DR. TOMKINS URGES CITY'S CLAIM AGAIN

Tells Episcopal Convention Philadelphia Is Entitled to 1922 Meeting

CHANGES FIND NO FAVOR

Detroit, Oct. 18.—The Episcopal general convention is being urged to choose Philadelphia as the place for holding the triennal meeting of 1922 with an earnestness that promises favorable action.

Repeating the invitation extended several days ago, the Rev. Dr. Floyd Tomkins yesterday made it evident that there was no lukewarmness in the city's desire to entertain the members and pointed out that Philadelphia is entitled to the honor because of its conspicuous share in the early growth of the Episcopal church in America and its steady growth.

Proposed Changes in Disfavor

The attitude of the House of Deputies toward the proposed change in the divorce canon, which would have prevented the remarriage of innocent parties to a divorce by Episcopal clergymen, which resulted yesterday in the defeat of the proposal, as well as the tendency to hold on to what the church already has is becoming more marked.

In the proposals for prayer-book revision thus far considered by the House of Deputies the tendency was shown by the three defeats given to the revisionists' proposals.

The first proposal defeated was that of changing the prayer for the President of the United States.

The next defeat of the revisionists came on an effort to eliminate a repetition in the "Gloria in Excelsis." In the discussion which came on this point, it was contended that the repetition was a typographical error made nearly 400 years ago and should be corrected now.

It was during this discussion that Thomas Nelson Page, former ambassador to Italy, spoke of the conservatism of the laymen in warning the church that these efforts to modernize the fundamental things of the Episcopal prayer book would be confusing; would arouse resentment and bring discord to the church.

Then a third effort was made. This time, new versicles in the evening prayer were proposed. But the discussion in this case was not so prolonged and the vote against acceptance of the new versicles was overwhelming.

Memorial for Soldiers

The church, by the unanimous vote of both houses of the convention, indorsed Bishop Brent's proposal for an American memorial field for the boys who fell in Europe. Bishop Brent, who was chief of the chaplain service of the A. E. F., introduced his resolution in the House of Bishops, and just before adjournment yesterday it was concurred in unanimously by the House of Deputies. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That we give public expression to our profound gratitude to God for that host of noble American youth, who, for the sake of God's cause, were careless of their lives unto death and, having made the supreme sacrifice, now sleep peacefully where once the thundering lines of battle stood.

"Resolved, further, the House of Deputies concurring, That the House of Bishops approve the establishment in France of an American field of honor as a consecrated central spot and monument for our sacred dead, where the bodies of those who are 'forever overseas' may as far as possible be gathered, and where annually on a day of commemoration fitting services and observances may be held in suitable buildings erected for that purpose."

Seek to Unloosen Parley's Gordian Knot

Continued From Page One

deny labor the privilege of collective bargaining, forgetting that the employers had already conceded it. He warned capital to "be careful how you deal with this people," waving a melodramatic arm toward the labor table. He addressed himself exclusively to the employers' group throughout and was particularly emphatic when he cautioned them to "beware of a wrathful and desperate proletariat."

As the afternoon drew to a close the conference got all snarled up. Labor was in a decidedly ugly mood. It was disappointed and wrathful over its inability to force a vote on the bargaining resolution.

Daniel J. Tobin, one of the labor group, who has been heard not more than twice, launched a fiery jeremind at the employers.

"I am opposed to adjournment until Monday. It is a crime to keep men here like you are doing," he cried. "Strikes are going on all over the country. We have been here two weeks and have done nothing. It is useless to continue this controversy. There is no particle of a chance of changing the course that labor has taken."

Mr. Chadbourne had moved to adjourn. Mr. Gompers had moved to adjourn—the one until Monday and the other until this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Finally Harry A. Wheeler, chairman of the employers' group, urged adjournment until Monday because, as he said, "we are now in a better position than ever and I speak for the employers, to discuss this resolution among ourselves, because we have learned many new things this afternoon that we did not know before."

Roskob's Speech Effective

John J. Roskob, of the duPont Corporation, made an effective but brief speech in this crisis. It was both logical and conciliatory. He pointed out that the employers had conceded everything the labor group had asked for. All the employers asked in return was that they be accorded the same liberty of action which they had conceded to their employes, viz. the privilege of deciding whether or not they would discuss questions of hours and management with men who were not in their employ.

