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Philadelphia, Monday, July 19, 1920

A FOUR-YEAR PROGRAM FOR PHILADELPHIA

Things on which the people expect the new administration to concentrate its attention:
The Delaware river bridge.
A drydock big enough to accommodate the largest ships.
Development of the rapid transit system.
A convention hall.
A building for the Free Library.
An Art Museum.
Enlargement of the water supply.
Homes to accommodate the population.

HOG ISLAND'S DESERTS

Hog Island has been a prodigy and like all phenomena a problem. The latter aspect of it will abide even after the launching of the "last seven ships" on Wednesday closes its career under government auspices.

The question of the ultimate disposal of the monumental plant ought not at this time to obscure the wonder and magnitude of its achievement. Ship construction records were so often smashed at Hog Island as to become a commonplace. The sum total of vessels launched since the Quisteonck first took the waves in August, 1918, will be 122. President Brush of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation is quite right in asking for respectful consideration of the miracles wrought.

The miracle not consummated was that Hog Island should exert any potent force on terminating the war. But that was because a greater miracle, engineered by destiny, intervened and converted the unprecedented shipyard into an anticlimax.

By dwelling too much on this circumstance, happy and yet ironical, due praise of a superb performance, stimulating to the American merchant marine as no other single agency in our history, has been sometimes withheld. Sincere and generous appraisal is assuredly in order.

SPEAKING OF HEROES

ONLY a well-developed sense of humor and familiarity with the superficial moods of his own people serve to keep ex-service men safe from ingrowing cynicism. They were glorious doughboys a few years ago, the flower of the land, the pride of the nation and the saviors of France. Nothing was too good for them in those days. Yet for months the folk who stayed at home have been blaming the increase of petty crimes of violence on "young men who learned rough and wicked ways in the army." Of course, this was never true, but we have yet to see any one question an implication that is as graceless as it is foolish.

All soldiers were not angels. They were not intended to be angels. There were good and bad among them, as there are good and bad everywhere. But almost every recent arrest made in this city and the observations of police officials as reported by Director Cortelyou show that the "crime wave" of the moment, the hold-ups and the amateur banditry have no relation to army life, but an even more significant and picturesque origin. A great many youths and young men who stayed at home and earned high wages in the war industries acquired the habits of high rollers. They cultivated expensive tastes of the sort that were unknown and undreamed of in and behind the lines. Most of them were content to change their ways when conditions changed. Others still insist on having money to throw away—even if they have to get it from other people with a club or a pistol. They are the ones who are now making trouble for the police.

THE SILVER LINING

EVERYBODY knows that the average dweller in American cities doesn't get enough physical exercise. Golf, tennis and such are diversions for which most people haven't time or energy.

Walking is the best exercise in the world. Any one who wishes to eat, sleep, think and feel well ought to walk at least three or four miles every day.

So, strange as it may seem, something can be said in a pinch for the ten-cent trolley fares about which P. R. T. directors are beginning to talk. If the transit company is willing to adopt such a method for the encouragement of millions of its present patrons in the ways of health; if it is willing to sacrifice its prosperity and its revenues to start a vast movement for health improvement, who shall say that it isn't the most foolish, and yet the most beneficent, of all street railway corporations?

COAL

THERE is enough anthracite under the ground in this state to meet the needs of the population for some thousands of years. But the price of coal is going up and it will go higher. Even a casual reading of the newspapers shows why the law of supply and demand doesn't operate to get anthracite out of the list of luxuries.

About 7000 miners at Wilkes-Barre have organized the newest strike because they disagree with a system of [illegible] introduced by the mine owners. The miners, however, are not the only ones who hold extraordinary views. C. F. Huber, general manager of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., said at a session of the coal wage commission in Washington that with a wage of $3.34 a day an anthracite miner should be able to support his family and maintain an American standard of living. An average family includes five members. The average miner has an average family. And the children of miners need as much food as the children of a mine manager and, what is more, they have a right to it.

