

THE WEATHER

Washington, Aug. 29.—Fair tonight; Saturday unsettled. TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

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MEDIOCRE MEN SEEK COUNCIL SEATS—M'CAIN

Whichever Side Rules Body Will Control City's Future, for Good or Evil

91 MEN ASPIRE TO GAIN THE 21 SEATS

Analysis by Writer Shows Few High-Class Candidates Enter Lists

By GEORGE NOX M'CAIN

The struggle for political control of Philadelphia centers itself, according to popular idea, around the office of Mayor. It is an erroneous idea.

The fight properly concentrates on members of Council. There are twenty-one of them to be elected. The Council is the real power.

Which ever side controls the councilmanic body, that side will control for good or for evil the future of Philadelphia for the next four years.

The twenty-one members of the new Council will be the real rulers of the city. The Mayor will be a titular head. His hands can be tied effectually by the twenty-one if they so desire.

For these reasons it is well to know what manner of men are seeking a place in this very powerful body.

The framers of the new charter were self-deceived. They imagined that the smaller body would attract a class of men far above the average; that retired business and professional men of leisure would devote their entire time to the business of the city.

Men of this type have refused to be seduced from their old retirement. Prominent lawyers and business men decline to sacrifice or neglect their business for the city's good. Another element looks upon political office as degrading. They are wealthy and do not care. With tip-tilt noses they pass by on the other side.

96 Candidates Appear

Even the men who were most active in securing the new charter declined to accept office under it—except the office of Mayor. To be a member of the new Council would be beneath their dignity. They launched the ship but refused to act as officers.

What was the result? Ninety-six candidates for the twenty-one positions in Council sprang up all over the city. A large majority of them belong to the mediocre class of politicians who wanted the higher-salaried jobs of councilmen at \$5,000 per year. There were other men who had neither brains nor natural ability for the place.

A fair proportion were somewhat experienced in factional politics—good common-sense business men who represented a certain element of the citizenry. Some of this number were officeholders, yet independent in thought and action.

A few only would level up four-square with the demands of the new charter.

In the following brief summary the endeavor has been made to present concrete facts. They are about the men whom the Independent Republicans have endorsed for councilmen in the eight senatorial districts. They are not biographical sketches.

First Senatorial District

The First Senatorial (or Vane) district, which consists of the First, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Forty-eighth and Thirty-ninth wards, will elect three councilmen. The Independent candidates are:

Isaac L. S. Smink, of 2220 South Twenty-third street, Forty-eighth ward, is a comparatively young man. He is recording secretary of the Typographical Union, and has been active in public movements designed to forward the interests of his community. He is chairman of several improvement associations and is likewise at the head of the Tenants' Protective Association, designed to protect the people from profiteering landlords. He is popular with the masses. He represents the people of South Philadelphia.

David Morris, 623 Jackson street, Thirty-ninth ward, has been an Independent Republican and worker in the ranks for years. He is a business man and is a representative of the best Jewish element in South Philadelphia. He has a large following among the people of his own race and his selection by the committee of one hundred was urged by his friends as a recognition of the large Jewish population downtown.

Harry D. Hazzard, Jr., 1243 South Broad street, Twenty-sixth ward, represents the Republican Alliance. His strong advocate was Joseph Trainer, brother of Councilman Harry J. Trainer, the Alliance leader in that section. Mr. Hazzard is a young man of about twenty-six, was educated at the Delancy School and La Salle College, and is a son of Dr. H. D. Hazzard.

TRY MORE UNION POLICEMEN

Boston, Aug. 29.—(By A. P.)—Eleven more members of the Boston police force were placed on trial today before Commissioner Curtis on charges of violating department rules by joining the new police union. Eight have already been tried, but no findings have been announced.

Still Hopeful

Tomorrow will show an unsettled condition; tonight will be fair. Let us grab at the knowledge that Time's a physician. Waste ability's rare; 'Twill be warmer, and then 'Twill grow cooler again.

