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Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 22, 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.*

## HIGH COST OF UNIFORMS

WHILE the rest of us are wearing our old clothes it is said that the members of the police force are ordered to buy new uniforms when their old uniforms are still serviceable.

One policeman is reported to have said that he had three uniforms which he had never worn except at inspections and that they had been condemned for some trifling defect.

If any considerable number of policemen are suffering in this way through the finickiness of the inspecting officers Director Cortelyou could well make an investigation to discover what the trouble is.

Of course the uniforms should be in good condition when worn on the street, but at a time when the men are finding it difficult to support their families on their pay it would seem as if the Department of Public Safety might find a way to enable the men to wear their uniforms a little longer.

## THE PLAGUE SCARE ENDS

ASSURANCE by the Public Health Service officials in Washington that there is no danger of a bubonic plague epidemic in the United States was to have been expected. The dread disease is primarily a consequence of filthy conditions, and with all our deficiencies this country is undoubtedly more respectful than any other of sanitary laws.

But while this safeguard of good habits is comforting, it is not to be construed as palliation for any relaxing of scrupulously careful hygienic inspections at our seaports. Fortunately Galveston and Pensacola seem fully to appreciate the situation and in these towns rat hunts are being vigorously prosecuted. As the rodents, it is said, do not travel in boxcars, what little infection prevails probably can be easily localized.

Bubonic plague cases, while rare, are by no means unknown in some of our southern ports and have in the past been speedily localized, as they are now. Unlike the influenza, the epidemic is one which is not favored by conditions here. Not even the most timid need entertain alarm on this subject.

## TENNESSEE NEXT

NOW that Delaware and Louisiana have rejected the equal suffrage amendment to the constitution the suffragists are turning their attention to Tennessee. The state chairman of the National Woman's party has asked the governor to call a special session of the Legislature to consider the matter. She is confident that the Legislature would ratify the amendment.

The state constitution, however, provides that no Legislature may consider a constitutional amendment unless it has been elected on that issue. But it is held that the recent Supreme Court decision invalidates that provision of the state constitution, as it declared that the ruling provisions for amending the federal constitution appear in that document and that the states cannot change them in any particular.

The rest of the country is not quite so sure as the Tennessee chairman of the woman's party seems to be that the Tennessee Legislature would be friendly to the amendment, and it is beginning to think that the women will be unable to vote for the presidential candidates save in the states where equal suffrage already exists.

## THE REAL CONSERVATIVES

THE attempt of the committee of forty-eight, now organizing a third party, to attract the farmers is not likely to succeed. The statement given out by six of the leading organizations of farmers yesterday repudiates the whole plan. The farmers are not to be drawn into any class movement. They are, as the statement declares, "sane, sensible, plain and clear-thinking American citizens who believe in representative democracy as it exists in the United States, and not in the sovietism of Russia, the socialism of Germany or the autocracy of Mexico."

The farmers are capitalists and employers with a stake in the preservation of orderly institutions and with an intense interest in the protection of the rights of property. They are the real conservatives. While they know that the country is prosperous when they prosper, they also know that they cannot prosper unless the people who are not farmers are getting money enough to buy the products of the farms at fair prices.

There are "professional" farmers as there are "professional" labor men, but the great mass of labor and the great mass of the farmers are first of all Americans in sympathy with the principles of American democracy—that is, they believe in a government in which all groups are represented in order that it may seek the general good rather than the profit of a particular group.

## WHY THIRD TERMS ARE NOT FOR AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

### Those Who Would Like to Renominate Mr. Wilson Should Relearn the Lessons of History

NO ONE without a hectic imagination will believe that Mr. Wilson ever thought seriously of a third term. The semi-official denial issued yesterday by Mr. Shouse, an assistant secretary of the treasury and a good Democrat, may have been inspired. It was not necessary.

Any indication on the President's part of a desire to run again would be injurious to his plans and hurtful, in a hundred ways, to his reputation. It would prove what his fiercest enemies like to say of him—that he has lost touch with the people and is altogether unaware of what is in their minds.

