

THE WEATHER

Washington, Sept. 30.—Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably rain.

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NIGHT EXTRA FINANCIAL

PRICE TWO CENTS

McCAIN SEES MIX-UP IN POLITICS CAUSED BY DEATH OF SEGER

Question of Municipal Candidate From Second Senatorial District Reopened

CHAS. B. HALL SUGGESTED AS HIS LOGICAL SUCCESSOR

Undivided Support Might Induce Independence—MacLaughlin's Aims Reviewed

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

The death of Charles Seger, Republican leader of the Seventh ward for years and unopposed nominee for Council from the Second district, is likely to create a new complication in this most unusual municipal campaign.

It reopens the question of a councilmanic candidate who, with William McCaugh, the Vare nominee, will represent the Second district on the ticket that will be voted for in November.

Seger, it will be recalled, decided to throw his influence with the Vare organization in the primaries. This action was a source of regret to the Independents, for, if anything, Seger was closer politically to Senator Penrose and Tom Cunningham, president of the Republican Alliance, than he was to Senator Vare.

Each faction had courted his allegiance. Senator Penrose, Judge Patterson and lesser lights did not think it beneath them personally to solicit his aid or at least to visit him in Adams City to talk over the situation. His final decision led him to throw in his lot with the Vare organization, with the exception of the clerk of Common Pleas Court, in which he supported Mr. Cunningham, the Independent.

Subsequently developed, according to political rumor, that Councilman Seger decided upon this course as the result of an understanding with the Vares that Charles B. Hall, clerk of Select Council, should be retained as clerk of Council when the new body of twenty-one was organized.

Effect of Election's Result Mr. Hall, for many years, has been active in Republican politics in the Seventh ward. He was not only the personal friend but the political lieutenant and aide partner of Seger. They had no political secrets from each other. Seger miscalculated the Vare strength, and it is now generally accepted that the worry of the campaign and the possibility that his friend, Hall, might not be provided for under the new regime, hastened his slowly approaching death.

The second district, which Seger jointly with McCaugh, was to have represented in the new council, is composed of seven downtown wards: the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth. Three of these wards are controlled by the Independents, three by the Vare organization, and one, the Seventh, by Seger's successor, Hall, who will hold a balance of power, which is represented normally by about 3500 Republican majority.

Under Penrose rules the city commission from these wards will meet and select a successor to Seger for the November election. In this lies the interesting complication.

Possibility of Rival Candidates The Second, Fourth and Thirtieth wards, controlled respectively by Messrs. Ransley, Salus and McCaugh, are Vare wards, and the Third, Eighth and Ninth, with Messrs. Trainer, Devlin and Neely as leaders, are the Penrose wards.

Will the two organizations present rival candidates? It is already asserted that the Vares will present the name of Sheriff Ransley for the Seger succession and the Independents that of Councilman Trainer. In such an event Charlie Hall would cast the deciding vote.

It is not improbable, although he has given no intimation of his purpose, that he himself may enter the lists as a third candidate. If so, would he receive the unanimous vote of the rival committee or would the Vares insist on backing Sheriff Ransley?

The solution of the problem seems to lie in the endorsement of Hall by both factions; because should either give him singly their support, a neutral sequence would be that he align himself as councilman with those who endorsed him. On the other hand, it would be an inducement to him should he receive the support of both factions to maintain the same independence of action that characterized his former leader and friend, Seger, during recent years.

MacLaughlin Ticket Discussed

True to his pre-primary declaration, Director James A. MacLaughlin has

Continued on Page Two, Column Three

MRS. CHURCHMAN DIES

Taken Ill Suddenly at the Home of Mrs. Converse

Mrs. William B. Churchman died suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John W. Converse, at Rosemont, this morning.

Her illness developed during the night. Mrs. Churchman visited the city yesterday with two grandchildren and apparently was in the best of health.

No funeral arrangements have been made pending word from her son, William B. Churchman, who is in Cuba. The ceremony probably will be delayed until he reaches home.

Mrs. Churchman is survived by two children, four grandchildren and a sister, Mrs. M. D. Kuhn, of London, England.