Are You of the 186,000? If Not, Register Sept. 2

186,000 voters have qualified to vote for the mayoralty candidates. Have you registered? You cannot vote if you do not register. Qualify on September 2, the second registration day. Do your duty—Register!

WILSON TO SPEAK IN THIRTY CITIES

Itinerary Provides for First Treaty Address at Columbus, O., Next Thursday

Washington, Aug. 29.—(By A. P.)—President Wilson will visit thirty cities during his tour of the country in the interest of the peace treaty, and will be absent from Washington until September 30. The itinerary was announced today at the White House.

He will leave here next Wednesday night and will make his first address Thursday at Columbus, O. The second address will be delivered at Indianapolis Thursday evening and other addresses will be as follows:

September 5, St. Louis; September 6, Kansas City, Mo.; September 6 and 7, Des Moines, with address night of September 6; September 8, morning address in Omaha, Neb., and evening address in Sioux Falls, S. D.; September 9, St. Paul and Minneapolis; September 10, Bismarck, N. D.; September 11, forenoon address in Billings, and evening address in Helena, Mont.; September 12, forenoon address in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and afternoon address in Spokane, Wash.

September 13 and 14, Tacoma, with evening address in Seattle; September 14; September 15, Portland, Ore.; September 17 and 18, San Francisco; September 19, afternoon and night, in San Diego; September 20 and 21, Los Angeles; September 22, Reno, Nev.; September 23, Salt Lake City; September 24, late afternoon address in Cheyenne, Wyo., spending the night in Denver.

September 25, forenoon address in Denver and afternoon address in Pueblo, Colo.; September 26, forenoon address in Wichita, Kan., evening address in Oklahoma City, Okla.; September 27, mid-afternoon address in Little Rock, Ark., and night address in Memphis; September 28 and 29, Louisville.

ANSELL CHARGES BIAS

Declares Baker and Crowder "Stacked" Court-Martial Probers

Washington, Aug. 29.—(By A. P.)—Fostering of business class investigations of army courts-martial practices through "packed" bodies of inquiry was charged to Secretary Baker and Judge Advocate General Crowder today by Samuel T. Ansell, former acting judge advocate general.

Resuming his statement before the Senate military affairs subcommittee, Mr. Ansell declared that the inquiries made by the American Bar Association committee, Inspector General Chamberlain and the army tribunal, headed by Major General Kerman, were "biased" and that recommendations in favor of the existing court-martial procedure were a foregone conclusion.

"They indicate the desperate efforts of the War Department to bolster up the present system," he said. The American Bar Association committee, Mr. Ansell asserted, was "hand-picked" and "stacked."

SPROUL AT WHITE HOUSE

Governors Consult Wilson Today on High Cost of Living

Washington, Aug. 29.—(By A. P.)—Governors named at the conference at Salt Lake city recently to confer with President Wilson regarding the high cost of living were to see the President at the White House today.

The first of the conference immediately with Attorney General Palmer to discuss the best methods to be pursued in the hunt for profiteers and hoarders.

The delegation is composed of Governors Gardner, Missouri; Stewart, Montana; Cooper, South Carolina; Spruell, Pennsylvania; Milliken, Maine; Campbell, Arizona, and Burnquist, Minnesota.

STEAL 'MADONNA AND CHILD'

Francis's Sacred Masterpiece Taken From Academy at Bologna

Bologna, Italy, Aug. 28.—Fra Francis's masterpiece, "The Madonna and Child," has been stolen from the Accademia di Belle Arti and a colored photograph has been substituted for it. The photograph was pasted in the frame to conceal the theft. This masterpiece dates back to the fifteenth century.

The police suspect some visitors at the gallery last Sunday and have their names.