The country never has been disposed to encourage the sort of reasoning that tends to make executive authority exclusive and self-perpetuating. And this is not a year in which it might be expected to abandon its traditional point of view. The Democratic party, therefore, belongs to the Bryans and the Reeds, the Champ Clarks and the Hitchcocks, the Edwardses and the McAdoos. In other words, it is a tangle of conflicting motives, a riot of opposed beliefs. Hiram Johnson was the Bryan of the Chicago convention. Bryan will be the Hiram Johnson of San Francisco.

There is harmony in neither camp. The President is virtually out of politics. And unless he has forgotten much that he had to learn by grueling experience he can have few regrets. Those who must shoulder his burdens ought to look forward to their tasks rather than backward at the mistakes of a man who would have been more than human had he not made a good many of them.

The disposition to vilify Mr. Wilson is too general. It is a futile and graceless business. Let us have done with it. The President remains one of the arresting figures of the time. Since interest in him will increase with his exit from office and grow with each month and year that passes, it would be far better for the country if virulent piffle were left out of party propaganda to make way for the rational criticism that can shed some light on difficult roads yet to be traveled by the nation as a whole.

Mr. Wilson is not in the truest sense a Democrat. It ought to be said of him, rather, that he brought the mind of an aristocrat to the passionate service of a democracy. The President had faith in mass judgment only after he had inspired it. He seldom followed after popular opinion. He preferred to have popular opinion follow after him. His habit was to formulate a theory and give it engaging expression and by cheerfully assuming that the people had always believed in it insure its general acceptance.

If to be a representative Democrat one must think and act only with the crowd, Mr. Wilson certainly is something else.

"This I have done because I know it is the thing you would have had me do" and "I know that I am acting in accordance with the will of my countrymen" are phrases of the sort with which the President, at home and in Paris, advanced doctrines and plans which represented wide departures from all the familiar thoughts and habits of the American people. Yet in the sincerity of his motives, in his abhorrence of war, in his detestation of all the forces and agencies that frustrate normal human aims and drag helpless peoples into deadly conflict, he was consistent and unafraid. Mr. Wilson will be remembered as a man who burned himself out at a great and lonely task. He has a mind that wings high and sees far. It has been his great strength and his great weakness. When he has been tripped or defeated it has not been for lack of courage or fortitude, but because of an incurable pride of opinion.

"I know," he said in the now famous Boston speech, "how to get peace that will last. They"—he was speaking of the Lodge group in the Senate—"do not."

Didn't they? Who knows? Europe was fluid and filled with unseen dangers then as it is now. It was a vast complex of forces that no one man could hope to measure or control. Single-handed, Mr. Wilson was willing to attack that terrific muddle.

In a democracy every one is supposed to add something to the force of common opinion and to be in some measure responsible for the acts and policies of a government.

Mr. Wilson would not even admit that the responsibilities of plain citizenship rested in Congress or on senators. The more important decisions of the war period in Washington were made without the knowledge or advice of the cabinet. Senator Hitchcock, representative of the administration on the Senate floor, was left in ignorance of what was being done or contemplated in the name of the American Government at the Peace Conference.

It is fashionable to condemn the President for all this and to attribute his seeming austerity and independence of mind to sheer vanity or stubbornness. But what actually seems to have moved him was a deep sense of his own responsibilities in a unique position, a desire to help his own people by helping humanity and a feeling that he could work best untrammeled by the ordinary forms and restraints of the Washington routine. He wanted to put an end to wars. If he failed, the regrets will not be his. Future generations will have to do the regretting.

To sneer at the hopes generated in the world just before the meeting of the Peace Conference and to shout down the man who for a time was spokesman for humanitarians everywhere is to imply that great aspirations are futile and somehow contemptible and that imagination has no part in the business of statesmanship. But the wisdom of Mr. Wilson's method is something that well may be doubted.

