

**BURLESON STARTED**

Republican Leaders Plan to Make Preliminary Inquiry Soon.

**GALLOWAY LAST STRAW**

Steenerson Offers Resolution to Have Supreme Court Appoint Civil Service Head.

**Special Despatch to THE SUN.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—A complete investigation of the official acts of Postmaster-General Burleson to determine whether impeachment proceedings should be brought against him will be started by House Republicans in the near future, it was learned from party leaders today.

**Steenerson Opens Fight.**

The opening step in the House campaign looking toward Mr. Burleson's removal is today with the introduction of a bill by Representative Steenerson (Minnesota), chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

It is framed to prevent the Civil Service Commission from becoming subservient to the political desires of the Administration, by providing that the members of the commission shall be appointed by the Supreme Court instead of the President.

As an inquiry into the postal service had been contemplated and partly begun by the committee on expenditures in the Post Office Department, but the investigation looking toward impeachment will be much wider in its scope.

**BURLESON PLAYING POLITICS IN BOSTON**

Postmastership Used as Toy of Washington Official.

**Special Despatch to THE SUN.**

Boston, Sept. 8.—When Charles M. Galloway, on his retirement from the Civil Service Commission on Saturday accepted Postmaster-General Burleson for holding up office appointments, he slipped over once more the Boston postal situation.

It has been almost a year since the office was made vacant by the death of William F. Murray, and William E. Hurley, assistant, is still holding down the job.

They had been favorably acted on and represented various sections of the postal district. They included politicians, real estate dealers, soldiers, sailors, newspaper men, lawyers, clerks and a policeman.

The most prominent on the list, however, were Mr. Hurley, Charles L. Burdick, State treasurer; George I. Crocker, ex-city treasurer; James M. Hurley, ex-Mayor; Frank J. Donahue, ex-State treasurer, who is Burleson's candidate; and G. Loring Briggs, manager of the Boston Floating Hospital.

In the meantime the civil service authorities at Washington had decided that the selection should be on the basis of fitness. This brought forth from Senator Walsh a denunciation of any plan tending to encroach on the "senatorial courtesy" tradition.

State politicians became active at once and put forth their most powerful efforts to block the plan.

The examination of candidates was originally scheduled for January 21, 1919, but at that time there was not a State election. The \$2,000 position was going begging.

The examination was postponed until March 18. It was charged the postponement had been secured by certain politicians to give soldiers returning from France opportunities to try for the position.

None but professional politicians had been prominently mentioned thus far, but some of these could fill the bill in the matter of seven years executive experience, one of the requirements laid down by the Civil Service Commission.

A man who had had seven years executive experience sufficient to meet the requirements would hardly want to give up his position in civil life for a certain position like the postmastership, even though it carried an attractive salary.

Notice of the postponement of the examination carried with it the announcement that under an executive order of March 21, 1917, the test was not to be an examination in the usual sense of the word, but rather an examination into the qualifications of candidates submitted by them.

What was headed the list sent to Washington is not known. It has never been made public and the charge is that it has been held up by Mr. Burleson.

Today the question is whether the "best" man, applicant trained exclusively in business administration, or the politician is to be the selection. The general opinion in Massachusetts political circles is that in the end Mr. Burleson will make a political appointment for the office, but that his real reason for holding off in the matter is that he is afraid if between the devil and the widely advertised bounding main.

Senator Walsh wishes Mr. Donahue to be postmaster of Boston. But Mr. Walsh's constituency is "out and out

anti-Administration on the lines of the Irish issue. The local Democratic machine expects Senator Walsh to put Mr. Donahue across," in spite of the Wilson Administration.

**BURLESON POLITICS AT WORK IN NEWARK**

Refusal to Name Bock as Postmaster Stirs Many.

The holdup of the appointment of the new postmaster in Newark which Charles M. Galloway, Federal Civil Service Commissioner, gave as one of the reasons for his resignation, is due to a fight that is being made for the place in behalf of Frank J. Bock, Republican, a former postmaster, who finished first in the civil service examination. The fight for Mr. Bock is being led by Representative Leihbach of Newark.

The ratings in the examination for the position were: Mr. Bock, 75 per cent.; Charles A. Enteman, a post office inspector, 74.40; Elwood A. Armistead, 74, and John E. Barrett, Jr., street acting postmaster, 68.

Claim has been made by Mr. Leihbach that the established rule has been to name the man with the highest rating, irrespective of his politics. His charges that the Post Office Department has refused to appoint Mr. Bock on the ground that it could not properly do so because of accusations of undue political activity which were made against him while he was postmaster.

