

CITIES LOSE FIGHT FOR DAYLIGHT BILL

Local Option Now Only Hope for Industrial Centers to Win in Legislature

VOTE WAS 56 TO 142

Harrisburg, March 15.—Daylight saving, backed by captains of industry of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and thousands of workers in the two big cities of the state and scores of smaller cities and towns, could master only fifty-six votes in the House last night when the Edmonds bill came up for final passage...

The low vote on the bill was a surprise. Not even the full strength of the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh delegations was mustered for the measure. The combined votes of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties would total sixty-five, but the bill fell nine short of that number.

Seven Philadelphia members, in the face of an overwhelming home sentiment, voted against the measure. The seven Philadelphia members to vote "no" were Ashbury, Biddi, Dunn, Glass, Hefferman, McCreary and Sowers. Marcus did not vote.

Debate on the bill was not so long as had been anticipated. Representative Frank Spencer Edmonds, sponsor of the measure, opened the fight for the bill. He rapped the critics who said it was a measure to "promote golf."

Representative Jordan, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showed there were 43,000 fewer accidents in American industries in 1919 when daylight saving was in effect.

"The extra hour of sunlight," he said, "aided the fight on the white plague and in the year the country had daylight saving it saved a million and a quarter of tons of coal."

Edmonds declared the bill originally was introduced at the behest of the American Philosophical Society.

Representative Dawson, sponsor of the local option daylight-saving bill, voted against the Edmonds measure.

NEW BILLS APPEARING IN SENATE AND HOUSE

Harrisburg, March 15.—Among new bills to appear in the Senate and House were:
Reynolds, Chester—Empowering the Governor to appoint thirteen members of the Valley Forge Park Commission instead of ten as at present.

Bill to Chase Ambulance Chasers Offered in House

By a Staff Correspondent
Harrisburg, March 15.—A bill aimed at chasing ambulance chasers out of existence as a sort of subterranean profession was offered in the House by Representative Sinclair, Fayette.

The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to solicit, advise, request or induce any person to institute suit for damages in which the person soliciting shall receive any compensation dependent upon the amount of recovery in the suit or in which the compensation of any attorney for instituting or prosecuting such suit shall directly or indirectly depend upon the amount of the recovery.

Any person violating the provisions of this act would be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof would be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or both at the discretion of the court.

Amendment requiring publication in full of all laws revised, amended or repealed, and of all resolutions, orders and calling for their consideration of the provisions of the act.

McNichol, Philadelphia—Providing that the State Industrial Board from \$10 to \$20 for day workers and from \$15 to \$25 for night workers in the State.

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DRY BILL PROGRESS HALTED IN HOUSE

Palmer Beer Ruling Causes Anti-Saloonists to Appeal to Governor

SITUATION PLEASERS WETS

Harrisburg, March 15.—Governor Sprout will be called on today by a subcommittee of the House law and order committee and asked for his advice as to legislation providing for state enforcement of the prohibition law.

To observers it appears that the Martin enforcement bill, drafted by the Anti-Saloon League and containing a search and seizure provision, is riding through rough waters.

Meanwhile, the wets are highly joyful as the bill still is in the House committee and they are getting the best of the fight they thought.

Governor Sprout's original idea was that the Brooks high license law should be amended so as to make it conform to the national law.

In some quarters it is said that the decision of former Attorney General Palmer, permitting physicians to prescribe beer and wine, has materially hurt the plans of the Anti-Saloon League.

Therefore suggestions are abroad that a bill approved by the state administration will be accepted by the dry leaders in the House if district attorneys, the state police and the mayors of cities and burgesses of boroughs be put under heavy bond to enforce prohibition.

Some of the "dry" leaders admitted that the Anti-Saloon League's bill cannot be passed and that the Palmer beer decision destroyed whatever chances it might have had.

The wets are fearful that if the administration bill is not accepted there will be no enforcement legislation at this session of the Assembly.