BLOCKADE OF GERMAN PORTS BEGUN TODAY

Von der Goltz Recalled From Baltic After Allies Take Action

Paris, Sept. 30.—(By A. P.)—The blockade of Germany, which was threatened by the Allies in case the German troops of General von der Goltz were not removed from the Baltic region, will begin today, according to the International News Service. It declares, will be permitted to start for Germany until further orders are issued.

Vessels now on the way to German ports, however, will be permitted to proceed to their destinations.

JUDGE ATTACKS FOSTER AS 'ENEMY'

Buffington Declares Steel Strike Leader Is 'Dangerous' to American Citizenship

ADDRESSES FOREIGNERS

William Zebulon Foster, one of the leaders of the steel workers' strike, was bitterly excoriated as "a dangerous domestic enemy" by Judge Joseph Buffington, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, today.

Judge Buffington, with Circuit Judge Hugh Morris, of Wilmington, Del., presided over a session of the Naturalization Court in this city today, and he warned the prospective aliens to beware of such dangerous agitators as Foster.

"There isn't a man in this country who knows what hard times are," said Judge Buffington, "compared with the hardships borne by those who founded this country."

Judge Buffington recounted briefly the tribulations of the Pilgrims with the Indians. The judge said that in more than twenty years' experience with the foreign-born he had always found them loyal and ready to uphold the laws of the country.

"I have been all through the steel and other industrial establishments in the Pittsburgh part of the state," said Judge Buffington, "and I have found the foreign-born element, well paid for their work, contented and happy."

Foster Teaching Anarchy "But there is in my town now, a man, William Zebulon Foster, who is going among the foreign population teaching doctrines of anarchy in his book; things that go to the destruction of the American Government. The most dangerous man I know of is the 'parlor Bolshevik,' who doesn't work, and who doesn't know anything about working men, but who preaches discord, creates unrest and causes unhappiness in families by his preachings of un-American doctrines."

"Foster is the type of man who is causing all this unrest amongst the foreign-born, not only of this state, but of the country," declared Judge Buffington.

"I have known the habits and the desires of the foreign-born of this state too long to be deluded to the belief that they are responsible for the present unrest. The danger to American institutions is not in the foreign-born; it is in the native-born."

Dangerous Domestic Enemy "This man Foster is a native-born citizen and he comes from a foreign state, Massachusetts, to preach disobe-dience to the laws and teach terrible doctrines in his book. He is a most dangerous leader, and a dangerous domestic enemy. I say this right from the shoulder, because I feel it is my duty to do so," continued Judge Buffington.

Judge Buffington urged the applicants to choose for their leaders men of their own nationality in preference to native born Americans.

"There is a great opportunity for a leader of your own kind," said the judge, speaking in simple language so the audience would have no difficulty in understanding his meaning.

"The greatest danger to the country is its domestic enemies," continued the judge. "You can't have peace of mind and happiness of home when a man is pulling against you. Your worst enemy is the man who makes you unhappy, and that man is a dangerous domestic enemy."

Judges Buffington and Morris personally questioned every applicant for citizenship, and they established a new line of examination.

Judge Buffington asked frequently: "What did you do to help the country win the war?" Every applicant, whether he was in active military service, or was engaged in an essential occupation, told the judge they had purchased Liberty bonds and war thrift stamps, and this fact was referred to by the judge in his address to the new citizens.

"I am pleased to learn that you men have shown full loyalty by giving financial aid to the government during the war, and it bears out what I said before that if the foreign-born were left alone, we would not have all the industrial and social thrust in this country."

ASK HOG ISLAND PROBE A congressional investigation of the reported hostility of the authorities at Hog Island to members of the American Legion was demanded by the delegates of the seventy-two American Legion posts in this city who met at the City Club last night.

BELIEVE WOMAN'S ASSAILANT HAS FLED N. J. SWAMP

Farmers and Officials Switch Search to Roads Leading to Mount Holly

MANY OF POSSES QUIT TO RETURN HOME FOR REST

Suspect Seen at 2 A. M. Today in Orchard; Also Stopped at R. R. Crossing

South Jersey farmers and county officials who have been tracking the young negro wanted for attacking Mrs. Mary Lotsey, of near Haddonfield, yesterday, shortly before noon abandoned their search of the swamp between Hainesport and Lambertown.