According to Mr. Bock the charges were not made until several months after former President Taft had retired from the Presidency and Woodrow Wilson had been inducted into office. William F. Cyphers, Assistant Postmaster under Mr. Bock, said the charges were made in 1912, and that neither he nor Mr. Bock knew who made them. He explained that two officials came to Newark, interviewed different officials, took statements from them and went away and filed a report. Mr. Cyphers said that the charges were sustained by the chief inspector.

Later inspectors from the Civil Service Commission, Mr. Cyphers said, visited Newark and after a week of investigation found that the statements made to them were different from the ones reported by the inspectors from the Post Office Department.

"The charges against Mr. Bock," declared Mr. Cyphers, "were trumped up and there is not the slightest reason to question the rating he received as the first man on the civil service list."

The Post-Office Department has asked the Civil Service Commission on different occasions to reconsider the ratings made by it in the examination to secure eligibles to fill the vacancy, but the commission refused.

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**BRITISH WITHDRAW FROM ARCHANGEL**

Latest Action Taken to Mean Allies Will Let Anti-Red Forces Act Alone.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Evacuation of Archangel by the British Expeditionary Forces is in progress, it was officially announced here today.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has received a despatch from Archangel signed by the Bishop and clergy appealing to British Christians against the withdrawal of British troops, which they assert would leave Archangel to the horrors of Bolshevik rule.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Evacuation of Archangel by British forces has been expected here for some time. There is no information available, however, as to the disposition of the French, Italian and even Serbian forces, of whom at least accounts there were a few remaining.

All American forces are out of the region, and the latest development is taken to signify that the Allies have decided to let the anti-Bolshevik forces there go it alone, and possibly supply them if they can. The pressure in England has been so great that efforts to reinforce troops already there have precipitated nothing.

**LEHR'S ADMITS GUILT IN RUSSIAN MURDERS**

American Mixed Up in Plot to Restore Monarchy.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8.—Reginald Lehr, who is said once to have been an American newspaper correspondent, pleaded guilty today to participating in the killing of Col. Hladkov, the Russian naval officer, and an American citizen named Legros.

A despatch from Stockholm to the Exchange Telegraph of London, August 1, announcing the killing of Ettinger and Legros said the deed had been committed by a band supposed to be part of an organization known as "the International League for the Reestablishment of the Russian Monarchy." Ettinger was declared to have taken part in a movement, the object of which was the placing of Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, a brother-in-law of the former Russian Emperor, on the Russian throne.

In previous despatches originating in Stockholm an American name appeared in connection with the killing of Mikolai Ardasjeff, a prominent member of the Russian colony in Stockholm, whose death and that of other persons, was laid to the Russian monarchist movement. Ardasjeff was declared to have been lured to a villa outside of Stockholm, where he was tried by a court-martial and sentenced to death. One story had it that Ardasjeff was told that if he would sign several blank checks his life would be spared. It was asserted that he signed the checks and then was strangled slowly to death.

AMERICAN ENGINES FOR BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—The Belgian Government is ordering 400 American locomotives for use on the State railroads, in addition to 200 Belgian engines.

**Kennedy**

LOW SHOES FOR FALL Heavy Norwegian Grain

English Brogues \$11.00 Also in Black & Russet & Cordovan

SPECIAL 325 Pairs of Low Shoes Russet and Black Vici Kid \$6.85 NOT ALL SIZES.

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**CANADIAN LIBERALS PUT TREATY TO KING**

They Contend Dominion Parliament Has No Power to Ratify.

LEAGUE ALSO DEBATED

Sir Arthur Sifton Says It Was Impossible to Make a Separate Document.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 8.—Two opposing views of the constitutional and diplomatic place of Canada as a State of the British Empire and in relation to other nations found expression and support in today's debate in the House of Commons.

D. D. McKenzie, acting leader for the opposition, argued that the British Empire is a diplomatic unit and that, in seeking to ratify the peace treaty the Parliament of Canada is trying to perform acts not within its power. Canada was not a sovereign State, he said, for the legislation is subject to veto within two years, not only by the King, but also by the British Parliament.

In reply Sir Arthur Sifton, Minister of Public Works, and a delegate to the Peace Conference, said the treaty had not been ratified by the British Parliament but only approved. Ratification would be made by the King, acting for Canada as a distinct national unit quite as much as for the United Kingdom.

Sir Robert Borden is indisposed, but the Government was represented in the debate by C. J. Doherty as well as Sir Arthur, both delegates to the Peace Conference, and by N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council of Canada.

