MEXICAN OIL GRAB CALLED PLAIN STEAL

American Association Tears Mask From Carranza Statement on Legal Effects

Washington, Aug. 2.—The National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico issued a statement today and sent a copy of it to the State Department, protesting against statements made by President Carranza, of Mexico, in an interview to the Associated Press. The protest follows:

"The statement is the old protestation of the Carranza government that confiscation is not intended by the constitution, decrees and proposed laws of Mexico, against which the foreign offices of the United States, Great Britain, France and Holland have protested as confiscatory. It is merely a denial that tricky legislation, depriving legal owners of oil lands honestly acquired and made valuable, constitutes confiscation. The attitude of the American Government in this matter is sufficient refutation of the statements attributed to President Carranza.

"As to his statement that 'the petroleum companies have set out to engender ill feeling—they are doing this through the medium of some sections of the American press, which are distorting facts to suit their own ends,' the association hereby asks Manuel Carpiro, the official propagandist of the Carranza government in the United States, who is thoroughly aware of all statements made, to point out any misstatement in connection with the oil controversy published in the American press which has fallen under President Carranza's charge of unreliability."

Congress Centers on H. C. L. War

Continued From Page One

political fight between the Democrats and the Republicans—a fight to dodge responsibility for the present state of affairs and the unrest prevailing throughout the country.

It has brought to President Wilson and his cabinet advisers a realization that the people of the country are demanding immediate action of some sort and will not be satisfied with a mere shifting of the burden to Congress for interminable investigations which accomplish nothing.

With that realization brought home, it was said that the President would authorize very shortly the use of a $1,000,000,000 subsidy voted by Congress, in attempting to "break" wheat prices in the hope that such a break will bring all other food prices tumbling down in sympathy with the lower cost of the leading grain.

The big subsidy was passed to guarantee to the American farmer a price of $2.26 a bushel for his wheat. The government has tried to sustain that price in the market. Now it will move to break that price and bring wheat down to a natural level of supply and demand.

The control of wheat is about the only means the government has immediately at its disposal with which to attack the high cost of living. Government officials tonight are searching out all the existing laws to see what other steps can be taken without waiting for legislation.

Drastic Remedies Suggested

Democratic senators and representatives are introducing all sorts of bills and resolutions suggesting drastic remedies for the cost of living. That is a distinct partisan move on the part of the Democrats to legislate. The Republicans in Congress are holding back, waiting to form some definite program, if they can. They are so lacking in effective leadership in both branches in Congress, however, as to preclude the possibility of quick action.

President Wilson said yesterday he hoped to have definite recommendations to make to Congress on the high cost of living within a fortnight.

President Wilson was sharply criticized also by the Republican leaders of both House and Senate for having remained out of the country so long, giving all of his attention to what they term the "impractical" league of nations while domestic problems were allowed to speed headlong and unattended to the present deplorable conditions.

It is felt certain in Washington that a reduction in wheat, bringing with it a reduction in flour to the consumer, will be the first of the administration's move in the attack on high prices. The government machinery was set in motion at a conference called by Attorney General Palmer and attended by Secretaries Glass, Houston, Wilson and Redfield; Federal Trade Commissioners Colver and Murdock; Walker D. Hines, director general of the railroads, and R. C. Leffingwell, assistant secretary of the treasury.

This developed with the announcement that when the cabinet members and officials meet again next Tuesday Mr. Barnes will be present to discuss the wheat and flour situation. It also was announced that all suggestions which have been made for speedy executive action which will tend to reduce prices will be laid before the conference by a committee appointed by Mr. Palmer. This committee, composed of Director General Hines, Commissioner Clover and Mr. Leffingwell, is expected to present the suggestions in the form of a definite program which may be put in operation at once under existing laws.

WORLD PURCHASE OF FOOD PROPOSED

London, Aug. 2.—(By A. P.)—Steps toward international collective purchasing of foodstuffs to check profiteering and speculation, which are declared to be rife in all countries, were taken at yesterday's meeting of the Supreme Economic Council. The return to the system in vogue during the war was proposed by the British, French and Italian representatives. The proposal was referred to a committe, which will co-ordinate the plan and present it to the American Government with an invitation for its co-operation.

The members of the council stated they recognized that profiteering and speculation had been going on generally for some time, but the activities toward unwarranted price-raising during the last thirty days is considered alarming. This was due, the members believed, to a sharp fall in the harvest prospects in the last month. It was pointed out, however, that while the harvest prospects were less favorable now than they were July 1, there was no reason to believe there was not sufficient food to last throughout 1920, and there was no reason for the undue advance of prices.

