

WOOD AND JOHNSON RIVAL "LEGATEES" TO ROOSEVELT PRESTIGE

California Senator Contests General's Claim to Residuary Political Estate With His Own Peculiar Brand of Noise

HATRED CALLED GREAT ASSET IN CAMPAIGN; FRANK HITCHCOCK PICKS ARMY MAN AS CLIENT

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger Washington, Oct. 4.—Who is the residuary legate, politically, of Theodore Roosevelt? There are two claimants—Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, and General Leonard Wood.

At the right moment, it is reported, General Wood will make public a letter written by Colonel Roosevelt a few hours before his death regarding the nomination by the Republicans of General Wood.

General Wood would have documentary title to at least a share of the estate, as much of the political following of the colonel as can be devised in that manner.

Johnson Not in "Will" And Hiram Johnson would become a claimant of another sort, not mentioned in the will, but having certain rights by blood to a part, if not to all, of the property.

Until the letter is published—the last will and testament filed—each is in possession of a share of the property and intends to hold onto it, endeavoring meanwhile to oust the other from his part.

An amusing meeting of the two residuary legatees occurred the other day, according to the Kansas City Star, Kansas City and the surrounding country, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, are part of the Roosevelt estate.

It is old Bull Moose territory. But it is especially General Wood territory. He trained the sons of all this region for service in France and, incidentally, made one of the finest divisions out of them that ever crossed the seas.

Hiram Dislikes Woodrow Hiram Johnson was speaking at Kansas City for the defeat of the German treaty, for amendments to the treaty, for reservations to the treaty, for any old damage to the treaty that could be done and for all injury to Woodrow Wilson that could be accomplished.

The crowd in that region dislikes Wilson, and Johnson was having the time of his life.

But Johnson has no more exclusive title to dislike of Wilson than he has to the residuary estate of Theodore Roosevelt.

General Wood dislikes Wilson along with the best of them, in spite of the fact that the President gave him on the occasion of the refusing to send him to France in command of the Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri divisions, a well-trained, in fact, if priority of right counts in such matters, he has a better title to the political asset of disliking Woodrow Wilson than has Hiram Johnson.

However, in Kansas City Johnson had his audience in the city. Heir of Roosevelt and foe of Wilson, he was escorted to a reception. He had one.

Steals Senator's Thunder Then the unprecedented happened; for right down the middle of the Johnson meeting marched General Wood, interrupting the proceedings to take a little ovation of his own. The story is that he had come for that purpose.

The meaning? Why, the meaning is that this estate case is going into the courts. It will be fought right up to the supreme court. It will be as famous a case of a fight over an estate as, let us say, the Anneke Jans case in New York, in which millions are spent every few years to prove title to a large part of New York city.

Chief Attorney for General Wood is Frank H. Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock specializes in establishing claims in the South. Four years ago he was chief attorney in the same section for Charles E. Hughes. Men say that Mr. Hitchcock never wants to be engaged as attorney by his claimant himself. He picked Mr. Hughes in 1914. He has picked, so they say, General Wood this time.

Hitchcock Booms General At any rate, there is in the South, settling up the Wood claim, a part of the estate, dubiously Rooseveltian, but one that promises, in course of time, to become thoroughly Hitchcockian. One advantage to an attorney in picking his own client is the freedom that it leaves him at the last moment.

Should the last will and testament prove illusory, or should the court throw it out, Mr. Hitchcock's section might be found going with the rest of the Roosevelt estate. But Mr. Hitchcock picks his clients with unusual skill and success. He weighs the considerations deeply and wisely.

Three years ago Mr. Hitchcock eschewed hatred and all its works. He chose a man whom none could dislike and who hated none. He chose well—looking not beyond the Chicago convention.