On a final vote, with the employers and the public group voting for and all but three of the labor group voting against adjournment until Monday, the conference adjourned about 6 o'clock.

The danger that now menaces the conference will be the inability of the employers' group to secure a solid vote for any resolution that favors labor. There are one one or two irreconcilables like Mr. Fish, who may stand out to the bitter end and defeat any compromise. It requires unanimous consent of every group to pass any measure or resolution, and men like Mr. Fish are the barriers that stand in the way of progress—literal stone walls barring the way.

The outlook this morning, however, gives at least some hope for an agreement, a prospect that was not at all in evidence until last night.

Prussia to Take Toll of Blunders

Continued From Page One

what had originally really been a sort of citizen police force into a fully equipped and disciplined auxiliary army of trained officers and soldiers.

"Today the 'Einwohnerwehr' is organized in every German city and in many country districts. All the local 'Kriegervereine,' the clubs of ex-soldiers that have from time immemorial been noted for their aggressive patriotism and devotion to the feudal system, have joined its ranks in a body. The rifle clubs that have always abounded in Germany have followed suit. The 'Einwohnerwehr' is commanded by army officers and noncommissioned officers. The vast majority of the men served at the front during the war. Lists are circulated by all the government officers among their employes, asking if they have already joined the force and, if not, exhorting them to do so without delay. There is no hope of advancement for the government employe who refuses.

Mighty Force Equipped for War

"To put the present strength of the 'Einwohnerwehr' at half a million men is a very moderate estimate. The force is equipped with army rifles, machine guns and even field artillery, as well as armored cars and airplanes, all of which have been smuggled away from the vast stores of the former imperial army, although they should have been delivered to the Allies.

"And yet, officially, this great army does not exist as a military force. It is still ostensibly a citizen police force, established to keep Bolshevik bandits in order. Officers and men wear no uniforms and keep their rifles at home, while the machine guns and ammunition are stored in private houses. So Noske can pretend to ignore it and deny that Germany is still keeping 1,000,000 trained soldiers under arms. It was thus that apparently disarmed Prussia secretly prepared her sudden attack on Napoleon more than 100 years ago.

"All who join the 'civic guard' are required to make a political profession of faith. The spirit of the corps, like that of the 'Reichswehr,' is frankly reactionary. It may be trusted to support any coup for the restoration of the Hohenzollerns as certainly as the 'Reichswehr,' which Noske has not yet even dared to order to take the oath of allegiance to the new constitution.

Militarists Still Look for "The Day"

"The organization of this great secret army is such that it can be mobilized more quickly even than the Swiss army. And, when 'the day' dawns once more, with the promise of which the Prussian militarists are even now again hypnotizing the German people, a vast armed host will rise up, as if out of the earth, and run amuck over Europe as in 1914, intoxicated with hatred and revenge.

"The Allies should not tolerate the existence of this secret army, with its hidden stores of arms and ammunition, which cannot be supervised by any Entente commission because they are in 'private' hands, and its armored cars camouflaged as 'private' automobiles. A volunteer force of 100,000 men, as stipulated by the Versailles treaty, amply suffices to preserve law and order in Germany. The western nations were duped and surprised once by Prussia—have they learned nothing?"

Such is Herr Hilferding's warning. He is an Independent Socialist, and I am aware that the men of his party are suspected in Paris conference circles of exaggerating the menace of Prussian militarism, in order to frighten the Allies into disarming the new German rulers so completely as to place them at the mercy of the Spartacans in the event of a new proletarian rising.

Hilferding's Facts Verified

But I have obtained full confirmation, from other, thoroughly reliable sources, of Herr Hilferding's revelations. Thus I learn, to select but one example at random, that in a single, thinly populated country district, that of Sangershausen in the Harz mountains, consisting of but a few scattered villages, there were distributed during the month of August by order of the commander of the "Reichswehr" in Halle 15,000 rifles, 100 machine guns, fifty cases of hand grenades and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

The magnitude of the secret armaments that are being carried out all over Germany may be deduced from this instance of warlike preparations in a single county.

