

THE WEATHER
Washington, Oct. 22.—Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday.
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR
8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5
62 61 60 62 62 63 63 63 63

Evening Public Ledger

SPORTS EXTRA
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WILSON ASKS PARLEY TO SAVE U. S. FROM DISASTER, LABOR IMPATIENT, BUT WILL REMAIN IN CONFERENCE

MOORE, STOTESBURY AND MITTEN CONFERENCE ON TRANSIT PLANS

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Deposed Skipper to Face Board on Crew's Charges
Robert Ferguson, of S. S. Boykin, Accused by Mate of Jeopardizing Ship and All on Board Because of Strong Drink

Stripped of his command, Captain Robert Ferguson, former master of the steamship Boykin, now in port, faces charges made to the shipping board today by his mates and crew. The charges were made formally by Grover C. Fretwell, chief officer and acting master of the vessel, and lying off South street wharf. The case will be laid before the steamboat inspectors here.

Fretwell charged that the deposed captain's conduct imperiled the steamship on its trip from Havre, France, to this port. Control of the vessel was lost at one time, he asserted, and the Boykin rolled helplessly in the trough of the sea. At the climax, when it appeared the heavy seas would overwhelm the ship with all on board, Chief Officer Fretwell assumed command. The captain was placed in irons. Ship's officers say the captain had been drinking heavily even before the Boykin started from Havre.

When the mangled captain's condition became normal, the seamen's inherent respect for authority asserted itself and he was "given another chance." Again he assumed the bridge, but he was "given another chance" a nightmare, according to the mates. Disappeared U. S. and Laws. When the Boykin finally reached port here Captain Ferguson did not have the proper papers in shape to present to the port officials. Custom officers said he doubted their authority and spoke disparagingly of the United States and its laws. Local agents of the Earn Line, which operates the steamship, were unable to deal with the captain and summoned the superintendent of the line from Baltimore.

Captain Ferguson was induced to leave the ship and then was deposed from command. In relating the experiences of the under-observing crew, the Boykin, one of the mates, referring to the captain, said "the old man did not get real bad until we hit Havre from Baltimore." The mate said Captain Ferguson imbibed freely of brandy at the French port, anchored his ship so close to shore that it was nearly grounded and got into a dispute with the French customs authorities.

Still Drunk After Trip. "During the week we were at Havre," said this mate, "he made a trip to his home in Scotland and came back still drunk, or drunk again—it was hard to tell which. The first mate had to take charge of the ship and get her cleared for Dartmouth, England." At both Dartmouth and Plymouth, where she stopped for ballast, Captain Ferguson kept up his wild man's career. There he got hold of some Dutch gin to add to the French cognac and Scotch whiskey, which gave a real kick to his spree. He had a row with the British customs officials, who wanted to have the command of the ship taken over from him. "But the first mate fixed things up, so that they could leave for this side. Just before we left about half of Scotland, some relatives of the skipper, Continued on Page Seventeen, Column Two

Continued on Page Seventeen, Column Two. The first Curtiss eight-passenger airplane ever to fly in this country is now winging its way from New York to Washington with a scheduled stop at the Curtiss flying field near Clementon, N. J. With the big "airbus" are five two-passenger planes of the "Orion" type, the six together forming the first aerial excursion trip in history to the nation's capital. The present flight is a demonstration, not a commercial proposition, but it is regarded as a forerunner of regular aerial sailings between New York, this city and Washington.

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COMMITTEE VOTES FIVE EXCEPTIONS TO PEACE TREATY

McCumber Joins Republican Comrades in Adopting Reservations He Introduced. G. O. P. AT LAST UNITED; DEMOCRATS ARE SPLIT. Lodge Preamble, Again Recommended, Faces Probable Defeat on Senate Floor.

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger. Washington, Oct. 22.—The Senate foreign relations committee this morning adopted without substantial change the first four McCumber compromise reservations introduced in the Senate yesterday. In addition it adopted a reservation against accepting mandates except with the consent of Congress. Senator McCumber voted with the other Republicans to substitute these reservations for the Lodge reservations, indicating that the Republicans are at last united upon a program of treaty interpretation. These reservations, in spite of President Wilson's objections to the one on Article X are purely interpretative reservations. That is to say, they do not require submission to foreign powers.