All the members of the council agreed it was necessary for the United States to co-operate in the collective buying plan, because at the present time the United States is supplying such great quantities of food to Europe that the collective system without the United States would virtually be pitting the buyers against the seller.

Simple Formula for League Amity

Continued From Page One

great powers upon their acceptance and obtaining their approval in advance.

Big Powers May Approve

No one here who has examined the subject regards the President and Senate as far apart, nor feels that any real difficulty lies in the way of obtaining approval from the big powers of amendments to the covenant. The little powers are another matter, there are so many of them. But then the little powers did not count with the President at Paris, and although he talks much about them at Washington there is no reason to believe that they really count with him now.

The process of reaching a compromise will be through the seven moderate or middle-distance senators. They are a sort of second foreign relations committee. Senator Lodge's connection with them is at least as intimate as with his own committee. The probability is that Mr. Lodge despairs of obtaining results from his own committee, made up of candidates for President and political strong men, as it is.

The seven have not yet drafted their resolutions. They express the hope that when their work is done at least 20 Republicans will sign an agreement to support their proposals. Twenty will be enough to ensure success, provided the President is agreeable and instructs the Democratic minority to vote with the seven.

KELLOGG TO SUBMIT RESOLUTION MONDAY

Delegated by Colleagues to Phrase Reservations on Treaty

Washington, Aug. 2.—(By A. P.)—The seven "middle-ground" Republican senators, who have been conferring on a program of reservations that will be made the basis for an attempt to unite the treaty opponents on a program, are continuing their task. These senators are McNary, Oregon; McCumber, North Dakota; Colt, Rhode Island; Spencer, Missouri; Cummins, Iowa; Kellogg, Minnesota, and Lenroot, Wisconsin.

Senator Kellogg was delegated to prepare the phraseology of the reservations and submit them to the other six senators on Monday. He was given all of the suggestions for reservation that have been discussed at the conferences and asked to draft a resolution that would embody four reservations.

It became known today that the proposed resolution has not been presented either to Republican Leader Lodge or to Senator Hitchcock, administration leader in the treaty fight, and that the efforts of the group sponsoring the plan probably would be directed during the day toward enlarging their number in order to hold indisputably the balance of power.

Negotiations with administration leaders along the general line laid down in the resolution have been in progress, however, for several days.

League opponents declared that all possibility of unreserved ratification of the league had been removed by the willingness of Senators McCumber and McNary, regarded as the warmest friends of the league among the Republican majority, to accept reservations.

To this administration senators replied that a vote on ratification still was a long way off, adding that, with seven Republicans lined up for reservations of the character proposed, there was no longer a possibility that more radical qualifications could be included in the ratification.

One set of "middle ground" reservations proposed are: "That the Senate of the United States advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and understandings to be made a part of the treaty of the instrument of ratification:

"First. That whenever the two years' notice of withdrawal from the league of nations shall have been given by the United States, as provided in Article I, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of the withdrawal.

"Second. That the suggestions of the council of the league of nations as to the means of carrying the obligations of Article X into effect are only advisory, and that an undertaking under the provisions of Article X, the execution of which may require the use of American military or naval forces or economic measures, can under the constitution be carried out only by the action of the congress, and that the failure of the congress to adopt the suggestions of the council of the league, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty.

"Third. The United States reserves to itself the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other purely domestic questions are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not by this covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or the assembly of the league of nations or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

"Fourth. The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any questions which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long-established policy commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained."

Bernard M. Baruch, economic adviser to the American peace delegation, told the foreign relations committee today that no purchase could be made in the United States or elsewhere by German concerns except through the reparations commission to be put up under the treaty of Versailles.

This provision was put in the treaty, Mr. Baruch said, so Germany could not evade any part of her indemnity obligations by sending money outside the country privately and thus reducing her industrial resources "to a mere shell."

F. W. Taussig, who advised the American delegates on customs provisions, was questioned by the committee as to the part the American delegates had in framing the economic program included in the treaty. He said that "in some respects" the Americans exercised a greater influence than any other group because they frequently were called upon to arbitrate the proposals of the other nations. He declared there was no foundation for the suggestion that the British delegates had "dominated" the financial decisions of the Peace Conference.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution specifically declaring that while the international labor board created in the peace treaty can be invited to have its first meeting as planned in Washington next fall, the President shall not appoint any American representatives to sit in the conference unless the treaty has been ratified by that time.

President Wilson yesterday told Senator Watson, Indiana, that should the United States adopt reservations the peace treaty would be held up until next winter and there would be danger that some of the European powers would crumble before the treaty could be enforced.

