

CONGRESS WANTS AFTER-WAR ROLE

Indications Are That the President Will Retain Emergency Power

QUESTION WORLD-WIDE

Reconstruction Work Will Involve Serious Matters of International Scope

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Washington, Sept. 27.

What part is Congress to play in reconstruction after the war? Is President Wilson to be sole reconstructor, as he has been sole war maker, or will Congress come back? That is a question which is being asked at the capital. It is being asked by the business interests of the country who wish to see conservatism returned through Congress. It is being asked by admirers of President Wilson, who are beginning to say that whether the war is over or not the President must succeed himself, because a change of President during reconstruction would be just as much swapping horses crossing a stream as a change while the war continues. With victory taken for granted, reconstruction has suddenly become of vast importance. Congress is now on the point of moving to make itself at least a partner in the process of reconstruction. The business interests of the country will watch the effort of Congress with sympathy.

So far as any vital consequence attaches to the congressional election it relates rather to after the war, than to the war itself. On the other hand, the parties are virtually as one. After the war a big division will arise as to just what the Government's relation to business must be and just how it must continue, because of the abnormal conditions created by the war. The business interests of the country prefer the election of a Republican Congress, because they feel that the Republican party after the war is likely to have a much more conservative program of reconstruction than the Democratic party. The labor vote is counted upon by the Democrats because organized labor expects a much more radical program after the war from the Democrats than the Republicans.

Congress Influence Important In this connection the influence Congress will exercise over reconstruction becomes important. An attempt is to be made to define the relations of Congress to it. During the war Congress has played a minor role except when the Senate Affairs Committee by its disclosures contributed to a reorganization. Congress has in virtually all cases merely approved the plans of the President. It has given the powers that he has asked with little question. It has voted him the moneys he has required without any question.

And in this war the nation faces a new condition. Will the emergency which has forced Congress to acquiesce in the concentration of power into the hands of the executive exist when the treaty of peace is signed? Or will it still be urged that only the President sustains such relations to the world at large as to be able to adjust our industrial affairs properly in relation to theirs?

In other words, reconstruction will be

a worldwide problem. All nations will have to adopt resolutions of self-denial. No one will be permitted to go into the market and grab all the supplies of a certain raw material. No one will be permitted to engross the limited supply of credit. None will be permitted to use food exactly as he likes. The whole world will have to be put on rations, whether of food or credit or raw materials.

Therefore can we reconstruct an industrial fabric apart from the international reconstruction? And if we cannot on any one, except the executive who acts for this Government in all international relations, control the process of reconstruction in America. If the executive controls, what is to be the role of Congress? Will it remain for four or five years after the war a mere appointing body, tamely passing bills sent into it by the President? Or will it resume its old importance in the Government? Or will it occupy a position somewhere between what it is now and what it used to be?

Reconstruction a World Problem If the problems of world-wide reconstruction turn out to be as serious as is now expected, it is possible to see the extension of executive power that has taken place as a result of the war continued in a large degree for several years after peace has been declared. Reconstruction here will be related to reconstruction abroad. It will have a diplomatic side to it and it will have to be under executive supervision.

Besides, there will be the national tendency to continue reconstruction under the authority that has been created for carrying on the war. If we have to determine essential and non-essential industries or to give priorities to things most important to the reconstruction of the country and the world, there is the machinery of the war industries board. That board has had experience. It is the necessary organization. If it is necessary for the Government to operate the railroads for a period after the war, there is the railroad administrator already on the job. If food consumption has to be regulated, there is Mr. Hoover. All of this machinery is executive.

Plainly the task of Congress to regain its control of affairs is difficult. How is it going to reach out and take back the powers it has granted to the executive for the duration of the war, if the emergency which led to the granting continues in substance after the war is over?

At present little is being done toward reconstruction. The council of national unions, whose early functions have decayed, is buying itself with plans for the future, but no one talks them seriously. When the time comes, organizations like the food administration, the railroad administration and the war industries board will have charge during the interregnum between war and a return to normal.

