

IL DUOVO CABINETTO AFFIDATO A NITTI?

Re Vittorio Emanuele Desidera che il Ministero sia Subito Riorganizzato

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Roma, 21 giugno.—Come conseguenza di interviste tra Re Vittorio ed i capi dei partiti politici, si crede che l'On. Francesco Nitti, ex ministro delle Finanze, avrà l'incarico di formare il nuovo gabinetto che dovrà succedere a quello dell'On. Orlando, che diede le dimissioni giovedì scorso.

Il Re, allo scopo di risolvere sollecitamente la crisi politica, ha consultato anche il Presidente del Senato e quello della Camera dei Deputati.

L'opinione che prevale in Roma è che il nuovo gabinetto debba essere formato con ogni possibile accelerazione, poiché è necessario che non siano interrotti i negoziati alla Conferenza della Pace in Parigi.

Si crede che Nitti sarà il capo del nuovo ministero, nel quale entrerà la forza parte anche della corrente socialista, pure, che delle pressioni vengono esercitate perché s'inglobino Marconi ed altri in far parte del governo, assicurando il portafoglio della Marina.

Molti suggeriscono che l'On. Luzzatti, ex-presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri, dovrà essere destinato a l'incarico di ministro per gli affari finanziari, economici e commerciali.

Parigi, 21 giugno.—Nei gli italiani, né altri delegati alla conferenza della pace hanno ricevuto notizia di Roma indicanti una nuova delegazione per la pace sarà inviata a Parigi.

La questione di Fiume aveva raggiunto nel mondo diplomatico un grado di acutezza che non si era mai avuta in precedenza.

Le questioni dell'Adriatico di Fiume, per le quali l'opera dell'On. Orlando sembra non abbia soddisfatto in nessuna giornata degli italiani, non è direttamente coinvolta con il trattato di pace con la Germania, e parecchi membri della Conferenza credono che il nuovo Governo italiano non insisterebbe sopra un cambiamento della Delegazione fino a dopo la firma del trattato con la Germania.

E' ritenuto non probabile, tuttavia, che alla presente Delegazione Italiana sia permesso continuare i negoziati riguardo al trattato con l'Austria, nel quale sono coinvolti gli interessi territoriali d'Italia.

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Ebert Will Keep Seat in Germany

Continued From Page One

The Council, at its morning session, considered this note, calling in its experts on the question of repatriation.

Before the receipt of the German note the council had resumed consideration of the uncompleted portion of the Austrian treaty.

The official copies of the peace treaty, to be assigned by representatives of Germany and the Allies, were being prepared in the office of Paul Datska, general secretary of the Peace Conference, according to Marcel Hatin, writing in the Echo de Paris.

Each of the Allied representatives, whose names must appear on the document, have been asked formally for specimens of their signatures and their seals.

Berlin, Friday, June 20.—(By A. P.)—After futile all-day conferences with the various party factions the government this evening declared it is unable to pick a new cabinet and decided to postpone the effort for forty-eight hours.

Matthias Erzberger (mentioned as probable head of the new German peace delegation) is reported to have sent a note to Premier Clemenceau, as president of the Peace Conference, asking whether the Allies will agree to the immediate admission of Germany to the league of nations.

Her Erzberger also desires to know if the powers will consent to the abolition of Germany's indemnity to 1921, to annulment of all marks and remission of all taxes of the former Emperor William surrendered.

The note does not say whether the powers will sign the peace treaty, but the inference seems clear that she would accept the treaty if these concessions were made.

It is known that difficulty is being experienced in securing majority for the formation of a government, and the conditions named by Her Erzberger are those upon which the Democrats would accept the majority bloc. The Center party also has declared that it desired similar concessions, but its position as to this has not been regarded as an unchangeable one.

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President Ebert will remain in office pending the formation of a cabinet, which is the most difficult task facing the government.

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FRANCESCO SAVERIO NITTI

Asked by King Victor Emmanuel to form a new cabinet, according to a Rome dispatch, Nitti was born in 1868; has been a lawyer, newspaper man and professor of economics in the University of Naples; elected to Parliament in 1901; member of Giolitti ministry in 1911 and of Orlando cabinet recently; visited America in 1917.

As Doctor Finegan explained, his first looking of the desire of Pennsylvania for his services came when he received a letter from an old friend of his who was the chief friend also of Governor Sprunt, asking him to keep an engagement in New York city.

Doctor Finegan was in that meeting with his friend made to see the great opportunities which Pennsylvania offered. It was suggested that he come over next day to meet the Governor in Philadelphia.

"And they talk of Philadelphia as being slow," Doctor Finegan chuckled. "Seems to me that that was pretty fast work."

He went to Philadelphia as an act of courtesy to Governor Sprunt. His friend had asked him what inducement would lead him from his work in New York. He had answered: "A chance to do a bigger work somewhere else, and a free hand."

