# Evening Public Ledger

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY
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Published daily at PUBLIC LEDGER Building, Independence Square, Philadelphia
ATLANTIC CITY ..... Press-Union Building
NEW YORK ..... 364 Madison Ave.
DETROIT ..... 701 Ford Building
ST. LOUIS ..... 1008 Fullerton Building
CHICAGO ..... 1302 Tribune Building
NEWS BUREAUS:
WASHINGTON BUREAU, N. E. Cor. Pennsylvania Ave. and 14th St.
NEW YORK BUREAU ..... The Sun Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

The EVENING PUBLIC LEDGER is served to subscribers in Philadelphia and surrounding towns at the rate of twelve (12) cents per week, payable to the carrier.

By mail to points outside of Philadelphia, in the United States, Canada, or United States possessions, postage free, fifty (50) cents per month. Six ($6) dollars per year, payable in advance.

To all foreign countries one ($1) dollar per month.

NOTICE—Subscribers wishing address changed must give old as well as new address.

BELL, 3000 WALNUT KEYSTONE, MAIN 3000

*Address all communications to Evening Public Ledger, Independence Square, Philadelphia.*



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Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 15, 1920

## A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

**Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:**

*The Delaware river bridge.*
*A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships.*
*Development of the rapid transit system.*
*A convention hall.*
*A building for the Free Library.*
*An Art Museum.*
*Enlargement of the water supply.*
*Homes to accommodate the population.*

## PROGRESS HITS CAMDEN

ELABORATELY organized fire departments, as they exist in American cities of the first-class, represent, almost invariably, an evolution from the old volunteer system and often retain many of the characteristics of an amateur method.

In the olden days when steam was a novelty and before any one dreamed of electric signals, high pressure engines and sixty-mile motors, a firefighter's job was easy and a fire was something of a lark. Firemen drew no pay. They were volunteers who were always on call at their homes. In many cities until quite recently the "paid fireman" was expected to keep a volunteer's hours. That is, he was always on call, though he was on call at his station. He lived in the firehouse, not at home.

This arrangement was so unjust that all men in the service fought it and agitated for a new system under which they could spend some part at least of the twenty-four hours with their families. The reorganization of the Philadelphia department began about a year and a half ago after long and bitter complaint. The old order still prevails in Camden, where the members of the fire department have started an agitation for a two-platoon system, such as was instituted here.

The existing arrangement is inhuman and inefficient. It is relatively inexpensive and that is why many municipal governments have preferred to retain it as long as they could. Camden people who wish to give the men of the fire service a square deal ought to get behind the men in the present fight.

## AFTER THE SHOUTING

IN ALL that was written and printed yesterday about the flag of the United States there was nothing, so far as we were able to observe, to suggest condemnation of the tinhorn patriots who regularly debase that superb symbol by using it as a personal badge and trademark for their own peculiar ends.

Yellow journals use the flag and use it largely and ask their readers to believe that they reflect its meanings. Politicians paw over it. The colors are waved furiously every few months by little men who try to appear noble in its company. There ought to be a stricter rule to guard the flag from indiscriminate use. It is one of the great and sacred things of the world. Its display should, therefore, be ceremonious and formal. Only a few years ago there were many small business men who didn't hesitate to use the colors for a trademark and print advertising across it until they were checked by Congress.

Congress might go a little farther and see that the flag is not used to subtly advertise unworthy men or things.

## NEW CASUALTY LISTS

AS REGULARLY as lists of dead and injured once were sent from the fighting fronts in Europe the casualties registered in week-end automobile smashes appear nowadays in the newspapers on Mondays.

The average of motor accidents is increasing. It was supposed not long ago that stricter licensing provisions for beginners would reduce the risks of travel on crowded highways. But experience has shown that it is not the green driver who gets killed or into trouble. The tyros go carefully. The old hands at the game, who, being skilled, are overconfident, are the ones who figure in the police reports.

The desire to speed and to exhibit skill is behind nine serious smashes out of every ten. Stricter enforcement of speed and traffic rules, larger fines and jail sentences for hardened violators will make for general safety for those who ride and those who walk.

