



The Star-Independent.

LXXXVIII— NO. 78 18 PAGES

Daily Except Sunday. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Harrisburg

HARRISBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1919.

ONLY EVENING ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWSPAPER IN HARRISBURG

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

HOME EDITION

SMOKE NUISANCE AND HOUSING TO BE INVESTIGATED

Committees Named by Chamber of Commerce to Take Up Important Work MUCH COMPLAINT HEARD Meetings Scheduled to Map Out Definite Plan of Action in City

Plans for the abatement of the smoke nuisance, of which great complaint has been heard within the past several weeks, and the preparation of a new building code, are to be considered by two special Chamber of Commerce committees, just appointed by President George S. Reinhoel.

The one committee will thoroughly study the smoke conditions as they exist in the city and recommend some plan to overcome them. The other will make a minute study of the building code as it now exists with an idea of preparing a new one.

Three Other Committees

These two committees, together with three other special committees appointed by President Reinhoel, will meet within a short time when they will map out a definite campaign of action. Of the other three committees, one will check up the results of the police survey made by the bureau of municipal research of New York in 1917 at the expense of the Chamber; another will check up the results of the school survey made recently at the expense of the Chamber of Commerce and a third will consider community singing.

All of these matters are outlined in the chamber's program of work for the year, and officials of the Chamber consider these matters of paramount importance to the city.

The Appointments

The following are the members of the committee on the smoke nuisance: C. L. Scott, chairman; D. W. Cox, P. G. Diener, W. L. Porry, Harry Lowmeyer, Dr. John B. McAlister, C. S. Meek, R. W. Moorhead, H. C. Ross.

To consider the preparation of a new building code: Augustus Lutz, chairman; S. W. Bair, F. G. Fahnestock, Jr., M. J. Keller, H. A. Keller, C. Howard Lloyd, Herman P. Miller, J. J. Nungesser, J. H. Patten, George A. Shreiner.

To check results of police survey: Frank C. Sites, chairman; Arthur D. Bacon, Arthur E. Brown, Clark E. Diehl, William S. Essick.

Community singing: John Fox Weiss, chairman; E. C. Hill, F. E. Downes, William Jennings, Dr. Croll Keller, E. B. Mitchell, A. K. Thomas, J. H. Troop, Frank Wallis, Donald McCormick.

EARLY FRUIT TREES NOT DAMAGED BY FREEZING

Believed to have been entirely unharmed by the cold weather of the past few days. Farm agent H. G. Miesley reports that an examination late yesterday failed to reveal any frozen buds. The weather of last night, he says, was not severe enough to cause any harm and the wind also considerably in preventing injury.

RUMMAGE SALE IS MOVED

There was some talk scurrying this morning on the part of the women having charge of the rummage sale to be held next week for the benefit of the Harrisburg Hospital.

The old postoffice building suddenly became not available. The women were panic-stricken. They thought of the Gilbert building in Market street. But that had been loaned to the Victory Loan people. However, the Victory Loan folks said that nothing should be permitted to stand in the way of the Hospital's rummage sale, and so they agreed to allow the rummage sale to come in.

Consequently, instead of being held in the old postoffice next week, the rummage sale will be in the room in Market street next to the Victoria Theater formerly occupied by Gilbert's hardware store.

THE WEATHER

For Harrisburg and vicinity: Fair to-night and Thursday, with rising temperature; lowest temperature to-night about 28 degrees.

For Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair to-night and Thursday; slowly rising temperature; gentle winds becoming south.

The Susquehanna river and all its branches will fall slowly or remain nearly stationary. A stage of about 5.6 feet is indicated for Harrisburg Thursday morning.

General Conditions: There has been a general rise of 2 to 20 degrees in temperature from the Plains States eastward to the Atlantic ocean, except in Florida, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, District of Columbia and Virginia, where it is 2 to 10 degrees colder. From the Plains States westward to the Pacific ocean temperature changes have been somewhat irregular, but not important.

You Can't Blame Japan For Feeling It an Insult



BERLIN GAMBLES MADLY IN STREET AFTER ARMISTICE

Police Claim They Legally Are Unable to Stop the Games of Chance

Berlin, April 2.—Gambling has so increased since the armistice that the widest opportunity and license are now afforded to satisfy the passion of the residents of Berlin who have taken to playing games of chance, even roulette, in the open streets in certain sections of the city. The police claim they are unable legally to prevent gaming clubs from operating as long as the weak membership regulations are observed. It is a fact, however, that the police cannot stop games in the public streets.