Moreover, Professor Wilhelm Foerster, late Bavarian ambassador in Berne, who is not an Independent Socialist, nor indeed any kind of Socialist, confirms Herr Hilferding's revelations, adding authoritative information of his own concerning militaristic Prussia's absolute domination over new Germany.

South Germany's Independence Lost

"Bavaria has now lost every vestige of her former independence," says Prof. Foerster. "The present Bavarian ministers are puppets in the hands of the Berlin Government, terrorized by the Prussian troops, to whose presence in Munich they owe their tenure of office. It is the same in Baden, in Wurtemberg, and the other South German states.

"Even under the kaiser's autocratic rule the nations of southern Germany to a certain degree were free to live their own life, intellectually and politically, and were often able successfully to oppose the attempts of the Prussians to encroach upon their national prerogatives. Now all this is over. Bavaria has been deprived of her right to appoint ambassadors of her own in foreign countries, she may no longer even use her own postage stamps, and the Bavarian army, which the Prussians, against whom it fought so often in the past, had again begun to fear, has been suppressed under the pretext of fulfilling the terms of the peace treaty and incorporated in the 'Reichswehr,' which is neither more nor less than the resurrected Prussian army.

"The south German states are reduced to absolute political impotence in the 'Council of Empire' by the new German constitution; the number of their delegates has been reduced and Prussia controls the assembly.

Berlin's Arrogant Watchword

"The watchword in Berlin today is the 'Einheitsstaat,' or unified state, and this ruthless centralization of government is identical with annexation by Prussia of all the formerly semi-independent German states and their definite conversion by force to the spirit of Berlin. And this spirit is an unchanged spirit of militarism and materialism, which may well cause one to despair of the future.

"The specter of bolshevism is called up with great virtuosity by the Berlin rulers in order to frighten the Allies into allowing Germany to keep a larger army than the Versailles treaty admits. In reality there is not, and never has been, any danger of bolshevism in Germany, unless it be secretly fomented by the Prussian reactionaries themselves to further their own schemes. For every Bolshevik outbreak in Germany has led, and will inevitably lead, to a strong reaction on the part of a people by nature orderly and disciplined, and prepare the way for militarism and monarchist restoration.

"Thus it was in Bavaria, where a few weeks of soviet terrorism by Russian Bolshevik agents led to the loss of Bavarian independence and the ruthless rule of the Prussian saber, and in consequence served only the interests of the Berlin militarists.

"I do not mean to say, although it has been suggested, that the Russian instigators of the Bolshevik outbreak in Munich were actually agents in the employ of the Prussians; but it is an indisputable fact that they could not have served Prussia better if they had been. The Prussian reactionaries will always profit most from bolshevism in Germany, and they know it."

Prussianism Remains Supreme

Professor Foerster is an idealist and a German patriot in the finest sense of the term, incapable of an untruth or malicious exaggeration. The same may well be said of Professor Lammasch, the aged statesman, who might have saved Austria had he been sooner called to power by his irresolute, faithless young monarch, and who remarked bitterly the other day when he passed through here:

"The Paris Council has annihilated Austria, who was always weak and never dangerous, and it has made Germany strong again beyond the most sanguine hopes of the Pan-Germans, and more dangerous than ever in this era of unrest and revolt, by acquiescing to her unification and the maintenance of the Prussian army. It has repudiated all the true democrats in Germany and Austria who were eager to accept western ideals of liberty, and has supported instead the typical, unchanged Prussian, the implacable foe of western democracy."

This independent testimony of three prominent Germans, who have special sources of information at their disposal, seems to me more valuable than the assertions of allied "observers" who, in a vain attempt to conceal the mistakes committed by the statesmen in Paris, seek to deny the new triumph of Prussian militarism over democracy in Germany.

Fear of Bolshevism Responsible

It is, of course, almost a matter of common knowledge that the indulgent attitude of the council of five toward the Prussian militarists is due to an impotent fear of bolshevism. The Entente statesmen, aware of their own military impotence to stem the rising tide of anarchy in Europe, count upon militaristic, disciplined Prussia to fight their battles against Lenine for them.

This is the real reason why Germany has not yet been disarmed and been allowed to keep a great army in flagrant violation of the terms of the Versailles treaty; that is why she is permitted to oppress and massacre the Poles in Upper Silesia with impunity; this is why her intrigues against the independence of the new Baltic countries call forth only futile, formal protests from Paris.