It is conceivable that the new high cost of operating is as heavy a burden as the operators say it is. But when mining ceases to be the worst organized industry in the country—that characterization is Mr. Hoover's—coal may be made cheaper by greater efficiency at the mines and in methods of distribution. Mr. Huber insists that any wage increases will have to come, meanwhile, out of the pockets of the consumer. That announcement will not astonish the public. Wage increases are certain to be announced. Therefore it will be well to get your coal while the getting is good.

CANNY GOVERNOR COX TRAILS A RED HERRING

He Seems to Think He Can Divert Attention From Democratic Hostility to Equal Suffrage

GOVERNOR COX is a canny politician. He knows when it is expedient to divert attention from the shortcomings of his own party and to direct attention to another issue.

As an expert in drawing a red herring across the trail he has little to learn.

These reflections are suggested by his remarks to the delegation from the National Woman's party which asked him to urge the Tennessee Legislature to ratify the equal-suffrage amendment. He was told by some of the most militant of the women that if Tennessee did not ratify it the Democratic party would be held responsible.

The Governor had not forgotten what Senator Harding had said a few days earlier about the progress of ratification. The Senator called attention to the fact that twenty-nine Republican Legislatures approved the equal suffrage amendment and that only six Democratic Legislatures had ratified it, and he said that its submission to the states was authorized by a Republican Congress. It has been actually rejected by seven Democratic Legislatures and by only one Republican Legislature which has considered it. He might have said that there are only two Republican states remaining in which no action has been taken, and that the reason action is postponed is that the existing Legislatures were elected before Congress had passed the amendment, and that the governors of these states preferred to allow the people to elect new Legislatures with ratification as an issue in the campaign. In Connecticut the Republican state convention has approved the amendment, and in Vermont a majority of the present Legislature favors it. It is reasonable to assume that these states will ratify next winter.

The section of the country in which the Democratic party is strongest is opposed for local reasons to equal suffrage. Only Texas and Arizona of the states constituting the solid South have ratified the amendment. It has been rejected in all the rest of the South, save in Tennessee and in North Carolina. Unless favorable action is taken in one or the other of these states in the near future, the women will not be privileged to vote this year, save in states where the vote has been given to them by local action. This is why the suffragists are concentrating their attention on the Democratic candidate for the presidency at this time.

Governor Cox knew that it was impossible to make intelligent women believe that six Democratic ratifications were equal to twenty-nine Republican ratifications and he did not attempt it. He talked about something else.

In the first place, he said a lot of pleasant things about the part women had played in the war and about the assistance they had given him as governor in securing the passage of laws "changing the fabric of government and weaving into it the threads of humanity," laws like those providing for mothers' pensions and assuring compensation for accident to workmen.

Then he told the ladies to forget all about what he and his party had done to give them the vote, and to consider the things for which the political parties stand and to vote for the candidate of the party whose success would mean most for the common welfare.

No one will dispute the soundness of this advice. Elections are held in order to give people an opportunity to vote in accordance with the principle which the governor laid down. Unfortunately for his case, the social legislation which the governor told the women had been passed in Ohio by their help is neither Democratic nor Republican. Both parties have been urging it for years. The Republican Legislature of this state has passed similar laws. The Massachusetts Republicans beat the Ohio Democrats to them. But such legislation is not involved in the presidential elections. Congress has already passed such workmen's compensation laws as are within its power, and they were passed when the Republicans were in control.

The question for the women to decide when they get the ballot is whether they wish the Republican or the Democratic party to be in control in Washington. If they are satisfied with what the Democrats have done during the past six or seven years they will vote for Mr. Cox and for the Democratic candidates for the Senate and the House of Representatives. If they are not satisfied they will vote for the Republican candidates.

While it was politically wise for Governor Cox to make out as good a case as possible for himself as a Democratic state executive, he would have served the women better if he had urged them to study the federal constitution in order that they might be able to distinguish between what the national government can and cannot do before they decided how they would vote. To urge the election of a Democratic President because the Democratic candidate believes in mothers' pensions is as silly as to urge the election of a Republican state legislature because the Republicans believe in a protective tariff.

