

SOCIALISTS OPEN ARMS TO TEUTONS

Accept German Majority Party Members in Berne Conference

PASS OVER WAR GUILT

League of Nations Resolution Asks That Permanent Armies Be Abolished

By the Associated Press Bern, Switzerland, Feb. 5.—The international socialist conference settled the questions of responsibility for the war and the future position of the German Socialists in the conference by adopting a compromise resolution declaring that the conference had passed over the question of responsibility to the German revolution and had agreed to accept the participation of the German majority Socialists in the reconstruction of the socialist international.

The compromise was adopted unanimously except for the vote of one delegate M. Millhaud, a Frenchman. A strong tendency to exclude the German majority Socialists was evident in the early discussions, but a spirit of conciliation eventually prevailed.

Herman Mueller, addressing the conference, declared that the German Socialists always had opposed militarism.

"The young republic of Germany is ready to consent to a general disarmament on the condition that all other countries do the same."

The resolution drafted by the Socialists' conference commission on a society of nations declares that all self-governing peoples must be eligible for membership and that all members must enjoy the same rights and duties.

It says that all permanent armies must be abolished and that as long as an army is necessary on account of the international situation it must be placed under the direction of the society of nations, which also must possess economic means to enforce its decisions.

The society of nations, the resolution adds, must direct and control international production and distribution of foodstuffs and raw materials throughout the world so as to develop production to the highest degree.

The International Trades Union conference opened here last night with forty-one delegates representing eleven countries in attendance. Delegates were present from the United States and England. Several delegations have not yet arrived.

The conference took up discussion of international labor legislation in conjunction with the Socialist conference.

Small Nations Want Big Voice

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shall be the mandatory country entrusted with their government.

More significant still is the pressure brought to bear to bring about a decision by which America would be entrusted with the duty of looking after Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which, it is believed, will be internationalized by the Peace Conference.

Even the great European Powers are urging America to accept that responsibility, as she is the only country which, having no direct interest in the Near East, can arouse no jealousy, and enjoys the complete confidence of all the peoples of the sections involved without distinction of race or religion.

Says U. S. Cannot Withdraw Referring to objections that American public opinion was opposed to any intervention in the government of other countries, Salvatore Dazial, a former member of the Italian cabinet and a member of the Italian delegation, said that "by participating in the war and by taking a leading part in the Peace Conference, the United States has undertaken such moral obligations as almost constitute international duties, the fulfillment of which becomes a point of honor to any member of the society of nations."

Premier Venizelos, of Greece, called upon Premier Orlando, of Italy, last evening and the two men engaged in a long and intimate conversation concerning the aspirations of their respective nations.

The chief issue between the two countries regards the territory on the eastern Adriatic, which Greece claims as southern Epirus. This territory is maintained by the Albanians to the south, Albania, and the Albanians, it is declared, considering themselves under the protection of Italy, are claiming her support in their contention.

Official Communiqué The text of the official statement of last night regarding the proceedings of yesterday's session of the Supreme Council reads:

The President of the United States, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Allied and associated Powers, and the Japanese representatives met at the Quai d'Orsay this afternoon between 2 and 5 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Krumpal and Mr. Bengs stated their claims of the Czech-Slovak Republic for each of the following Powers, viz: France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States of America, will be appointed to examine the technical aspects of the question.

The next meeting will take place at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when the negotiators for the Herzegovina will be heard.

The Czech-Slovak delegates asked that Czech-Slovakia comprise Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia and the Ruthenian section of Hungary, as well as adjoining regions where the Czech-Slovakians are largely in the majority. This would embrace territory populated by about 13,000,000 people.

The necessity of giving the new State an outlet to the sea was emphasized. It being pointed out that a way should be found northward by the Baltic Sea, eastward by the North and Baltic Seas, westward by the Danube to the Black Sea or southward through Trieste or Fiume to the Adriatic, and the delegates asked for the internationalization of waterways and railways giving them these outlets.

The Italian delegation has agreed upon a memorandum which will present to the Peace Conference, embodying the Italian views regarding the disposal of the Adriatic states formerly belonging to Austria.

This memorandum will be made public after representatives of the Jugo-Slavs are heard by the supreme council, which was expected to meet today.