Issue Coming to Head If the control by one party or other of the Congress is to be of importance to the business interests of the country, then Congress must have a hand in the process of reconstruction. It must have much more to say about rebuilding after the war than it has had to say about the conduct of the war. This issue is about to come to a head. It will be interesting to see what will be the Administration's attitude toward the wish of Congress to get back upon the government map. It is a wish that is supported by the conservative forces in the nation, which wish for a more moderate program of reconstruction than they expect to obtain from President Wilson and his advisers. This effort of Congress to restate itself as a co-ordinate part of the Government for the period of reconstruction has the support of the business interests of the nation.

SCENE OF BULGARIAN ROUT



The solid black line on the above map represents the position of Allied infantry pushing northward into Serbia. The dotted line shows where Allied cavalry is operating in advance of the infantry. Latest reports are that Allied cavalry contingents have entered Koehane and are operating along the Veles-Uskub highway, within fifteen miles of Uskub.

THUGS BEAT STORE GUARD Crackmen Attack Watchman in Market Street Establishment. Safe stores, surprised at work in the store of the J. G. McCrory Company, 1207 Market street, by James Gaffoney, the watchman, attacked him with blackjacks and bed. The watchman was found unconscious this morning by an employe, and is in a critical condition at the Hahnemann Hospital. He is sixty-five years old. Gaffoney lives at 1832 North Eighth street. The thieves took \$500 from the safe.

Two-Tone's The Thing for Men This Fall. Here's the greatest creation of the season, exclusive to the business. A snappy model full of dash; Cordo-Tan Vamps with light-color Call Top; Benchmade, finest quality oak soles; an honest \$12 value. We want to prove to you our statement that our object is to gain your confidence by giving the highest standard of value at the smallest margin of profit. THE LOUIS MARK SHOES. 318 So. Penn Sq. One-Fit Hall, near Don. Center Bldg. 8TH AND RACE. SOUTHWEST CORNER 141 S. 8TH STREET AND BRANCHES. OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 10 P. M. Rib So. N. 8th. Open Evenings.

Don't Sign It! Think twice! One letter that gives offense, fails to clear up a misunderstanding, or fails to land a good order, may cause you heavy loss. TRAIN YOURSELF to write letters that build up business for your firm and thereby increase your own value. You can develop such ability only through personal training under expert guidance. Reading books and picking up stray ideas will do you little good. The course of training now open to you will be conducted with the co-operation of the Business Training Corporation of New York, which includes some of the foremost specialists in this field. The Director of the Course is George Burton Hitchcock, head of the Department of Business English in New York University. The class sessions will be held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 2d, during the twelve weeks of the Course. The fee is only \$5 lower than you could match them elsewhere. That means a wholesale value—no higher than last year—a saving of \$3 cash, plus, think! You can't lose this chance in a million to yourself—See 'em Today, up to Saturday Night.

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THE WINTER'S COAL Will Philadelphia have enough? SINCE last April 1, the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, though crippled with a labor shortage of twenty men in every hundred, have given the public the greatest six-months output of anthracite coal in history. As one result of this, the United States Fuel Administration in Philadelphia, together with the coal dealers of the city, have likewise made a record. On this date a greater amount of coal has been distributed in Philadelphia, and it has been distributed to a greater number of consumers than upon the same date of any previous year. Yet, candidly, even we in the coal business cannot look into the future and tell you with certitude whether everybody in Philadelphia will or will not have enough coal for the winter. The situation today is excellent—but any one of the three following contingencies may change it: First, the new draft may still further deplete the supply of labor for mines, railroads and coal dealers, seriously retarding the production, transportation and delivery of coal during the winter. Second, if we have a bitter winter it will perhaps render both supply and production inadequate, by increasing the consumption of coal and hampering the work of mines, railroads and coal dealers. Third, extravagance in the burning of coal can cause a serious shortage—a shortage which will, of course, react upon the consumer, by making it difficult or even impossible for him to get the last one-third of his coal. Any thoughtful man will understand that no one can forecast these contingencies on the 1st of October. The greatest need is for economy in the use of coal. If there should be a bitter winter and further labor depletion, we must rely on economy to save the day. It is for this reason that we urge the public to practice a hard and fast economy in the use of coal, to make every shovelful count, and to stretch each ton as far as possible, consistently with comfort and health. To those of you who have put yourselves in our hands for your winter's coal, we wish to say that we have good reason to believe we can complete your order up to the full three-thirds, and we shall do everything that we can do to make good these words. But to be safe—economize. GEO. B. NEWTON COAL CO. NEWTON COAL answers the burning question