Bombshells Proposed to Annihilate H. C. of L.

Senate adopts Myers resolution requesting banking committee to report whether reduction of currency would be advisable.

Senator Kirby's bill reduces prices 25 per cent below present market rate.

Senator McKellar's resolution urges probe by coalition committee.

Representative Igoe's resolution orders the Federal Trade Commission to probe food prices.

Representative James wants President to purchase necessities and market them to consumer at cost.

Representative Kelley proposes U. S. commandeer food held in cold storage more than three months.

Senator Thomas wants taxes cut down as a starter.

Representative Huddleson's bill limits prices to amount charged November 11, 1918 (Armistice Day).

Proposal, much echoed, that Wilson use the billion-dollar subsidy wheat to pay the farmer the difference between the $2.26 price guaranteed and the market, as regulated by supply and demand.

Administration names committee to propose ways and means.

BROTHERS WELCOMED HOME

By Ledger Photo Service.

The home of Gustave A. Anderson, Seventy-seventh Field Artillery, and his brother, John E. Anderson, Seventh Engineers, 2312 South Rosewood street, festively arrayed in the national colors to welcome the return of the two soldiers who saw service on the battlefields of France

Bela Kun Resigns; Peace Offer Made

Continued From Page One

created consternation in Budapest. Dispatches told of Rumanian successes along the river Theiss and the rout of the Hungarian red army. Kun, at a meeting of the soviet Socialists, became pale and, with his back to the wall, declared:

"Very well. If you demand it I must resign. I made the best fight I could."

The new government promptly issued a manifesto declaring that its chief task would be to preserve international order and enter into negotiations with the Entente. The cabinet is made up as follows:

Premier—Jules Peidll.

Minister of foreign affairs—Peter Agoston.

Minister of war—Joseph Haubrich.

Minister of justice—Paul Garami.

Minister of welfare—Alexander Garbai.

Minister of commerce—M. Dovohak.

Minister of education — Stephan Szabo.

Minister of home affairs — Karl Payer.

Minister of agriculture—Joseph Takaos.

Minister of finance—Joseph Miskics.

Minister of food—M. Knittelhofer.

Premier Peidll is said by those who know him to be a courageous man of simple habits. He has been a typographer, an editor and a model worker. Haubrich formerly was chief of police at Budapest and is reputed to be an anti-communist.

Persons in touch with the situation at Budapest said it was their understanding that the members of the Kun ministry holding over under the reconstruction were doing so in order to save themselves and their supporters, and they probably would not remain in office long.

Copenhagen, Aug. 2.—(By A. P.)—The strictest martial law is being enforced in Budapest by the new war minister, Joseph Haubrich, advices from the Hungarian capital today state. The city is reported quiet.

NORTH RUSSIA ASKS TROOPS

Sends Envoy to Urge British to Keep Forces in Archangel

Paris, Aug. 2.—(By A. P.)—Nicholas Tschaikovsky, president of the provisional government of North Russia, left yesterday for London.

He will endeavor to induce the British government not to withdraw its troops from Archangel.

The All-Russian Government of Admiral Kolchak is preparing to move from Omsk to Irkutsk, Siberia, and the morale of the Kolchak army is becoming so bad that there is little hope of it regaining the territory recently lost to the Bolshevists, according to dispatches received in Paris.

Irkutsk is 1250 miles southeast of Omsk and about midway between Omsk and Vladivostok on the coast.

RENNER STILL HOLDS REINS

Message Reporting Resignation Referred to Jugo-Slav Upset

Berne, Aug. 2.—(By A. P.)—The announcement of the impending resignation of the Austrian ministry, received here from Vienna Thursday, was erroneous, it has developed.

A mistake in the transmission of the dispatch from Vienna was responsible. The message originated in Belgrade, it appears, and referred to the Serbia-Croatian ministry.

The dispatch referred to in the foregoing was received in Berne from Vienna, July 31. It stated that the Austrian cabinet had decided to resign. A similar message reaching London, via Berne, said it had been semi-officially announced that the cabinet reached the decision to resign at a meeting held Tuesday.

NO HARRISBURG STRIKE

Wages and Conditions at Capital Yards Satisfactory

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 2.—(By A. P.)—Local members of railroad shopmen's unions said last night that there would be no strike of employes in the yards here.

"All local railroad men are obeying instructions and remaining at work. Local wages and conditions have been satisfactory," said N. M. Jones, president of the Pennsylvania System No. 90.

Rioters Burn 100 Homes in Chicago

Continued From Page One

same time. Telephone wires in the district were cut a few moments later. Several residents declare they saw negroes fleeing from the scene after the flames were discovered. A number of shots were fired at negroes who, it is said, were attempting to escape in automobiles after the fires were started. One negro was said to have been wounded, but was carried away by his companions.