In automobiles, and all well armed, they are now scouring the roads in the vicinity of these towns and Mount Holly, believing that the suspect escaped from the swamp during the night and is now making across country.

The swamp where the negro was seen to take refuge yesterday was left un-guarded at one point during the night. Fresh tracks found by the searchers this morning led them to believe that under cover of darkness and the fog that came up during the night he escaped toward Lambertown and by this time has perhaps put miles between himself and his pursuers.

Lost in Confusion Sheriff Haines explained the failure of the farmers to find the negro last night in the swamp as due to the confusion incident to a large and unorganized crowd of men searching in all directions at once.

"It is a wonder that some one did not get shot," said Sheriff Haines, "as guns were going off in all directions. With a little better organization undoubtedly we would have caught the negro."

Early this morning 200 armed men went into the swamp, which covered about 150 acres, and searched every foot of ground. They finally were convinced that he was no longer hidden there. A good many of the farmers, some of whom had been searching all night, went home to rest.

About fifty, led by Sheriff I. G. Haines, of Burlington county, and County Detective Ellis Parker, remained at work, spreading out in different directions in automobiles, and stopping to beat every copse of woods or underbrush on their way.

Negro Twice Seen Yesterday The searchers learned this morning that the negro they are after was seen yesterday and last night. Joseph Rogers, of Haddonfield, told the officials in charge of the hunt that he saw the negro going through a peach orchard at 2 o'clock this morning.

Louis Parker, of Lambertown, saw him entering the swamp yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Parker was riding along the Lambertown road in his automobile when he saw the negro cross the road and make off in the direction of the swamp, which is nearby. Parker was unarmed and could only call to the negro to halt. The fugitive only doubled his speed and soon was out of sight among the rank undergrowth.

It was learned today that he had made an earlier appearance at Hainesport. There he was seen by Howard L. Osgood, flagman at the railroad crossing there. Osgood had not heard that the negro was wanted. The fugitive walked up to Osgood carelessly, and asked him for a match, which he gave. The fugitive then crossed and was seen by Osgood heading in the direction of the swamp.

From these bits of evidence the leaders of the posse concluded that the negro had been in the swamp all afternoon and most of the night. They fear he has gained so long a start that it may take several days to come up with him.

CLEMENCEAU WINS IN TEST

French Deputies Sustain Premier, 262 to 199, on Disarmament

Paris, Sept. 30.—(By A. P.)—The Clemenceau government was sustained on a question of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies today. The premier's demand for postponement of discussion of the motion of Deputy Andre Lefevre, instructing the government to seek the adding of a rider to the Versailles treaty for the further disarmament of Germany, was agreed to by a vote of 262 to 199.

VISCOUNTS COMING HERE

Margaretta A. Drexel, formerly Margaretta A. Drexel, daughter of Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, Paris and London, is expected to arrive in New York shortly after Thanksgiving for an extended visit in the "states."

It was learned today that whose time in this city will doubtless be spent with her aunt, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, is decidedly British, much of her life having been spent in England.

FREE SPEECH FINES STAND

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.—(By A. P.)—The action of Mayor Crawford, of Duquesne, in imposing fines of \$100 on William Z. Foster and J. L. Beaghen, steel strike organizers, for holding a public meeting without a permit, was sustained today by the Allegheny county court, which held that the right of free speech must be subservient to the greater one of the safety of citizens.

PRESIDENT RETURNING TO CAPITAL



The arrival of President Wilson at Union Station, Washington, after his interrupted speaking tour. Lines in the President's face showed the strain of the trip. He appeared to be a thoroughly tired man in spite of his brave efforts to smile.

ENDURANCE TEST IN STEEL STRIKE

Companies Attempt Wearing Down Process—No Serious Breaks Effected

OPERATE AT BETHLEHEM

The steel strike struggle has settled to one of endurance. The ninth day finds the situation on all "battle fronts" virtually unchanged.

