

WILSON ANGRERS BOTH DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS

Talk of Declaring Office of President Vacant While He Is Abroad

Washington, Dec. 2.—Bitter resentment over the failure of President Wilson to take Congress into his confidence as to his purpose to attend the peace conference in France is expressed by Senate leaders. This feeling was not confined to Republicans. Democratic Senators expressed the same idea.

From talks with Democratic leaders it appeared that the President has not, so far as known, revealed to any member of his own party in Congress anything concerning his trip abroad. Whatever ideas the President may have as to the peace parley he has kept from so-called Administration leaders in Congress.

Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, which must deal with the treaty of peace when it is made, has had no conference with the President regarding the European trip. Nor has any other Democratic leader. It was stated, however, that he had prepared to direct the trip to France as a personal affair. This attitude, as the Democratic Senators see it, has caused a strong resentment which they did not hesitate to express in private conversation.

Opposition to the Trip. The sentiment of Congressional leaders, voiced today, was that the President ought to have taken the country when important legislation dealing with the period of reconstruction was about to be begun. If the President felt that his presence is needed at the Peace Conference, it was suggested, he ought to take Congress into his confidence so that any program he might have as to reconstructive legislation might be expedited in his absence.

No Enthusiasm Over White. Disappointment over the failure of the President to appoint a Senator as one of the peace delegates was expressed by Democratic and Republican Senators. The naming of Henry White, former Ambassador to France, as the Republican representative, failed to stir enthusiasm in the men of either party. They had hoped a representative Senator, such as Mr. Lodge, might have been selected.

Many Speeches Ahead. President Wilson's address to Congress will start the discussion of the peace questions going in both houses. It is probable that from that time on the debate on every bill will consist mostly of speeches attacking or defending some point under discussion at Versailles.

The League of Nations seems to be a special target. A very prominent Democratic Senator, who has made an effort to follow the President on this question and who is most anxious for some plan which would prevent future wars, admitted tonight that he could not find any support whatever for the League of Nations idea in the Senate, and as to the freedom of the seas he could not find any Senators with a clear idea as to what the President meant.

Hitchcock Refuses to Act. Senator Hitchcock refused to act, intimating to the would-be peace-makers that obviously the initiative on such a proposal should come from the White House.

There was a serious discussion by Democratic leaders of a proposal to pass a resolution through both the Houses of Congress declaring that the office of President was temporarily vacant, and that the President should perform the duties of the office of President until the return to this country of President Wilson.

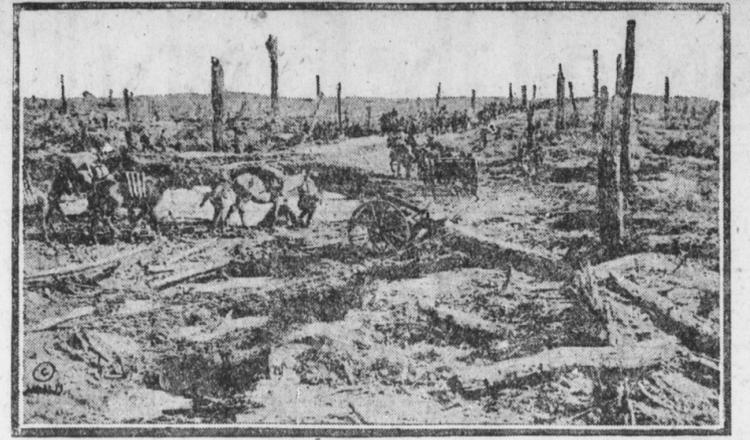
Senator Cummins, of Iowa, drafted a resolution, which he will introduce providing for a committee of eight Senators, four Republicans and four Democrats, to go to Versailles for the peace conference with a view to reporting to the Senate after the treaty has been submitted to it for ratification and explaining the whys and wherefores of the various points.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Foreign Relations Committee announced that he would ask to have all such resolutions referred to the committee which, it was indicated, would be given their favorable consideration.

Perhaps the most bitter condemnation of the President for publication was given by Senator Hiram Johnson, of California. He said: "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is his prophet. In selecting himself as the head of the five American delegates to the peace conference, President Wilson has named himself five times. We cannot but admire the courage of the President in saying to the 105,000,000 of our people: 'I am the only American fit to sit at the peace table.'"