Fire Chief O'Connor, after a hasty investigation, declared that the fires were undoubtedly of incendiary origin and evidently started by throwing gasoline on the outside of the building and applying a lighted torch or matches.

Fire Attorney Harry Donnelly gave the police the names of twelve persons who declare they saw negroes in the district bearing burning torches and cutting telephone wires.

The situation in other sections of the danger zone of the South Side was reported satisfactory to the authorities, although there were a number of minor disturbances.

"TIGER" HOLDS UP FINANCES

Wants to Let Chamber Elected in October Act on Proposals

Paris, Aug. 2.—(By A. P.)—Premier Clemenceau has given his opinion that consideration of the new financial proposals by the Chamber of Deputies should be postponed until after the parliamentary elections.

This was brought out in a report made by Raoul Peret to the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies, of which committee he is president, regarding an interview he had had with the premier on the subject of the debates on the proposed new taxes.

M. Peret said the premier declared it had been decided to hold the parliamentary elections on October 26, and that, consequently, it seemed to him it would be difficult for the chamber, meanwhile, to examine into and vote upon the financial proposals.

House Kills Recess to Meet Rail Crisis

Continued From Page One

any recommended increase in wages, and therefore in the cost of operating the railroads.

The President acted upon advice from Walker D. Hines, director general of the roads, that the government would not be justified in using the war emergency rate-making power of the railroad control act to meet increases in wages to be established under existing peace conditions. Director General Hines's opinion of the situation which threatens the railroads with $800,000,000 additional expenses if the wage demands are granted, was contained in a letter to the President, also forwarded to Congress.

Whole Railroad Issue Open

Action by Congress in setting up such a body as recommended by the President and Director General Hines as the only means of coping with present wage and cost of living difficulties of railroad employes, will inevitably precipitate the entire problem of future railroad control. A wage-determining commission with the power to make its findings mandatory upon a rate-making to insure adequate revenues for the railroads could be established only by changing the status of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Service Commissions of the various states.

Although the Interstate Commerce Commission and the state commissions have found their authority transcended by the director general under the war railroad control act, the original laws giving rate-making powers to those organizations remain intact, not to be set aside definitely without substitute legislation.

Mr. Hines's Letter

The director general's letter follows:

"Several months ago the railroad shop employes asked for an increase in wages. The matter was considered by the railroad administration board of wages and working conditions, which is composed of three representatives of labor and three representatives of the railroad management. This board was unable to agree and, therefore, took no action as a board; but on July 16 I received two reports from members of the board, one from the three labor members recommending a general increase in wages (for example, increasing the wages of machinists from sixty-eight cents an hour to eighty cents an hour, and proportionately increasing the wages of other classes of shop employes); another report from the three management members recommending against any general increase in wages, although recommending certain readjustments of the wages of some classes of the employes.

"The situation thus presented involves the following considerations:

"We have received the most positive assurances that any general increases to shop employes will result in demands for corresponding increases to every other class of railroad employes. The situation, therefore, cannot be viewed except as a whole for the entire 2,000,000 railroad employes. Viewing it as a whole, every increase of 1 per cent per hour means an increase of $50,000,000 per year in operating expenses for straight time with a substantial addition for necessary overtime. An increase of twelve cents an hour as asked for by the shop employes would, if applied to all employes, mean (including necessary overtime) an increase of probably $800,000,000 a year in operating expenses.

"The government is already incurring a deficit at the rate of several hundred million dollars a year in operating the railroads because the increase in transportation rates has been proportionately less than the increases in wages already granted and the increases in prices which have taken place. Therefore there is no fund whatever out of which additional wages can be paid, so that additional wages cannot be paid unless new revenues are produced through an increase in transportation rates, and any immediate payment of additional wages would necessitate for several months an appropriation by Congress out of the treasury because substantial increases in rates could not be made immediately effective.

"While you may find it expedient to use the temporary rate-making power which was conferred upon you as a war emergency during federal control, to prevent the continuance of the deficit now being incurred which grows out of increases in wages and prices due to the war, you would not, in my opinion be justified in regarding that rate-making power as a sufficient warrant for making still additional increases in rates for the purpose of paying still additional increases in wages to be established under existing peace conditions and to be controlling as the wage basis in the future.

"The question presented for an additional increase in wages, whether the total amount be $800,000,000 or any proportion of that sum, is a peace-time question between the entire American public, on the one hand, and the 2,000,000 railroad employes and the members of their families on the other hand. It is a question which I do not believe the executive ought to undertake to decide unless specific authority is conferred upon him for the express purpose of deciding it.