## PLAGUES

IF THE responsible and irresponsible officers of government everywhere had been less hysterically concerned about plagues of political doctrine and better able to recognize dangers that are actual and real, a great many lives would have been saved in Europe and in the United States since the war ended, and we should not now have to read of recurrent outbreaks at American ports of diseases that are peculiar to areas in which all social mechanisms were stopped or destroyed by fire and conflict.

There has been endless talk of sanitary cordons, buffer states, blockades and barriers designed and maintained to [illegible] political ideas of a sort that inevitably would die of their own weakness within a year. Meanwhile cholera, the influenza, bubonic plague and sleeping sickness march almost unhindered over a large part of Europe. The lack of soap and medicines and disinfectants in Russia and parts of southeastern Europe is responsible largely for this new horror. And the medical authorities of the United States government have to fight day and night to keep these same plagues out of our own country.

They have not been wholly successful. At Pensacola, Newport News, New York and other ports even the strictest quarantine rules have not been adequate to prevent the appearance of disease ordinarily unknown in America. We shall never see on this side of the world any great spread of these plagues. But it is odd to observe that politicians and statesmen abroad let them thrive unchecked because they were obsessed by fear of a few political ideas generated by fanatics, and doomed to vanish as soon as they were brought into contact with clear air.

## PUSSYFOOTING ALWAYS LEADS TO DISASTER

### Senator Harding Expected to Avoid the Blunders of the Past and Stand Four-Square on Positive Declarations

SENATOR HARDING probably knows as much about the political history of the United States for the last twenty-five years as any other man. Consequently he is aware of the causes which brought success to some presidential candidates and failure to others.

Without any doubt before he writes his letter of acceptance he will give some serious thought to the causes of Republican disaster in recent years. He attended the convention of 1912 and nominated Mr. Taft. He knows what the influences were which controlled that convention and he has not forgotten that a great majority of the Republican voters resented the dominance of those influences. He delivered the "keynote" speech in the convention of 1916 which nominated Judge Hughes.

He has not forgotten that the nomination was received with general satisfaction by the Republicans of all shades of belief as soon as it was made. The party was once more reunited and every one looked for its return to power.

But as the campaign progressed confidence waned. Judge Hughes was not making the aggressive campaign expected of him. President Wilson was running for re-election on the platform that he had "kept us out of war." Yet the President and every one in his confidence knew that he could not keep us out of war much longer. He and they were praying that nothing might happen to invalidate his peaceful boast until after the election.

Judge Hughes pussyfooted on the great issue of national honor and self-respect. Germany had been guilty of many acts any one of which would have justified a declaration of war. The administration had been pusillanimous and had accepted affront after affront without any show of indignation. It had contented itself with writing notes. But Judge Hughes was afraid to meet the issue and come out squarely on the proposition that this nation could not keep out of the war without forfeiting its own self-respect and the respect of the rest of mankind. If he had had the courage to take this position he would have lifted the campaign out of the doldrums and would have attracted to his support all of the red-blooded men in America. He might have been defeated on the issue, but he would have gone down to defeat with his colors flying. Defeat on such an issue would have brought to him greater glory than came to Wilson, who won on the other issue because no one had the courage to expose its essential hypocrisy.

That a presidency has been won on such a deliberately deceptive issue as that which Mr. Wilson and his supporters kept before the voters in 1916 is a disgrace to the men and to the party responsible for bamboozling the public.

It has been said that Mr. Hughes was defeated by the defection of Johnson in California. This is only superficially true. The election was so close that the California electoral vote would have given it to Hughes. Johnson carried the state for the Senate by 300,000 while Hughes lost it by a little more than 3000. But if Hughes had not disgusted the voters in normally Republican states by pussyfooting on the great issue the chances are that he would have been elected without the California vote.

Senator Harding is confronted with an issue which is only a little less vital than that on which Judge Hughes failed his countrymen in 1916. It is whether the United States shall play the game through to the end and shall fulfill all of its responsibilities in the family of nations. The managers of the Chicago convention drafted a platform plank on this issue intended to please both those little Americans who insist on shirking our international obligations and those greater Americans who believe in seeing through to the end the task which we undertook when we belatedly entered the war.