Picks Out "Hater" This time Mr. Hitchcock looks the field over. He decides that hatred is the greatest asset a man can have. He goes to France, casts an eye upon General Pershing, and practicing "watchful waiting" while the other claimant thunders across the continent and back, receiving telegrams from the faithful Torah hinting at dark conspiracies, title to which political property he seems to have acquired without waiting for

BETHLEHEM MEN ASK ARBITRATION

Appeal to Daniels, Baker and Untermeyer to Use Their Influence WILL STICK, SAY STRIKERS

Special Dispatch to Evening Public Ledger Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 4.—Striking employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company plant here packed Lyric Hall at Allentown, and wildly cheered the numerous speakers who addressed the meeting.

"Will" May Prove Mythical So General Wood's claims seem to rest upon the last will and testament, which may prove to be mythical; upon his known close association with the former holder of the estate; upon his dislike of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wilson's dislike of him, as tending to establish a strong family resemblance to the late owner; upon silence and soft trading, which, though difficult, is often wise, and upon Frank Hitchcock and his movements in the dark.

The claims of Senator Johnson, the rival, rest first upon Johnson—he wants the estate, which is a good reason why he should have it; second, upon close association with the former owner and strong family resemblance, in the opinion of some, to him, and upon dislike of Wilson, acquired, in the opinion of many, since 1914, but nevertheless a perfectly good man-sized dislike; upon noise and loud trading; upon the possession of a big stick—whether it is the Big Stick for the court to decide—and finally—no resume would be complete which did not end as it began and that, finally, the claims rest upon Hiram Johnson, a highly efficient claimant.

Own Brand of Noise By noise I do not mean the vulgar emission of mere sound, but well-calculated vocalization; well-timed vocalization, some think also, expressing the emotions of the many, but dangerous vocalization, if you believe those like Mr. Hitchcock, whose motto is "silence is strength," and not those whose motto is "noise is strength."

The two political policies of Noise and Silence promise to be thoroughly tried this year—unless every one becomes impatient of imposed restraints and raises his voice in competition with Mr. Johnson's, in which case they won't.

I have said that each of these rival claimants was already in possession of a certain portion of the residuary estate that the other is seeking.

General Wood is in possession of a part of it regarding which Colonel Roosevelt was never ostentatious, but which was, nevertheless, exceedingly valuable. Whatever the courts decide it is unlikely that this part will ever pass into the hands of Mr. Johnson.

Has Hold on Wall Street I refer to that part which is known as Wall Street. Colonel Roosevelt never possessed all of Wall Street. He had only part of it, the George W. Perkins part of it, which was considerable.

It is probable that General Wood possesses rather more of it than his old friend and associate ever did.

And with the Wall Street part of the estate there goes generally the conservative part of it, also in a large measure, to the general. As one looks at it now a large part of the Roosevelt estate was highly conservative.

Many a respectable person whose point of view cannot now be distinguished from that of Senator Penrose or Senator Smoot recalls with certain sense of scandal that indiscretion of his youth, 1912, when he shouted for the recall of judges or of their decisions along with the best of them.

But probably the finest conservative of all is a reformed radical. There are many such. They do not belong to the part of the residuary estate which is now or is ever likely to pass into the hands of Johnson.

Raided for Californian But 1912 was peculiar. It was not all conservative. There was something in appearance and there was real radicalism in the bottom of it. Mr. Johnson is the possessor of the radical part of the estate. Nineteen hundred and twelve was made up of Republicans who were willing to be Progressives for once, just by way of a political debut, and of Progressives who never wanted to be Republican again.

It was made up of Republicans who preferred Roosevelt to their party and of Progressives who preferred a third party even to Roosevelt. This last section of the estate belongs to Hiram Johnson. The ticket in 1912 was Roosevelt and Johnson. To Hiram now belongs the "And Johnson" end of it.

And the "And Johnson" part of it is far from inconsiderable. Johnson is the best politician in the Republican party today and the best political fighter. He has a talent for making himself conspicuous.

All that the Republican party has done in the Senate since Mr. Wilson's return Johnson has continued to make revolve about himself.

He has succeeded in appropriating the party's best issue, the anti-Wilson amendments which he defeated. The Roosevelt residuary estate may not be big enough to keep one candidate, much less two, but there remains "And Johnson."