The Jugo-Slavs have likewise prepared a memorandum, containing six alternative plans for settling their differences with Italy. According to the first plan, Jugo-Slavia would obtain the entire territory east of the Isonzo River, including Gorizia, Trieste, Istria and the whole of Dalmatia. In the succeeding five plans the territory is gradually scaled down, the final one asking only for the eastern part of the Isonzo Peninsula, Fiume, and Dalmatia, minus Zara.

M. Traubnick, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, and Doctor Venizeli, the Jugo-Slav minister in Paris, will deliver addresses before the commission of the great Powers in support of the views contained in their memorandum.

NO OFFENSE TO PLAN OF NATIONS LEAGUE

Paris, Feb. 5 (delayed).—(By A. P.)—Today's brief announcement from the commission on the society of nations to the effect that the preamble and two articles for the constitution of the body had been provisionally agreed upon was not supplemented by any official outline of the nature of the proposals. Paragraphs in question, it being pointed out that they were subject to amendment or complete substitution.

It is believed, however, that the preamble, in effect, is a statement at greater length of the declaration of the full Peace Conference at its second session. This, in brief, was that it was essential to a maintenance of the world settlement that the organization of the proposed society, stating the qualifications for membership in it, the place of meetings, the nature of its executive committee, and the method of organization of the executive and other directive committees.

This much of the commission's work has not been accomplished without much discussion and objections by some members of the special commission to certain features. But with every disposition to concede to objections representing the smaller nations every point in which the vital object of the plan was not in danger, the majority of the commissioners are understood to have secured an agreement upon the really fundamental points.

A hint of how this has been accomplished is given in an official statement that additional members are to be taken into the commission. (Later advice has indicated the probability that besides gaining additional membership on the commission, the smaller powers will be given advisory representation in the executive and legislative sections of the society.)

The fact that there has been much discussion and objections by some members has led to the belief in some quarters that the success of the plan was endangered. It is believed, however, that in the opinion of the men who are behind this project such is not the case. Published reports that certain fundamental principles dear to the American delegation have been sacrificed are declared to be untrue. It being explained that some of the features that must be made to conform to the original American or British plans.

The chief effective preparatory work was done today by the higher moving spirits of the league of nations project. The commission met in the morning representing Great Britain, both the fathers of projects for the creation of a society of nations, met in the rooms of Colonel E. M. House with Premier Orlando, of Italy, and Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese delegate. The group spent some time in going over the whole field and devising plans for meeting any attack that might be made to them in their opinion, the value of the original project.

It is known that some amendments are certain to be offered, but the leaders of the project are understood to be confident that they will be able to hold their ground against any alterations that may be really objectionable to them.

The fact that Premier Lloyd George expects to be absent from Paris for about a fortnight is construed, as an indication that he does not expect the scheme for society of nations to be advanced to the point where it would be ready for adoption by the Peace Conference itself before the departure of President Wilson for the United States. If this impression is correct, it is said that President Wilson will content himself with taking back to America the plan as it is expected to be agreed upon by the special commission.

NOMINATED AS SENATOR

Dauphin G. O. P. Picks F. A. Smith to Succeed Beidleman

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 6.—(By A. P.)—Frank A. Smith, of this city, was today nominated by the Republican County Committee for Senator from the Dauphin County district to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Governor Edward F. Beidleman.

The special election will take place February 25.

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BRYAN OFFERS R. R. SOLUTION

Says U. S. Ownership of Only Main Trunk Lines Would Solve Problem

ASKS INVESTIGATION

Urges Government Report on Suggestion Before Waterways Congress

Washington, Feb. 6.—Restriction of government ownership of railroads to main trunk lines that will reach all parts of the country was advocated by William Jennings Bryan before the Rivers and Harbors Congress here today.

Mr. Bryan believes such a scheme would give to every State an outlet for its products without prejudice and, by competition, would regulate rates all over the country.

"Such a system would effectively regulate interstate commerce," Mr. Bryan said, "and yet would cost but a small sum compared with the nationalized railroads of other countries."

With a bonded debt of \$16,000,000,000, which may rise to \$25,000,000,000, the people would hardly be willing to add \$20,000,000,000 more to pay for all the railroads. The system I propose would also meet the objections made to the establishment of a gigantic bureau at Washington with all its political possibilities.

"This plan with the government trunk lines open to all, would make each State independent in regard to the roads within its borders. The government can investigate its advisability and report before the time for the roads to be returned."