Lodge Preamble Readopted. On the question of requiring acceptance by foreign powers the Republicans are still divided. The preamble to the original Lodge resolution required such submission. That preamble was rejected by the committee today. Mr. McCumber, voting upon it as he did originally with the minority. On this issue the vote will probably be close with the balance favoring the rejection of the preamble. The votes on the various proposals for substitutes for these resolutions varied widely, the most significant feature of them being that Mr. McCumber, representing the mild reservationists, stood with his party, and Mr. Shields, who represents the reservationist sentiment in the Democratic party, voted also with the Republicans.

Reservations as Adopted. The preamble and the reservations approved by the committee follow: PREAMBLE. The committee also reports the following resolutions and understandings to be made a part and a condition of the resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect until the United States until the following resolutions and understandings have been accepted as a part and a condition of said instrument of ratification by at least three of the four principal allied and associated nations, to-wit: Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. First, The United States understands and construes Article I that in notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and no notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

Second, The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations which members of the league or not under the provisions of Article I, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States. Third, The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations which members of the league or not under the provisions of Article I, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States.

U. S. TO REPLACE STRIKERS. Railroad Administration Warns Express Employees in New York. Washington, Oct. 22.—(By A. P.)—Striking express employees in New York were warned today by the railroad administration that unless they returned to work their places could be filled immediately and that any interference with the conduct of the express business or its employees would be prosecuted under state and federal statutes. All striking employees engaged in night work were ordered to return to their posts by 6 p. m. Friday, and day workers before 6 a. m. Saturday. This is the second strike in which the railroad administration has told employees that if they did not return to work the government would carry on the business which their strike tied up.

Three Long Shots Finish in Money in Laurel Opener. Race Track, Laurel, Del., Oct. 22.—This was a great day for maiden three-year-olds and up the dope was given a real kick when three long shots finished in the money out of a field of thirteen starters. War Smoke came through a winner, paying \$20.80. Legacy was liberal, the machines registering \$21.80 for place, Bar Coy was \$21.10 for show.

UNION LABOR GRIM WHEN OPEN SHOP PRINCIPLE WINS

Delegates Not Reconciled to Yesterday's Defeat, but Remain in Parley. PUBLIC GROUP GIVES SUPPORT TO EMPLOYERS. Industrial Conference Still Trembles on Verge of Dissolution.

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger. Washington, Oct. 22.—The industrial conference, which opened in this city yesterday, has not reconciled the warring groups. Disappointed and confused as to its future, labor held a caucus this afternoon to decide whether or not it will withdraw or accept the verdict gracefully the hope of wresting some advantage from yesterday's wreck of its desires. It was finally decided not to bolt the conference.

Lane Reads Riot Act. Metaphorically speaking he read the riot act to the conference. Diplomatically, but directly, he informed the assembled celebrities, captains of industry and exerts of capital, that they had interfered with the conference nearly three weeks of valuable time and had accomplished nothing. In fact, it was worse than nothing. Their work was negative and disappointing; they had taken up the spivish and irrelevant matters, instead of concentrating on a broad, constructive program.

Carried Wilson's Letter. All the time the secretary was carrying in his inside pocket a letter from President Wilson to the conference urging it to continue and not to disappoint the nation in this critical period of its industrial history. The letter was not put into the conference until it was only in the event of threatened disruption. Yesterday's result has fixed the employers and their friends in the people's group in a new and advantageous position. They have won a victory. It may be dearly bought in the end, but labor's refusal to recognize any mediator in labor disputes but their own officials lost them the advantage they had had up to the present. The conference has accepted the open-shop as a fixed principle.

Land of the People's Group. The people's group, a heterogeneous composition of capital, labor, socialism and idealism, had, meantime, with the zeal of crusaders, plunged into the heart of the greatest industrial problem of the century by defining in one paragraph collective bargaining, trades unionism, the open-shop and their collateral issues. Notwithstanding the difficulties of this premature movement, hope was entertained until the last forty-eight hours that some agreement could be reached. The employers alone stood firmly in one position. They declared that to the unionists the Chubbourn resolution permitting labor to select representatives, "outsiders" who were not in their employ, for negotiation with employers, could not be tolerated.

THE MISSING DIAMOND. How was it smuggled into America, this wonderful red stone worth seven fortunes? How did it come to be brought to and where was it placed? Uncle Sam's men solved the mystery. Just how they did it is told in the story which begins in today's EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER on page 26. The Mystery of the Red Flame.