The fact that these demands are made and are so urgently pressed emphasizes the great necessity of having for their decision legislation which will provide adequate machinery representing both the public and the employes. Obviously any such machinery should include a method whereby revenues will be provided to the extent required to pay the increased wages awarded.

"While the general powers implied in the federal control act were sufficient to admit of taking as war measures any necessary steps to deal with the wage problems that arose during the war, they are sufficient to satisfy the requirements arising in connection with any present proposals for general wage increases.

"Under the existing machinery the ultimate public interest is exclusively represented by the railroad administration in the making of wages, but by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the final decision upon rates. Moreover, the railroad administration while thus charged with the final decision as to what wages are proper as between the American public and railroad, labor is also charged with the responsibilities incidental to day to day operation of the railroads. On the other hand, a decision by the railroad administration against an increase in wages will be regarded by the employes as a decision dictated more by the immediate difficulties of railroad management than by the broad interests of the public as a whole.

Magnitude of the Problem

"The receipt of the observations of members of the board with reference to the shop employes, the hearings now in progress before the board with reference to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the conferences I have had in the last three days with the representatives of the shop employes, and the conferences which my associates and I have been having recently with the representatives of practically all classes of railroad labor with reference to the menace in the continued increase in the cost of living, force me to the definite conclusion that the problem is too great and has too much permanent significance to the American public as well as to railroad labor to admit of its being decided through the exercise of the war emergency powers of the federal control act, which are subject to the limitations and embarrassments above pointed out. I feel that the developments have now reached the point where the situation has taken a sufficient concrete form to serve as the basis for a positive recommendation.

"I therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked promptly to adopt legislation providing a properly constituted body of the public on which labor will be adequately represented and which will be empowered to pass on these and all railroad wage problems, but not on rules and working conditions (because the latter cannot be satisfactorily separated from the current handling of railroad operations and therefore should continue to be dealt with by the railroad administration).

"Such legislation should also provide that if wage increases shall be decided upon it shall be mandatory upon the rate-making body to provide the necessary increased rates to take care of the resulting increases in the cost of operating the railroads.

"I do not think that we can properly deal with this great problem without a full recognition of the fact that the cost of living is rapidly rising and that every month that passes promises to impair still further the purchasing power of the existing wages of railroad employes unless the rise in the cost of living can be successfully restrained (as I earnestly hope in the general public interest it can speedily be). I therefore further recommend that Congress be asked to provide in any such legislation that any increases in railroad wages which may be made by the tribunal constituted for that purpose shall be made effective as of August 1, 1919, to such an extent as that tribunal may regard reasonable and proper in order to give railroad employes from that date the benefit which the tribunal may think they were then entitled to. In this way the delay necessarily incident to the creation of such tribunal and its action will not be prejudicial to the fair interests of the railroad employes."

BILLION INCREASE ASKED BY MEN

Crisis Brought to Nation by Railroad Demands

Washington, Aug. 2.—The new wage demands of the railroad workers involve a fresh labor crisis bearing not only on the existing problem of federal administration of transportation, but upon the entire financial structure of the carriers and the ultimate issue of their return to their owners.

Experienced railroad executives, looking upon the maze of new developments in the railroad problem, were unable to reach any other conclusion than the above, and the elements entering into their view are these:

Threat of a nation-wide strike on January 1, 1920, of 1,500,000 organized railroad employes to compel the President to keep the roads under government management.

A nation-wide strike on October 1 of 140,000 trainmen, led by W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, if the government does not before that date make an increase of $100,000,000 in the trainmen's wages, or compel a reduction in the cost of living.

An immediate strike of 450,000 shopmen if the government does not make a satisfactory reply to the $210,000,000 wage demands of these workers. Shopmen in the southeastern region began their strike yesterday.

Concerted effort of the more radical leaders to so involve the national treasury in railroad finances, through continuous increases in wages, that it will be impossible to restore the roads to private operation without bringing on a financial panic—thus paralleling the situation in England, where the government has been compelled to retain control of the railways to avert bankruptcy.

Demands Include All Employes

Demands from various groups of railroad employes, that the government must increase the general scale of wages to enable them to meet the high cost of living and that any increase to one class of employes automatically opens a new cycle of wage increases that must extend to all employes. If 35 per cent is added to the shopmen's wages then all employes will demand 35 per cent. This would mean another billion dollars added to the payroll, which, under government operation, has been increased from $1,770,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. It is estimated that a cent an hour increase in the wage scale is equal to $50,000,000 a year.