The inclusion of the Bethlehem company's plants has only served to broaden the scope of conflicting claims. The strikers assert the Bethlehem plant is 85 per cent down. Corporation officials say 88 per cent of the men on the payroll are at work.

No definite developments were reported from the Pittsburgh district, while in the Chicago field the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company will close its plant, employing 4000 men, within the week "for repairs."

In Cleveland picketing was resumed by the strikers following a report that the mills were about to attempt resumption of operations. After early hesitancy, steel stocks developed pronounced strength in the New York market. Crucible Steel scored another spectacular advance of 17 points to a new high record of 247.

By the Associated Press Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.—To all appearances the steel workers' strike has virtually settled itself down to one of endurance. Yesterday's efforts by each side to make a breach in the ranks of the other having failed to cause a serious break, the steel companies are now prepared, according to some of the officials, to begin a wearing-down process to end the strike.

Strike leaders are on their guard against this method of attack and today expressed confidence that the ranks of the strikers would not only remain solid, but would be increased as the campaign of the army of organizers in the Pittsburgh district continues.

Claim Men Are Returning Without a single exception steel companies that made public reports of operations today claimed men are steadily returning to work. They asserted they are coming back in small numbers and are being placed on jobs without any confusion. Tonnage, it was also claimed, is steadily mounting. No figures, however, are obtainable regarding the number of men at work or the amount of tonnage being produced.

Union headquarters had few reports today. The absence of information, it was said, indicated there was not much change in the situation from the strikers' standpoint.

A telegram from the East, it was said at headquarters, claimed that the Bethlehem plant at the Bethlehem Steel Company was 85 per cent down and that the Steelton works were crippled. The telegram also stated that reports indicated the response to the strike call was not as general as the company's smaller plants.

To Attempt Resumption. The American Steel and Wire Company, which is operating at Steelton, Pa., has decided not to take any part in the strike.

U. S. ASKS APOLOGY BY RUSSIANS FOR FLOGGING SOLDIER

Demand on Siberian General Follows Insult to Americans in Uniform

COMBAT WITH COSSACKS IS NARROWLY AVERTED

Japanese Threaten to Aid Slavs in Case of Hostilities

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 30.—(By A. P.)—Major General William S. Graves, commander of American forces in Siberia, has demanded an apology from General Rozhnoff, in command of Russian troops in Primoria province, for the arrest of Captain L. P. Johns, of the Twenty-seventh Regiment, and Corporal Benjamin Spurling, of the Thirty-first, and the flogging of the latter by Cossacks commanded by General Kalmikoff.

An investigation of the conduct of a Japanese officer at Iman, the place where the arrests took place, has been begun by the Japanese high command. The incident which occurred September 2 is considered one of the most serious since the Allies landed in Siberia.

The two Americans, in uniform and on official business, went to Iman, passing the American lines, and were arrested by the Cossacks, claiming they were not provided with identification papers.

Captain Johns escaped to Spasske. A detachment of 150 Americans of the Twenty-seventh Regiment went to Iman to effect Spurling's release and on arriving there took three Cossacks as hostages.

They found General Kalmikoff's men entrenched and were prepared to use force against them when a Japanese major interceded for the Cossacks, stating it is alleged, that in the event of hostilities between the Americans and Cossacks, the Japanese troops would side with the latter. He also told the Americans that Spurling had been taken to Khabarovsk, where General Kalmikoff has his headquarters. A telegraphic demand for Spurling was received that he would be released at once. The American then returned to Spasske, taking their hostages with them.

A preliminary investigation shows that Spurling was flogged. General Kalmikoff, who is considered by Americans here as a "Siberian Villa," has been released on a constant source of trouble, it is charged, his raids being marked by cruelties and atrocities.

Washington, Sept. 30.—(By A. P.)—Secretary Baker said today that Major General Graves, commanding the American forces in Siberia, had informed the department that an officer and enlisted men had been held by Cossacks and released upon his demand, and that the matter had been referred to the state department for "subsequent action."