Senator Harding, with the fate of Judge Hughes as a warning, is expected to turn his back on that vague pronouncement and tell the nation exactly where he stands. It will not be enough for him to point to his record in the Senate, admirable as that record may be. As a Senator he was voting as a member of his party. He aligned himself with those who favored the League of Nations covenant modified by the Lodge reservations. Former President Taft and Mr. Hoover, and other great Republicans out of office, have come to believe that some reservations must be made in order to command the support of two-thirds of the Senate. But they are for the league and for the participation of the United States in its councils. Senator Harding is also for the league and is opposed to the Johnson-Borah policy of scuttle.

When Senator Harding, as a presidential candidate, comes out squarely in support of this experiment in international relations he will thrill the hearts of all the broad-minded Americans in the country regardless of party. It is important that he should do this anew, for as President he will be in charge of the foreign relations of the United States and our course in those relations will depend largely on his initiative. His will becomes as potent as the will of the whole Senate, for the Senate can do nothing effective in foreign relations without his consent. And a President with a proper sense of the responsibilities of his high office can bend the Senators of his own party to his will.

The nation will await with some impatience the publication of the letter or address in which the Senator accepts the nomination. It is confident that he will make his own platform on the league question, for it cannot believe that he will be so foolish as to employ the tactics of timidity which brought disaster to the Republican party in 1916.

If he seeks a precedent for political courage he will find it in the famous Buffalo speech of McKinley, delivered the day before he was shot, a speech which reminded the high tariff wing of the Republican party that the time had come for a revision of the tariff policy of the nation in such a way as to permit the expansion of the foreign trade of the United States and allow American manufacturers to send their goods into the markets of the world. McKinley was not a pussyfooter in Buffalo, and if Harding, who has many of McKinley's admirable qualities, fulfills the expectations of the great majority of his party, he will not begin the campaign by pussyfooting on a single pressing issue.

## EXCUSE IT, PLEASE!

THERE are some emergencies, unrelated to politics or the lost art of street cleaning, in which the authorities in New York can move with determination and celerity. The telephone service in Manhattan, for example, has been sad. Even the telephone management admitted that it was sad. Governor Smith promptly ordered an investigation and he made every possible effort to get light on the trouble at its source. The results of a general survey are now coming to light.

One of the most interesting reports in a group submitted to the governor is written by Miss Nellie Swartz, of the bureau of women in industry of the State Industrial Commission. Miss Swartz is convinced that inadequate telephone service in New York is due to a high average of inefficiency among the operators. Relatively low wages and a large and constant labor turnover which makes efficient training difficult or impossible are given as the fundamental causes of unanswered or delayed calls, slow service and general confusion on the wires.

Any one who makes frequent use of the telephone in this city need not be told that the general policy which governs the operation of the service in New York prevails also in Philadelphia. Here as well as in Manhattan the operating company has not been able to compete with industries stimulated and enriched by the war. Its technical forces were depleted by the demands of the military service and are not yet fully reorganized. It happens that the dominant corporation continues to insist on 8 per cent dividends, but this fact, painful as it may appear, has little direct bearing on the general character of the service rendered. Lower dividends would not make higher wages possible to all the operating force. And in justice to the company it must be said that its service at the worst is better than anything of the sort known anywhere in Europe in normal times.

It is easy enough to condemn the telephone corporation and to wonder why it doesn't pay a wage that will insure a permanent and well-trained operating organization. It ought to do these things, of course. But since it had an extraordinarily fine record of efficiency before the war, it is but fair to remember that what is being said of its work now might be said with equal justice of the railroads, the street-car lines and other utilities. The era of high wages and thriving and increasing business enterprises put fresh strains on the telephone system. So, on the whole, it appears that the wire companies, like other corporations, will have to have time in which to recover their normal stride. They are all in the same boat.

## A THEATRE MYSTERY

INVESTIGATING commissions flourish with a peculiar glory in the United States. As a people we have developed an almost unbelievable faith in the groups of solemn gentlemen who sit down to take testimony and ask questions and look wise when things go wrong. They seldom accomplish much. But they are somehow soothing to the public mind. Now and then they really do bring valuable bits of truth to the surface, and that is why it might be worth while to appoint a commission to inquire during the summer into the mystery of the theatregoers who never reach their seats on time and crowd down front after the performance is well under way to compete for the attention of the audience with the people on the stage.