A formal statement by Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads, to the government wage board that it is "an exceedingly grave question whether the government ought to enter upon a course which will bring about large additional increases in wages, and will inevitably bring about a very heavy increase in rates and without question set in motion a new and dangerous cycle of increase in the cost of living, and which undoubtedly will involve in addition the development of great additional hostility toward the whole scheme of government operation of railroads."

A government railroad deficit for the half year of more than $300,000,000 and an unofficial statement of the director general to the leaders of the brotherhoods that the government administration has no funds from which to meet further wage increases.

The railroad executives are determined to obtain such rate advances as are necessary to put the carriers on a "self-supporting basis" before the roads are turned back to them for the very obvious reason that it would be as fair for the government to obtain such additional revenues than it would for the carriers to get them from the Interstate Commerce Commission, especially when rate advances of 25 per cent are held essential, on basis of current operating expenses, much less an additional billion dollars in wages to the brotherhoods.

The new wage demands upon which hearings have been held by the railroad administration reach a total of $400,000,000, and other demands by other classes of employes are likely to reach several hundred millions more. The prospect that the aggregate will reach $1,000,000,000, thus duplicating the demands of 1918, is not regarded as remote, especially when Mr. Hines, in his letter to the President, placed the estimate at $800,000,000.

The opening of the wage schedule by any one of the four train brotherhoods automatically reopens the other three, so that, despite the fact that Warren S. Stone, chief of the engineers, is opposed to holding the threat of a strike over the head of the government, and that William S. Carter, formerly leader of the firemen, is a member of the director general's staff, it is considered a foregone conclusion that demands from the 120,000 engineers and firemen for about $100,000,000 additional wages will be forthcoming. This would bring the immediate demands up to $500,000,000, covering the four brotherhoods and the shop crafts.

Director General Attacked

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, in a statement before the government wage board this week said:

"The railroad administration is not paying its way. It is up to the director general to quit begging the question. The deficit is due to insufficient revenue, from natural causes, or administration failure. There is no business in this country that is asked to operate at a loss except the railroads. We don't agree with the director general's plan of waiting to see what will turn up. It makes it too long between meals."

RAIL CHIEFS SEE NATION-WIDE STRIKE

Predict Every Road Will Feel Order Today

Chicago, Aug. 2.—(By A. P.)—Local leaders of the Federated Railway Shopmen's Union today predicted that the strike, which started yesterday, would spread and become the nation-wide movement that it was expected to be when it was called.

Early today, the strike was, for the most part, confined to points in the Middle West and Southeast, with some craftsmen out at points outside these general'y described sections.

In the Middle West, chiefly in the Chicago district, some 30,000 men were reported out, with a like number in the South and Southeast sections. They demand a wage increase from the present scale of sixty-eight cents an hour to eighty-five cents, with sixty cents an hour for helpers, and that the increase be effective from January 1, 1919.

"Every railroad system in the country will be affected by night," John D. Saunders, secretary of the council directing the Chicago strike situation, said. "The strike was ordered as a protest against the many delays in meeting our demands. Negotiations in Washington have been without avail. We will make a clean sweep of every road in the country."

It is asserted the men on strike acted against the instructions of the international officers, who are in conference in Washington with railroad administration officials and who are expected to settle the strike, under an agreement that had already been reached between Director General Hines and the union representatives.

STRIKE FAILS TO HIT PHILADELPHIA SHOPS

The nation-wide strike order which was issued by the Federated Shopmen's Union to take effect at 10 o'clock today in all railroad shops in the country apparently has not affected Philadelphia. Inquiries at the offices of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroads brought forth replies that the newspaper dispatches of the order had been read, but that none of the shopworkers had stopped working in this district.

"We know nothing about it here," said P. F. Kerns, foreman of the engine house of the Pennsylvania. "There is no disturbance here. None of the men in our shops has stopped working. We read in the papers of the strike in Chicago, but nothing has happened here."

Similar replies were given out last night from the office of the dispatcher of the Philadelphia division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway.