It will not do to say or believe that one man alone is able to serve the needs of a free government. The country has to be somehow greater even than the greatest President. Its resources must be greater than the resources of any one man's mind or spirit. A republic like ours cannot afford the luxury of an indispensable man, since it has to go on through generation after generation that will wipe from the earth all people now alive.

There is great instinctive wisdom behind the two-term rule for Presidents. Democracies, like individuals, learn by being self-dependent. As the need becomes apparent for greater popular enlightenment, greater understanding and better knowledge among all people it will be met. Progress and growth will really be inspired from the bottom and not from the top.

The opposite rule has been accepted in the old world since the beginnings of civilization and it has always had calamitous results. In Europe the people were content to leave their affairs in a few hands. They were taught to believe that a few men, presumably wise, were best fitted to lead and that their duty was to follow. They drifted. And we know where they drifted inevitably. A government that depends chiefly upon one great or inspired mind may be safe for a while. What may happen when some one else inherits the power vested in any benign autocrat no one can know.

Government inspired only by popular will may often lack great inspirations. It may not always be brilliant. But it will be sure and it will be safe. It is that fact which validates the whole theory of government in modern republics and makes it superior to anything else revealed by human experience. The worst that can be said of Mr. Wilson is that he set up his own gifted mind above the established checks and forces that have been created out of our national experience. His aims were never selfish or ignoble. He did not spare himself. He gave all that he had in what he intended to be a great and humane service. And yet he has not been the ideal President for a country like ours.

His was a one-man government. The politicians who shout this charge most frequently do not know quite how true it is. But that does not greatly matter.

## AMERICAN DECORATIONS

EVERY man who wore the uniform of the United States during the war is to receive a medal. The distribution began yesterday. The medal contains a list of the allied countries and the inscription, "The Great War for Civilization," on one side and a figure of Victory armed with a sword on the other. It is to be attached to a varicolored ribbon. Those who served in the United States only will receive the medal and ribbon alone. Those who served abroad will have the ribbon decorated with a clasp, and those who fought in major operations will have a separate clasp for each operation inscribed with the name of the battle.

Similar medals are to be given to the soldiers and sailors of the other warring nations by their respective governments. But in many of the other nations there are different ways of showing honor to distinguished merit.

The United States has not been in the habit of decorating the men who have served it. Congressional medals have been awarded in the past, it is true, but they have gone to very few. Some private organizations have in recent years established the custom of awarding special medals to men who have distinguished themselves in science, art or literature. And the colleges have long been in the habit of expressing their appreciation of the achievements of great men by conferring honorary scholastic degrees upon them. Harvard has usually made the governor of Massachusetts a doctor of laws, and other colleges in other states have frequently honored the governor of their states in the same way.

Mr. Hoover has received several degrees this year in recognition of his great service to civilization. But before the war two or three colleges familiar with his technical achievements had made him a doctor of laws. This was at a time when his fame was confined to a limited circle. The degrees he is getting this year are conferred because of the desire of the colleges to indicate their appreciation of a work for which we have no other fitting reward.

## SUPPLIANTS TO VENIZELOS

THE spectacle of three premiers representing major nations in Europe playing the role of suppliant to Eleutherios Venizelos, of Greece, is one of the few definite pictures that have emerged from the cloud of conferences held since the world convention of Paris.

The scene at Boulogne is singular and yet explicable. The Greek leader is unquestionably one of the foremost statesmen of the era. His knowledge of the Near Eastern situation is explicit and profound, and the so-called "small" nation which he represents has risen within a decade to a position of importance recognition of which is unavoidable.

A dispatch from London declares that "experience has shown that the Greeks are no match for the Turks as fighters," but this verdict, however familiar and stereotyped, is quite at variance with the facts of the two Balkan wars of 1913, in which Hellenic arms at Janina and elsewhere covered themselves with glory. The directing mind in these struggles, "little" only in contrast with the general cataclysm which so soon succeeded them, was admittedly Venizelos, the man with whom Britain, France and Italy are now dickering to pull their chestnuts out of the fire in Turkey and Asia Minor.