Ordinary folk who go to theatres pay money to see a play, or something that is called a play, and not to have their toes trampled in the semidarkness by flustered and hurrying folk who get between them and the stage regularly at five-minute intervals throughout the first act.

The first part of any first act is important to an audience, since it provides the clues and intimations absolutely necessary to hold plots of the modern fragile sort together even in an attentive mind. First acts are spoiled nightly in almost every theatre by the late arrivals.

What a commission ought to tell us is what these folk do between the hours of 8 and 9 in the evening. Are dinners longer than they used to be? Are hats more difficult to adjust? Or is the belated ticket holder just another sign of a relaxed social morale?

One of these days the theatres may be forced to adopt a rule like that established by the Philadelphia Orchestra and compel late arrivals to stay out of the auditorium until there is an intermission on the stage.

**Case Not Hopeless** Underproduction, extravagance, inflation of currency and ideas, and a loss of our bearings on the sea of life are a few of the evils that President Hibben, of Princeton, declares have befallen us. And even at that we may muddle through.

**Otherwise, the Goat** Jusserand is going to lose his job as ambassador because the United States did not indorse the Peace Treaty. He is the vicarious sacrifice.

**Sackcloth and Ashes** Calcutta dispatch tells of overproduction of burlap. Defeated candidates are now anxiously awaiting word from the ashman.

As the campaign progresses orators and publicists may remove the objection made to the G. O. P. platform that while it is all right as far as it goes it doesn't get anywhere.

Perhaps the President's idea in pardoning the Tageblatt bunch was to corral the Johnson vote.

Bergdoll's love of the limelight may yet prove his undoing.

## CONVENTION AFTERGLOW

### How the Democracy of the Mass Showed Out—The Coliseum Lunch Counter as a Place at Which to Study the American

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

IT WAS a Republican convention, but democracy was paramount. I mean the genuine democracy of the American en masse.

Above all, it was human to the nth degree.

The miscalled lunchroom in the Coliseum annex presented the extreme limit of the humanizing tendencies of the convention.

It was 100 feet of rough board table, oilcloth covered, extending the entire length of a narrow room twenty feet wide on the street floor.

The gentlemanly attendants were attired in soiled jackets that were once white and cheap white caps, each bearing, a la baseball shirt, the name of a popular drink in flaming letters.

They were the heralds of the "soft-drink" era.

They were minus collars. Their shirt-bands, in careless neglige, were tucked in. Their hands, like their visible habiliments, were in need of a bath.

The perspiration of honest toil in a superheated atmosphere bedewed their manly brows and hairy wrists.

On a wide board shelf behind them were stacked huge piles of ham and cheese sandwiches. At least that is what they were called.

In a corner outside the bar and in full view of the crowd two sweaty Titans manipulated slicing machines which lopped off attenuated slabs of bread and thin portions of meat and cheese. Two assistants slapped the portions together while others piled them on trays and, with raucous cries of "Heads up there!" bore them with brutal haste through the struggling mass to the servitors behind the bar.

PILED beneath the counter and along the walls were hundreds of wooden boxes. They contained "drinks." The walls were plastered with staring posters describing their delicacy and flavor.

The bare board floor was littered with half-eaten sandwiches and bits of meat. The counter was sloppy with the overflow of bubbling bottles. There were no glasses. Not even so-called sanitary paper cups were in evidence. Chairs were unthinkable. It wasn't that kind of a lunch.

"It's one of them 'bluffet' lunches," remarked a fellow who might have been from Florida or Nebraska. And he was right both ways.

Each victim grabbed his bottle and sandwich and, retiring to the edge of the crowd, alternated between biting camel tracks in the diaphanous dry bread and meat and tilting the bottle heavenward to the music of a gurgle.

Special attention was paid to lady customers. They were not expected to drink from a bottle. That, even in Chicago, is regarded as contrary to the usages of its best society.

They were provided with straws which they stuck in the neck of the bottle and through which they slowly absorbed its contents.

OF COURSE, the collation, costing fifty cents per sandwich and a bottle of sweetened Lake Michigan water with coal-tar coloring, was the subject of varied comment.

