

CONGRESS RECEIVES THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE COLDLY; U. S. LEGISLATORS INDORSE RAIL AND GOVERNMENT UNITY; WILSON DELAYS HIS DEPARTURE; HE MAY SAIL TO-MORROW

M'ADOO POST IN TREASURY TO BE FILLED TO-DAY

Glass or Baruch Believed to Be Wilson's Choice, but Outsider May Win.

SECRETARY ABOUT DECISION

Railroad Vacancy Is Held in Abeyance, but Robert S. Lovett Is Mentioned.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Wilson will send to the Senate to-morrow the nomination of a Secretary of the Treasury to succeed William Gibbs McAdoo. His choice for the post was not finally determined until a conference to-night at the home of Mr. McAdoo, where the President spent most of the evening. It will not be made known until the nomination goes to the Senate.

Whether the choice falls upon Carter Glass, chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency and author of the Federal Reserve law, or upon Bernard M. Baruch, retiring chairman of the War Industries Board, is not definitely known. That it will be one or the other of them seems certain, though it is possible that an outsider is to be named.

The President and the retiring Secretary went over the nation's financial programme as well as the future of railroad operation at the conference. It is probable that the choice of a successor to Mr. McAdoo as Director-General of Railroads was discussed, although no announcement in this connection is anticipated for several weeks.

The conference to-night was the first since the President and Secretary McAdoo since his dual resignation was accepted. The Secretary was in the South for a week, returning Saturday, but had had no opportunity of discussing with the President the problems to be met by his successors until to-night.

The name of Robert S. Lovett, director of capital expenditures and director of priorities for the War Industries Board before he became attached to Mr. McAdoo's staff, was heard to-night as a possible successor to Mr. McAdoo as Director-General of Railroads. Mr. Lovett was chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific before he entered Government service.

U. S. LOSSES BY U-BOATS ASKED

Lansing Advises Citizens to File Claims in Thirty Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—American citizens were advised in a statement today by Secretary Lansing that they should file claims with the State Department within thirty days from December 1 for losses sustained through German submarine warfare either before or after the United States entered the war.

NEW REGIME FOR RUSSIA.

Report That Entente Has Promised Its Protection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A despatch to the Central News from Stockholm says it is reported negotiations entered into by Russian representatives have resulted in the formation of an all-Russian Government under the protection of the Entente and supported by a voluntary army.

FIRST FORECAST MADE ON AERIAL WEATHER

Bureau Cooperates With Flying Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The first aerial weather forecast to be issued in the United States was made public today by the Weather Bureau in cooperation with the aerial mail service of the Post Office Department. It is as follows:

New York to Cleveland, cloudy, 5 to 10. Snow near Lake Erie. Winds moderate northwest to north-northwest east of the Alleghenies up to 20 mph and moderate south winds east of Alleghenies, shifting to west-southwest at about 1,500 feet. Increasing snow to-day, Monday, with increasing northeast to north winds up to about 2,000 feet, backing to strong northwest above.

It is the purpose to extend this forecast for all the territory from New York to Chicago by December 15, when the aerial mail service between New York and intermediate cities is to be inaugurated.

\$7,443,415,838 EXPENSES PUT IN 1920 BUDGET

\$5,212,000,000 Is for Army and Navy and \$893,000,000 to Pay Interest.

BIG CUTS ARE EXPECTED

\$579,000,000 Asked of Congress for Upbuilding of the Merchant Marine.

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—War expenses, persisting in peace times but falling off rapidly, will make the Government's outlay in the fiscal year 1920, beginning next-July 1, \$7,443,415,838, of which \$5,212,000,000 will go to the War and Navy departments, \$893,000,000 to pay interest on war debt, and \$579,000,000 for continuing the building of the merchant marine, according to departmental estimates presented to-day to Congress.

These expenses compare with the \$24,300,000,000 appropriations for the current year, ending next June 30, with the \$18,000,000,000 which probably will be actually spent this year, and with the ordinary annual expenses of about a million dollars before the war.