Text of Wilson's Letter to Industrial Conference

To the ladies and gentlemen of the industrial conference: I am advised by your chairman that you have come to a situation which appears to threaten the life of your conference, and because of that I am presuming to address a word of very solemn appeal to you as Americans. It is not for me to assess the blame for the present condition. I do not speak in a spirit of criticism of any individual or of any group. But having called this conference I feel that my temporary indisposition should not bar the way to a frank expression of the seriousness of the position in which this country will be placed should you adjourn without having convinced the American people that you had exhausted your resourcefulness and your patience in an effort to come to some common agreement.

Industrial Has War Spirit. At a time when the nations of the world are endeavoring to find a way of avoiding international war, are we to confess that there is no method to be found for carrying on industry except in the spirit and with the very method of war? Must suspicion and hatred and force rule us in civil life? Are our industrial leaders and our industrial workers to live together without faith in each other, constantly struggling for advantage over each other, doing naught but what is compelled? My friends, this would be an intolerable outlook, a prospect unworthy of the large things done by this people in the mastering of this continent; indeed, it would be an invitation to national disaster.

Confident of Outcome. From such a possibility my mind turns away, for my confidence is abiding that in this land we have learned how to accept the general judgment upon matters that affect the public weal. And this is the very heart and soul of democracy. It is my understanding that you have divided upon one portion only of a possible large program which has not fully been developed. Before a severance is effected based upon present differences, I believed you should stand together for the development of that full program touching the many questions within the broad scope of your investigations.

New Methods Suggested. It was in my mind when this conference was called that you would concern yourselves with the discovery of those methods by which a measurable co-operation within industry may have been secured and if new machinery needs to be designed by which a minimum of conflict between employers and employees may reasonably be hoped for, that we should make an effort to secure its adoption. It cannot be expected that at every step all parties will agree upon each proposition or method suggested. It is to be expected, however, that as a whole a plan or program can be agreed upon which will advance further the productive capacity of America through the establishment of a surer and heartier co-operation between all elements engaged in industry. The public expects not less than that you shall have that one end in view and stay together until the way is found leading to that end or until it is revealed that the men who work and the men who manage American industry are so set upon divergent paths that all effort at co-operation is doomed to failure.

Letter Appealing for Continuance of Assembly Read to Prevent Break. UNION'S STAY IN PARLEY HAS CONDITION ATTACHED. Compress Presents Resolution on Bargaining on Which Conclave's Fate Rests. By the Associated Press. Washington, Oct. 22.—President Wilson's letter appealing to the industrial conference to continue in session was read to that body today. The President urged the conference to find means to prevent a continued struggle between employers and labor, which would be a national disaster. Organized labor's representatives forewarned the reading of the letter which President Wilson yesterday dictated from his sickbed and in which he declared the public expected the conference to stay together until every possible means had been exhausted to establish a surer and heartier co-operation between all the elements engaged in industry. Immediately after the letter was read, the conference recessed and the labor group went into private session to determine its future course.

LABOR BOLT THREATENED. Labor plainly is impatient and may bolt the conference, but the group returned to the session which began this afternoon and renewed its efforts to obtain recognition of the right of workers to bargain collectively. Members of the group indicated that favorable action on the resolution would be condition upon which they would engage in the strike. The resolution offered by Samuel Gompers, follows: The right of wage-earners to organize without discrimination, to bargain collectively, to select their own representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with employers in respect to wages, hours of labor and relations and conditions of employment is recognized. In conducting the resolution Gompers declared President Wilson's letter to the conference demonstrated the "mind of the President is as clear as it ever was during his entire life and it indicates to us that he will soon be restored to the nation and to the world in the full power of his wonderful mind and intellect." All the groups in the conference—capital, labor, and the public—were present when the President's letter was read, but the labor delegates took no part in the conference. The conclusion of the reading, upon motion of the chairman the conference gave a rising vote of thanks to the President.

Fears National Disorder. If the nation's industrial leaders and workers are to be without faith in each other, the result will be a national disaster. The President said, the situation thus created would be a national disaster. Declaring that his mind turned away from such a possibility, the President said the conference should stand together for the development of a full program by which a measurable co-operation within industry might be secured and not break because of full agreement on one or two points. Before reading the letter, Chairman Lane told the conference the President considered the gathering the most important in his entire life and it indicated to us that he will soon be restored to the nation and to the world in the full power of his wonderful mind and intellect. The reading of the President's letter by Chairman Lane was a last effort to prevent the dissolution of the conference and the striking which would insure peace during the reconstruction period.