"Perfectly chawming, don't you think, deah?" murmured one of the elect to another between pulls at her straw. She had the occasion mixed up with a slumming party.

"This is a hell of a mess for four bits," yapped a rough-and-ready to a quartet of his kind three feet away. The eager ones were too busy bolting their portions either to curse or criticize. The convention was still going on.

Talk about the democracy of the American people! It was on display here down to the indivisible atom.

GOVERNORS, judges, United States senators and the ordinary state brand of that article elbowed, pushed, waited, wilted and grabbed in turn. There was neither time nor disposition to note the color of the dispenser's hands nor question the price.

The supreme effort of each was to see that his sandwich didn't touch the sloppy top of that awful oilcloth counter.

AND what cameos of life were carved against the gray walls dabbed with daring "ads" and its high facade of wooden boxes filled with "near beer!"

I saw a distinguished western governor seated on an upturned beer box chatting with a great newspaper proprietor, each with a sandwich in one fist and a bottle in the other. As they talked they tilted, or half smothered their sentences with bites.

A famous senator entertained two beautiful women after the same fashion. He had struggled through the five-deep border of humanity to appear with bottles and food for his companions.

The fellow in shirt sleeves and suspenders, with fedora hat pushed back on his matted head and with coat over arm and a dollar bill stretched above the crowd was the king bee. He had the voice and the vigor to command attention.

The husky behind the bar recognized in him a kindred spirit in the plain walks of life. The unfortunate in the pongee suit, panama and diamond stick pin was the victim. He waited his turn. It was the only evidence of class selection in the entire convention.

THE wisenheimers, with anticipatory wisdom, carried their lunch with them—the women particularly. They ate between cheers.

Male slaves carted cold and sweaty bottles of "pop" and "near beer" to them from the damp bars below.

The floor in the vicinity of the seats of such as these was marked at adjournment in a manner suggestive of "the morning after" in days gone by.

Empty bottles, pie crust, egg shells, bits of bread, slivers of fat meat, with shoe box containers and oiled paper wrappings, left one to wonder where they found place for their feet.

Through it all ran the rippling tide of American joviality and genuine good nature. It was jubilant and paramount. Gathered from every compass point of the nation every fellow there was as good as every other fellow.

The real sufferer was the man, maid or matron who stood upon the pseudo dignity which everywhere is the false note in American life.

Yet all were sufferers. A distinguished editor remarked to me as he dabbed a flushed and sweaty face with a soggy handkerchief:

"We are making history today, but it is in the slow misery of intolerable heat."

## SHORT CUTS

Bergdoll is at least getting a run for his money.

We may now expect a brisk market in Harding anecdotes.

Again Sir Thomas pins the Rose of Hope on a drab world.

Without doubt Will Hays is quite willing to pat himself on the back.

Common sense may now be expected to take the spark out of sparkler.

Well, there was nothing about the nominations to keep Senator Penrose sick.

Senator Harding will now proceed to write the platform on which he will win or lose.

At least President Wilson gathered from the platform that the Republicans don't like him.

Providence probably selected the vice presidential nominee. The delegates "didn't give a darn."

If the strike of longshoremen is doing anything it is proving the necessity of an industrial court.

The Impecunious One says he looks with envy on the man whose income tax justifies payment in quarterly installments.

Sir Thomas Lipton is optimist enough to think of the America's cup as the cup that cheers. And he isn't talking shop at that.

The owner of a truckload of whisky confiscated last week by local federal agents is named Dryer. Fate seems determined to make him so.

Won't Mr. Harding be surprised when the committee goes to Marion, O., to tell him that he has been nominated for the presidency!

One gratifying feature of the result at Chicago is the reasonable assurance everybody feels that Editor Harding will provide clean copy.

Mrs. Harding says her husband is a wonderful man. And there is always an off chance that the woman who proudly makes this boast is right.

Germany is now making belated and unwilling payment of her material debt to France and Belgium, but it will take more than coal and cattle to even the score.

Calming down after a week's excitement, Republicans get satisfaction in the thought that they have a man of presidential caliber as their nominee for Vice President. The next thing for the country to do is to give the Vice President something worth while to do.