The governor's promise to help the women "to achieve what ought to be achieved in Tennessee" raised an issue of national importance. It is the issue of federal interference with the right of self-determination in the states. President Wilson raised it first by urging the Democrats in Delaware to vote for the suffrage amendment on the grounds of party expediency and again by urging the governor of Tennessee to call the Legislature in special session to ratify the amendment, also on grounds of party expediency. We have the Democratic President and the Democratic candidate for the presidency deliberately bringing pressure to bear from the outside upon a sovereign state in an effort to crush local objections to a policy which these men desire to advance for partisan purposes. If such conduct does not make the fathers of the Democracy rise from their graves and protest, then the ability of the dead to revisit the glimpses of the moon is not so great as some moderns would have us believe.

Cox and Wilson both are exhibiting themselves as opportunists and the legitimate descendants of the party leaders who for the past fifty years have attached themselves to all sorts of causes in the hope that they might find one of sufficient popularity to carry them into power. The Democracy is not an equal-suffrage party and never has been. It has in the geographical location of its greatest strength peculiar reasons for being opposed to allowing the women to vote. The women know this, and when they have finished with using the party for their purposes they are likely to remember that the Republican party really gave them the vote and has given to the country the great progressive legislation of the past half a century.

A REVOLT AND A WAR CLOUD

WAR in South America is infrequently a topic for speculation in the United States. Accustomed as we are to the idea of revolution there—perhaps, indeed, more used to it than is warranted by actual facts—our indifference to the possibility of armed strife among the Latin republics far to the south of us is equally habitual and marked. Yet there exists in South America a war root from which new branches are constantly put forth.

One of them is discernible in the recent revolution in Bolivia, which in several ways differs from "typical" Latin uprising. The overthrow of President Guerra seems to have been due primarily to a wave of national sentiment against a policy which would definitely end Bolivia's chances of regaining the valuable Pacific port of Antofagasta, annexed by Chile in 1879. The whole vexed Tacna-Arica question is thus reopened.

Briefly summarized the facts are these: In 1879-1883 Peru and Bolivia fought a disastrous war with Chile. As a result Peru was forced to surrender the rich nitrate province of Tarapaca and also the two territories of Tacna and Arica. The fate of the latter, however, was by the treaty of Ancon to be determined by a plebiscite, to be held within ten years after the ratification. No voting on this subject has ever taken place. The losses of Bolivia were mainly confined to the cession to Chile of Antofagasta, but this act left her a nation without a seacoast.

Since the war bad feeling between Peru and Chile has persisted, and threats of another conflict have been frequent. Bolivia, on the other hand, has inclined toward a pro-Chilean policy, one of the fruits of which was the construction by Chile of a railway running northwest from Arica and providing a direct line of communication between La Paz, the Bolivian capital, and the Pacific.

But the development of Peru has lately exerted a considerable influence on Bolivian sentiment. Moreover, the inland republic has been itself progressing along substantial lines. A movement sympathetic to Peru, which like Bolivia has been a victim of despoilment, was almost inevitable.

The ethics of the Tacna-Arica—Antofagasta question are exceedingly complicated. The original causes of the war of 1879 can be ascribed, according to the sympathies of the analyst, to any one of the three belligerents. But there is no doubt that the treaty of Ancon has been violated and that Antofagasta was seized without a formal declaration of war.

The new provisional government of Bolivia is apparently pro-Peruvian. Its alleged inclinations intensify the shadow of conflict in South America. The League of Nations would be performing an invaluable service to the western hemisphere could it adjudicate the entire question and subject it to an impartial inspection such as it has never yet received.

FRESH KINDLING

BEFORE old wounds have even begun to heal, new ones are being made in many parts of Europe by politicians and military men eager to dramatize their own personalities against the background of epochal days.

The French war office sent half civilized African troops to occupy some of the German border cities. What followed was to have been expected. There was mild protest in England, a flare of wild resentment in Germany and, at last, riots and an ugly record of outrages committed against white women by intoxicated members of the negro contingent.