Fair Thereafter and Normal Temperature, Is Forecast Washington, Oct. 4.—(By A. P.)—Weather predictions for the week beginning Monday:

North and middle Atlantic states—Occasional rains first part; generally fair thereafter; normal temperature.

South Atlantic and east Gulf states—Unsettled, with occasional rains; normal temperature.

West Gulf states—Except for rains at beginning of the week, generally fair; considerably cooler first part; normal temperature thereafter.

Ohio valley and Tennessee—Local rains Monday, followed by generally fair weather; much cooler first part of the week; normal temperature thereafter.

Region of Great Lakes—Generally fair; low temperature and probably frosts first part; normal temperature thereafter.

FIUME TO GET FOOD

Italy Lifts Blockade on Shipments to Dalmatian Port Rome, Oct. 4.—(By A. P.)—Orders that the blockade of Fiume be lifted have been issued by the government, and Italian authorities in the vicinity of Fiume have received an order to allow mail and footpaths to pass into the city, according to the Epoca.

CLEMENCEAU ASKS LEAGUE MEETING

Urges Assemblage in Washington in November Under Chairmanship of Wilson

Writes to Colonel House

By the Associated Press Paris, Oct. 4.—Premier Clemenceau has written Colonel E. M. House, a member of the American peace delegation, urging that a meeting of the league of nations be held in Washington under the chairmanship of President Wilson early in November.

The meeting would be held in Washington under the chairmanship of President Wilson early in November. The premier's letter, which outlines his reasons for the calling of such a meeting, was officially published today. It was written September 4, 1919, and follows:

"My dear friend—I hope soon to have the pleasure of seeing you in Paris before your return to America, but my friend, Captain Andre Tardieu, says that this is not certain and therefore it seems well to communicate to you reflections suggested by decisions to be taken concerning the society of nations.

"In the first place it seems to me that the first meeting of the society of nations should be held in Washington, D. C., in November. Mr. Wilson should be urged to call at the earliest possible moment. Owing to the hopes this society has caused to be born and to facilitate the solution of international problems facing all nations, I would suggest the meeting be held the first week of the coming November and under the chairmanship of statesmen whose names were associated with the creation of the society of nations.

"Undoubtedly there would be only a small amount of current business to transact, but the program would have this capital advantage: It would put in action the society which still exists only on paper.

"Finally, don't you think it would be a great advantage for the ex-officio members of the society of nations to be enabled to exchange views on the general direction of the line to be pursued? No man is better qualified than President Wilson to remind the peoples at the opening of the first assembly that the society of nations will have prestige and influence in times of peace only if it succeeds in maintaining and developing the feeling of international solidarity from which it was born during the war at the call of Mr. Wilson. I myself shall be happy to second him in this task.

"I, S. J. have written a similar letter to Premier Lloyd George."

Want Germany Disarmed In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Deputy Andre Lefevre's motion asking the government to open negotiations to have a preliminary treaty which would render the disarmament of Germany effective was discussed. M. Lefevre expressed regret that Germany was not disarmed at the moment of the armistice.

M. Franklin-Bouillon interrupted, saying: "I have not heard it from General Bliss himself, but I have certain information that this general, who represented America at Versailles, proposed on October 28, 1918, that the German army should be disarmed before it entered Germany."

M. Lefevre finally withdrew his motion in favor of one inviting the government to reach an understanding with the allied and associated powers with a view to the execution of measures rendering the disarmament of Germany and her allies effective by the interdiction of certain manufactures of arms and other necessary by November 1. This was adopted unanimously.

"In Agreement With Wilson" M. Renaud and Albert Thomas moved an amendment which would insert after the word "powers" in the foregoing resolution the words, "in agreement with President Wilson, who should convocate a conference under the provisions of the covenant of the league of nations." Premier Clemenceau remarked that this was more a matter of form. President Wilson could convocate a meeting of the league of nations even if the United States did not ratify the treaty.

"We wish to show our American friends," said M. Renaud, "what price we attach to their ratification." "Exactly so," the premier replied. The amendment was accepted.