The great German Bolshevik bluff against the Allies, which began immediately after the conclusion of the armistice, has been completely successful; the allied diplomats have walked blindly into the trap set for them—for needless to say, Germany has no intention whatever of fighting the Russian Bolsheviks, her old Allies, in the interests of the Entente, her former enemy, and the new Prussian army is destined to march, not against Lenine, but once more against France and Belgium to reconquer the lost territory in the West.

Prussia Poised for Revenge

Thus Germany, again menancingly militarized, and Prussianized as never before in her history, through the fault of the Paris peacemakers, lies in ambush today awaiting her chance for revenge. A wave of hysterical nationalism is sweeping over the country. Ludendorff's memoirs, setting forth that the kaiser's armies lost the war only because they were "stabbed in the back" by the German revolutionists, are joyfully hailed as gospel truth by millions of Germans. The school children of Potsdam go on strike and parade the streets singing the "Wacht am Rhein" in protest against the suppression of the annual celebration of the battle of Sedan. The Berlin students chant the "Kaiser Hymn" in front of the marble monuments of the Hohenzollerns in the "Lane of Victory." Herr Winnig, Majority Socialist and high commissary for Eastern Prussia, denounces the German revolution, proclaiming:

"I never wished for the revolution, nor did my party ever desire it. During four years we did everything to prevent the revolution in all our speeches and writings, because we knew that a military catastrophe would place Germany at the mercy of her enemies."

Insidious Propaganda Resumed

The insidious propaganda of the Berlin foreign office has resumed with apparently unlimited funds. Pan-German newspapers, like the Wezer Zeitung and the Deutsche Zeitung, are again taking up and seriously discussing Admiral von Tirpitz's famous plan of forming a vast organization of German-Americans in the United States in order "to influence American politics in a sense favorable to Germany."

It is true that the Pan-Germans are not the governing party in Germany. But they never, at any time, were the governing party, and yet they always exerted a decisive influence, as the history of the war shows, over the ultimate policy of the German Government. It is not otherwise today, for in the same measure as the Pan-Germans and Prussian militarists regain their courage the attitude of the Berlin government toward the Allies is growing noticeably bolder, influenced also by the knowledge that the victors' strength is steadily declining, while Germany is rapidly recovering hers, and soon it will be but a step from this increasing boldness to open, impudent provocation.

Let there be no mistake about this: It is only France with her strong fighting army still massed on the German border who is keeping the peace of Europe today. Were it not for France, who alone of all the Allies, in spite of ruinous cost and the natural longing of her war-worn veterans for demobilization, is maintaining a really efficient force under arms, the German hordes would return tomorrow and sweep like a tidal wave over the Rhine and into Alsace-Lorraine.

I am not pleading for standing armies and there is no more fervent apostle of universal disarmament than myself, but such is the situation today, through the failure of the Paris peacemakers to accomplish the preliminary act of all disarmament, the abolition of Prussian militarism. The progressive military decay of the Anglo-Saxon nations has not escaped the keen eyes of the Berlin statesmen; its signs have been eagerly noted by them, and the Prussian militarists entertain only feelings of contempt for the skeleton divisions left by Great Britain and America in the occupied German territories. France, and France alone, is mounting guard over European peace on the Rhine.

How long will she be able to do it, menaced as she is by bankruptcy which only the problematical payment of Germany's war indemnities can avert? How long will her splendid soldiers remain fortified by their patriotism and pride of victory against insidious socialist agitation?

There has been some speculation recently about the probable date of Germany's next military aggression against the liberties of Europe. Cardinal Mercier has alluded to it, and the defender of Liege, General Leman, estimates that the Germans will make their new onslaught in about fifteen years.

There is a much simpler solution of the question, and the German attack may come a great deal sooner. So long as the French army remains intact, its patriotism and martial spirit unimpaired, Germany will not risk another war. But when the strength of this army also dwindles or yields to so-schemers confidently expect, then indeed will "the day" dawn once more, the terrible day of a new vast conflict, which the statesmen who shaped the destinies of the world in Paris chalistic disintegration, as the Prussian failed lamentably to prevent.