The department, Mr. Baker said, had not heard of the reported interference by a Japanese officer with American troops sent to effect the release of the enlisted man.

"Department records," said the secretary, "only show that an officer and an enlisted man were held by Cossacks and were released on a demand of General Graves. We have not heard of the Japanese incident. The matter has been referred to the State Department for subsequent action."

It became known today that Colonel Oliver P. Robinson, chief of staff to Secretary Baker, is on route home, but his statement was forthcoming as to whether his trip had to do with this incident. Officers here assumed, however, that he would report on this case as well as the several clashes which have occurred between Americans and Bolshevik bands.

HAMPTON S. THOMAS, REGISTRY CLERK, STRICKEN

Hampton S. Thomas, chief clerk of the board of registration commissioners, is seriously ill at his home, 3548 North Eighteenth street. He was stricken with apoplexy Sunday at his home. Overwork during the heavy registration of voters is believed to have been a contributing cause.

8TH WARD DIVISION RECOUNT DOESN'T ALTER VOTE

Recount today of the votes cast in the first division of the Eighth Ward, in which John R. K. Scott, organization Republican leader, charged that there was fraud, resulted in no change in the total, 179 for Moore and one for Patterson. Every registered voter in the division cast a ballot. The fact that only one man voted for Patterson was the basis of the charge of fraud.

STEELTON MILLS BUSY

Bethlehem Company Declares All Departments Are at Work Harrisburg, Sept. 30.—There is little change in the strike situation at the Steelton plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The men claim that more will go out today, and the company announces that all departments are at work and will remain in operation, with more men at work than yesterday.

At the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Mills more men were reported at work than yesterday. The employees of the Central Iron and Steel Company, have decided not to take any part in the strike.

Powderly Suggests Cure for Labor Unrest

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 30.—Lack of patience and confidence in each other is the chief reason for the unsettled conditions, said Terrence V. Powderly here today. Powderly was the head of the Knights of Labor thirty years ago and is now chief of the bureau of information of the United States Department of Labor.

"People should readjust themselves to the changed conditions," he said, "as the question in this country is readjustment, instead of reconstruction. He suggested that men should get together and discuss their differences, saying that by men he meant the mine-workers and the employers."

ARMY DEMOBILIZED, BUT DRY ACT STAYS

Treaty Must Be Ratified Before Wet Interval Begins, Says Palmer

N. Y. BARS GETTING READY

By the Associated Press Washington, Sept. 30.—Although the War Department declared in a statement today that "the accident of war and the progress of demobilization are at an end," wartime prohibition cannot be lifted until after the ratification of the peace treaty, in the opinion of Attorney General Palmer.

The prohibition law provides that it shall remain in force until after the termination of the war and the demobilization of the army. President Wilson took a position similar to Mr. Palmer's in asking Congress early in the year to repeal the wartime prohibition law insofar as it affected light wines and beer.

The War Department's statement as to the end of demobilization was made in connection with an announcement that officers of the regular army were about to be returned to their normal peace time rank and that the 10,000 emergency officers still in the service must be discharged in order to reduce the commissioned personnel to the 18,000 authorized by a recent act of Congress.

8400 Yankees in Siberia The strength of the army, as reported for September 23, showed 33,063 officers and men in Europe, 8400 in Siberia, 7000 at sea on route home and 304,000 in the United States. After October 31 an average strength of 252,250 will be maintained.

The difficulties of adjustment, the statement said, "have been increased by the uncertainties as to the future military policy of the government, the inadequacy of pay in the face of the high cost of living and the failure of all classes to realize that economies must be promptly met."

Nation Will Save Money After saying the army, so far as its regular officers are concerned, is to be returned to a normal basis, the statement points out the great savings that will result from the reduction of rank of officers. In the grade of colonel, for instance, there will be saved \$40,000 a week, as on November 1 there will be only 403 officers of this rank, while now there are 1100.

New York, Sept. 30.—Acting, it is said, on one of Broadway's famous "rumors" that within a week President Wilson would cast wartime prohibition into the discard by proclaiming demobilization completed, New York liquor dealers began today "stocking up" for a brief "wet" period until next January.