A few weeks ago it was common for the police to make eight or ten arrests daily, but this form of gambling has increased by leaps and bounds until certain streets are lined with tables edge to edge. The bets have been increasing gradually in size until men and women, apparently from poorer classes and often "workless" and drawing government support, wager 25 marks at a time.

The police occasionally come on the scene, whereupon the gamblers disappear only to reappear instantly when the officers have gone. The scene is enlivened frequently by betters, who, after losing, snatch money from the tables and dash through the crowd to the walls of the cheated gamster.

Corn Prices Soar Due to Wheat Scarcity; "Wet" Vote Felt, Too

Chicago, April 2.—Corn made an extraordinary jump in price to-day, amounting in some cases to six cents a bushel. Official announcement that the steepest advance was in corn for September delivery, a rise to \$1.38 1/2 as against \$1.32 1/2 at the close on Monday.

Traders took the view that corn products would be much more in demand for export in place of wheat and flour. It was a popular opinion also that rye and barely would be largely bought on the chance that the result of the Chicago election would be interpreted as a referendum on prohibition, and that with a peace treaty signed before July 1, prohibition would not be permitted to take effect.

SOCIALISTS LOSE IN WISCONSIN Milwaukee, Wis., April 2.—Socialists in Milwaukee county were defeated in the judicial contests yesterday by majorities ranging from 2,402 to 13,000. In the State a number of cities voted from dry to wet.

J. C. BURKHOLDER DIES AFTER 49 YEARS ON ROAD

Was Oldest Baggage-master on Pennsy in Point of Service

Jacob C. Burkholder, one of the oldest and best known railroaders of this territory and the oldest baggage-master of the Middle Division in the point of service, died last evening at his home, 1191 1/2 Capital street, after 49 years continuous service with the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. Burkholder was born in Franklin county, on September 22, 1853. He was widely known in Masonic circles. Mr. Burkholder's death was due to a heart ailment.

Chicago, April 2.—Complete returns to-day from yesterday's municipal election showed that William Hale Thompson (Republican) was re-elected Mayor for a term of four years by a plurality of 17,600 over Robert M. Sweitzer, (Democrat) his nearest competitor, and that the city voted "wet" by a majority of 247,225.

Four other Mayorality candidates were in the field: Maclay Hoyne, (Independent Democrat); John Fitzpatrick (Labor); John M. Collins, (Socialist); and Adolph S. Carr, (Socialist Labor). The total vote for Mayor was 688,361 out of a registration of 792,000. At the Mayorality election four years ago, Thompson defeated Sweitzer by more than 147,000 votes.

The aldermanic returns show the elimination of Socialists from the city council, every candidate of the party in the thirty-one wards in which that party presented candidates being decisively beaten. In the new council the Democrats will

BULLET RIDDLED COAT IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR "TIGER"

Clemenceau Certain He Will Not Get New Clothes While Present High Prices Prevail; to Mend Assassin's Holes

Paris, April 1.—"While clothes are so expensive I am not going to indulge in the luxury of a new overcoat just because a fool shot a few holes in my old coat," Premier Clemenceau is reported to have said.

The showing bullet holes were pieces of evidence that had to be produced at the trial of his would-be murderer, Emile Cottin. M. Clemenceau, however, happened to be particularly fond of those garments, and he asked M. Ignace, Under Secretary of State for War, to let him have them back quickly. M. Ignace replied in tones of gentle reproach that the articles were in the hands of the judiciary, and that, under the rules, it would be quite impossible to part with them until the case was past the appeal stage.

The French are a thrifty race, and are expert clothes menders. The bullet holes can be "stopped" so as to defy detection and the coat will be as good as ever. That is M. Clemenceau's opinion.

CHICAGO TURNS ON SOCIALISTS; THOMPSON WINS

Republican Candidate For Mayorality Successful by 17,600 Plurality

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Aviators Will Resume Flights in Short Time

While no flights have been made by officers at the Middletown Aviation Depot within the past several days, they will be resumed within a short time. Heavy wind storms of the past several days have been partly responsible for this. In addition, the officers have not had sufficient time to make flights while conditions of soldiers with civilians, are readjusting themselves.

London, April 2.—Reports that a revolution against the Soviet government has broken out in Petrograd are supported by an official Russian wireless despatch received here which says there is a serious strike of railway men in the Petrograd region. The strike, it is said, was prompted by the Mensheviks and the social revolutionaries.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, April 2.—Rioting broke out here again yesterday afternoon. The mob plundered the provision stores. The available military force was rushed to the scene. This despatch was sent the fighting was continuing. Demonstrators searching the chief burgomaster's house discovered large stores of meats, eggs and flour. Three hundred persons accused of plundering shops have been arrested. No orders due to the shortage of foodstuffs have been recently intensified by a reduction of the potato ration from five to three pounds.

