

LEDGER PRAISES NEW TARIFF MEASURE

Policy of Protection Issue in Campaign, He Tells Bay State Republican Convention

WINS IN PLATFORM FIGHT

By Associated Press Boston, Sept. 23.—The Republican State Convention assembled today to adopt a platform upon which Henry Cabot Lodge will seek re-election to the United States Senate and re-nominating H. Cox a second term as Governor. They were nominated in the primaries. Five planks, proposed by Joseph Walker, which opposed protective policy in the Republic, were not reported by the Resolution Committee. It was explained that were any one of the five adopted it would cast a reflection on Senator Lodge.

One Walker resolution urged the party to go on record as approving President Harding's record of the bonus, which the Senate is to consider. Another favored a declaration of conditions upon which America would enter the League of Nations, against which Senator Lodge waged a bitter fight. The remaining planks called for a more scientific tariff and for opposing any change in the Prohibition Act.

Coolidge Praises Party's Record Vice President Coolidge was chairman of the convention. He reviewed the present-day condition, which he said constituted an era of prosperity. He asserted they would not have been possible without the foundation laid by the government in the past.

The promises of the Republican Party, he said, "have been and are being performed." Your government under your party has not failed. It has responded beyond expectation. The tariff law he described as the result of a policy to do "the best that could be done under the conditions as they existed."

"It is scarce nineteen months now since this Administration came into power to do its duty," he said. "Who would have thought that agriculture would not be on the way to prosperity, that mills and factories would be opening up again in the great basic industries of steel and textiles, wages would be advancing, that the building trade would be active, that our exports and imports far above any former peace-time period, with private obligations thoroughly liquidated, with our credit standing high and our general a great business revival sweeping over the country?"

Lodge Praises Party's Record The new tariff received principal attention as a campaign issue by Senator Lodge. "The great question is decided in this tariff," he said. "Whether we approve or disapprove certain items in the tariff bill, but whether we are prepared to abandon the policy of protection, which has made the United States what it is today."

"Despite the denigrated opinions of other countries the average of rates in operation in the whole bill are lower than the average of any Republican protective tariff bill in history. We shall also have under this new bill a larger amount coming in under the free list than ever before in any protective bill."

The Senator referred to "an annual saving of \$1,000,000,000 which the Republican bill has made in the routine expenditures of the government," and to passage of the Revenue bill, "which has reduced taxes \$818,000,000."

Harding Awaits Election Outcome Continued from Page One the next House session to the bill will be continued. The difficulties of everything leading to its adoption in the short and crowded session would be a serious matter. The bill would be a victory for the party. A small victory would be a victory for the political individuality.

Farm Bloc Must Be Placated Everybody is waiting to see what the National result will be. The result is not so much between the Republicans and Democrats as between the regulars and irregulars. The farm bloc has a strong opinion. If the farm bloc is not placated, the organization will be unable to pay a fair price for the support of the farm bloc of its legislation. A strong feeling of interest and that European interest.

Condition of Armistice "With that object in view the Allies prepared as the first condition of the armistice with Turkey, signed October 30, 1918, the opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and securing access to the Black Sea by allied occupation of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus ports. We, therefore, regarded the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus as a vital European interest.

Therefore, the first thing we had to do in any steps we have taken in the last few days has been to insist that nothing be done to remove the freedom of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus from the Allies in October, 1918. We have not departed one iota from the position we took then, and in doing so we have not betrayed the trust which the British Empire has placed in us.

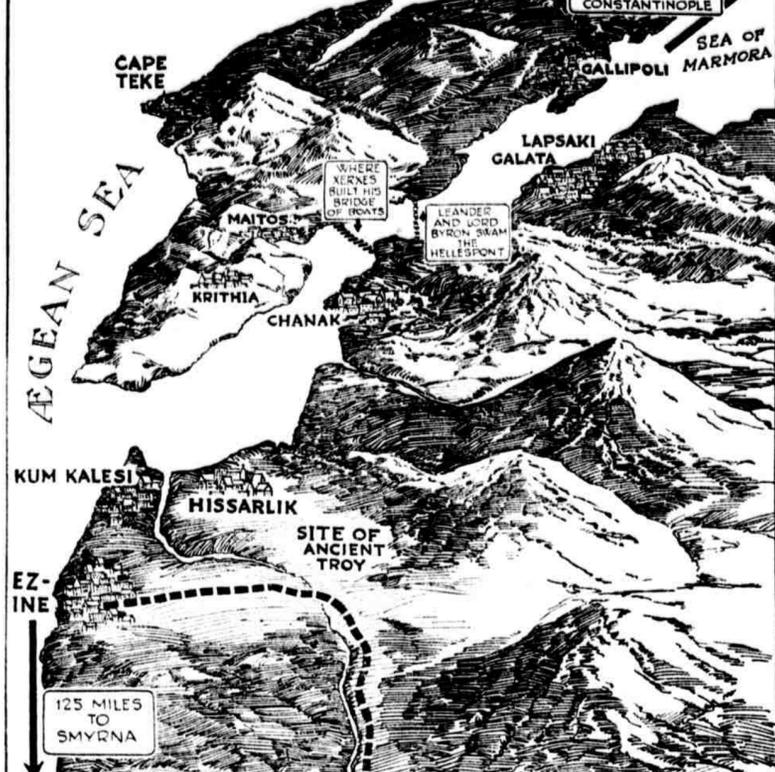
The second object we had in mind in any preparation was to prevent any action which would be tantamount to a declaration of war between the Allies and Turkey. It is not going to appear on the blame between the Greeks and the Turks. It is not necessary that we should in any order to explain or defend our policy.