Discussion of the treaty of peace with Germany will begin in the Senate next Thursday and probably will last two or three days. The belief is expressed that the pact will be ratified late in the week.

Washington, Oct. 4.—(By A. P.)—Administration officials said today there was no probability of a meeting of the league of nations in Washington until after the peace treaty had been ratified by the Senate. None would hazard a guess as to when this might be, but Republican Senate leaders said they expected it to begin by November 1.

Even if ratification of the treaty were completed during November, it is not expected that the league would be called to meet here until early next year.

To Raze Old Camden Library The old Cooper Camden Library, the first institution of its kind in Camden, and for years a landmark of the city, will be razed next week. The old building, located at Broadway and Line street, is overshadowed by the new library donated to the city by Eldredge Johnson, who requested that only his building adorn the square.

WILSON GRIEVED BY DISILLUSION

Descent From Exaltation to Depression Reacts Unfavorably HURT BY SENSELESS HATE

By CLINTON W. GILBERT Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Oct. 4.—President Wilson is described as slightly better today. There will be a further consultation of physicians during the day, probably set forth in this correspondence with reference to his organic soundness. Slight changes in his health from day to day, whether for better or worse, are not of especial significance.

The most hopeful sign is the lessening of nervous strain and the increasing confidence in the fundamental soundness of Wilson's organs.

The difficulty with Mr. Wilson is probably that he has suffered a profound disappointment. He has said nothing about his disillusionment unless the extreme speeches he made upon his recent western trip indicated an effort to derive support from the crowds that welcomed him and bolster up his confidence by overstatement.

Only once the world caught a glimpse of Mr. Wilson's suffering, the resolute plans were set and that was during the war, when Austria's sudden revelation that she was entirely under the control of Berlin and that his attempt to drive a wedge between the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns was so much wasted breath, wrung from him a cry that he was "utterly disillusioned."

From Exaltation to Depression Those who are in contact with him now say that his present disappointment is profound, and that he is even more so than the whole world against him. This is not an imagination of a man who is worn out by a long strain and heartache over the results. Nervous exhaustion following tremendous efforts that have been triumphant is surely cured. But nervous exhaustion following similar efforts that have ended in disappointment is harder to treat. The discouragement makes rebuilding slow.

President Wilson has gone in the course of a few months from a state of great exaltation to a state of depression. William Allen White, in the Saturday Evening Post, describes the mental attitude of the Americans who went to Paris as that of men who had set out "on the high empire of a short hike to the millennium."

No one would say that the American took seriously the great change in the hearts of men that would ensue from the inauguration of the league of nations. There is little doubt that the President was filled with this great excitement and that he was carried away by the excitement of his own great crusade.

While he was fighting a great crusade, Mr. Wilson was sustained at Paris. His great reception by the people and his own faith in his league kept up his courage and confidence until his return to Paris after his visit to this country in February.

Disillusionment Comes From that time on what happened at Paris was a steady disillusionment. The French and British played old-fashioned balance-of-power politics and wrung from him concession after concession which was dubiously consistent with a better world.

The secret treaties backed him at every turn. And the small powers set up in eastern Europe began playing the old sort of Balkan politics, encouraged by France's efforts to knit them into an anti-German and anti-Russian combination, and then to a general anti-German, anti-Russian combination, of which she and England were the active and we were a silent acquiescent portion.

The millennium had not come and when Mr. Wilson returned to this country he was a changed man. His old confidence was gone. This was apparent in his relations to individual Senators as well as in his relation to the Senate as a whole. He returned a sensitive nature like his could not fail to perceive the great drop in the mental temperature of the people. When he went away men were bent upon the "high empire" of which Mr. White talks. When they came back they were flat, appraising in sharp Yankee fashion, the value of what the emperor had brought them. Not the slightest illusion remained in the body politic. And a temperament like Mr. Wilson's takes fire from the minds of the masses and is chilled by their coldness.