## *The Sea's Master*

I SAID, as I watched the great sea sleeping,
Its waters tinted to pearl and rose;
"There lies a wonder within its keeping
That all men long for, and no man knows.

"Its peace is a peace undimmed by sorrow,
It owns no master, and toils for none;
The same today and the same tomorrow,
It sways forever from sun to sun."

I said: "If the earth's tired sons and daughters
Were free of service, as it is free,
Their eyes would shine like its shining waters,
Their joy would rival the joy of the sea."

* * * *

On lonely white beaches and cliffs forsaken
The billows, growling and grinding, leapt;
The deep heaved up, to its deep heart shaken,
And no land-thing in the tumult slept.

In clefts of the cliffs, and caves that swallow
The green tide-waters, the foam swirled white;
And hollow cried in the gloom to hollow,
And height cried out in the dark to height.

I hearkening thus in the darkness lying
Beheld a vision that daunted me—
A vision dread of a wet hull flying
With naked poles o'er the Tasman Sea.

I said, as the scud flew fast and faster,
And fretful cries from the shoreland rose;
"The sea bows down to its lord and master—
A hound, it cowers from his cruel blows."

From storm and the tumult of things in motion
And night, grown awesome, this thought emerged—
The will of the wind is the law of the ocean,
And even the waters go not unscourged.

—Roderic Quinn, in the Sydney Bulletin.

## *What Do You Know?*

QUIZ

1. Who wrote "All Sorts and Conditions of Men"?
2. Who was the first secretary of agriculture?
3. When was the first English Bible printed?
4. What is the area of the Pacific ocean?
5. Who was John James Ingalls?
6. What are the principal mineral products of Alaska?
7. What is the population of Chester, Pa.?
8. What is an argosy and where did the word originate?
9. In what key is Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathetique" written.
10. What other equally well-known symphony is written in the same key?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. Lake Michigan has an area of 22,450 square miles.
2. The first secretary of the interior was Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, in 1849, under President Taylor.
3. Caxton put up his first printing press in 1471.
4. Clement Marot (1497-1544) was known as the Chaucer of France.
5. The first woman in America to receive a medical diploma was Elizabeth Blackwell, an English woman, who died June 1, 1910.
6. The "Dog Days" was the name given by ancient astronomers to the twenty days before and the twenty days after the rising of the dog star, Sirius, with the sun.
7. Paper is chiefly made from spruce, hemlock and pine woods, rags, straw and old paper. Three-fourths of the output is from wood pulp.
8. The Separatists, a sect which grew out of Puritanism and which founded Plymouth Colony, Mass., were frequently alluded to by Governor William Bradford as "pilgrims and strangers upon the earth," and as Pilgrims they became generally known.
9. Hydrogen gas is most commonly used in balloons.
10. The Scotch word "aiblins" means "possibly" or "perhaps."

## SUCH IS LIFE

## U. S. TO APPORTION SUPPLY OF SUGAR

### Canners and Preservers Will Get First Preference, Then Grocers and Candy Men

**Washington,** June 15.—Preferential distribution of sugar rather than rationing is to be the method employed by the government to prevent the sugar shortage from reaching famine conditions this fall.

As the result of an agreement between the big producers and consumers of sugar, the Department of Justice will proceed with the formation of the national sugar distributing committee, it was announced yesterday by A. W. Riley, special assistant attorney general, who has been in charge of high-cost-of-living prosecutions in New York. Mr. Riley said the committee would be functioning within two weeks. He predicted it would operate to assure the canning and preserving interests and the housewives an adequate supply of sugar for the summer season and the lean months before the 1920 sugar crop is harvested.

The distributing committee, Mr. Riley said, will consist of representatives of the refiners, the importers and brokers, the canners and preservers, the wholesale grocers and the candy, soft drink and ice cream manufacturers. He indicated that arrangements already have been completed by which the refiners and importers will see that the canners get their needed supply of sugar. Under the plan the distributing committee will divert sugar first to the commercial canners; second, to the wholesale grocers for retail distribution to domestic consumers, and last, to the candy and soft-drink manufacturers. An existing contract for future delivery, Mr. Riley said, however, will not be interfered with.