COMPLETE RAILROAD PLAN

Washington, Aug. 29.—(By A. P.)—The Senate interstate commerce subcommittee, which has been engaged for several months in the preparation of a bill designed to meet the railroad situation following the return of the railroads by the government to private ownership, has completed its work. Chairman Cummins said today the bill will not be ready for introduction in the Senate before early next week.

SENATE TO GREET PERSHING

Washington, Aug. 29.—(By A. P.)—Without debate the Senate today unanimously adopted a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to arrange for a formal welcome by Congress to General Pershing upon his return to the United States.

FIGHT HIGH COSTS BY SELF-DENIAL, URGES GLASGOW

Food Administration's Chief Counsel Sees Profiteer's Defeat by Conservation

"LAWS WON'T CUT PRICES IF LIVING SCALE IS HELD"

Wants Government Educational Campaign to Show Value of Simple Life

A most important contribution to the agitation over the high cost of living was made today by William A. Glasgow, chief counsel to Herbert Hoover and the United States food administration.

Next to Mr. Hoover and the acting federal administrator, Mr. Rickard, Mr. Glasgow is the highest official in the United States food administration. He is thoroughly familiar with all food laws; in fact, drafted most of them.

Mr. Glasgow is one of the leaders of the bar in this country. His statement was issued in response to a request from the EVENING PUBLIC LEADER in view of the agitation of the food question over the entire United States.

The statement follows: "You have asked an expression of view as to the high cost of necessities of life. Our industrial and economic systems are threatened; social life is burdened; charities are more difficult to support, and generally the cry for supplies of food and other necessities at less cost is becoming imperative.

Production Insufficient

"This is true now—in August, usually, so far as food is concerned, a month of plenty—and a thoughtful person necessarily shudders to think what may be the condition when December, January, February and March come, when no food is being added to the store and when warm clothing is essential.

"The condition in America, both as to food and other necessities, is but the reflection of insufficient production the world over. Actual production is insufficient to meet the requirements people have heretofore thought essential.

"The world has been engaged for four years in killing producers and destroying production and the activity of labor to supply the forces of destruction.

"The situation may be cured by more labor, greater production and by self-denial and strict economy until the world's production catches up with the world's requirements.

"It has been suggested that laws be enacted authorizing the creation of machinery by the federal government to fix 'fair prices,' and providing fine and imprisonment of profiteers. Such an idea may be helpful, and certainly profiteering should be made a crime and punished, but there are many objections to this course.

Objections to Proposed Laws

"First. The exercise of such a function by the federal government is contrary to every conception of constitutional government to which our people have been accustomed and would require an army of federal inspectors and prosecutors which might be intolerable.

"Second. The tendency of such a course would be to discourage production of the established arbitrary price limited the maximum basis upon which the producer could hope to reach the market.

"Third. Such a plan would seem impracticable unless the prices of the producer and wholesaler were fixed at the same time that the retailer's prices were fixed.

"Fourth. Such a course would tend to increase exports to the depletion of the supply for domestic distribution.

"Fifth. The power of Congress to enact such legislation at this time would seem doubtful, and if it should be held justified by a technical state of war, would terminate with the proclamation of peace, which cannot be far off.

"The hope of tiding over this temporary condition seems to me along other lines. We are living today upon a scale which could hardly be said to be necessary, but that there should be a reduction to more simple and economical life the people must be convinced there is a necessity therefor.

"I am afraid the prospect held out that legislation or prosecutions will reduce prices so that the present scale of living may continue, but at less cost, is a false hope.

"Profiteer Can Be Beaten"

"The work can only be successfully carried on under the guidance of a government agency in close touch with volunteer organizations all over the country, arousing continued and systematic interest among the people and advising them as to the foods and other supplies necessary to their comfort and which can be secured on the most reasonable terms.

"I have little faith in other than an aroused and organized public sentiment to foster intelligent self-denial for a period as will enable us to meet the present temporary crisis."