That the Greek army, in spite of its record, is equal to this formidable task may be questionable, but there is no shadow upon the ability of the gifted, clear-headed Cretan who, within an extraordinarily brief period, has given to his country virtually a new birth. Naturally he will drive the best bargain he can in the present emergency, but should his plan succeed, where others have failed, in restoring order in the dismembered Turkish empire, even the unpalatableness of some of his terms may have to be condoned. A first-rate mind can usually afford to dictate.

**Good Telephone Service**

Dr. James H. Hyslop, one of the best known psychical research investigators, died in Upper Montclair, N. J., last Thursday and, according to spiritualist mediums in New York, began almost immediately to communicate with them. Indeed, if we can believe the reports, he got into communication with the mediums more quickly than he could have got connection with New York by the long distance telephone if he had been alive. They do not tell us what he said, but they are certain that it is he who has been talking with them. As Doctor Hyslop himself was convinced of the possibility of communicating with the dead he would be the last person to doubt the correctness of the reports that his messages have been received by the living since he died.

**Where Lies the Blame?**

Next winter, when the house is chilly and the householder finds it difficult to buy coal even at an exorbitant price, he will get cold comfort out of the fact that there is, according to the Bureau of Mines, coal enough in this country to last 7000 years.

## BOYS ARE SEEKING AN EASY ROAD TO SUCCESS

### Professor Mahoney Says They Can't Find It—Rev. W. H. Burk's Fine Plans for Valley Forge

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN

PROFESSOR JOHN DENNIS MAHONEY, head of the Department of English in the West Philadelphia High School, an exceptionally keen observer, with background of earlier years spent in newspaper work, recited the following as characteristic of a general tendency among certain high school and college students as an outgrowth of conditions following the world war:

"Shortly after the close of the war," said Professor Mahoney, "a young man of my acquaintance who had broken off his schooling to serve in the army was asked what he intendeed to do with himself.

"'I'm going to college,'" was the prompt reply. "'I had not intended to go to college before my army experience, but now I am going.'

"'To study what?' he was asked.

"'Business management,' came the reply like a shot from a gun.

"Further questioning developed that he was not familiar with any particular business either through personal experience or by home associations.

"He did not seem to feel any prejudice either for or against a single business in the world.

"He was going to study the general principle of management and then pick out some business to try it on."

PROFESSOR MAHONEY tells me that he finds this tendency among a portion of high school students, and young men who have completed their freshman year in college, with whom he has come in contact.

"It is not new," the professor pointed out.

"It is very, very old. It is the human impulse to try to get something for nothing; to acquire skill without practice; to airplane above the rugged road of toil and experience.

"It is the duty of all educational institutions, and all educators," continued Professor Mahoney, "to hammer this illusion out of their students.

"For the boy who cannot go further than the close of high school training it is well to get his feet firmly on the ground and realize that no business can be taught in school.

"With this false idea annihilated their courses in business science and efficiency will be worth while to the young man who has time to take them."

A hearty "amen" to Professor Mahoney's declaration will rise from the lips of every man who has had to make his way from bottom to top over the rocky road of practical experience.

REV. W. HERBERT BURK, rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, is the embodiment of the spirit of religious patriotism.

For years past he has labored unceasingly to accomplish what no one else thought of attempting, viz., presenting at Valley Forge the visible evidence of its high position as a shrine of American patriotic devotion.

And it is a work far greater than any of us in the workaday world appreciates. It marks the devotion of one man's life to a great purpose.

It is deserving of nation-wide attention, indorsement and support.

Mr. Burk is first of all a clergyman; after that he is a practical idealist.

I fancy that the dream of the everyday man would have been to embody memories of Valley Forge in some architectural splendor as represented in one vast building as the center of this shrine.

But Mr. Burk had another vision.

It was of wider scope. It embraced not one but numerous structures which, when completed, will form a perfect and harmonious whole.

MR. BURK is modest in describing his aspirations. He prefers to act and let the completed vision in stone, stained class and sacred memento speak for itself.