KOSPOTH'S VIEWS SHARED BY TWO NOTED AMERICANS

Mr. Kospoth's analysis of conditions in Germany, as shown in the accompanying article, invites consideration alike from the sources from which he draws views of a startling nature and from the uniform accuracy of conclusions presented in his illuminating letters which appeared from time to time in the EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER during the war and since the armistice.

His picture of the Pan-German revival following the cessation of hostilities is in complete accord with that of Colonel John C. Groome, of this city, who recently returned from army service in Europe, and in an interview declared his firm conviction that Germany was now better able to compete for world trade than ever before and in twenty years would be stronger than in 1914.

John Kendrick Bangs, noted lecturer, who was in France engaged in relief work, was quoted in this newspaper a few days ago as saying the Hun was undefeated, or at least not conscious of defeat, while the armistice, granted at the time it was, he described as a "crime."

GROOME CONFIRMS GERMANY'S STRENGTH

Commenting on the article by B. F. Kospoth, appearing in this issue and telling of Germany's readiness for another great struggle for power, Colonel John C. Groome, who has just returned from Europe, said today:

"I cannot comment on Mr. Kospoth's criticism of the action of the Peace Conference, but the remainder of his article is absolutely true."

Colonel Groome had carefully read Mr. Kospoth's description of the Pan-German revival.

"The writer understands the situation and describes it well," he said. "What he says is not at all surprising. What is going on in Germany has been known for some time.

"It can be said without exaggeration that Germany is better able to compete for world trade today than before the war or ever before. True, Germany has lost several millions of men. But the country itself has not been scratched after four years of war. War damage in Germany amounts to nothing, but war improvement to Germany is enormous. That country is prepared for commercial conquest.

"We have examples here in America of what has taken place in Germany. The Bethlehem steel plant has been vastly enlarged to meet the present demands of war. The great Hog Island shipyard has sprung into existence. All over the country we see this industrial advance, due to the war.

"It is the same in Germany. Steel plants have been enlarged, factories have been improved and new plants have come into existence.

"Not having suffered any sort of damage during the war, German industrial plants are ready for immediate use on a larger scale than before the struggle in Europe.

"Mr. Kospoth's article gives an idea of what is going on there and what we may look forward to."

Would Put Gougers in Usurer Class

Continued From Page One

at an extra profit, is one of the worst abuses with which we have to deal. It is at the bottom of much of the trouble. Just the other day I was present at a real estate settlement which illustrated this perfectly. A house went from A to B to C to D. The original grantor was a building and loan association. The house was sold by the association to the buyer for $1800. Without even having settled for it, he sold it to the next man for $2300, who in turn sold it again for $2600. Settlement was made direct between the building and loan association and the last buyer. That house had grown in value $800 before settlement was made. The men who took the intermediate profit did not even put their money into it."

Sterrett Presents Views

Robert J. Sterrett, assistant United States attorney, who has taken a constant interest in the woes of tenants facing ejectment, and has saved hundreds of them from being put on the street by invoking the federal laws where there were sons in the service, likewise found Mr. Rhoads's suggestion interesting.

"There are very much easier ways of dealing with the situation," said Mr. Sterrett. "I do not wish to go into a discussion of the constitutionality of Mr. Rhoads's proposition. But, as a matter of expediency, it seems to me it would be simpler for the Legislature to pass a law requiring a greater lapse of time between the issuance and execution of a writ of ejectment. Usually under present practice the time is relatively short."

Adoption of leases that will not expire until April, 1920, was urged yesterday by former Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McClain, who is conducting the investigation into rent profiteering for the state welfare commission.

Of the seven real estate agents who were summoned to appear yesterday only one failed to put in an appearance. He was the representative of Chabrow Brothers, Market street near Fifty-second. Those who came in answer to the call of the Tenants' Protective Association were: Metro Realty Company, 528 South Fifty-second street; Empire Title and Trust Company, Forty-fourth and Lancaster avenue; William Gosewich, 1116 Sansom street; Samuel Cohen, 250 South Broad street; Philip Arnold, 1006 Commonwealth Building.

They all agreed to urge their principals to adopt the form of lease suggested by Mr. McClain. This, it is contended, will enable tenants to get in their coal and necessary winter supplies without the danger of receiving thirty days' notice to quit their places.