Paris, April 2.—A dispatch from Zurich states that in the riots at Frankfort on Monday eleven persons were killed and twenty-five wounded. The police have made 400 arrests in connection with the disorders, it is said. The French are a thrifty race, and are expert clothes menders. The bullet holes can be "stopped" so as to defy detection and the coat will be as good as ever. That is M. Clemenceau's opinion.

UNABLE TO VISIT DUBLIN Dublin, April 2.—The Lord Mayor has received a message from President Wilson, expressing regret that the constant pressure of engagements has prevented him from accepting the Lord Mayor's invitation to visit Dublin and receive the freedom of the city.

BELL COMPANY IS RESTRAINED FROM ADVANCING RATES

Judge Kunkel Holds President and Burleson Acted Without Legal Authority

OVER-REACHED POWERS Way Was Open to Increase Schedules Without Violating Pennsylvania Laws

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania won its second round to-day in the injunction proceedings to prevent Postmaster General Burleson, acting as the Federal operating agent of the Bell Telephone Company, from raising telephone rates in this State. Judge Kunkel, of the Dauphin county courts, handing down an opinion in which he continues until a final hearing has been held the preliminary injunction granted against the Bell company at the preliminary hearing.

The case is reckoned as one of the most important ever listed in the courts of Pennsylvania. It involves the right of Federal authorities to over-ride State statutes in the matter of fixing public service rates. By the opinion handed down to-day the Bell company is restrained from putting into effect the telephone schedules promulgated by Mr. Burleson and which the Bell company was ordered to put into effect in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania with regard to change in rate schedules.

"Beyond Scope of Powers" Judge Kunkel goes into the case at length and it is his opinion that the right of Federal authorities to over-ride State statutes in the matter of fixing public service rates, by the opinion handed down to-day the Bell company is restrained from putting into effect the telephone schedules promulgated by Mr. Burleson and which the Bell company was ordered to put into effect in violation of the laws of Pennsylvania with regard to change in rate schedules.

The court reviews the conditions leading up to the change of rates, quoting the resolution under which the telephone lines were taken over as a war emergency by the government and holds that the Commonwealth's contention that this resolution did not contemplate rate changes is well taken. There is an attempt to deny the power of the President to operate the lines for war purposes, but Judge Kunkel says: "The rates he charges others whom he may permit the use of the lines, while under his control would seem to have no real relation whatsoever to his use of the system for all proper war purposes. There is no indication that he attempted to change the rates and enforce rates which are not approved by the State authorities in wholly outside his power. If this be true in so doing he is not engaged in an official act but is acting beyond his powers. In this case an injunction interfering with him from so acting would not amount to an interference with him as an official or with his official action and therefore would not be against the Federal government. Where the authority to do the act complained of is challenged the suit is not against the United States (Philadelphia Company vs. Stinson, 223 U. S. 601, 108 U. S. 108 U. S. 196). If he be acting outside his power he ought not to be permitted to seek refuge behind the office which he occupies and is administering."

Further the court says: "When he attempts to use the defendant's lines and it does not appear that it is for war purposes, but for the contrary appears to be for a purpose having no apparent or direct relation to the prosecution of the war, it is not within his power. The necessity of which his power arises does not appear."

SHOT IN STRIKE RIOT Dover, N. J., April 2.—Strikers and workers at the plant of the Warton Steel Company here clashed to-day. One man was shot in the leg. The victim was one of a crowd of strikers and sympathizers who had attempted to prevent workers from entering the plant.

Leviathan Brings Great Company of Troops From War Zone; 12,059 Arrive

New York, April 2.—With 10,238 troops of the 85th Division, former National Army, the steamship Leviathan arrived here to-day from France. There were small detachments of 37th and 91st Division troops, and 77 officers and 1,044 men, sick or wounded, together with a few casuals and nurses. General William C. Rivers, commanding the 16th Field Artillery brigade, 85th Division, returned. The Leviathan brought altogether 12,059 troops.