With huge quantities of bonded whiskey arriving here from Kentucky, restaurants and saloons began enrolling bartenders and waiters previously "laid off."

Has Magnificent Headquarters

Captain D'Annunzio's headquarters are established in the governor's palace, which has been converted into a veritable general staff building, filled with different departments. The private office of the poet-aviator overlooks the city. The building is the finest in Fiume, having beautiful sculptures, elaborate staircases and magnificent furniture.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Official dispatches from Rome reveal that the Italian government has lost control of the blockade of Fiume and the D'Annunzio forces in Istria, proclaimed at Rome, can not be effectively enforced.

The advice also confirm previous messages reporting an unwillingness on the part of the Italian military forces to obey any orders which would bring them into collision with the troops of D'Annunzio.

At the same time Italian workmen have threatened to declare a general strike and to barricade the streets of the cities if the Nationalists assume control of the government and employ the army and navy to effect the order for a general strike on May Day.

It was learned here the compromise arrangement agreed upon by Great Britain and France to effect the settlement of the Adriatic problem, including Fiume, was transmitted to this government by England. The nature of President Wilson's decision concerning it has not been revealed here.

ITALIAN ADMIRAL ASKED AMERICANS TO LAND AT TRAU

Request to Preserve Order Did Not Emanate From Paris Peace Council

ITALIAN PEOPLE TO VOTE ON FIUME NOVEMBER 16

Blockade Ineffective Because Navy Is Beyond Control of Government

By the Associated Press

Paris, Sept. 30.—Landing of American marines at Trau by Rear Admiral Andrews was not directed by the supreme council here, according to the American peace delegation.

It was explained that when a party of Italians entered Trau and it was feared a clash might occur between them and the Serbians, the Italian admiral on the scene appealed to the American admiral to intervene for the maintenance of peace. This, it was added, Rear Admiral Andrews did as part of his regular duties of policing the Adriatic and without any instructions from Paris.

Influenced conditions along the Adriatic and dissolution of the Italian Parliament for the holding of a general election November 16, as Rome dispatches announced yesterday, are giving the supreme council much concern, in view of the possibility of all the Balkans becoming involved.

In Peace Conference circles the approaching Italian elections are regarded as a struggle between the war and peace parties, or rather between the forces on the military side and those of Socialistic and pacific tendencies.

While it appears that D'Annunzio and Fiume will be chiefly in issue, the feeling is growing in Paris that as D'Annunzio has indicated his aspirations include far more than Fiume, the Italian situation is daily becoming more of an international question.

War Clouds Gathering

It is believed the agitation might flame into war any day if, for instance, a Jugo-Slav should happen to be killed by Italian troops.

American planes are maintaining order in the city of Spalato, Dalmatia, where Rear Admiral Philip Andrews is stationed with his flagship, the Pittsburgh. Feeling is running high in Spalato and the Americans have been forced to intervene between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs.

Telegraphic advices from Fiume report that Gabriele D'Annunzio, in command of the insurgent garrison of the city, has stated that he considered himself in a state of war with Jugo-Slavia. His declaration was made after the head of the French mission had demanded that D'Annunzio restore to the Italian communication with Agram, the Croatian capital, which D'Annunzio had interrupted.

Fiume, Sept. 30.—(By A. P.)—Fiume, shrouded with flags, her streets are filled with marching soldiers and her air is vibrant with the confidence felt by the men who, under the command of Captain Gabriele D'Annunzio marched into the city and still firmly hold it.

Although no news is reaching the city from the outside world, the Italians here are confident of winning the fight. There seems to be plenty of food, white bread, which is not served in other parts of Italy, is on restaurant tables and is displayed in large quantities, although prices are high.

WHITLOCK'S RANK RAISED

Minister to Belgium Nominated for Ambassador by President

Washington, Sept. 30.—(By A. P.)—Brand Whitlock, of Ohio, now minister to Belgium, was nominated today by President Wilson to be ambassador to that country.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz was nominated to be chief of naval operations, with rank of admiral.