He tells me that in the eight buildings which are a part of his general plan, and which will represent as many periods of American history, there will be collected relics pertaining to each period represented.

"The purpose is to associate with each epoch the memorials distinctively associated with that period of our nation's history," he said.

Only recently did he discover and secure the marquee used by Washington at Valley Forge. Later on he unearthed the bill for it and the leather receptacle which originally contained the tent.

This bill had a puzzling reference in ancient script to what appeared as a "valise." A closer examination led to the discovery that the word was meant for "valise"; the leathern bag in which the marquee was inclosed when not in use.

Scores of relics of Washington, and the period represented by the encampment at Valley Forge, are waiting the completion of a structure that will house them in adequate form for presentation to the pilgrims of patriotism who in future years will journey to the shrine.

With the rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel it is all a labor of love.

MAYOR MOORE tells me that he entertains high hopes of the helpful results of the recent pilgrimage of Colonel Morden, chief of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, to other cities in search of new light on that subject.

The best evidence of the honest effort in this direction is contained in the fact that a representative of the Bureau of Municipal Research accompanied Colonel Morden on his trip.

The bureau has no axes to grind.

It has no political friends to reward.

It seeks only to bring into the field of municipal management the business efficiency that characterizes every well-conducted commercial or industrial concern.

It was at the Mayor's initiative that Colonel Morden, like the Israelitish scouts of old, went forth "to spy out the land."

Six months remain in which to complete the arrangements, authorized under the new charter, whereby the city will do its own street cleaning and rubbish collection.

Information of every kind bearing upon the subject is requisite. The best ideas based on the experience of other cities along similar lines should be available.

These facts, coupled with the suggestions of the experts of the Bureau of Municipal Research, should furnish the groundwork for the new move; that is, provided that the experiment as projected is to be undertaken in the time specified.

## SHORT CUTS

Summer wept on her arrival.

It is one of the characteristics of wet planks that they are apt to sink.

The Golden Gate receipts will be well named by the time next week rolls around.

Greece having been given a free hand, Turkey appears about due for a basting.

Rail strikers seem determined to furnish a few arguments for an industrial court.

We herewith raise our hat to Calvin Coolidge's landlord. He is a good scout.

Somehow the proposed use of Greece in cleaning up the East lacks logical appeal.

In indicting a nation for riots in Derry it is at least broadminded to remember Chicago.

The President, it is said, will remain at the White House this summer. Well, it's the only summer left.

It is the country's fond expectation that the San Francisco convention will prove the Missouri senator a broken Reed.

The enormous quantity of third-term talk on American politics has ever been in significant contrast to the paucity of third terms.

Competition has boosted the manufacture of Presidents in Ohio even as party monopoly has killed it in Pennsylvania and the South.

If the League of Nations, when it functions at last, effects as many compromises as its advocacy has brought about its success will be assured.

One of the Socialists ousted from the New York Legislature has been renominated. If he is elected will the Legislature try to unseat him again?

The Conscienceless Quipster has it that Mr. Bryan's declaration that his party will have no wet candidate is appreciation of the fact that Democracy's reign is over.

General March, who fought the war in a swivel chair in Washington, is having a great time in France as the guest of the men who were where the fighting was hardest.

The pocketbook does not always count, apparently. If it did the North Penn Bank trial would possess more interest for Philadelphians than the Elwell murder mystery.

In case the senator from Virginia should be nominated we should like to register first claims on the following inevitables: "Don't throw stones," "Glass houses," "I'm forever blowing bubbles."

Emma Goldman's sojourn in Russia is said to have cured her of much of her radicalism, and she declares that she loves America as she loves no other land. Perhaps some day she may find appositeness in the lines beginning, "While the lamp holds out to burn."

They celebrated Father's Day at Atlantic City on Sunday by wearing roses in his honor. This is about as little as could be done by the mothers and daughters, who would not be able to promenade on the Boardwalk if it were not for the father who pays the bills.