Governor Sprunt showed him that the chance he sought was here. "I had never met a governor," said Doctor Finegan, "who possessed such views as Governor Sprunt in matters of education, who was so progressive in everything he uttered on the subject; who was so interested in the advancement of education in his state; I assured me of the support of the administration and the people generally. That really is why I am here."

"Before I left New York I had a thousand letters or telegrams from New York people asking me to remain. But I didn't make the situation any better. I had a hundred letters from residents of Pennsylvania also, urging me to come, and these were as cordial in the welcome they expressed as the letters of my New York friends were respectful. These letters from Pennsylvanians made my decision easier, and gave me courage and heart to take hold of the work."

Superintendents Want Action

"Since I have come to Pennsylvania I have met several of the leading superintendents of the state, and also many of the leading teachers. They all expressed just one spirit:—they are all anxious to give their support to any movement taking advantage of it."

"The Governor and members of the Legislature have assured me of sufficient funds to build an organization at once which will be equipped to go right into the big problems in front of us."

"That will be the first thing I shall do—build up my organization. I hope to have it in shape by September, so that we may then hold conferences with the different parts of the state with the leading educational workers and the leading professional and business men."

"One of the big problems of the day is the construction of an educational program which will meet industrial and economic conditions of the country. In Pennsylvania the teachers' union is the most important element in the educational program. A school program will have to be mapped out to meet these conditions."

"Another great problem in every state today is that of training a teaching force. No school system will rise above the standard which the teachers set. No state in the country has yet set a proper standard for the training of teachers."

Teaching Practice Greatest

"The usual practice today is to take sixteen or seventeen four-year girls who have graduated from high schools, give them two years more in normal or training schools, and at the age of nineteen set them to work in the schools of the state to train American citizens. This of course will be one of the large problems of the future."

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Italy's Fiume Claim Opposed by Nitti

Continued From Page One

Signor Francesco Saverio Nitti, who has been asked by the King of Italy to form a cabinet to succeed the overthrown Orlando ministry, is a Philadelphia resident.

Signor Nitti is a member of the Italian war mission to the United States.

While a guest of this city, Signor Nitti said a high tribute to American war aims, and told of the enthusiasm with which he had been met by the people of intervention by the United States.

He predicted that after the war the United States would take Germany's place, commercially, in Italy.

Fidelity to the allies in the controversy over Fiume caused Orlando's downfall, and yet his successor has frequently been quoted as opposed to the project to incorporate Fiume in Italy.

In fact Signor Nitti resigned from the special war embassy to the United States, headed by Prince Udine, because of the disapproval of his country's insistent claim to Fiume.

Nitti contended that for Italy to insist upon Fiume, thereby depriving the Czechs, Slovaks, Serbians and Hungarians of their claims, would be the result of converting them into enemies more dangerous than the dual empire of the past.

Signor Nitti has for many years been prominent in Italian national affairs. Throughout his long career in the chamber of Deputies and then as minister of agriculture, trade and commerce, he took the lead in efforts to develop the resources of his country.

He was professor of the sciences and finance in the University of Naples when the Italian government chose him a member of the royal commission to the United States because of his profound knowledge of trade, agriculture, finance and industry.

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Seashore Excursions to Atlantic City, Ocean City, Wildwood and Cape May

Continued From Page One

Additional train to Wildwood and Ocean City, leaving at 10:00 a. m., June 21, 1919.

Returning leave seashore points, June 21, 1919.

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The Ambassador Atlantic City, N. J.

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The Atlantic Coast's newest and most luxurious hotel—costing \$4,000,000—now open to the public and catering to a select clientele.

On the Board Walk, yet in the quiet Chelsea residential district. Dining room overlooks ocean—great terraces, spacious solariums and ideal bathing facilities.

Directed by D. M. Linnard, President of the California Hotel Company, operating the famous group of exclusive hotels at Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, and San Francisco.

In New York City it has the minimum salary at which a teacher may be employed in kindergarten or elementary school at \$1000 a year, and provides for twelve annual increments of \$105 each, based, of course, on efficiency and satisfactory service.

Every teacher in the system in New York city who renders efficient service will at the end of twelve years receive \$2220 per year.

In Pennsylvania there is a measure in the Legislature increasing salaries of teachers. I have not analyzed the bill generally. I have not felt that I ought to inject myself into legislative problems until I really get into the work. But whatever is done will be an improvement. The bill carries an appropriation of \$3,000,000 to aid localities in increasing salaries.

From what the Governor and several members of the Legislature have said there is no doubt of the passage of this measure. Unless some relief of this character is afforded there undoubtedly will be a great shortage of teachers in the state.

The Council of High Schools of Philadelphia, an organization composed of principals and heads of departments, has a complimentary dinner at the City Club last night to Dr. Finegan.

Professor Ellis A. Schmelzel,