SOVIET FOES IN PETROGRAD RISE IN REVOLUTION

Serious Strike of Railway Men Prompted by Mensheviks; Frankfort Riots

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COUNCIL OF FOUR CONFERS ON DISPOSITION OF RHINE VALLEY; GERMANY SUMMONS ITS CHIEFS

New Developments Result in Call For Leaders to Gather

BUDAPEST NOW SEEKS PEACE

Germany's Money Experts Nearer Meeting Place

Zurich, Switzerland, April 2.—In view of fresh negotiations over the Danzig question, the German cabinet has decided to gather the chiefs of all parties of the National Assembly at Berlin to-morrow to reach an agreement as to the policy that is to be followed, according to an announcement by the German propaganda service.

Paris, April 2.—Reports received from Budapest by the American peace delegation indicate that the new rulers of Hungary are giving assurances that they are anxious for peace on all fronts and that the new army they are creating is directed toward the maintenance of order and not for purposes of aggression.

The new Hungarian officials are attempting to draw a distinction between Communism, which they say they are trying to practice, and Bolshevism. They declare they are not copying the Russian program, but are forming distinctly different policies.

The German financial commission has arrived at Ponte Sainte Maxence, about fifteen miles southwest of Compiègne. The members of the commission motored to the Chateau Plessis Villets, where they will stay. Access to the Chateau is strictly forbidden. Guards are mounted at all its entrances.

Brave Wife of Jailer Attacks His Assailants

Seven Shots Fired at Mississippi Keeper Fail in Poor Light

Holly Springs, Miss., April 2.—Attracted to the county jail here last night by the sounds of shots, Mrs. W. R. Jeffries, wife of the jailer, found her husband under fire of two prisoners seeking to escape. She secured Jeffries' revolver from the office and, firing between the bars in the jail door, fatally wounded one of the men, a negro, and drove the other, white, to his cell, where he sent a bullet into his brain.

Jeffries had entered the jail to lock the prisoners in their cells, closing the door behind him. The two prisoners, each armed, confronted him and demanded their release. Although unarmed, he refused. Seven shots were fired at him, but owing to the dim light the aim of the prisoners was poor and none of the bullets took effect.

NO GARRISONS ALONG RHINE An agreement on at least one point seems to have been reached in the Peace Conference discussions, according to the Times. Germany is not to be permitted to keep garrisons, fortifications or war factories not only on the left bank of the Rhine, but also along a strip of at least thirty miles on the right bank.

Blockade Partially Raised It has been decided to raise the blockade of Poland, Estonia, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and territories occupied by Rumania and Serbia.

President Meets With Premiers to Talk About Reparation

Paris, April 2.—M. Allize, former French Minister of Belgium, has been sent on a special mission to Vienna. Reports received by the French Foreign Office are that the Bolshevik movement in German Austria has been unsuccessful.

The railroad strike at Vienna was ended after a few hours and the inspection which started at Graz has been put down. Reassuring reports from Hungary have also been received by the French authorities, and officials now believe that it will be possible to resume diplomatic relations with Hungary soon.

NO FORTS ON RHINE BANKS Powers of Entente Partially Lift Blockade

Paris, April 2.—Consideration of the question of reparations and the disposition of the Rhine valley was continued by the council of four, comprising President Wilson and the premiers of France, Great Britain and Italy, when the session of the council was resumed to-day. It is understood to be probable that at least three more days will be occupied with these subjects.

STUTTART IN THROES OF STRIKE Berlin.—In a collision between strikes and government troops at Stuttgart three persons were killed and many others wounded. The demonstrators were eventually dispersed and order restored. The labor leaders in Stuttgart have declared a general strike there.

REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED IN BELGRADE London.—The newspaper Vetcherni Listy, of Agram, Jugo-Slavia, according to a wireless dispatch from Reims, announces that the dynasty of Karageorgevitch has been deposed and a republic proclaimed in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia and Jugo-Slavia.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS Copenhagen.—The Finnish government has resigned in consequence of its defeat at the recent elections, it is announced in a dispatch received to-day from Helsinki.

FORCES IN GERMANY FEEL RED INFLUENCE Berlin.—Almost all the labor forces of Germany are either striking or threatening to strike as a result of agitation carried on by Independent Socialists and Spartacists, who are succeeding in their efforts to induce workers to make increasingly impossible demands.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Socialists in Milwaukee county were defeated in the judicial contests yesterday by majorities ranging from 2,402 to 13,100. In the State a number of cities voted from dry to wet.

MARRIAGE LICENSES Miles D. Wagner and Ruth L. Morris, Harrisburg; George D. Rich and Anna W. Tierney, Altoona; Samuel F. Johnston and Mary A. Harris, Harrisburg; Alvan E. Smith, Erie, and Mary M. Miller, Harrisburg.