BOLSHIEVIKI CAPTURE 2 TOWNS

London, Aug. 29.—(By A. P.)—The town of Kupiansk, sixty-one miles east-south-east of Kharkov, and Pavlovsk, on the Don river, ninety miles south-south-east of Voronezh, have been captured by the Bolsheviks, according to a statement issued by the Russian soviet government today.

Gmelch said he had the privileges at a number of hotels and named the Colonnade hotel at Fifteenth and Chestnut

Simple Living the Answer to H. C. of L., Says Glasgow

"Simple living must be the badge of respectability."

This is the opinion of William A. Glasgow, chief counsel to the United States food administration, who sees relief from the high cost of living only in the hope that the American people will live a more simple and economical life.

"We must get away from eating simply because we enjoy it," he said. "We must eat to live, not live to eat.

"Clothing must not be purchased at this time purely for personal adornment.

"No profiteer can survive the purpose of a determined people to work, live economically and abolish waste."

WILSON RETURNS TO OLD ADVISERS

President Seeks Help of McAdoo and Baruch in Industrial Crisis

BURLESON LOSES INFLUENCE

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Aug. 29.—In the industrial and labor crisis that exists, President Wilson has been driven to consulting with his old advisers, ex-Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the former chairman of the war industries board, Mr. Baruch.

Both have been in conference with the President and the labor situation and the high cost of living were thoroughly discussed, and plans were considered for promoting co-operation among the various producing and merchandising elements to check the advance in prices and to lessen the danger of labor troubles.

The critical situation for the country and for the Democratic party and for President Wilson himself was clearly recognized. But the view of the White House is hopeful. It is the belief of the advisers of the President that the rise in prices has passed its climax.

Those familiar with industrial conditions think that prices are tending to become stabilized, and when stabilization takes place, it is always at a level slightly lower than the high point reached during the violent rise. This view does not hold out much hope of an alleviation of conditions, but, at any rate, the belief is that the present tendency to advance has about run its course.

President to Fight

So far as labor is concerned, it cannot be said too strongly that the present intention of the President is to fight. Unless there is a change in the opinion of the White House, the history of 1916 will not repeat itself. The railroad labor unions may expect the railroad and the army to be received. If there are any inequalities or unfairness in the rate at which they are paid compared with similar classes of labor similarly placed, they will be adjusted, but if that settlement is not accepted and the unions choose to strike, the President will fight.

Every one about him is of the opinion that if a fight is to come it might as well come now and be got through with. A stand has to be made against the advancing cost of living. If the railroad labor unions furnish the occasion for making the stand, their challenge will be accepted.

Mr. Gompers is another of the old wartime advisers of the President who has just come to Washington for a conference over the threatened strike in the steel industry. Mr. Gompers's position is difficult. Some of the strongest unionists in the Federation of Labor have become radical, and the head of the federation may be forced to swing over to the radical side. In that case he will have to break with the President, for the President has set his face against labor radicalism.

Mr. Gompers's intentions are, however, to support the President. His policy has been rather to work with the administration and gain for labor what can be gained by having the White House under obligations, than to pursue an independent and more radical course.

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STEEL WORKERS TO PLEAD CAUSE BEFORE WILSON

Committee Urges Gary, Ind., Union Not to Strike Prematurely

DECLARE JUSTICE THEIR AIM

Charge Companies With Trying to Force Issue by Unfair Methods

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 29.—President Wilson is to be asked to take a hand in the controversy between the steel workers and the United States Steel Corporation in an effort to prevent a general strike.

This announcement was made today by the committee of the steel workers, who charged that the steel corporation was trying to force the issue before the President could have an opportunity to pass upon the merits of the controversy.

In a telegram to the union of steel workers at Gary, Ind., addressed to James Mulholland, secretary of the Gary, Ind., Allied Iron and Steel Workers' Council the committee said:

"Your telegram received stating that steelworkers are being discriminated against and discharged wholesale for purpose of forcing strike. Steel companies are doing the same in many other places. But in spite of this persecution try to hold men at work until all amicable means of settlement have been exhausted.