The advance estimates are necessarily rough, and many departments expect to cut them down during the next few months as committees of Congress work over the figures in drafting appropriation bills. Heretofore annual estimates have exceeded the appropriation authorizations, and the actual expenditures have usually been considerably less than the appropriation. Secretary McAdoo transmitted without comment the estimates of various departments as submitted to him and compiled at the Treasury.

Army and Navy Needs.

The War Department wants \$2,556,000,000 next year for bringing the army home, \$499,000,000 for operation of the force, continuing fortifications and other purposes, and the Navy Department estimates its needs at \$2,656,000,000, even more than this year.

The Shipping Board asks \$500,000,000 to build ships already authorized by Congress, \$69,000,000 for operation of vessels, \$17,451,000 for recruiting and training officers and crews and \$1,452,000 for incidental administration expenses.

The item of \$389,000,000 as interest on public debt includes provision for meeting the semi-annual payments on the \$1,000,000,000 of new bonds and those to be issued in the near future, and this sum is not subject to any great alteration.

There is small provision for post offices and other public buildings and for river and harbor improvements. The \$1,067,000,000 for the Department of Buildings and practically all of this is for continuing construction already under way. Similarly about half of the \$19,870,000 for rivers and harbors is for maintenance or continuation of existing projects; \$5,000,000 is asked as a general fund provided by the Secretary of War and \$4,000,000 for flood control on the Mississippi River.

For Congress, it is estimated that the expenses will be \$17,955,000; for the President and a few bureaus revolving about him, \$5,981,000; for the State Department, \$12,712,000; for the Treasury and all fiscal purposes, \$1,427,515,000; Panama Canal, \$12,216,000; Interior Department and a number of public works projects, \$270,283,000; Department of Agriculture, \$36,283,000; Department of Commerce, \$35,385,000; Department of Labor, \$25,712,000; Department of Justice, \$14,185,000; Federal courts, \$1,410,000; for foreign intercourse, including consular activities, \$11,042,000; for Indian affairs, \$11,599,000; and for pensions arising out of past wars, \$220,000,000, the usual sum sought.

Sinking Fund Proposal.

There is provision in the estimates for \$287,000,000 for the establishment of a sinking fund, reported perfunctorily in previous years. In the face of tremendous public debt, however, it is regarded as probable that Congress now will provide for a real redemption fund with which to pay bonds when they fall due. The estimated total of \$7,443,415,838 does not include this item or \$558,307,000 for postal service, the needs of which are covered automatically by appropriation but are met directly from postal revenues.

That officials count on the continued functioning of the War Risk Insurance Bureau to administer soldiers and sailors insurance and compensation payments is indicated by the request for \$12,567,000 for administration expenses.

The cost of collecting Federal taxes is put at \$27,345,000, and this would be spent largely in the administration of the taxes during the calendar year 1919.

An unusual item in the estimates is \$29,000,000 asked for conducting the communication regarding the deliberations.

British War Cabinet to Demand Ex-Kaiser

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—Sir Frederick E. Smith, the Attorney-General, interviewed to-day by the Echo, said that the British War Cabinet, including the Colonial representatives, has unanimously decided to press Holland to extradite the former German Emperor.

ALLIED CHIEFS DISCUSS TERMS

Clemenceau Predicts an Easy Agreement on Preliminaries to Peace Council.

ANXIOUS TO SEE WILSON

London 'Times' Expects Great Advantages in Personal Contact With President.

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The agreement between Clemenceau and Mr. Wilson, adds the Times, is expected to be immense. There is no disposition to ask him to accept such conclusions as the allied Governments may have reached or to prejudice in any way the freedom of his decision. There will be no attempt to rush him or to foist European notions upon him. It is fully understood he may wish to look about to see things for himself so as to be able to make up his own mind without interference from the exponents of European allied opinion.

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YANKS' MARCH INTO GERMANY IS SLOW

Troops Delayed by Limited Number of Bridges.