Doctor Finegan says truly that Philadelphia, the third largest city in the country, ought to have its public schools conducted along the most modern lines. But teachers find modern lines hard lines and provocative of lines of care when salaries are inadequate.

Every day brings its published list of graduates. From the lists, if we but knew how, we might pick the captains of industry and the leaders of thought of tomorrow. The fact gives fascination to the columns of small type that give the rosters of the little armies setting forth to take part in the battle of life.

## Mirage

ONCE more into my arid days like dew,
Like wind from an oasis, or the sound
Of cold, sweet water bubbling underground,
A treacherous messenger, the thought of you
Comes to destroy me; once more I renew
Firm faith in your abundance whom I found,
Long since, to be but just one other mound
Of sand whereon no green thing ever grew.

And once again, and wiser in no wise,
I chase your colored phantom on the air,
And sob and weep and fall and curse and rise
And stumble pitifully on to where
Miserable and lost, with stinging eyes,
Once more I clasp—and there is nothing there.

—Edna St. Vincent Millay, in Ainslee's.

## What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. Who was Rabelais?
2. When did the Thirty Years' War in Germany begin?
3. On what date was agreement made by Great Britain, Canada and the United States providing for the arbitration of all existing controversies between the United States and Canada?
4. What was the date of the Johnstown flood?
5. How did Australia get its name?
6. Where is Botany bay and how did it gets its name?
7. When did "Uncle Tom's Cabin" first appear as a serial?
8. What does "interlocutory" mean?
9. What are chad?
10. What do the letters "C. G. S." stand for?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

1. "Benefit of clergy" meant exemption from trial by a secular court and exemption from sentence for first conviction by all who could read. Abolished in England in 1827.
2. A pennant is a narrow flag or streamer, tapering from the hoist to the fly or tip.
3. Oklahoma was admitted into the Union on November 16, 1907.
4. Admiral Togo destroyed the Russian Baltic fleet May 27 and 28, 1905.
5. Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), was an Irish satirist, author of "Gulliver's Travels."
6. Lake Chad is in Central Africa.
7. The chaffinch gets its name from the fact that this European finch is fond of chaff or grain.
8. "Pepys" is pronounced "peps," "peeps" or "pep-is."
9. Bushrod Washington (1762-1829), member of the Supreme Court, was a nephew of George Washington.
10. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

## OH, HE'LL GET A WARM RECEPTION ALL RIGHT

# GERMAN CABINET FORMED; PLANS TO EXECUTE TREATY

### Coalition Ministry, Headed by Konstantin Fehrenbach, Expected to Present Undisputed Mandate at Spa Next Month

By the Associated Press

**Berlin,** June 22.—Official announcement has been made that Konstantin Fehrenbach has been appointed chancellor and selected the new ministry, a bourgeois cabinet. In new government circles it is stated there will be a sufficiently emphasized vote of confidence to enable the ministry to present an undisputed mandate at the Spa conference next month.

The cabinet follows: Chancellor, Konstantin Fehrenbach; foreign affairs, Dr. Walter Simons; economics, Dr. Carl Melchior; transportation, Adam Stegerwald; finance, Johannes Becker; justice, Carl Heinze; interior, Herr Koch; defense, Herr Gessler; food, Andres Hermes; posts and telegraphs, Johann Gresberts; treasury, Doctor Wirth.

No appointment has yet been made to the post of minister of labor.

Declaration of the leaders of the German People's party, avowing allegiance to the Weimar constitution and the republican form of government, removed an obstacle to a coalition of that party with the Clericals and Democrats. This declaration seems elastically phrased, but is accepted as a promise of good behavior.

The new coalition, which commands only 196 votes, will thrive solely because of the "benevolent neutrality" promised by the majority Socialists, who, despite German labor interests, will not be represented in the new cabinet.

The government's platform will affirm the new regime proposes loyally to carry out the Versailles treaty and will appeal for the subordination of partisan interests.