SEE ANNOUNCEMENT DAILY IN THE PUBLIC LEDGER AND EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER
PHOTOPLAY PRESENTATIONS FOR WEEK OF AUGUST 4 TO AUGUST 9

Subject to Change	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
ALHAMBRA (s) 12th, Morris & Passyunk Av.	Marguerite Clark in Girls	Marguerite Clark in Girls	Marguerite Clark in Girls	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me
APOLLO (s) 52d and Thompson Sts	Pauline Frederick in The Fear Woman	Grace Darmond, What Every Woman Wants	Olive Thomas in Prudence of Broadway	Break the News to Mother	Herbert Rawlinson in A House Divided	Gordon and Blackwell in Stolen Orders
ARCADIA (s) Chestnut below 16th St.	Ethel Clayton in A Sporting Chance	Ethel Clayton in A Sporting Chance	Ethel Clayton in A Sporting Chance	Ethel Clayton in A Sporting Chance	Ethel Clayton in A Sporting Chance	Ethel Clayton in A Sporting Chance
BELMONT 52d above Market St.	Ethel Clayton in Maggie Pepper	Ethel Clayton in Maggie Pepper	Victor Moore in The Clown	Victor Moore in The Clown	Mary Pickford in Esmeralda	Mary Pickford in Esmeralda
BLUEBIRD (s) Broad & Susquehanna Ave.	Mabel Normand in When Do tors Disagree	Olive Thomas in Toton	Maurice Tourneur's The White Heather	Maurice Tourneur's The White Heather	Mary Pickford in Daddy Long Legs	Dorothy Dalton in Other Men's Wives
EMPRESS (s) Ninth St. Manayunk	Constance Talmadge in Experimental Marriage	Constance Talmadge in Experimental Marriage	Mabel Normand in The Pest	Mae Marsh in Spotlight Sadie	Albert Ray in Married in Haste	Mae Allison in The Uplifter
EUREKA 40th and Market Sts.	Charles Ray in Hay Foot, Straw Foot	Owen Moore in Crimson Gardenia	Emmy Wehlen in Fools and Their Money	Olive Thomas in Love's Prisoner	Lillian Gish in True Heart Susie	A. Ray and E. Fair in Words and Music By
FAMILY (s) 1331 Market St.	Elsie Ferguson in The Avalanche	Hedda Nova in Spitfire of Seville	Madge Kennedy in Daughter of Mine	Why Germany Must Pay	Evelyn Nesbit in The Fallen Idol	William Desmond in Sagebrush Hamlet
FAIRMOUNT (s) 29th St. and Girard Av.	Charles Ray in Hay Foot, Straw Foot	Harold Lockwood in A Man of Honor	William Farnum in The Lone Star Ranger	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me	Anita Stewart in Mary Regan	Dorothy Green in The American Way
60TH ST. THEATRE Below Spruce St	Midnight Patrol Chaplin in Sunnyside	Midnight Patrol Chaplin in Sunnyside	Mary Miles Minter in Yvonne From Paris	Taylor Holmes in Uncle Dan	Sessue Hayakawa in The Courageous Coward	Sessue Hayakawa in The Courageous Coward
GREAT NORTHERN (s) Broad St. at Erie Ave.	Louis Bennison in Road Called Straight	Louis Bennison in Road Called Straight	Theda Bara in Siren's Song	Theda Bara in Siren's Song	Constance Talmadge in Happiness a la Mode	Constance Talmadge in Happiness a la Mode
IMPERIAL (s) 60th and Walnut Sts.	Sessue Hayakawa in The Man Beneath	Sessue Hayakawa in The Man Beneath	Through the Wrong Door	Through the Wrong Door	Mae Allison in The Uplifter	Hedda Nova in Spitfire of Seville
JEFFERSON (s) 29th and Dauphin Sts.	Mary Pickford in Daddy Long Legs	Ruby de Remer in Heart's Desire	Tourneur's The White Heather	Anita Stewart in The Painted World	Marguerite Clark in Girls	Mabel Normand in When Doctors Disagree
JUMBO Front St. and Girard Ave.	Anita Stewart in The Painted World	Pauline Frederick in Sapho	Geraldine Farrar in Temptation	The Knickerbocker Buckaroo	Texas Guinan in The She Wolf	Ben Wilson in When a Woman Strikes
LEADER (s) 41st and Lancaster Ave.	Elsie Ferguson in The Avalanche	Elsie Ferguson in The Avalanche	Wallace Reid in The Love Burglar	Wallace Reid in The Love Burglar	Lila Lee in Daughter of the Wolf	Lila Lee in Daughter of the Wolf
LIBERTY (s) Broad and Columbia Ave.	Montagu Love in A Broadway Saint	William Farnum in The Lone Star Ranger	Marguerite Clark in Girls	Earl Williams in The Hornet's Nest	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me	Lila Lee in A Daughter of the Wolf