By the Associated Press.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Dec. 1 (delayed).—Three divisions will be required, it is estimated to-night, for the four first line divisions to complete their crossing into German territory. The advance of the American army of occupation into Germany was held up by the limited number of bridges across the Sauer and Moselle rivers. The principal bridges used were those at Echternach, Hoptort and Wasserbillig on the Sauer and Grevenmacher, Wormeldange and Henich on the Moselle. Several small bridges and fords between these villages were utilized by various units.

The American divisions marched with full war equipment of steel helmet, gas mask, rifle and belts filled with cartridges. The heavy artillery also rumbled along the German roads, while the ammunition wagons kept up behind the troops.

The main roads encountered in the first day's march into Germany were in good condition. At several places the Americans passed small bridges and culverts which apparently had been repaired in the last few days. At some places between villages on the principal highways the Americans travelled on ordinary dirt roads. The roads which ran through the hilly country east of the Sauer were in fair condition despite rains.

POLES CAPTURE LEMBERG.

Jewish Sympathizers of Ruthenians Kept in Order.

By the Associated Press.

LEMBERG, Galicia, Dec. 2.—The city of Lemberg, capital of the Austrian province of Galicia, again is in the hands of the Poles after months of vicissitudes and fighting against the Ruthenians.

Order is being kept among the Jewish sympathizers with the Ruthenians.

PRESIDENT KEPT IN WASHINGTON BY NEW EVENTS

Expects to Go Aboard the Transport in Hoboken Directly From Train.

SHIP IS IN READINESS

Meeting of Cabinet Expected This Afternoon—Cause of Delay Unexplained.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Wilson will not sail for Paris to-morrow. His plans were altered at the last moment to-night. Unforeseen developments made it necessary for the President to remain here to-night. According to present arrangements, he will leave Washington late to-morrow night or, possibly, early Wednesday morning.

The President will go to New York aboard a special train. Some of the other members of the peace commission and members of the Presidential party will accompany him from here. Others will join the President on board the transport George Washington, which is in readiness for the trip and awaiting the President's arrival at her pier at Hoboken.

Just what it was that caused the President to cancel previously made plans to leave for New York late to-night or early to-morrow has not been made public. It was stated, however, that the President will take advantage of the unexpected turn of events to have a last minute meeting of his Cabinet, which as usual will hold a session to-morrow afternoon.

Word that the President would be delayed in starting his trip was sent early to-night to those in charge of the arrangements for his arrival in Hoboken. Announcement that the George Washington was in readiness for the trip had been received considerably earlier. The ship's engines received their final testing Saturday afternoon.

The guard that will be thrown around the President to guard the President is on hand and waiting. Once the Presidential train reaches Hoboken there will be practically no delay at all in getting the George Washington underway.

Three Courses Offered.

Senator Smith (S. C.) Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, said:

"As I interpreted the President's message in relation to the railroad situation he gave three alternatives. First the old condition antedating the war, second, Government ownership, and third, an intermediate course of modified private control. The last is the one which in my opinion is indicative of the one that will meet more nearly the necessity of the case and be the most generally approved by the public.

"Doubts Congress will immediately address itself to the task of drafting and passing such legislation. The revenues of our railroads built for development under undeveloped territory must necessarily be small and provision must be made for some source by which they can exist until such time as development has reached the point to where the revenue will pay a reasonable percentage on the capital and labor invested in their establishment. We need more railroads. As the President said, every transportation facility should be developed as rapidly as possible for the growing commerce of this country.

"Private ownership under a sane Federal control in my opinion would be the surest and most effective method of developing the railroad facilities of the country."

Cummins Backs Wilson.

Senator Cummins (Ia.), who will succeed Senator Smith as chairman in the Sixty-sixth Congress, said:

"I am in hearty agreement with the President in at least three of his suggestions. The first is that the railroads ought not to be returned to their owners for operation under the system of regulation and control in force at the time they were taken over by the Government. The defects of that system are obvious and fundamental, and the failure of Congress to substitute another plan before the twenty-one months expire will be inconceivable.

CHILE CALLS ARMY RESERVES.

Naval Officers Also Summoned for Conference.