Later a mob in Berlin tore down the tricolor after it had been hoisted over the French embassy on Bastille Day. There was an apology from the German Government, but troops, ordered out to present a formal salute to the colors of their conquerors, mutinied. A second squad was assigned to this special duty. A jeering mob hooted the soldiers while the French ambassador and his staff appeared in uniforms appropriate to a state occasion to observe the ceremonial. The salute was begun. It was not finished. The soldiers turned and marched away chanting "Deutschland," the original hymn of hate. The mobs roared approval and the French ambassador was left angered and confused.

The French will not soon forget the blind insolence of the Germans on that occasion. The Germans will always remember that they were bossed around on their own soil by negro troops. What is the true origin of international hatred? Which came first, the hen or the egg?

The Kernel of a Joker's Phrase

You wonder why the correspondent referred to the third party delegates as colonels? It was this way, Maud. The young man reporting the convention was privately inclined to indorse the opinion of Mr. Barlow that they were a lot of nuts. So, taking a crack at them—well, what would naturally be disclosed?

The Barley Bree

Prohibition workers in Scotland say people there are about ready for total abstinence, as they have been sickened by the "atrocious" quality of the whisky received from America. On the other hand, it might spur them to make the kind they prefer.

JOINING THE NEW PARTY

Delegates Told Whole Nation Wanted It When It Was Merely the Hotel Manager Wanted the Room

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

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Chicago, July 19.—The lights were out on floor A, of the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, a crowd of men and women jostled in the darkness. Suddenly a man jumped upon a chair. "All in favor of starting a new party called the Liberal party, say aye!" he exclaimed. The crowd, about 100 strong, felt its way toward the voice. "Aye!" it shouted loudly. "All who voted to start the Liberal party come downstairs and sign this card," said the man on the chair, holding up a small card in the night. Voice at one side of the room: "This way to join the new party! This way to join the new party!" Voice at one side of the room: "This way to join the new party! This way to join the new party!"

Hubbub everywhere in the darkness. "Where is the new party? What is the new party? What does it all mean? Yesterday we were members of the Farmer-Labor party; today we are members of the Forty-eight again. Now there is a new party. Who was the man on the chair?" Voice at one side of the room: "This way to join the new party! All who want to join the new party step this way!"

Voice in the Darkness

Voice in the back of the room: "You must all get out. You must all get out. We have to give a dinner here in half an hour!" It was the hotel manager, who had turned out the lights upon people who had been members of three new parties in two days. The new parties had outstayed their welcome and their lease. Voice at one side of the room: "This way to join the new party! This way to join the new party!" Some one else hops on the chair. "I address you on a point of human necessity. We must leave this hall. The manager wants to give a dinner here. He has to give a dinner here. Ladies, gentlemen, fellow delegates, members of the new party, I address you humanly on a human topic. We must go. Don't you see the manager can't give a dinner here if we stay on talking, talking, talking? Haven't we talked enough in the last five days?" Voice at the side of the room: "This way to join the new party!" Voice of a passing delegate (it is of that Delegate France, of Washington state, brother of Senator France): "Get down off that chair and stop talking! You've talked enough for the last week! You are a fool!" Voice from the chair: "I am starting no new parties; I am only starting this crowd out of here so that the manager can give his dinner!"

"Get down!"

"Shut up!"

Voice at one side of the room: "This way to join the new party!" Gradual exit of crowd in the direction of the voice, looking for the promised new party.

On the Job Again

Next morning they are at it again. The man who stood on the chair in the dark and put the motion to form a Liberal party, Judge Wray, of Nebraska, has a small parlor on floor A. In it he has a carefully selected crowd of fifty persons, the Liberal party. The door is carefully guarded. All persons looking suspiciously like Labor party members are vigorously excluded. They have stolen one party, a big party. They might steal this other party. All members of the press are equally excluded.

