

Brand 'Gag' Measure As Un-American

Continued From Page One easily construe that it was due to the utterance of the speaker.

Points to Bible "On that basis some extremists might say that even the Bible tends to make persons do wrong. Human expression must have some outlet and there is no better place than at a public meeting, where the views are heard by many. I do not believe the Governor will sign such a bill."

Somewhat similar views were expressed by Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, of the Home and School League.

"If you want people to think," she said, "they certainly will not do so if you will not permit them to talk. A good many persons do not know how to think. They start to think when they begin to talk about a subject. Liberty of discussion should be permitted at all times. I have found that the people generally desire to do right."

Opposed to Violence

"Of course one might find a few here and there who are looking for trouble, but they are in very small numbers. I deprecate all kinds of violence, but there is a difference between that and honest and sincere criticism."

"The bill goes on to define what shall be construed as sedition, but who is to interpret the wrong thing? Will it be the official at the place where such utterance is made? There should be a little more light on that. I do not believe the Governor will sign the bill."

Senator Joseph I. France, of Maryland, will be among those who will address tonight's mass-meeting. It will be attended by many trade unionists. Messages of protest against the anti-sedition bill will be read from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others.

The Rev. Norman Thomas, of New York, and others will deliver addresses. Most of the objection of the labor representatives against the measure hinges on the explanation of the word sedition.

The muzzler reads that "sedition shall mean any writing, publication, printing, cut, cartoon, utterance or conduct, either individually or in combination with any other persons which tends,..."

Labor leaders fought to have the word "tends" stricken out of the bill and the phrase "with intent" inserted in its place.

John A. Phillips, vice president of the State Federation of Labor, was outspoken in his opposition to the bill.

Can Arrest Anti-Radicals

"This bill can be used for the purpose of arresting speakers who attend gatherings for the express purpose of combating the arguments of the ultra-radicals in the labor movement," said Mr. Phillips.

"As the bill is framed, all that is necessary is to prove effect, leaving it to the judge or the prosecutor to place the cause."

Representative David Fowler, a labor leader from Lackawanna, took another angle.

In districts where foreign languages are spoken, Fowler said, it was often necessary to have interpreters at labor meetings.

"Suppose," he said, "an interpreter gave the wrong impression of a speaker's remarks. The speaker, in the event of trouble, would be held responsible. What would any unfair judge do in such a case?"

Senator Barr, of Allegheny county, who opposed the bill on the floor of the Senate, gave the following reasons for his opposition:

"I cannot, after careful study, find any reasons why the Flynn sedition bill should be passed. There are enough laws both federal and state to cover acts of sedition and to bring the perpetrators to justice."

Police Powers Have Been Lax

"The trouble is that the judicial and police powers of the state have not been vigorous enough in the enforcement of the law."

Senator Barr declared himself emphatically against violence and bolshevism and said that such people should "be deported or executed."

Representative W. Heber Dithrich, of Pittsburgh, leader of the Allegheny delegation in the House, declared the bill to be an unwise piece of legislation.

"I think the existing laws are sufficient," declared Dithrich. "It seems to me to be unwise to force this legislation during a period of social unrest and unduly stir up a class of people who are inclined to be peaceful."

The entire Allegheny county delegations in the Senate and House voted against the anti-sedition bill.

A. F. OF L. DEBATES WIRES

Konenkamp Meets Labor Leaders to Discuss Strike

Washington, June 26.—S. J. Konenkamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, conferred here last night with the special committee appointed by the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City to seek, through representations to Postmaster General Burleson, a removal of the alleged cause of the strike of commercial telegraphers. The result or purpose of the conference was not made known. The committee is expected to hold its first conference with the postmaster general today.



JUDGE JOSEPH P. McCullen Who was appointed to the Common Pleas Bench today to succeed Judge Carr

Penrose Defends His Salus Bill Fight

Continued From Page One ment to the officials in the defeat of the measure.

Oppose to Mayor as Director

"The public will not be inclined to look with favor upon any statements made by the transit company or the contractor element in Philadelphia politics on these issues. Of course, like every other citizen of Philadelphia who has given the matter consideration, I am opposed to Mayor Smith or any of his directors having anything to do with the transit development, as they have completely forfeited the confidence of all men."

"As I showed an interview given by me a few days ago, nobody is going to suffer by the defeat of the unsavory Salus bill, and I shall be prepared later to discuss the questions involved fully before the people."

"The recital of the inside history of the bill and the questionable methods followed to procure its enactment would not tend to promote confidence in the disinterested motives and patriotism of its advocates."

"I expect to return to Philadelphia as soon as the state of congressional business will permit."

CIGAR THEFT THWARTED

Suspect Taken in Custody. Held in \$1500 Bail for Further Hearing

An attempt to rob the cigar store of the Cohen Brothers, 512 South Second street, was frustrated last night by Patrolman Howard and Sergeant Groover, of the Third and De Lancey streets station, who found a package containing 1000 cigars and six cartons of cigarettes at the rear of the building.

Upon investigating they captured a negro, who said that he was Alonzo Brown, Bathbridge street near Eighth, lurking on the second floor of the building.