An embargo on sugar exports from the United States also is advocated by Mr. Riley and may be given serious consideration by the Department of Justice. Although the attorney general has been delegated the power of food administrator under the Lever act, there is grave question as to whether an export embargo could be ordered without a special act of Congress. A bill authorizing an embargo was introduced in the Senate before adjournment, but was not acted upon.

In explaining his advocacy of the embargo Mr. Riley today cited the fact that American exports of sugar for the first five months of this year had exceeded the exportation of American-owned sugar during the whole of 1919. The sugar exports from this country from January 1 to May 27 totaled, he said, 220,000 long tons, as against 211,000 tons during 1919. The total export of all sugar from this country in 1919 amounted to 658,660 long tons, but 447,660 tons were owned by the British Sugar Commission and was refined in the United States under the war arrangement by which the American Government bought the entire Cuban crop.

**Buenos Aires,** June 15.—Based on the domestic price at which Frederic J. Stimson, United States ambassador to Argentina, obtained 14,000 tons of sugar for the United States, plus the transportation cost, it is estimated the sugar will be landed in New York at fifteen cents a pound. It probably will require five ships to transport the sugar.

President Irigoyen's action in waiving exportation restrictions is considered here as a special favor to the United States.

In addition to the sugar obtained by Ambassador Stimson, it is learned that private interests have contracted for a total of 50,000 tons for exportation to the United States.

## LUSITANIA NOT ACCIDENT

### Supreme Court Holds Insurance Co. Needn't Pay Vanderbilt Policy

**New York,** June 15.—Supreme Court Justice McAvoy yesterday decided against the executors of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was drowned in the sinking of the Lusitania in 1915 by a German torpedo, in their suit to recover $150,000 on an accident insurance policy.

The executors contended he was "accidentally drowned," but the justice stated the vessel was sunk by instructions of the German Imperial Government and Mr. Vanderbilt's death "must in a broad sense be conceded to be the result of war."

## ANSWERS WILSON'S SLAM AT CONGRESS

### Nearly $3,000,000,000 Cut Off Appropriations, Committee Chairman Says

**Washington,** June 15. — President Wilson's letter to the railroad brotherhoods that Congress had taken no important action relative to the high cost of living and the revision of the tax laws was answered by Representative James W. Good, of Iowa, chairman of the House appropriations committee, in a statement yesterday.

After saying the last two sessions of the present Congress saved $2,710,290,495.80 by a reduction in appropriations to executive departments, Mr. Good said the Department of Justice had been given all it asked for the prosecution of criminals, including violators of the Lever act.

"The committee on appropriations of the House representatives to which these requests had been referred," Mr. Good says, "held extensive hearings. That committee gave the Department of Justice the $1,000,000 it requested and came to the conclusion that much of the other money if appropriated would be wasted in the employment of useless officers and clerks; that much of it was to carry on a duplication of work in these various departments, and that the appropriations, if made in full, would be largely if not entirely wasted."

**Prices Steadily Rising**

Mr. Good referred to a statement of Victor Murdock, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, to show that body had asked for an appropriation far in excess of what it actually required in its work. It asked for $500,000, according to Mr. Good, but was able to do its work with the $150,000 appropriated.

"Congress was impressed with the fact that every violator of law, whether he be a profiteer or hoarder, who was unlawfully increasing the cost of the necessaries of life should be sent to prison, and it appropriated every dollar asked by the department for this purpose," Mr. Good said. "And what has been the result? Since that appropriation was made the prices of commodities, according to government reports, have steadily increased. We have witnessed the price of sugar rise from ten cents per pound when the appropriation was granted, to more than thirty cents per pound in certain localities, and to an average price of twenty-five cents per pound. Certainly Congress is not responsible for this increase. Would it not be profitable for the President to examine his own action regarding sugar to ascertain who is responsible for the increase in price?"

**Treasury Estimate Cited**

Referring to the President's statement that Congress had failed to revise the tax laws, Mr. Good cites a recent estimate of the secretary of the treasury showing that there would be a deficit of $4,316,890,855 at the end of the present fiscal year.