Outside in the hall, men and women wearing badges of the Forty-eight gather in knots and talk, talk, talk. "I believe," says one in this movement, "there will be a party—the whole nation waits for a party." "What is the Forty-eight doing? It may still form a party." "What about Barlow's convention? In three weeks something might come of that." "If we only had not let in those labor people! I am told there were twelve murderers sat on the floor of their convention. They are thugs and thieves. They think nothing of blackjacking or breaking an arm!" "What about the Liberal party in there? Are we members of that or of the Forty-eight or of the amalgamated party?"

New Angel of Light

Barlow strides across the floor like an angel of light. He goes to Judge Wray's carefully guarded door. No doors stop Barlow. He is about to say, with snap of his firm chin, a stamp of his foot and electric gesture of his hand: "This movement shall succeed. We shall call a convention in three weeks. We shall nominate 1,000,000 men for the presidency. Each of those million men will have five friends vote for him. That will mean 6,000,000 votes. Then we'll throw it into the electoral college to find out which one of the 1,000,000 candidates shall be chosen President." He has said that several times before. Where three are gathered together there is a Barlow. He comes on the wings of the morning to deliver them a speech. He flies across continents to make speeches. When he speaks, men cheer; and when they get through cheering they wonder why.

A quick eye in Judge Wray's room catches sight of Barlow. "Barlow, please get out!" says Allan McCurdy. "We don't want you!" Barlow retires to the hall, angry and discomfited. He pulls out a notebook and starts enrolling his party, which shall be a rival to the Liberal party. The doors of Judge Wray's room open and the Liberal party files out. Wray and McCurdy sit in the corner of the hall and whisper. An excited man stands near them and holds back the multitude. "A private conference!" he explains. The private conference is over. Some one approaches McCurdy. "You and Wray have this under your hat. When does the new party hold its national convention?" "Don't ask me," says McCurdy, "don't bother me about details. I am not going to pay any attention to details." The Liberal party files out. In the next room to the one where it was formed a luncheon is being laid. A sign on the door of the room announces who is to lunch there: "The Optimists Club!"

From My Office Windows

HIGH up—but not too high—
I watch the storm clouds floating by,
And after all the heated hours,
Give thankful praise for cooling showers;
The raindrops large and pattering fall,
Down comes the torrent, one and all,
On city street, far down below,
Seek any sheltering place to go.
A doctor with a brand-new crutch
Seems not to mind a drenching much,
But scarcely looking at the sky,
Runs to the hospital nearby—
His mission is relieving pain,
It matters not in sun or rain.
A sailor lad, with suit of blue,
Skips lightly to a friendly door.
A dainty maiden, full of grace,
Takes refuge, also, at that place,
Where other people soon appear,
Until a little crowd is there,
And some, it's very plain to see,
Because they can no wetter be,
Walk calmly on at even pace,
And do not deign to run a race
With unexpected summer showers
That always come at closing hours.
But, oh, how rare and sweet the air
That comes to soothe our every care,
The blessed, cooling summer rain,
That brings relief to all again!

E. L.

SHORT CUTS

Los Angeles is unwittingly winning its right to the name of Quake City.

Win or lose, Sir Thomas is a good old sport and Hail Columbia likes the cut of his jib.

"Lack of wind delays yacht race." Wherein a yacht race differs from a political convention.

To say that the third party has some "class" to it is to condemn it rather than to praise it.

We look forward to the day when Fairmount Park will have its one-piece-bathing-suit problem.

Add "All Dressed Up, a Place to Go, but No Car to Go In": Wheat, coal, building material and packing products.

Eugene Debs probably believes that members of the third party are nothing more or less than a bunch of mugwumps.

The finding of the Lusitania lifebelt encourages the hope that there is somewhere afloat a clue to the mystery of the Cyclops.

Only when the races are over will the yachting experts be able to say with understanding and surety, "Ah, that's how the wind is blowing!"

Taking it by and large, there is no man quite so competent in the matter of throwing bouquets at himself as the fisherman—any fisherman.

We are doing our darndest to grow excited over this yacht race thing, but we've got to admit that it hasn't the punch of a homer by "Babe" Ruth.

Yacht directors were satisfied early on Saturday that the Resolute would "come back," and were even convinced in their own minds as to her position, first or second.