Doctor Simons, the new foreign minister, a Democrat, is a jurist who was for a long time attached to the legal division of the foreign office. He also was under-secretary of the chancellery under Prince Maximilian and was a member of the German peace delegation at Versailles.

Doctor Melchior, the minister of economics, is a member of the Hamburg banking firm of Warburg Bros.

The minister of transportation, Herr Stegerwald, a Clerical, is secretary of the Christian trades union and a widely known labor leader.

Herr Heinze, the minister of justice, a member of the German People's party, was formerly minister of justice of Saxony and also was attached to the imperial Supreme Court. He was under-secretary of the Turkish ministry of justice in 1916, when he was summoned to Constantinople by the Turkish Government.

Herr Becker, the minister of finance, is a German People's party member. Herr Koch and Herr Gessler are hold-over Democratic members of the former cabinet, while Herr Giesberts and Herr Hermes are hold-over Clerical members, as is Doctor Wirth, the minister of the treasury.

## THREATEN OCCUPYING MORE GERMAN LAND

**Paris,** June 22.—(By A. P.)—Recommendation that an international financial conference be held in Brussels to mobilize German money and issue international loans based on German revenues has been decided upon at the inter-allied meeting at Boulogne, according to a special correspondent of Havas.

Discussions at the meeting, it is said, have resulted in a decision that if Germany manifests bad faith concerning the execution of the Versailles treaty the Allies may employ other means of coercion than those already considered, occupation of parts of Germany being possible.

Another point decided by the Boulogne conferees, the correspondent says, is the allied powers shall appoint ambassadors to represent them at Berlin. These ambassadors will be at their posts by July 1, before the Spa conference, the date for which remains fixed for July 5.

**Boulogne,** June 22.—(By A. P.)—The Supreme Council of the Allies, after holding a three-hour session today, adjourned to meet at Brussels July 2, leaving most of the questions on its program undecided.

The problem of the German reparations was referred to experts, who will meet in Paris and endeavor to conciliate the conflicting viewpoints among the Allies regarding the division of the sums Germany is to pay.

The experts likewise are still confronted with the task of reaching a final decision as to the total amount of the reparations and the method of payment.

The Turkish question is considered to have been settled by the council's approval of military action against the Turkish Nationalists as planned by Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Wilson, and by the decision that the Turks must reply to the peace terms by the time set, June 26. This decision is interpreted as meaning that the Turks must sign the treaty as it was prepared at the San Remo conference.

The Russian question came up this morning, but was left undecided. It was agreed, pending further consideration, that the economic negotiations between the French and British delegates and the soviet representatives should continue, without implying in any sense recognition of the soviet government.

Premier Millerand leaves this afternoon for Paris and Premier Lloyd George for England.

The note to Germany, which was finally approved this morning, concludes with an announcement that measures will be taken by the Allies in case of noncompliance.

## CRISIS IN BOLSHEVIK PARLEY

### Lloyd George Demands Compensation for British Capitalists

**London,** June 22.—(By A. P.)—A crisis has arisen in negotiations between Premier Lloyd George and Leonid Krassin, Russian Bolshevik minister for trade and commerce, which may result in the definite breaking off of conversations and the departure of M. Krassin from London, according to the Herald, organ of labor.

The newspaper adds the crisis was precipitated by the premier insisting that before negotiations go any further the soviet government must promise compensation to British financiers who have vested interests in Russia. M. Krassin, it is said, offered to discuss this matter at a peace conference, but was met by what is declared to have been a virtual ultimatum.

Premier Lloyd George is charged by the Herald as acting "at the dictation of a group of British capitalists."

## FORMER MISS ASTOR ILL

### Mrs. George O. Haig Near Death in France

**Paris,** June 22.—(By A. P.)—Mrs. George Ogilvy Haig, of London, formerly Miss Charlotte Astor, is seriously ill at the American hospital at Neuilly, with slight hopes for her recovery.

Her sister, Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, of New York city, is at her bedside.