By the Associated Press.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 2.—The Chilean army reserves from the districts of Iquique, Serena, Antofagasta, Taona and Copiapo, who were released from service in 1917 and 1918, have been recalled to the colors.

The naval commanders in all parts of the republic are reported to have been called to Santiago for a naval conference to-day.

A large number of Peruvians are said to have engaged passage on the steamship Urubamba, which leaves this port Friday.

LIMIT PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF ROADS, IS PLAN

Wilson's Suggestion for a Modified U. S. Control Wins Legislators.

M'ADOO IDEAS APPROVED

Rivalry of Lines Opposed. While Government Financing Is Upheld.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Wilson's pronouncement in regard to the desirability of early legislation dealing with the future permanent relations which shall subsist between the Government and the railways was warmly approved by Senators and Representatives who are members of the committees on Interstate Commerce.

The legislators seized at once the suggestion of the President that "it would be a disservice alike to the country and the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified."

The response to the President's appeal for definite action on the railroad situation disclosed there was practically unanimous support for legislation which would create a permanent relationship between the Government and the lines based in general terms on the methods employed during the administration effected by Director-General McAdoo. There was no suggestion of Federal ownership in any of the comment on this portion of the message. There was almost entire concord in the views of the necessities of the hour as expressed by the leaders.

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Text of President's Address

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In his address to the joint session of Congress to-day President Wilson spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

The year that has elapsed since I last stood before you to fulfil my constitutional duty to give the Congress from time to time information on the state of the Union has been so crowded with great events, great processes and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessed these things, as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and constitute in a sense part of the public business with which it is our duty to deal. To state them is to set the stage for the legislative and executive action which must grow out of them and which we have yet to shape and determine.

The Overseas Triumph.

A year ago we had sent 145,198 men overseas. Since then we have sent 1,550,513, an average of 162,442 each month, the number in fact rising in May last to 245,574. In June to 278,760, in July to 307,182 and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September—287,438. No such movement of troops ever took place before across 2,000 miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies, and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of attack—dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only 158 men were lost by enemy attacks—830 of whom were upon a single English transport, which was sunk near the Orkney Islands.

I need not tell you what lay back of this great movement of men and material. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting organization of the industries of the country and of all its productive activities more complete, more thorough in method and effective in results, more spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great enterprise had ever been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business of mobilizing their resources and every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were the pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and a readiness of cooperation that were alike worthy of the credit of the great enterprise and quick accomplishment.

Appeal for Suffrage.

The least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights. Our armies proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of complex achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that which was the basis of the immense practical services they have rendered, the women of the country have been the moving spirits in the systematic economies by which our people have voluntarily assisted to supply the suffering people of the world with the necessities of every front with food and everything else that we had that might serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written, but we carry them at our hearts and thank God that we can say that we are the kinship of such.

Seek International Justice.

We are about to give order and organization to this peace, not only for ourselves, but for the other peoples of the world as well, so far as they will suffer us to serve them. It is international justice that we seek, not domestic expediency. Our countries have dwelt of late upon Europe, upon Asia, upon the near and the far East, very little upon the acts of peace and accommodation that will be performed at our own doors. While we are adjusting our relations with the rest of the world it is not of capital importance that we should clear away all grounds of misunderstanding with our immediate neighbors and give proof of the friendship we really feel? I hope our men to speak once more of the unaffiliated treaty of peace and adjustment with the Republic of Colombia. I very earnestly urge upon them an early and favorable action upon that vital matter. I believe that they will feel, with me, that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be just but generous and in the spirit of the new era upon which we have so happily entered.

Relations With Colombia.

So far as our domestic affairs are concerned, the problem of returning to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment. That problem is less serious for us than it may turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disarrangements and the losses of the war longer than we. Our people moreover, do not wait to be consoled and led. They know their own business and themselves better; and now

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Republicans Listen to President in Silence and Democrats Applaud Feebly.

GUARDS PEACE VIEWS

Tells Senate and House He Has No Programme for the Railroads.

ASKS VOTE FOR WOMEN

Wilson Devotes Great Part of Address to Tribute to War Workers.