From the Liberal standpoint, it is regrettable that the new leader Mackenzie King is not in the House taking the lead of the party in the debate on the treaty. As a grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie, the "arch rebel" who took up arms against the petty autocrats of Downing street in Canada, it is assumed the young leader would have sympathy with the new status of Canada as interpreted by the delegates to the peace conference.

French Element Involved. But Liberal opposition to the government policy of ratification so far is adhering to the literal interpretation of the constitution. In that policy there is danger that the Liberals will hand themselves into a position not consistent with the traditional attitude of constitutional development, maintained by the French-Canadian element is important in Liberal circles and is inclined to look upon close British connection as the strongest protection against the development of aggressive

Canadian nationalism, as represented by the Union Government. In resuming the debate, Mr. McKenzie said the war had given Canada a proud position in connection with affairs of world politics.

"I submit," he said, "that as long as we are not a nation, and cannot under international law be regarded as a nation, it is better in any negotiations that may take place, for us to maintain to the full the proud position which we occupy as a part and parcel of the British Empire."

In support of his view, Mr. Mackenzie quoted from France's recognized authority on international law, to prove that on his interpretation of sovereignty Canada is not a nation. He made the point that the Canadian Confederation to the Peace Conference had been appointed by the King, not by the Government of Canada. To that C. J. Doherty replied at once "the plenipotentiaries were nominated by His Majesty, the King on the advice of an Order in Council passed by the Dominion Cabinet authorizing the appointment."

View of the Government. Sir Arthur Sifton said some eminent men among the most conservative elements in Great Britain agreed entirely with the views of the leader of the opposition, that the ratification of the treaty by the Dominion of Canada by the King would depend upon whether the Parliament of Canada approved or disapproved of the document, argued that the British Empire is a diplomatic unit and that, in seeking to ratify the peace treaty the Parliament of Canada is trying to perform acts not within its power. Canada was not a sovereign State, he said, for the legislation is subject to veto within two years, not only by the King, but also by the British Parliament.

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the three documents that they were able to get the final unanimous consent of the allied and associated Powers to what was done during those six months.

"If there had not been a League of Nations to come into existence for the purpose of guaranteeing some of the important considerations of the treaty it would have been necessary to continue to occupy Germany with a big standing army for the next thirty years until all the regulations were carried out."

In conclusion Sir Arthur said: "I cannot go so far as to answer the question: 'What would be the result of not approving the treaty?' because the result depends upon other people. But we know some things that might happen. If the King to ratify this treaty regardless of whether or not it was thrown out by this Parliament, then it would be for the people and Government of Canada to decide what would be done next. If the Government of Great Britain decided to ratify it on behalf of the United Kingdom and leave out Canada, then the question remains whether Canada is still, technically, at war with Germany. Therefore, I think, that in the interests of the Dominion of Canada and in the interests of the British Empire it is not well to raise a question of that kind."

CRACK ARMY NINES IN COAL FUND FETE "Roughnecks" and "Hell Fighters" to Play.

Side by side on the shell torn fields of France Gen. O'Ryan's "Roughnecks" and Col. Bill Hayward's "Hell Fighters" fought for a common cause. Next Sunday, however, they are going to forget their comradeship so far as to throw out opposing battle fronts against each other in a baseball game at Ebbets Field. The diamond battle be-

between Gen. O'Ryan's "Roughnecks" and Col. Hayward's "Hell Fighters" will be the feature of the sporting part of the programme in the great carnival arranged by the Brooklyn Elks and public spirited citizens of the borough in aid of the coal fund for the worthy poor of Brooklyn.

Out of the nooks and glades of fairy land Puck and Oberon will lead the Little People to Ebbets Field to dance and frolic in the "Call of the Wood," a dance ensemble in which sixty pupils of William Pitt Rivers will take part.

As the play unfolds itself on the green turf and under the blue sky, rainbows by the Brooklyn Elks and public spirited citizens of the borough in aid of the coal fund for the worthy poor of Brooklyn.

The opening number will be a grand tableau, "The Star Spangled Banner," in which 2500 voices will be heard in the national anthem accompanied by seven bands, including the police, fire and street department bands, led by the Brooklyn favorite, Tom Shannon. The Elks' Minstrel Chorus and the Police Glee Club will render vocal selections and there will be military drills, and manoeuvres by battalions of soldiers and sailors.

ORDER Ballantine's GOLDEN GLOW GINGER ALE

Carlisle Sales Co., Inc., 235 West 58th St., New York. Phone Circle 4733.

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