The railroad administration policy recently stated publicly, was explained to the delegates by Director General Hines. Other speakers on the railroad problem were Samuel O. Dunn, of Chicago, editor of Railway Age, who discussed the proposed return to private control; Luther M. Walter, of Chicago, who proposed a scheme for permanent regulation of railroads under private ownership and operation; William R. Wheeler, of San Francisco, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Frank Lyon, a railroad attorney.

Secretary Redfield in an address emphasized the necessity for water, rail and highway transportation unity.

Siberians Wipe Out a Bolshevik Force

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termination to hold their positions until re-enforcements can reach them.

Enemy Morale Lowered These defeats have considerably lowered the enemy morale, but the Bolsheviks are being constantly retrained, and while their offensive has been temporarily checked, there are indications that it will be renewed with fresh Bolshevik forces reach the line.

The enemy lost so heavily in the attack on the Tulgas position on January 31 that the Bolsheviks refused to again go forward and held a meeting at which they openly debated the question of deserting to the Allies. Several Bolshevik deserters already have made their way to the Allied lines, and from these men details of the meeting have been learned.

Offensive Fairly Checked The Bolsheviks planned the capture of Shenkursk, Tarevno and Tulgas in a simultaneous offensive. Their artillery and raiding parties have been active on all sectors of this front, but the first phase of the offensive appears to have been checked.

On the Dvina sector the Allies have burned the village of Upper Tulgas which frequently gave refuge to Bolshevik attacking parties.

The enemy continued shelling the Vaga line at the village of Bolsheie Ozer, west of Oboborakaya, on the Volzga railway front.

Details were received at headquarters today of the bravery displayed by a little squad of about fifteen Frenchmen, who were victims of an enemy raid

Wirtschaftler Trial Set Back

Continued from Page One

negro because of Salus's failure to conceal him with the robbery. Captain McCooch said he then went back to see Pugh, who at that time denied his former story and agreed with Wirtschaftler and Stevenson that he had voluntarily given them the money.

Superintendent Robinson, after receiving Captain McCooch's report, suspended the patrolmen and ordered them to appear for a hearing today, when Pugh was to have testified whether the money was demanded from him or he had voluntarily offered it to the accused.

Witness Is Missing It was after Captain McCooch had finished his testimony that Pugh was called. He could not be found. Police who had seen him made a search, but were unable to locate the witness. At this juncture Detective Lazzelle and the detective from the express company made themselves known, saying they were looking for Pugh on charges of larceny. They said he had stolen a box of revolvers from the express company.

When the witness could not be found Harry M. Berkowitz, attorney for the accused patrolmen, asked that they be discharged, saying that, inasmuch as Pugh was not there to testify there was nothing against the men. Captain Tempel refused this request. He said if Pugh under oath testified that the money given to the patrolmen was a free-will offering it would be a different matter, but this had not been testified.

"Pugh is a dangerous man and must be found," said Captain Tempel. "Unless these men produce him before the trial board next week it will go bad with them."

The patrolmen still stand suspended.

Allies Will Confer With Russian Reds

Continued from Page One

cerning international revolutionary propaganda," and declares that the Soviet Government is ready, "if there be occasion, to enter into a general agreement with the Entente Powers on their undertaking not to interfere with Russian internal affairs."

It then announces that the government is disposed to confer on the basis indicated in the note from the Peace Conference, at Princes' Islands or elsewhere, "with all the Entente Powers or some of them separately, or even with some of the Russian political groups, at the request of the Entente Powers."

In conclusion, the Entente Powers are asked to inform the Soviet Government, without delay, where its representatives are to go, also the date and route to be taken.

55,000 Out Already, Say Leaders

Charles Piez, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, was quoted in a dispatch from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., last night, as saying that 55,000 shipyard workers, in striking, had disregarded a pledge they made with the government that they would remain under the jurisdiction of the Macy board until March 31.

Union labor leaders said today that virtually 55,000 union members were on strike in Seattle. The general strike, they said, was the first ever called in the United States.