At a hearing before Magistrate Imber at the station today Brown was held under \$1500 bail for a further hearing.

REJECTS KEYMEN'S PLEA

Burleson Declares Telegraphers Violated Rules of Government Bureaus

Washington, June 26.—(By A. P.)—Postmaster General Burleson today told a committee of the American Federation of Labor that he would not direct the telegraph companies to re-employ persons who went on strike as he considered they had broken their work in violation of the rules laid down by the government's wire control board and the war labor board.

Must Pay For Ships Allies Tell Teutons

Continued From Page One cording to the information which has been collected and transmitted by the British Admiralty. The German admiral in command of these parties of the German naval forces has alleged that he acted in the belief that the armistice expired on June 21, at midday, and consequently, in his opinion, the destruction in question was no violation of its terms.

In law, Germany, by signing the terms of Article 23, set out above, entered into an undertaking that the ships handed over by her should remain in the ports indicated by the allied and associated powers and that care and maintenance parties should be left on board, with such instructions and under such orders as would insure that the armistice should be observed.

'Act of Gross Bad Faith'

The sinking of these ships, instead of their preservation, as had been provided for, and in breach of the undertaking embodied in Article 31 of the armistice against all acts of destruction, constituted at once a violation of the armistice, the destruction of the pledge handed over,

and an act of gross bad faith toward the allied and associated powers.

The admiral in command of the care and maintenance parties belonging to the German naval forces has, while recognizing that the act was a breach of the armistice, attempted to justify it by alleging his belief that the armistice had come to an end.

This alleged justification is not well founded, as, under the communication addressed to the German delegation by the allied and associated powers on the sixteenth of June, 1919, the armistice would only terminate on refusal to sign the peace, or if an answer were returned on the twenty-third of June at 7 o'clock p. m.

According to international law, an embodied particularly in articles 40 and 41 of the regulations annexed to the fourth Hague convention of 1907, every serious violation of the armistice by one of the parties gives the other party the right to denounce it and even in case of urgency to recommence hostilities at once.

Right to Reparation Asserted

A violation of the terms of the armistice by individuals, acting on their own initiative, only confers the right of demanding the punishment of these offenders and, if necessary, indemnity for the losses sustained. It will, therefore, be open to the allied and associated powers to bring before a military tribunal the persons responsible for these acts of destruction, so that the appropriate penalties may be imposed. Furthermore, the incident gives the allied and associated powers a right to reparation for the loss caused, and, in consequence, a right to proceed to such further measures as the said powers may deem appropriate.

Lastly, the sinking of the German fleet is not only a violation of the armistice, but can only be regarded by the allied and associated powers as a deliberate breach in advance of the conditions communicated to Germany and now accepted by her.

Furthermore, the incident is not an isolated act. The burning, or permission for the burning of the French

ships which Germany was to restore, constitutes another deliberate breach in advance of these same conditions.

Fear Effects of Such Acts

In consequence the allied and associated powers declare that they take note of these signal acts of bad faith and that, when the investigations have been completed into all the circumstances, they will exact the necessary reparation. It is evident that any repetition of acts like those must have a very unfortunate effect upon the future action of the treaty which the Germans are about to sign.

They have made complaint of the fifteen-year period of occupation which the treaty contemplates. They have made complaint that admission to the league of nations may be too long deferred. How can Germany put forward such claims if she encourages or permits deliberate violations of her written engagements? She cannot complain should the Allies use the full powers conferred on them by the treaty, particularly Article 429, if she on her side deliberately violates its provisions. (Signed) G. CLEMENCEAU.

Ex-Crown Prince Flees to Germany

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to bringing about a military situation within the former empire that would embarrass the Allies in putting the peace treaty into effect, and it seems not improbable that the move made by the ex-crown prince is connected with some such plan.

The former crown prince made his way into the Netherlands shortly after the signing of the armistice last November and was interned there by the Dutch government, taking up his residence on the island of Wieringen, in the Zuider Zee.

Two days before the armistice was signed, a decree issued by the German imperial chancellor, Prince Max, of Baden, announcing a decision of the former German emperor to abdicate, stated:

"The imperial chancellor will remain

in office until the questions connected with the abdication of the kaiser, the renouncing by the crown prince of the throne of the German empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of the regency have been settled."

This generally was accepted by the public as an official announcement of the crown prince's intention to renounce his rights to the succession.

Denied Renouncing Throne

Later, however, the crown prince denied any such intention in an interview given to the Associated Press correspondent at Oosterland, Holland, December 3, 1918. At that time the crown prince said:

"I have not renounced anything and I have not signed any documents whatever."

"However," he continued, "should the German Government decide to form a republic similar to the United States or France, I should be perfectly content to return to Germany as a simple citizen, ready to do anything to assist my country. I should even be happy to work as a laborer in a factory."

"At present everything appears chaotic in Germany, but I hope things will right themselves."

Notwithstanding this categorical statement the semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin three days later issued what was said to be the exact text of the crown prince's renunciation of his rights to the throne. This document read:

"I renounce formally and definitely all rights to the crown of Prussia and the imperial crown which would have fallen to me by the renunciation of the emperor-king, or for other reasons."