The five law and order committee members appointed to wait upon the Governor are all pronounced drys and all committed to the Anti-Saloon League's bill. They are Representatives Davis,

of Indiana, chairman of the committee; James A. Walker, of Philadelphia; Armstrong, of Armstrong county; Martin, of Allegheny, and Marshall, of Beaver.

There is no doubt that the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League feel that they cannot pass the Martin bill with its search and seizure clause included. They were afraid to face a vote in the House last night had they reported the bill after the correction of the typographical error in its composition which necessitated its being sent back to the committee last week.

Harrisburg, March 15.—Two bills designed to make the Brooks high license law conform to the constitution of the United States and laws passed thereunder to regulate sale of intoxicating liquors, were presented by H. W. Schantz, Lehigh. They were sent to the law and order committee. They are the first liquor bills to appear in the Senate this session.

The Senate passed a score of bills, among them being the measures increasing penalties for violation of the prohibition law, including the Snyder-Middleworth state park; giving the right of eminent domain to regulate cash bail before clerks of court; amending the municipal election law; and some rural constitutional amendments; requiring removal of bills from marks in county seats to other cities; requiring foreign insurance companies to have bonds through resident agents; and the Jones road bill and the seventh class county seats bill which was amended to include desuetes.

A bill amending the calendar was cleared, among the bills recommended being the Long township road bond bill, bill permitting court appeals from orders of the bureau of fish and game to county courts; and the Jones road bill and the seventh class county seats bill which was amended to include desuetes.

Among bills reported favorably in the Senate and passed first reading were: incorporating anti-trust societies; Harrisburg State Hospital; and amending existing appropriation bills; reorganizing attorney general's department; requiring all teachers to take the oath of allegiance; Stewart House bill providing for transfer of prisoners between penitentiaries.

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\$100,000,000 FOR ROADS
Resolution Would Permit Doubling of Existing Provision
Harrisburg, March 15.—Senator Buckman, Bucks, who presented a resolution providing for submission to the people at the fall election of 1923 of a proposed constitutional amendment for another \$50,000,000 road loan, said his plan was "a move for the future."

"The resolution would submit to the people the question whether they will amend the constitution to authorize issuance of \$100,000,000 of bonds for roads. We now have authority to issue \$50,000,000," said he. "It is realized another \$50,000,000 road loan, said his plan was 'a move for the future.'"

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UTILITY HOME RULE PROPOSED IN BILL
Measure Would Give the Local Courts Say Before Public Service Commission
By a Staff Correspondent
Harrisburg, March 15.—Home rule on all questions affecting transit conditions and rates of fare is provided in a bill to be offered today by Representative McKelvey, Allegheny.

The bill would rip the present Public Service Commission of seven members out of office and substitute a commission of five. In effect it would revolutionize the whole present method of handling questions relating to public service.

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Three bills vitally affecting the Public Service Commission law will be submitted to a public hearing before the House Judiciary general committee today, one of them being the bill of McKelvey requiring utility companies in transit, to furnish data showing why the particular increase is required and pending the increase until the commission has passed upon the application.

Another is the Fitzgibbon bill flaying suspending all rate increases until they are approved by the commission.

The third bill is that of Representative Farrar abolishing the "ready to serve" contract of gas, light and power companies by which consumers are required to pay a nominal rental for installation whether they use the commodity or not.

The McKelvey bill calls for submission to the Courts of Common Pleas of all matters now taken directly to the Public Service Commission. Interests aggrieved by the decision of the courts would then appeal to the new public service commission and the next appeal would be to the Supreme Court. As it is now, all cases are taken directly to the commission with an appeal to the Superior Court.

"The idea," said McKelvey, "is to have questions affecting public welfare passed on, in the community in which they arise. That is the basic principle of our own law and also of the English common law. Much injustice is done by the submission of questions of great importance to tribunals and commissions far removed from the communities in which they arise."

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