WILL HANG PROPAGANDISTS

Austria Threatens Aerial Carriers of Manifestoes Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co. Paris, Sept. 27.—Copies of orders found on German prisoners taken on the battlefield show that the Austrians have now given instructions for the penalty of death to be inflicted on captured aviators known to have distributed proclamations within the enemy lines. Another document specifies that the penalty laid down for such cases is death by hanging. A copy of this order was published on September 9 in the Allgemeine Trierer Anzeiger.

RICKENBACKER'S 8TH PLANE

American Aviator Increases His Score—Has Close Call With the American Army in France. Sept. 27.—By I. N. S.—Eddie Rickenbacker, the former American speed king, shot down his eighth enemy plane today north of Verdun. Rickenbacker's propeller was riddled with bullets and he was barely able to land safely in a field near Verdun. American aviators dropped five tons of bombs on Dun-Sur-Meuse, north of Verdun, and Etain (northwest of Verdun).

HOUSE DELAYS SUFFRAGE VOTE

Little Prospect of Rollcall Today. Tally Will Be Close Washington, Sept. 27.—Slight expectation of reaching a vote today on the House resolution proposing submission to the States of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution was evidenced today by leaders of forces supporting and opposing the resolution when the Senate convened. In the opinion of most members of the Senate, a vote will not be attempted before Saturday, in order that Senators La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Townsend, of Michigan, both supporters of the bill, may reach Washington before final action is taken. In the belief of some, a vote will not even be taken then. Advocates and opponents of equal suffrage appeared as evenly divided as at any time since actual vote became a possibility. Senator Jones and other champions of the resolution expressed a belief that enough votes to adopt the resolution were assured. Anti-suffrage members were equally certain that the measure would be defeated if it is put to a vote. Some Senators favoring the resolution are said to believe a vote at the present time would show one vote less than the necessary two-thirds majority.

D'Annunzio Flies Across Alps

Paris, Sept. 27.—Guglielmo D'Annunzio, the Italian aviator, arrived in Paris this morning in an airplane, flying from Italy across the Alps.

There's something about them you'll like. Twenty for a Quarter. Trade Mark. Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes.

Be One of the First to Enlist Your Dollars! SUBSCRIBE TOMORROW TO THE Fourth Liberty Loan Lit Brothers HATS TRIMMED FREE OF CHARGE NEW GLOVES For the Fall! Women's \$2 Kid Gloves \$1.49 Women's Strap-Wrist Duplex Gloves \$2

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Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear HATS The assemblage is matchless and economy has strictly ruled in the pricing. Girls' Serviceable Wool Serge Dresses \$8.98 Girls' Velvet Corduroy Coats \$19.98 Little Girls' Coats, \$24.98 Big Girls' All-Wool American Velour Coats, \$32.98

Smart, New Fall SHOES The Best Underpriced Qualities and Styles That Defy Duplication at These Reasonable Sums. Women's Fall Shoes \$5 to \$8 Misses' & Children's \$3.50 to \$4 Shoes, \$2.49 & \$2.79 Infants' \$1.75 & \$2 Shoes, \$1.39 Men's High Shoes, \$5 to \$6.50 Young Women's \$6 to \$8 Novelty Shoes, \$3.89 Children's \$2.50 Shoes, \$1.98 Boys' Excellent Suits, \$6.50 to \$15