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is negotiating for a conference with President Wilson today. The steel companies show by their actions a determination to force the issue before the President has had a chance to pass on the merits of the controversy. We are doing all possible to secure justice for the men, and to prevent the national disaster of a general strike in the steel industry. Do not strike under any circumstances until the strike date has been set by your committee."

The steelworkers have sought conferences with officials of the steel corporations to discuss wages, hours, working conditions and collective bargaining, but these for their efforts to obtain such conferences have been unsuccessful.

U. S. MAY FREE GERMANS

Agreement to Release 40,000 Will Send 8000 Doughboys Home

Paris, Aug. 29.—(By A. P.)—An agreement has been reached between the French, British and Americans by which the German prisoners held by the Americans and the British may be released immediately.

This will release 8000 Americans now guarding 40,000 German prisoners in France, captured by the Americans, and speedily reduce the Americans in Europe to the Rhine force of 48000 men.

By SPICK HALL

West Side Tennis Courts, Forest Hill, L. I., Aug. 29.—Norman E. Maxwell today won his fourth round match in the thirty-eighth annual tennis championships here, when he eliminated Chester S. Garland, the cyclonic Pittsburgher, in a thrilling five-set match.

The scores were 1-6, 2-6, 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Garland surprised the big gallery by taking the first game with love on his own service. Almost before the gallery realized what had happened the Pittsburgher by accurately placed drives down the side lines had run the score up to 4-love, twice breaking through Brookes's service.

At this point Brookes broke through

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PHILS SCORE EARLY IN FIRST CONTEST

Fillingim Yields Two in Initial Inning and Another in the Fourth—Smith Hurls

Phillies' Ball Park, Aug. 29.—The Phillies and Braves opened their last series of the season here this afternoon with a double-header before a big crowd.

The local club was first to score, grabbing a pair of counters in the initial inning. Another run was added in the fourth of Fillingim.

Smith was on the mound for Manager Gavy.

First Inning

Boeckel walked. Rawlings fouled to Callahan. Powell forced Boeckel at second, Paultette to Bancroft. Powell did stealing. Traggesser to Bancroft. No hits, no errors.

Callahan walked. Blackburne sacrificed. Boeckel to Holke. Williams singled to right, scoring Callahan. Rawlings tossed out Muesel. Williams going to second. Ludy singled to right, hitting his hit into a double.

Powell to Holke to Maranville. Two runs, two hits, no errors.

Second Inning

Cruise grounded to Paultette. Smith tossed out Holke. Mann beat out a hit to Blackburne. Maranville forced Mann at second, Bancroft to Paultette. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Bancroft rapped a double to left. Paultette sacrificed. Holke to Rawlings. Bancroft going to third. Traggesser hit

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TODAY'S BASEBALL SCORES—NATIONAL LEAGUE

BOSTON..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 — PHILLIES (1st).... 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 — Fillingim and Gowdy; Smith and Traggesser. O'Day & Quigley.

NEW YORK..... — — — — — — — — — — BROOKLYN (1st).. — — — — — — — — — —

AMERICAN LEAGUE

WASHINGTON.... 0 0 0 0 0 0 — NEW YORK (1st).. 0 0 0 0 4 0 — Erickson and Pleinich; Quinn and Buel.

THE HAGUE QUITS BRUSSELS EXPOSITION

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The municipality of The Hague has withdrawn its exhibit at the Brussels reconstruction exhibition because of the controversy between the Belgian and Netherlands government over the revision of the treaty of 1839.

WOULD KEEP PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 29.—Representative Rodenberg, Republican, introduced a resolution today proposing that the President should postpone his present tour of the country at least until such time as we may definitely solve the problems which confront us, growing out of the country's industrial situation and the cost of living problem.

