests of their Chief, Thomas E. Wilson, who has put intelligence and integrity into food products, something that has given his name and his products a reputation which permits his sales organizations in all sections of the country to sell Wilson Certified Brands under their good name and quality, without necessitating salesmen to carry samples.

I heard a new phrase used by one of the branch managers that I think is a "corker," and I am passing it along to you because you will appreciate what it means for an organization to be backed up by men who are as proud of their achievements in food production as we are who own the business themselves. This is what he said:

"Isn't it great, boys, to be associated with an organization in which our CONFIDENCE IS CERTIFIED to us as great an extent as the Certified products which we have the pleasure of selling? You can't beat that, boys, can you?"