"Is this Congress to be condemned because it refused to reduce taxes when the secretary of the treasury estimated there may be an excess of expenditures over receipts of $4,316,890,855 at the end of this fiscal year?" Mr. Good asks. "What business concern, finding its expenses were exceeding its revenues would not attempt to find additional source of revenue or reduce expeditures? The President would reverse the experience of the business world."

Mr. Good attacked the President for his veto of the budget bill, on the ground that "the President's refusal to approve this act strongly indicates his opposition to a business program for the government."

**Embarkation Post Displaced**

**Hoboken, N. J.,** June 15.—The army post of embarkation here will go out of existence today, and in its stead will function the headquarters of the army transportation service, under the command of Colonel John J. Bradley, assistant chief of transportation service, it was announced.


The Stanley
Market St. ab. 16th 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
John Barrymore
in First Showing of Paramount's
"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"
The Finest Piece of Individual Acting Which the Screen Has Yet Shown.—Ledger

PALACE 1214 Market Street 10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50 P. M.
NAZIMOVA in "THE HEART OF A CHILD"

ARCADIA Chestnut St. Bel. 16th 10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50 P. M.
"MISS HOBBS" Featuring Wanda Hawley

VICTORIA Market Street Ab. 9th 9 A. M. to 11:15 P. M.
Dangerous to Men WITH VIOLA DANA
Next Week—GEORGES CARPENTIER in "THE WONDER MAN"

CAPITOL 724 Market Street
LEW CODY in "The Butterfly Man"

REGENT Market St. Bel. 17th
DOROTHY DALTON "THE DARK MIRROR"

GARRICK FOUR SHOWS DAILY 1:30, 3:30—25c, 50c 7 & 9—25c, 50c, 75c
Mae Murray & Hobart Bosworth
IN INITIAL PRESENTATION OF
A MORMON MAID
Added—World's Greatest Motor Race

GLOBE MARKET AT JUNIPER Continuous Vaudeville 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
"OH, TEDDY!" CABARET De LUXE AND OTHERS

CROSS KEYS 60th & Market Sts. 2:30, 7 and 9 P. M.
MME. RIALTO & COMPANY

BROADWAY Broad & Snyder Ave. 2:30, 6:45 & 9 P. M.
"OVERSEAS REVUE"
Norma Talmadge in "The Woman Given"

CHESTNUT ST. OPERA HOUSE
Tremendous Success Instantly Achieved!
THREE TIMES DAILY
MATS., 2:30—25c, 35c, 50c
EVGS., 7 & 9—25c, 50c, 75c
There is more Excitement! Thrills! Daring Deeds! Sensations! and Suspense! in
THE EYES OF THE WORLD
Than any photoplay drama ever made
SEE Wild Ride of Forest Rangers Vivid Scenes of Human Clash Fight of the Lovers on the Mountain Cliff
Coming—THE FORTUNE TELLER

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
LAST WEEK Mats., 2:15—25c Evgs., 7 & 9—25c, 50c
DORIS KEANE
IN
ROMANCE
THE BIG PHOTOPLAY OF THE SEASON
Next Attraction DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS In "THE MOLLYCODDLE"

KEITH'S
HARRY CARROLL & Co.
In "Varieties of 1920"
MRS. GENE HUGHES
Sylvia Clark; Harry Delf
Larry Harkins & Monarchs of Melody; Others

BROAD STREET THEATRE
Thursday Night, June 17th
THE SAVOY COMPANY
Presents
Gilbert and Sullivan's Favorite Opera
"THE MIKADO"
for the benefit of
The Seamen's Institute.
Seats on sale at the Box Office, at leading hotels, Heppe's, 1117 Chestnut st. Prices $1.00, $1.50, $2.50.

WILLOW GROVE PARK
Last Week of
CONWAY AND HIS BAND
CORA TRACY, Contralto
MORTON ADKINS, Baritone
Vocal & Instrumental Soloists Each Concert
Shady Picnic Groves Athletic Field
Modern Amusements

THE JANE P. C. MILLER CONSERVATORY
DANCING 1028 CHESTNUT ST. Walnut 127
PRIVATE LESSONS DAILY
DANCING PHYSICAL CULTURE
MODERN, ESTHETIC and FANCY