LOCUST 52d and Locust Sts.	Dorothy Gish in Nugget Nell	Dorothy Gish in Nugget Nell	Dorothy Gish in Nugget Nell	Irene Castle in The Firing Line	Irene Castle in The Firing Line	Irene Castle in The Firing Line
MARKET ST. THEATRE (s) 833 Market St.	William Farnum in The Lone Star Ranger	William Farnum in The Lone Star Ranger	William Farnum in The Lone Star Ranger	Montagu Love in A Broadway Saint	Hale Hamilton in In His Brother's Place	Elsie Ferguson in The Avalanche
MODEL (s) 427 South St.	V. Dana, Sane Bride Masked Rider (No. 3)	William Farnum in Jungle Trail	Kitty Gordon in Playthings of Fate	Albert Ray in Be a Little Sport	Louise Glaum in Sahara	L. Glaum in Sahara Great Gamble (No. 3)
NIXON (s) 52d and Market Sts.	Earl Williams in The Hornet's Nest	Earl Williams in The Hornet's Nest	Earl Williams in The Hornet's Nest	Alice Lake in Shades of Shakespeare	Alice Lake in Shades of Shakespeare	Alice Lake in Shades of Shakespeare
OVERBROOK 63d St. and Haverford Ave.	Star Cast in The Circular Staircase	Emmy Wehlen in Fools and Their Money	Mae Murray in Big Little Person	Charlotte Walker in Just a Woman	Star Cast in Romance of the Air	Pauline Frederick in One Week of Life
PALACE 1214 Market St.	W. S. Hart in Wagon Tracks	W. S. Hart in Wagon Tracks	W. S. Hart in Wagon Tracks	W. S. Hart in Wagon Tracks	W. S. Hart in Wagon Tracks	W. S. Hart in Wagon Tracks
PARK Ridge Ave. & Dauphin St.	Vivian Master in Louisiana	Lila Lee in Rose of the River	Anita Stewart in Virtuous Wives	Anita Stewart in Virtuous Wives	Geraldine Farrar in The Stronger Vow	Rex Beach's The Crimson Gardenia
PRINCESS (s) 1018 Market St.	Ruby De Remer in Dust of Desire	Mme. Nazimova in Eye for Eye	Madalaine Traverse in When Fate Decides	Louise Glaum in Sahara	Priscilla Dean in Pretty Smooth	Sessue Hayakawa in The Man Beneath
REGENT (s) Market St. below 17th	Viola Dana in The Microbe	Viola Dana in The Microbe	Viola Dana in The Microbe	Enid Bennett in The Virtuous Thief	Enid Bennett in The Virtuous Thief	Enid Bennett in The Virtuous Thief
RIALTO (s) Gin. at Tulpehocken.	Louise Glaum in Sahara	Louise Glaum in Sahara	Geraldine Farrar in Hell Cat	Mae Allison in The Uplifter	Alice Brady in Marie, Ltd.	Pauline Frederick in Woman on Index
RIVOLI 52d and Sansom Sts.	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me	Hall Caine's Woman Thou Gavest Me
RUBY (s) Market St. below 7th.	Mme. Nazimova in Eye for Eye	Constance Talmadge in Happiness a la Mode	Priscilla Dean in Pretty Smooth	Alma Reubens in A Man's Country	Earle Williams in The Hornet's Nest	Charles Ray in Hay Foot, Straw Foot
SAVOY (s) 1211 Market St.	Charles Ray in Hay Foot, Straw Foot	Hale Hamilton in In His Brother's Place	Earle Williams in The Hornet's Nest	Evelyn Greely in Bringing Up Betty	Madalaine Traverse in Rose of West	Florence Reed in Woman Under Oath
STANLEY (s) Market above 16th.	Anita Stewart in Human Desire	Anita Stewart in Human Desire	Anita Stewart in Human Desire	Anita Stewart in Human Desire	Anita Stewart in Human Desire	Anita Stewart in Human Desire
STRAND (s) Gin. Ave. at Venango.	The Woman Thou Gavest Me	The Woman Thou Gavest Me	The Woman Thou Gavest Me	D. W. Griffith's Nugget Nell	D. W. Griffith's Nugget Nell	D. W. Griffith's Nugget Nell
VICTORIA (s) Ninth and Market Sts.	Fannie Ward in Common Clay	Fannie Ward in Common Clay	Fannie Ward in Common Clay	Fannie Ward in Common Clay	Fannie Ward in Common Clay	Fannie Ward in Common Clay
When in Atlantic City (s) Visit the Colonial Theatre	Irene Castle in The Firing Line	Irene Castle in The Firing Line	Theda Bara in A Woman There Was	Theda Bara in A Woman There Was	Theda Bara in A Woman There Was	Theda Bara in A Woman There Was

The theatres marked (s) obtain pictures through the STANLEY Booking Corporation, which is a guarantee of early showing of the finest productions. All pictures reviewed before exhibition.