## JAIL FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES

### Members of Chicago Board Punished for Contempt of Court

**Chicago,** June 22.—(By A. P.)—Nine members of the school board and their attorney were found guilty of contempt of court by Judge Kickham Scanlan today and seven were sentenced to short jail terms, while all drew fines ranging from $250 to $750. All appealed. The case grew out of the removal of former Superintendent of Schools Charles E. Chadsey, who came here from Detroit last year.

Peter A. Mortenson, who succeeded Chadsey as superintendent, was the only defendant not fined, but the judge characterized him as "the meanest figure in the case."

Doctor Chadsey was dismissed by the board a few months after being employed. He appealed to the court and was reinstated. The board then delegated all his authority to Assistant Superintendent Mortenson and Doctor Chadsey resigned.


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"
NEXT WEEK—EUGENE O'BRIEN in "A FOOL AND HIS MONEY"

PALACE 1214 MARKET STREET 10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
Anita Stewart "FIGHTING SHEPHERDESS"

Arcadia CHESTNUT ST. Bet. 16th & 17th 10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
Robert Warwick "THE CITY OF MASKS"

Victoria MARKET STREET AB 9TH 9 A. M. to 11:15 P. M.
Georges Carpentier WONDER MAN

CAPITOL 724 MARKET STREET "MRS. TEMPLE'S TELEGRAM"

REGENT MARKET ST. Bel. 11TH WILLIAM FARNUM in "Tale of Two Cities"

GLOBE MARKET STREET AT JUNIPER 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Continuous Vaudeville, "Showgirls Revue," Eddie Cassidy; Others

CROSS KEYS 69TH AND MARKET 2:30, 7 & 9 P. M. "CINDERELLA," Musical Comedy

BROADWAY Broad and Snyder Ave. 10 A. M. to 11 P. M. "OH, TEDDY," OTHERS NAZIMOVA in "THE HEART OF A CHILD"

CHESTNUT ST. OPERA HOUSE
COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN
SECOND BIG WEEK
MAT. DAILY—2:30 EVENINGS—7 & 9
Prices—Mats., 25c, 38c, 50c. Eves., 25c, 50c, 75c
HAROLD BELL WRIGHT'S
THE EYES OF THE WORLD
Film fans enthralled from start to finish N. ABE COMING—"THE FORTUNE TELLER"

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
This Week Only Mat. 2:30—25c Eves. 7 & 9—25c, 50c
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in THE MOLLYCODDLE
HIS NEWEST AND GREATEST PICTURE

KEITH'S
SECOND AND FINAL WEEK
HARRY CARROL & CO.
in "Varieties of 1920"
ROSCOE AILS
WITH MIDGIE MILLER & JAZZ BAND
VINIE DALY; CLAUDIA COLEMAN; DAVIGNEAU'S CELESTIALS & OTHERS

WILLOW GROVE PARK
Bring the Only Girl Out Tonight to Hear "My Golden Girl"
Played by
Victor Herbert and His Orchestra
Wednesday Night, June 23, at 7:45 and 9:45
THE MENDELSSOHN CLUB
N. Lindsay Norden, Conductor

GARRICK FOUR SHOWS DAILY 1:30, 3:30—25c, 50c 7 & 9—25c, 50c, 75c
Last Five Days of Sensational Picture
A MORMON MAID
with Mae Murray and Robert Ensworth
NEXT WK.—"THE SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS"

DANCING
THE JANE P. C. MILLER CONSERVATORY
1023 CHESTNUT ST. Walnut 127
PRIVATE LESSONS DAILY
DANCING PHYSICAL CULTURE
MODERN, ESTHETIC and FANCY

Walton Roof
9:30 DISTINCTIVE DIVERSIONS 11:45
A HALF SQUARE FROM EVERYWHERE
Arnold and Florence Athletic Novelty
Bessie Gross Specialty Dances
Bernice La Rue Late "Listen Lester"
Anna Linn Songs and Dances
Pearl Eaton Late "My Lady Friends"
Jean Tennyson Chanteuse
Adelaide Bell Novelty Dancing