Mayor Ole Hanson issued a statement today, saying that law and order would prevail. "Business as usual" will be

GENERAL STRIKE ON PACIFIC COAST

55,000 Start Big Labor Move in Seattle in Various Trades

OAKLAND WORKERS QUIT

Tacoma Joins Pretentious Walkout—Washington Governor Promises Measures

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 6.—(By A. P.)—At 10 o'clock the time set for a general walkout of union men in Tacoma, in sympathy with the 25,000 striking shipyard workers, there was small indication that the tieup of industry here would be successful immediately. At 10 o'clock the strikers and operators who operate the city light and power houses stated they would fight, if necessary, to retain their jobs. The members of the Allied Printing Trades Unions adhered to the commands of their international officers, who warned them against joining a sympathetic strike.

Olympia, Wash., Feb. 6.—(By A. P.)—Should the need arise, protection for life and property in Seattle and Tacoma during the general strike there will be "immediate and ample," said a statement issued by Governor Ernest Lister. The Governor said he was keeping in close touch with the strike situation.

Oakland, Cal., Feb. 6.—Two thousand shipyard workers, "helpers" to other crafts, went on strike in Oakland today for the right to "save themselves full mechanics with a wage increase."

LOCKOUT OF BUILDERS MAY FORCE BIG STRIKE

New York, Feb. 6.—(By A. P.)—Virtually all building operations in this city have been tied up by a lockout declared yesterday by the Building Trades Employers' Association. The lockout, officials of the strikers announced today, is the result of a settlement reached between the union and the Dress Contractors and Manufacturers' Association. The larger manufacturers still refuse to grant the union demands it was announced that their employees would continue the strike, which was called February 3.

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 6.—The strike of 27,000 textile workers here was expected to be settled this afternoon at a joint meeting of manufacturers' and employees' committees arranged by the war labor board.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 6.—(By A. P.)—Additional mills in this city had been shut down today in connection with the strike of textile workers for a forty-eight-hour week with fifty-four hours pay. The Pemberton Mills, employing 1,000 operatives, were closed for an indefinite period, the Lawrence Dyeing Company's plant, employing 2,000, was shut down until next Monday, and the split works of the Pacific Mills were not operated because of insufficient help.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration offered its services to the strikers and the general committee of the workers agreed to select a committee to confer with the board.

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 6.—(By A. P.)—Officers of the American Printing

According to union officials more than

May Have to Close Schools

Most of the city stores announced they would remain open as long as their stocks last. They will be unable to replenish them, as the truck drivers are striking.

Telephone operators remained at their jobs, according to reports. Seattle expects to have lights tonight, as the strike committee of the Central Labor Council exempted from the strike order the engineers in the municipal lighting schools may be closed because of the strike of janitors and engineers, the superintendent of schools stated. Motion-picture theatres will be crippled by the strike of operators.

The shipyard workers, who are affiliated with the Metal Trades Council, made their demands when they announced they were dissatisfied with the findings of the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, known as the Macy board.

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War Welfare Council

408 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Company and the Fall River Iron Works

Company announced that their cotton mills would be closed for an indefinite period because of lack of business and difficulty with employees over working hours. Between 6,000 and 7,000 workers will be thrown out of employment. The companies have made no reply to the operatives' demand for a forty-eight-hour week.

Passaic, N. J., Feb. 6.—The strike begun by the woolen workers here to enforce an eight-hour day has spread to include some of the employees of three north manufacturing plants. At the Bosny Worsted Mills 1,500 weavers quit work; at the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company, 1,000 spinners, and at the Fortmann & Huffman Company, at Garfield, N. J., 1,000 weavers. These, together with 1100 employees of the Gera Woolen Mills, who struck yesterday, make approximately 4,600 now idle.

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It exceeds in variety, because we foresaw an unprecedented demand and prepared for it, contracting far in advance for the best part of the best product of the most reputable makers. To say that this "Fairland of Furniture" seems trite and tame. Literally, the vast array on our five spacious floors defies description. It demands inspection and invites comparison and we cordially welcome you to exercise both of these—your privileges. You will see more furniture, more beautiful furniture, at lower prices than you have ever seen anywhere at any time before.

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And you have a tremendous stock to select from, a stock so diversified as to meet every requirement; suitable for the needs of every home. We are closing out an immense number of choice designs which cannot be duplicated and sacrificing many incomplete lines regardless of the fact that mill prices are still advancing. Actually, the bulk of our stock is now offered from one-third to one-half below present retail prices and all of it is substantially below general retail quotations elsewhere.

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