Sensed Personal Hatred Then came the struggle with the Senate which he had formerly dominated, a hard thing for a proud man. And in that struggle he encountered something more than coldness, an actual personal hatred, not confined to the politicians, but more or less shared by the people, a minority of the people but still a very active minority.

This hatred was not a new thing, but it came to have an importance in the life of a man overstrained and suffering from considerable disillusionment, probably contributed to by the feeling that the whole world was against him. It was perhaps only a straw, but it was an added one in the burden the President was supporting, the great strain of reaction from a long period of mental exaltation.

This hatred of Mr. Wilson is plainly in evidence at the Capitol. You cannot talk to a senator without discovering the anti-Wilson complex. It is so absurd, it so warps the minds of the Republican senators that now in the

"CITIZEN GUARDS" FORMED IN BRITAIN

Town Officials Heed Premiers' Plea to Aid Police During Rail Strike

By the Associated Press London, Oct. 4.—Premier Lloyd George's appeal for the formation of "citizen guards" throughout the country in the emergency caused by the railroad strike, met with a prompt response on all sides today. City and town officials and others throughout the country are recruiting volunteers to assist the police.

Never in the history of the British empire have the people faced a graver labor crisis. Latest developments indicate the government and the national union have settled down to a protracted struggle. London leaders who have been in conference here have started for big labor centers throughout the British Isles to engage in a vigorous campaign.

The premier today telegraphed to the heads of the principal civic bodies of the country, asking them to confer with him and the other cabinet ministers Tuesday next, the day for which the Trades Union conference has been called.

A deputation of trade unionists conferred with Mr. Lloyd George late this afternoon. The deputation had previously held a long discussion with railway men, who did not accompany them to the premier's residence.

Two of the principal financial weeklies, the Statist and the Economist, both wielding great influence, make notable pleas for a balanced view of the strike, advocating justice to the strikers and a cessation of the bitter language indulged in by some newspapers.

"It is clear the strike ought never to have happened," says the Economist, "but it is by no means clear, as is too generally assumed by the well-to-do, that the responsibility lies with the wage-earners and their leaders. The whole position is marked by an extraordinary lack of clearness, for which the government is to a great extent responsible.

"Labor is determined not to return to its pre-war position, and it is perfectly right. We cannot afford to prosper at the expense of the health and welfare of a large part of the community."

All efforts to bridge the chasm between the government and the national union of railway men so far have broken down. The union has refused to consider a proposition of Premier Lloyd George for a seven days' truce for the adjustment of matters. A congress of all the trading unions in Great Britain will convene here Tuesday. The proposed strike of bus men and their home is in this city. They had been chestnut hunting and were coming home when the accident happened.

FATAL AUTO MISHAP 1 Man Killed, 2 Hurt While Returning From Chestnut Gathering Altoona, Pa., Oct. 4.—John R. Eichensub is dead and Clarence Leasure and Howard C. Mingle are in a serious condition in a hospital here as a result of being caught underneath an automobile dethroned on the Buckhorn road last night when a fire burst.

All are young men and their home is in this city. They had been chestnut hunting and were coming home when the accident happened.

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THE WAR IS OVER

And all Europe is resuming regular activities. Doings in the capitals of our allies are going to have more and more interest to us in America. You want to read the latest

SOCIETY GOSSIP FROM PARIS AND LONDON

and all the centers of gay life across the water. You can keep informed on the ways of the smart set, up-to-the-minute fads of the nobility, whisperings about engagements and engagements-to-be, chat about persons which you'd get in no other way if you read the weekly

LETTER FROM MARGUERITE

in the new section of the Sunday Public Ledger devoted to Women's Interests. This is another feature just added and is written by a member of the circle which leads in the social life of the Eastern World—a woman who has first-hand knowledge and facilities to learn of events long before any regular correspondent. It is only one of the new things which are making the Sunday Public Ledger the most interesting and most widely read among current periodicals.

Office Organization and Management

A new course covering all matters pertaining to organizing and managing a modern office of utmost value to office managers and all clerks who want to advance. Course begins Tuesday evening, Oct. 7. Call or write for details.

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