report, assured the British they had no orders nor intentions as yet to violate the neutrality of the zone. The British Mail correspondent reports that the British have communicated the United States position to the British Empire line, both of which are in the Dardanelles.

Constantinople, Sept. 23.—Within thirty-six hours the world will probably know whether the Turkish Nationalists have chosen war or peace. The Ankara Cabinet, meeting at Smyrna, is expected hourly to declare whether the Kemalists will accept the peace conference proposed by the Powers or take matters in their own hands by invading Thrace.

France is expected to exert renewed pressure to keep the Turks from any hostile action which would jeopardize their present extremely favorable position at the forthcoming conference, but many competent observers are frankly skeptical that the Nationalist cabinet will accept at their full value promises that the conference will result in the termination of the zone of occupation. The French Government has sent a wireless message to Mustafa Kemal Pasha requesting him not to take any action until the arrival of the special

TURKISH ARMIES MENACE AS EUROPE SEEKS PEACE



Turkish troops from Asia Minor menace the British, who are defending the Straits of Dardanelles, and threaten an invasion of Europe. Turkey occupies the strategic position of the Dardanelles, and the British forces are at Chanak. This territory was the scene of the stirring events of ancient Troy. Constantinople, which a British line also defends, lies further north, 150 miles from Chanak.

Lloyd George Says Britain Seeks Peace

Continued from Page One our anxiety as to the freedom of the seas between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. That is the first and primary consideration in drawing our attention to the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. It is not a matter of commerce and to humanity in its broadest aspects.

"The closing of the Straits against us by a power which could probably more to Great Britain, and certainly to Great Britain and France together than to any other Power in the world, was an act of petty selfishness and not a matter of principle. It was a direct violation of our most powerful ally in this war, the United States, and was also responsible for the defeat of Rumania."

"These two disasters had the effect of prolonging the war at least two years and adding enormously to the suffering and destruction which it will take many years, if not a whole generation, to repair. It is an essential condition of world peace that there shall be no act of petty selfishness in the future. If peace is to be achieved without the achievement of that object it would be equivalent to a defeat in that part of the world."

Among the latest developments from the Near East, which are more or less alarming, is a report to the Times to the effect that large forces of Kemalists have reached Adramiti from Smyrna, moving toward the neutral zone. Adramiti is fifty miles southeast of Chanak near the Gulf of Adramiti.

British land and sea reinforcements are rapidly arriving. The disposition of the Turkish forces is greatly influencing the movement of guns ashore. Another report stated that the Turkish officers in Regia communicated with the British command in Chanak, asking to be informed of the precise line bounding the neutral zone. This was done and the Turks, according to the

LONDON PRESS REPORTS HOPEFUL

London, Sept. 23.—(By A. P.)—News of the latest developments from Paris that the prospects for peace in the Near East are brightening, says reports coming from Constantinople and several other points of the Dardanelles, indicating the battleship Revenge, have been ordered to prepare for service in the Dardanelles.

The Turkish side of the picture is presented by the Paris correspondent of the Times, who reports that the French nationalist leader as a result of the final session of the allied meeting this afternoon. The British Government has refused to discuss the proposal of the Turkish side of the picture is presented by the Paris correspondent of the Times, who reports that the French nationalist leader as a result of the final session of the allied meeting this afternoon.

The same correspondent says the report submitted by General Pello, French high commissioner, who also saw Mustafa Kemal, is "entirely favorable" and adds that the danger of a Kemal attack on the Straits is regarded as small.

The Times thinks this should neutralize the reports of the London correspondent that Mustafa Kemal had given the allies a forty-eight-hour ultimatum.

What could have happened in the last few months that would warrant this change of attitude on some parts? Have the Democratic leaders done anything, or said anything that would impute any dishonest motives on their part? As a matter of fact, from the activities of the party in the past few months, it is not surprising that the Democratic Party is in the good graces of the longest political endeavor? Far be it from me to even impute such dishonest motives to your paper. Your reversal undoubtedly creates such an impression, and in fairness to yourself, to your readers, as well as to the honest efforts of the Democratic Party it would be to more than fitting that you clarify the situation. A. E. HURSHMAN, Philadelphia, September 20.