"Given by my authority and signed in my hand and seal: done at Wieringen, December 1, 1918. WILHELM."

The ex-crown prince gave numerous interviews to various correspondents after his arrival in the Netherlands and complained in some instances of having been misquoted. As regards the Associated Press interview mentioned, however, the correspondent who obtained it holds an autographed letter from the ex-crown prince, in which the latter

states that in this interview he was quoted correctly in every particular.

Since the former crown prince had been on the island of Wieringen he is reported to have lived a quiet life, taking his exercise in walks with his dogs and sometimes doing manual labor in the village shops, where he made friends of some of the workmen.

Much of his time has been given to writing. Some time ago he was reported to be at work on his memoirs.

A venture into business was reported several weeks ago in official dispatches from the Netherlands. It was announced a company had been organized with "Mr. Frederick William Hohenzollern as the director-manager," to use the enormous sands of the island of Wieringen in the making of pottery. It was said the former crown prince was a large investor in the enterprise.

One of the pieces of pottery to be put out by the new company, according to these dispatches, is a tile portrait of the former crown prince, in outline costume, shown against a background of a church and cottages.

London, June 26.—(By A. P.)—Disorders are increasing in Berlin, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Amsterdam reports. Many streets there are barricaded and there have been serious engagements between government troops and mobs.

In military circles in Berlin, the dispatch adds, it is asserted that a counter-revolution will begin as soon as a communist revolt against the government is started.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in reply to a request from Minister of Defense Noske concerning the allied rejection of German reservations in the peace treaty, said that in the event of a resumption of hostilities, according to a Berlin dispatch, the Germans would be able to reconquer Posen and maintain the frontiers to the east, but hardly would be able to reckon on success in the west. The field marshal is said to have added:

"A favorable issue to our operations is therefore very doubtful, but as a soldier I must prefer an honorable fall to an ignominious peace."

Teutons Select Signers of Treaty

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ed Field Marshal von Hindenburg as German chief-of-staff, has tendered his resignation to President Ebert, but has agreed to remain at his post until the situation in the eastern provinces becomes stabilized.

London, June 26.—(By A. P.)—President Ebert, Premier Bauer, and all the ministers have issued a proclamation to the German people, according to a wireless message from Berlin, announcing the conclusion of peace and urging as the first pressing need the bending of all efforts to its fulfillment.

"As far as it is possible to carry it out," says the proclamation, "the treaty must be carried out." It declares faithful loyalty to those threatened with separation from the empire and promises to intercede in their behalf, "as we would intercede for ourselves." It concludes by exhorting the people to realize the need of work and faithfulness to duty for the redemption of the country.

Copenhagen, June 26.—(By A. P.)—Three presidents of eastern provinces of Prussia have issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of their districts expressing the deepest grief at the unconditional acceptance of the allied peace terms, but adding that the people "must not under the circumstances prevent the government from fulfilling its word to the enemy."

"Regard for our compatriots, who would have to bear the consequences of such action," the proclamation says, "makes it our hard duty to refrain from fighting for our right of self-determination and honor and bow to the decision which has been taken."

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGED

Altoona Employment Bureau Chief Will Again Face Judge and Jury

Altoona, Pa., June 26.—Walter S. Greevy, superintendent of the State Employment Bureau's Altoona office, was arrested today on the charge of involuntary manslaughter.

Greevy was tried last week and discharged for shooting and killing Edward H. Steckroth, whom he found in his yard May 4. G. S. Price, father-in-law of Steckroth, is the prosecutor in the manslaughter case.

Today's City Appointments

City appointments were announced today as follows: Joseph E. Gill, 5882 Nassau street, inspector in Department of Wharves, Docks and Ferries, \$1200 a year; George Wilmer, 405 Wallace street, and Rufus Thompson, 4340 North Eighteenth street, rakers in the Bureau of Highways, \$3.25 a day.

PACKARD TRUCKS FOR THE BUSINESS BUILT ON SERVICE

Frequent distribution of fresh goods is the foundation upon which many a lucrative business is built. Typical of this is the confectionery trade in which service often counts for more in building up trade and standing than even the quality of the goods.



It may be news to many wholesale confectioners and other business men who have like distribution problems to hear that it costs less money to carry out a good distribution service than it does a poor one.

that insures keeping those costs down to his predetermined figures.

It is well to emphasize the importance of the latter—because many a business man has tried to determine his costs beforehand—only to find that the upkeep costs of his ordinary trucking equipment made his actual figures as uncertain as the whim of a child.

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When you compare a Packard with other trucks your comparison should cover the number of those trucks it takes to equal the hundred thousand miles of a single Packard!

The new man in the confectionery business or any other field must hustle for trade and must deliver the goods. You may be sure he will have his equipment up-to-date.

Perhaps some of the present established members of the confectionery trade might like to check up on present truck transportation costs in order to prepare for increased competition after July first.

The Packard Freight Transportation Department is at their service with facts and figures. There is no charge and no obligation. Call upon them by telephone, mail or at your local Packard showroom.

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