One can never tell how a woman is going to play political poker. Senator Harding is doubtless hoping that when the anti-suffragists "see" him they won't also "call" him.

There is a feeling of incompleteness in the news that Hog Island will close down with the launching of its 122d ship. One more would have made it one, two, three and away.

If we rightly understand Mr. Barlow, there would have been nothing left of the third party if the rules required the leaving of hardware outside, for those who were not nuts were bolts.

Bridge opponents have now twenty-four hours ahead of them in which to think up a reason why Council should not pass an enabling ordinance. It would take longer than that to think of a good one.

It is to be hoped that German compliance with the Spa demands will relieve the coal shortage in this country. This seems a long shot, but every ship loaded with coal for overseas proves it may hit the mark.

Statistics compiled at national headquarters show that the Girl Scouts of Philadelphia are better cooks than those of any other city. "Oh, fudge!" cry the other girls. "No; home cooking!" reply our own.

A British naval expert points out that four years hence the American navy will outrank the British in first-class ships and guns. The British have laid down no man-of-war of any kind since November, 1918. The naval expert does not say why. Perhaps the British believe that all sea ships are destined to be useless in the next war, and that all battles will be fought in the air.

Mrs. C. C. Catt says that for the Republicans to bring the suffrage amendment within one state of ratification and then leave it there is nothing short of betraying the women of the country. Though it may be said for Mrs. Catt that she wants what she wants when she wants it, it cannot be added that her desires are ever accompanied by sweet reasonableness.

New York sets aside certain of its streets at certain set times for playgrounds for children and complaint is being made against proposed additions. The real remedy, of course, is the setting aside of more small parks. In the meantime the spaces occupied by back yards could be thrown open and equipped as playgrounds; and that is a beneficent change that could be brought about in every large city in the country. Later on each city could wrestle with the problem now facing Philadelphia of keeping them in fairly decent condition.

What Do You Know?

QUIZ

1. How many ballots were taken before James M. Cox received the Democratic nomination for President?
2. What were the names of the Three Wise Men of the East?
3. What are persiennes?
4. What is a "nom de guerre"?
5. Who said "No man is a hero to his own valet"?
6. Why is a tearful person sometimes called a Niobe?
7. Name two states to which the title "Mother of Presidents" has been ascribed.
8. Where is Spa?
9. How do the words "protege" and "protegee" differ in meaning?
10. What is a quadriga?

Answers to Saturday's Quiz

1. The Twelve Disciples were James, the son of Zebedee; James, the son of Alpheus; Simon Peter, Simon, the Canaanite; Matthew, John, Andrew, Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas, Lebbeus, whose surname was Thaddeus; and Judas Iscariot.
2. The Essequibo is the principal river of British Guiana, South America. It is about 620 miles long and flows into the Atlantic ocean.
3. The sackbut is an obsolete bass trumpet, with a slide for altering the pitch.
4. The Marquis de Lafayette was wounded in the Battle of Brandywine in the American Revolution.
5. Had Andrew Johnson been found guilty in the famous impeachment trial, Benjamin Wade, of Ohio, president of the Senate, would have become President of the United States.
6. Catastrophe literally means a subversion or turning upside down of things, from the Greek, "kata," down, and "strepho," turn.
7. A rapid rise in the barometer means unsettled weather.
8. Gamaliel is Senator Harding's middle name.
9. The word myriad originally meant ten thousand. Now it is used in the sense of an indefinitely great number.
10. A bissextile is a leap year. The word is derived from the Latin "bis sextilis" (annus) meaning a year containing the bissextus "dies," or doubled February 24.

HOW DO THEY DO IT?

SHIPPING DEAL STARTS NEW ERA IN GERMAN COMMERCE

Agreement With American Corporation Paves Way to Resume Trade Relations With United States

By the Associated Press

Hamburg, July 19.—As further particulars come to light regarding the agreement between the Hamburg-American Steamship Co. and the American Ship and Commerce Corporation, by which the former German trade routes are to be opened to American shipping, the belief is deepening in shipping and financial circles here that it constitutes one of the most momentous events for Germany since the war.