FIRST BIG AIR BUS FLYING OVER N. J. SOCIETY FOLKS HIE TO ROSE TREE HUNT

Great Curtiss Plane With Eight Annual Fall Meet at Media Attracts Many Horse Lovers. BOUND FOR WASHINGTON LARGE LIST OF ENTRIES. Philadelphia society and lovers of horses in the vicinity are gathered today at the annual fall meet of the Rose Tree Hunt Club. The meet, which is being held at Media, promises to rival the White Marsh and Cynwyd meets in point of popularity and in the quality of the various events. Today's events began at 2 o'clock. The program will be continued Saturday.

River Breezes to Compete. Among other notable entries are River Breezes ridden by Wels Strassburger; Dooley, a new horse owned by J. Kilday; and Samuel Riddle of the Wolferton. Among riders participating this year are: Archie Mather, George Brooke, Tony Wright, Eddie Cheston, J. G. Leiper, Welsh Strassburger and Andy Porter. The Glen Riddle stables, which are sets at the preceding meets, owing to the very heavy-going condition of the turf, are expected to redeem themselves at the Rose Tree meet.

TO ARREST ELLIS IN PARIS. Warrant for Alleged Absconder as Fugitive is Issued. The machinery is all set for the apprehension in Paris and bringing to this country of Frank B. Ellis, the absconding guardian of the sole wealth of crippled nine-year-old Edith Bender, 2851 Brown street. Harry M. Seidenberg and Joseph Gross, attorneys for the girl this afternoon swore out a "fugitive from justice" warrant against Ellis on the strength of an affidavit made by Mrs. Beesie Bender, Edith's mother, charging him with embezzlement by guardian of \$3000 and upward, by guardian. Back in May 1914, Ellis was appointed guardian of the \$4000 estate of the little girl, which was in a claim against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company for injuries received in an accident. With Charles W. Glazer, it is charged that Ellis was guilty of cheating, defrauding and committing perjury. Ellis, it is said, absconded with the money and Glazer was sent to jail on the perjury charge. The line of procedure which must be gone through with before extradition papers can be procured has largely been arranged. Ellis will be arrested in Paris and brought home by a detective from this city.

STEAMER AGROUND AND RELOADED. San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The steamer Nippon Maru, en route here from Japan, which went aground in a heavy fog early today in Half Moon bay, twenty miles south of San Francisco, reported to the government radio station at 4:42 o'clock this morning that she had floated without damage.

TEN CENTS FAIR WHOLESALE PRICE FOR SUGAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Concurrence of producers representing 90 per cent of the beet sugar output in this country has been received by Attorney General Palmer in reply to his suggestion that 10 cents a pound to wholesalers was a fair price for the new crop.

DETAINED SHIP PASSENGERS PERMITTED TO LAND. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Thirty-one passengers on the steamer La Touraine, held on board since its arrival from France two days ago, because they lacked complete immigration papers, were allowed to land today. Senora Teresa de Tauro, wife of the former Columbian minister to Peru and her three daughters, detained for the same reason, were permitted to land last night on special orders of the state department.

BOHEMIAN CHILDREN GET COW'S MILK AT LAST. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The first taste of cow's milk that hundreds of Bohemian children have had since 1915 and the first that many of them have ever had has been lately distributed in Prague as the result of the arrival of a herd of 200 dairy cattle bought in Germany by the American Relief administration, according to a dispatch received by the American Red Cross.

FIRM ON BALTIC BLOCKADE \$15,000 FOR CRIPPLED GIRL. Supreme Council Refuses German Request for Modification. Paris, Oct. 22.—(By A. P.)—The supreme council today refused to grant the request of the German government that German fishing boats, trawlers and coasting vessels, be exempted from the measures of surveillance taken by the Allied fleets in the Baltic. The council ruled that there could be no modification of the blockade of soviet Russia, in connection with which these measures have been taken, but that the measures would be applied with leniency. Court Returns Verdict for Child Who Fell in Waterbox. After a retrial before Judge Finletter and the jury, Court No. 4, the personal damage suit of Thelma Castor, seven years old, against the Fidelity Trust Company, has resulted in a verdict of \$15,000 for the child. Thelma, who resides with her relatives in Camden, was injured May 29, 1917, when she stepped into an uncovered water box in the pavement of a property on Market street, owned by the trust company. Her injuries resulted in a brain disease and she will be a cripple for life.