No change of attitude is involved in the two articles from which quotations are made. This newspaper still hopes for the complete development of the Democratic and Republican organizations and it still hopes that the Demo-

WAR COUNCIL IN SESSION

Seat of Turkish Government Transferred to Smyrna

Smyrna, Sept. 23.—(By A. P.)—The seat of the Turkish Nationalist Government has virtually been transferred here from Ankara. The cabinet council of war is proceeding. Four thousand refugees have been evacuated to the island of Mytilene by the steamship Constantinople, flying the British flag, and 400 have been taken to Saloniki by the American destroyer Litchfield. All the men from eighteen to forty-five have been sent to the interior by the Turks and the concentration camps no longer exist, the women and children being permitted to go where they wish.

Arrival of further American relief supplies in Constantinople has greatly ameliorated the condition of survivors. The second destroyer flotilla, detached from the Atlantic fleet to reinforce the squadron now in the Straits, have been ordered to return to England, which is returning here from Constantinople immediately after taking on supplies.

Malta, Sept. 23.—(By A. P.)—Further military detachments for the reinforcement of the British forces in the Dardanelles are expected to leave soon for Constantinople. The preparations for their departure are actively proceeding.

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War Council in Session Seat of Turkish Government Transferred to Smyrna

Can City Afford Palace of Justice?

Continued from Page One Montgomery, Limeburner, Buchholz and Frankendorf, Dr. Charles B. Norton of the Fairmount Park Commission, and Mrs. Bessie Dobson Altemus.

The public hearing began with an explanation by Mr. Connor, who told of the plans for the "palace" and said he would release twenty-nine rooms in City Hall for other purposes. The proposed courthouse is to stand on the Parkway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, facing Logan square.

Mr. Connor contended that the proposed new building would provide 400,000 square feet for the purposes of the court. He said 300 persons daily are interested in the court's proceedings and that its work has increased 164 per cent since 1914.

"What will it cost?" asked Judge Audenried. "If the work had not been delayed it could have been completed for \$3,000,000," the attorney replied.

Mrs. Jurist Gives Views Mrs. Louis Jurist, a manager of the House of Detention, was the first opponent who gave her views. She began addressing the crowd in the room but was told by Judge Audenried to speak to the court. She said that the money that the proposed structure would cost is needed for the child wards of the city.

Mrs. Jurist declared that the original plans for the Municipal Court had been wholly forgotten, and "Senator Vane and the late Senator McNichol has proposed a structure which is a waste of great extravagance, and waste of the city's money."

Mrs. Jurist said the money would be far better spent by applying it to the congested sections of the city, so that the housing conditions of the poor could be improved.

Councilman Develin, who has fought the "palace" project through all its stages, compressed his arguments under three general heads. He argued that the original purpose of the court was to have it close to the people, operated in various sections of the city.

If the Legislature ever decides to distribute the Municipal Court judges in various localities, he said, the ornate court building would be useful only as an art museum and this city already is as well on such a museum.

The Municipal court has been understood to be a business institution, he continued, and a business building would be more appropriate than the ornate building that the County commissioners plan for the court which President Judge Brown heads.

Another point made by Mr. Develin was that the cost of the "palace" would be entirely out of proportion to its purpose. The city and county needs \$200,000,000, he said, to bring the city up to date for the Sesqui-Centennial. Money available should be used for necessities and not superfluous, he argued. From \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 is needed for the water supply alone, he added.

Details of Project Described Mr. Windrim described details of the project as he walked about the model and pointed to various features. The building was said to be a masterpiece of architecture, he said, and was designed so the maximum amount of light and air will be obtained. The roof of the south wing is to have a playground for children. The south wing will accommodate 200 children and will cost \$1,400,000, the architect said.

"In your opinion is this building un-usually ornamental?" asked Judge Audenried. "No, it is very plain and well proportioned," he said, adding that it will be built of Indiana limestone. "I would like to see something of the city's financial condition," remarked Judge Audenried. "The City Controller should be here to tell us those things. I understand the county commissioners have no power to raise any money except for a soldiers' monument."

Mr. Connor told the court \$1,900,000 already has been appropriated for the proposed building. Mr. Thompson, the next speaker, urged the approval of the plans. "As an architect," he said, "I am interested in the building. I have constructed that will harmonize with the other structures to be built on the Parkway. It is true, I believe, that a plain, simple building could be designed, but I don't believe the citizens want one plain and simpler."

Mr. Thompson said the visitor abroad brings back impressions of the grandeur of the Louvre and the Louvre Cathedral, the Louvre and other architectural triumphs while in New York, the visitor is impressed with the beauty of the city and the Lenox and the Metropolitan Museum. He added that he objected to placing a factory-type of building on the Parkway.

"What about the water supply?" asked Judge Audenried. "I have been asked here the city needs money for its water supply."

"I can't speak about the finances of the city," replied Mr. Thompson. "If you can't build a water supply, the money is needed for something else and that something else can't be financed because there are still other needs we will never get anywhere."

"Do you think building of this type is necessary?" inquired Judge Audenried. "Well, if I were thinking of putting up a building I would engage an expert, as the County Commissioners have done. The officials of the court say the building, as planned, is appropriate, and that it suits their needs."

Mr. A. G. I. official, and also informed the project. He said he failed to see where the building, as planned is too ornamental. He added he understood the space now occupied for the business of the Municipal Court is inadequate.

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