Through it the Germans see the means of regaining touch with the outside world and an opportunity for Hamburg to re-establish a semblance, at least, of its former position as a great port.

Re-establishing Relations

Apart from the commercial benefits expected, the Germans attach much political significance to the agreement. This is emphasized by Wilhelm Cuno, general manager of the Hamburg-American Line, who, in an interview with the Associated Press, declared:

"I call your especial attention to the fact that the agreement must not only be considered from a business viewpoint, but must be regarded as a trial at re-establishing good relations between the two countries. The way we have taken will be the only possible one to resume relations between Germany and foreign countries in the near future."

Herr Cuno stated the Spa conference supplied the "best proof that the co-operation of nations cannot be effected by a victorious government dictating decrees to a beaten government."

Cuno Predicts Success

Herr Cuno said he was satisfied the agreement with the United States would prove a success, believing it would be the reopening of peaceful working relations between the two countries. It is understood that there is no foundation for reports that American ships would be placed at the Hamburg-American line's disposal.

Where the German line will secure ships enough to enable it to operate 50 per cent of the vessels on the routes to be reopened under the agreement is a subject of keen speculation. According to best information it will be able to lease a considerable number in neutral countries and from Great Britain.

That a huge shipbuilding program is contemplated not only by the Hamburg-American Co., but by other German lines is evidenced by preparations now in progress. A meeting will be held this week between the principal shipbuilding concerns and steel manufacturers to discuss the amount of material available in Germany for new construction.

Arrangements may be made to import American steel.

New Plant at Hamburg

On the lower end of Hamburg harbor a new shipbuilding plant which, it is said, is destined to be the largest in Europe, is nearing completion. The Hamburg-American line is one of the principal stockholders in this concern, which will begin operations within eighteen days, and will have facilities for quickly doubling its capacity.

Contrary to belief prevalent in Germany that German shipbuilding is a futile task, as the bulk of new tonnage will have to be turned over to the Allies, it is asserted here that the question of the tonnage Germany must deliver within the next two years remains unsettled and that the amount is still indefinitely placed at "up to 200,000 tons."

Before the war German shipyards turned out about 800,000 tons of shipping annually. If the yards succeed in obtaining credits and materials enabling them to resume on their former scale, it is believed only a few years will elapse before Germany again will possess an imposing merchant marine. Trade organizations of the shipping companies are said to remain intact and they have 60,000 unemployed sailors to draw upon to man new vessels.

Washington, July 19.—(By A. P.)—Final details of the agreement between the Hamburg-American Line and the American Ship and Commerce Corporation have not yet been worked out. Chairman Benson, of the shipping board, said today, but as soon as they are the agreement will be made public.

It is contemplated, the chairman said, to allow Germany to reconstruct her shipping trade on a fifty-fifty basis.

Development of the former Hamburg-American Line routes by American shipping is regarded by Chairman Benson as a major stroke in placing the American merchant marine on a sure footing in competition with the mercantile fleets of the world.

SOVIETS ARE REACHING OUT

Vienna May Be Headquarters for Their Propaganda

Vienna, July 19.—(By A. P.)—The agreement recently reached between Austria and Soviet Russia for an exchange of prisoners apparently enters into the diplomatic and political fields. The text of the agreement shows that it provides for the establishment of commissions by each country, these commissions to have diplomatic immunity, the privilege of free wireless communication in code and unhampered travel. It stipulates also that Austria is to maintain strict neutrality in wars against the Soviets.

The agreement is commented upon by foreign diplomatic experts here as a possible means of making Vienna the headquarters for Soviet propaganda in central and eastern Europe and paving the way to closer relations.

JUGO-SLAVS FOR PEACE

Try to Allay Bad Feeling Toward Italy

Belgrade, July 19.—(By A. P.)—The recent clash between Italians and Jugo-Slavs at Spalato and the anti-Slav demonstration at Trieste have caused much bad feeling here against Italy, which the government is attempting to counteract.

Addressing the Serbian parliament yesterday, the president of the council declared Serbia had always considered herself an ally of Italy. Later he expressed to the Havas his regret that tension existed between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs.