CONSULS FOR GERMANY

Naming of Ambassadors, However, Depends on Treaty Observance

Paris, Oct. 18 (Havas.)—Allied nations have agreed to make their nominations of ambassadors to Berlin dependent upon the manner in which the clauses of the treaty of peace are carried out by Germany, according to the Echo de Paris, which quotes a "prominent diplomat" as its source of information.

Consuls will be named soon for German cities, the newspaper says, and these officials will look after interests of their nations until ambassadors are chosen.

PER DECIDERE LE SORTI DI FIUME

La Conferenza Della Pace Lascerebbe la Soluzione al l'Italia e Jugoslavia

Published and Distributed Under PERMIT NO. 341
Authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the Postoffice of Philadelphia, Pa.
A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

Parigi, 18 ottobre.—Secondo quanto pubblica il giornale "Excelsior" sembra che la Conferenza della Pace abbia deciso di lasciare la sistemazione della questione di Fiume a diretti negoziati tra l'Italia e la Jugoslavia.

Fiume, 18 ottobre.—Il Professor Zanella, capo della popolazione italiana di Fiume (?) che recentemente venne in aperta rottura con D'Annunzio, ha lasciato la citta' per sconosciuta destinazione. Durante la sua assenza i suoi affari saranno condotti dagli amici che con lui erano cointeressati, ma nessuno e' in grado di dare qualiasi informazione al riguardo, come pure sulle ragioni della partenza del Prof. Zanella. Dispacci giunti a Fiume da Trieste segnalano che il Zanella e' passato per quella citta', trattenendovisi soltanto un'ora.

Gabriele D'Annunzio ha prohibito la vendita in Fiume del giornale di Milano "Il Corriere della Sera", per l'attitudine ostile verso quella citta'.

Il giornale si e' mantenuto in un freddo riserbo verso l'impresa di D'Annunzio.

Il Tenente Orlando, figlio dell'ex-presidente del Consiglio dei Ministri in Italia, che trovasitra i volontari in Fiume, ha sfidato il sig. Centurione, un altro seguace di D'Annunzio, perche' il Centurione, parlando in una riunione in un teatro, avrebbe fatto un personale attacco all'On. Orlando.

Vienna, 17 ottobre. — L'Assemblea Nazionale Austriaca ha oggi ratificato il trattato di pace di St. German, senza dibattito.

L'accettazione del trattato di pace fu presagita per l'attitudine della Delegazione Austriaca a Sant German, la mentre protestava riguardo ad alcuni termini del trattato e specialmente control la perdita del Tirolo Austriaco, a sud del Passo del Brennero, lasciava comprendere che il Governor Austriaco si sarebbe rimesso a kuanto avrebbe deliberato la Conferenza della Pace, accettando il suo fato.

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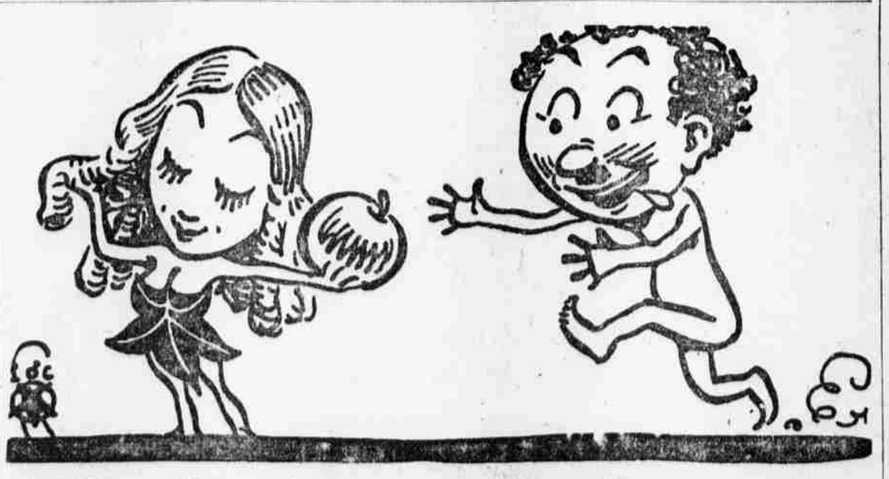
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