Under Patterson's candidacy for the mayoralty were heeded at a noon meeting in Cramp's shipyard today. Overripe peaches were hurled at H. F. Wright and Robert Irwin. One juicy peach hit Irwin. The campaign orators dared their tormentors to come up on the platform and then proceeded with their talks.

SEPARATE PEACE WITH GERMANY URGED BY KNOX

Asks Senate to Reject Treaty, Asserting Congress Can Declare War Ended

CENTURIES OF BLOODSHED FORESEEN IF PACT WINS

Pennsylvanian Asserts "Hard and Cruel" Terms Imposed Engender Strife

Fatal Defects in Treaty as Seen by Senator Knox

Does not spell peace, but war more devastating than the one just closed. Terms not enforceable. Takes Germany's territory without compensation.

Many portions of instrument violate international law. Marks point in history that would take United States from old course of proved happiness, prosperity and safety.

Secrecy in many provisions due to unwillingness of negotiators to have terms revealed.

"Many another Alsace-Lorraine" concealed in document. Ratification by Senate not necessary to bring about status of peace and renewed relations with Germany.

Only safe course is to decline to be party to treaty.

Instrument threatens wreck of country and carries "odium of its treasonable betrayal."

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 29.—Declaring that the peace treaty cannot be enforced but will lay the foundation "for centuries of blood letting," Senator Knox, a Republican member of the foreign relations committee and former secretary of state, told the Senate today that the United States should decline to become a party to the settlement effected at Versailles and should negotiate a separate peace with Germany.

In its "hard and cruel" terms, he asserted, the treaty imposed on Germany penalties which violate international law and engender strife. He declared there was no reason why the United States should project itself into the dangers of such a situation.

Would Reject Treaty

"The more I consider this treaty," said Mr. Knox, "the more I am convinced that the only safe way for us to deal with it is to decline to be a party to it at all.

He said a state of peace actually would be established in this world as soon as three of the great powers had ratified the treaty, and that the United States should make her own peace status complete by a concurrent resolution of Congress.

Stripped of its idealistic phrases, Mr. Knox said, the treaty really was but an alliance among five great powers, against whom Germany would try to bring a stronger alliance.

Senator Knox's address, in part, follows: "I wish at the outset to make my own position perfectly clear, that reason or excuse for misunderstanding or misinterpretation may not exist.

"No one more anxious than I am for lawless, lawless, her gross inhumanity in the conduct of this war than I. No one is more determined than I to make her pay the full penalty for the great wrongs she has inflicted on civilization and on the world whose equisite she has by her iniquities well-nigh destroyed.

No Sympathy With Germany

"It must not seem to be profitable for any one to violate the great natural laws of right and we must vindicate them now against Germany if we are to save ourselves from chaos. The observations I shall make are therefore dictated by no maudlin sympathy for Germany, the felon who must suffer the penalty incident to his crime.

"But I am vitally concerned in the peace of this world, and peace we must have if it be attainable. But, Mr. President, I am convinced after the most painstaking consideration that I can give, that this treaty does not spell peace but war—war more woeful and devastating than the one we have but now closed.

"The instrument before us is not the treaty but the truth of Versailles.

Too Much Secrecy

"It is to be regretted that the whole matter has been so unfortunately managed, that there has been so much needless secrecy, so many times mere partial disclosure when the whole truth could and should have been told.

"Fortunately it is no longer necessary to insist upon the high importance of this treaty, nor the fact that it marks the point in our history where we turn from our old course of proved happiness, prosperity and safety to a new one, for us yet untried, of all-ance, balance of power and coalition with countries and peoples whose interests, aspirations and ideals are foreign to our own.

"This treaty, intricate, ponderous and voluminous as it is, yet is by no means the whole story. Many documents involved in its making are before neither the Senate nor the people.

"Within the last week the committee on foreign relations requested that the proceedings of the Peace Conference and the documents connected therewith be made public.

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HOLIDAY FOR STOCK EXCHANGE