He declared his intention to urge the Allies for an immediate delimitation of the frontier between Italy and the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

Army Aviators Burned to Death

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 19.—(By A. P.)—Lieutenant Rollo Brown and his mechanician, Sergeant George Burleson, both from Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., were burned to death here yesterday when a plane, piloted by Brown, fell about seventy feet and burst into flames.

KAISER DEFIED WILSON

'He Can Have War if He Wants It,' Emperor Wrote

Berlin, July 19.—(By A. P.)—"Failure of frightfulness" might be the title of the report just issued on the second subcommittee of the commission of investigation on President Wilson's peace effort in 1916 and 1917. The report, drawn up by Professor Sinsheimer, formerly Socialist deputy, indicts Germany's military dictators for rejecting a possible peace in favor of unrestricted submarine warfare. The gravest error, it says, was underestimation of America's resources.

The report finds the German public was grossly misled and blames those in authority for withholding knowledge of warning communications from Haniel von Haimhausen, foreign undersecretary; Franz von Papen, ex-attache at Washington, and others familiar with the American situation.

A marginal note by the former emperor to one document appended to the report reads:

"An end must be made once for all to negotiations with America. If Wilson wants war, he can have it."

The Stanley
Market St. ab. 16th. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN FIRST PRESENTATION OF
"IN SEARCH OF A SINNER"
Nt. Wk.—D. W. Griffith's "IDOL DANCER"

PALACE
1214 MARKET STREET
10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
"THE COURAGE OF MARGE O'DOONE"
By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

ARCADIA
CHESTNUT ST. Bel. 16TH
10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
CECIL B. De MILLE'S
"OLD WIVES FOR NEW"
ELLIOTT DEXTER, WANDA HAWLEY and THEODORE ROBERTS Head the Cast

VICTORIA
Market Street Above Ninth
9 A. M. to 11:15 P. M.
WILLIAM FARNUM in "THE ORPHAN"

CAPITOL
724 MARKET STREET
10 A. M., 12, 2, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 P. M.
WILL ROGERS in "THE STRANGE BOARDER"

REGENT
MARKET ST. Bel. 17TH
9:45 A. M. to 11:15 P. M.
Mary Pickford in "REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM"

GLOBE MARKET STREET AT JUNIPER
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE
11 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
HAZEL GREEN & CO.

CROSS KEYS 60TH & MARKET
2:30, 7 & 9 P. M.
"THE LOVE NOTE"

BROADWAY Broad & Snyder Ave.
2:30, 7 & 9 P. M.
WROE'S BUDS OF 1920
ROBT. WARWICK in "CITY OF MASKS"

CHESTNUT ST. OPERA HOUSE
8 TIMES DAILY
MATINEE DAILY, 2:30. EVENINGS, 7 & 9
Prices, Mats., 25c, 35c, 50c. Evgs., 25c, 50c, 75c
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MARJORIE RAMBEAU
Most Magnificent Mother Story Ever Told
Beg Monday AUG. 2nd The Love Story of the Ages "RAMONA" By Helen Hunt Jackson

WILLOW GROVE PARK
CREATORE AND HIS BAND
Concerts Daily at 2:30, 4:30, 7:45 and 9:45
TOMORROW
SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY
Amusements FREE to the Children from 11 to 1 o'Clock—Singing Festival at 7:45
Tomorrow Night—Christian Endeavor Choral

WALTON ROOF
9:30 and 11:15
DIVERSIFIED ENTERTAINMENT
PEARL REGAY
Sensational Parisian Artiste in Unique Fan Fancies
HOMER SISTERS Versatile Dancers and Singers
NINA PAYNE Somewhat Different Dance
COSMOPOLITAN TRIO Operatic Vocalists
HELAINE LYNN Singing Comedienne

KEITH'S
HARRY FOX
and Five Fascinating Belles
Giuran & Marguerite
in a New Dance Revue
Herschel Honlere; J. Rosamond Johnson & Co.; Dillon & Parker; Others.