TYPEFINDER MARDER DIES. New York.—John Marder, one of the organizers of the American Type Founders Company and an old time printer who introduced the point system of manufacturing type, is dead at his home in Fallsdale, N. J. Mr. Marder was born in Ohio in 1835 and after having learned his trade, worked in many places in the Middle West until 1860, when he became a partner in the Chicago Type Foundry. He was western manager of the American concern from its inception until 1908, when he retired. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

Scene of Devastation in Section of France



Large sections of France have been literally blasted away by heavy gun fire—first by the Germans and then by the Allies when they were driving the Hun back across the Rhine. In this photograph British troops are seen advancing over ground captured only a short time before the armistice was signed. This scene is typical of hundreds of square miles of territory and gives an idea of the immensity of the task of reconstruction in France.

Wilson's Message

[Continued from First Page.]

ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did. Their officers understood the firm and exacting task they had undertaken, and performed with audacity, efficiency and unhesitating courage that touched the story of any man's life. The indistinguishable distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small—from the chiefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest lieutenant, and their men were worthy of them—such men as hardly need to be commanded, and go to their terrible adventure blithely and cheerfully. Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their strength into the hands of otherwise, but for many a long day we shall think ourselves "accursed we were not there, and hold our manhoods cheap when we stand back with our hands at our sides, at St. Mihiel or Thierri. The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men as they lie in the trenches, and will be their favorite memory. "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with advantages what feats he did that day."

The Critical Time. What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men were not sent into the line of battle just at the critical moment, when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance, and three or four days more would have turned the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle—turn it once for all, so that the defeat would have been theirs, and their enemies, always back, never again forward! After that it was only a scant four months before the commandment of the Lord was given to the nations to be at peace, and now their very empire is in liquidation!

And throughout it all, how fine the spirit of the nation; what unity of purpose, what untiring zeal! What elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its unflinching courage, its unselfishness, its spirit of accomplishment. I have said that those of us who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will never be ashamed. It has been the best that has ever been in the midst of fine men who had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted themselves to the capacity to the tasks that supplied the sinews of the whole great undertaking! The patriotism, the happy determination, the unflinching devotion and distinguished capacity that marked their toilsome labors day after day, month after month, and year after year, in the trenches and on the sea, and not the men here in Washington, who have done the work of the treaty-ratifying power of the United States it would be given ample opportunity to inform itself by the representatives of the Allied governments.

The only opposition that developed to the proposal was based not on support of the President, but because some of the Senators thought it would put the Senate in an undignified position.

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to omit that act of justice. Besides 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 peoples of the world and the armies upon every front with food and everything else that had to do with the war. It is not possible to remove so readily or so quickly the machinery of our modern life, because the world has still to be fed from our granaries and ships are still needed to send supplies to our men overseas and to bring them back as fast as the disturbed conditions on the other side of the water permit; but even these restraints are being relaxed as much as possible and more and more as the weeks go by.

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GREAT ARMY OF PEACE HELP RED CROSS DRIVE

Every Block to Have "Major" and a Company of Workers

Three colonels for Harrisburg city. A major in each ward. A captain in each block. As many privates in each block as the lieutenant chooses to name.

A Peace Army

There have been many campaigns in Harrisburg, for many purposes, since the United States entered the war in the spring of 1917, but it is doubtful if any three of them—any three rolled into one—had as many enthusiastic workers as will take part in the drive through which it is proposed to give Harrisburg Red Cross Chapter a membership equal in numbers to the population of the district.

It begins for volunteers on December 9 and continues through December 10 and 11. It begins for others than volunteers on December 15 and continues for one week.

Quarters in Every Block. During December 9, 10 and 11, residents of each district may help up the Red Cross representative in their block and join through that representative.

On each block there will be a house so decorated that it will advertise itself as the Red Cross headquarters for that block. The expectation is that 50 per cent of the block population will be enrolled during the first three-day drive. Then the balance of the population will be looked after during the week of December 12-23.

The registration of new members and members who renew is expected to be larger during the volunteer days than no industrial campaign will be necessary—as has been the case in other war work campaigns in this city.

The district covered by Harrisburg Red Cross Chapter is comprised of the river towns in Cumberland county.

FINAL FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

New York.—As the Mauretania steamed slowly up the harbor this morning a tremendous chorus of whistles from every man-of-war, battleship, cruiser and destroyer, with a multitude of flags and her calls lined with cheering, gesticulating soldiers.

San Quentin—Thomas J. Mooney sent a telegram to President Wilson today asking the President to "state exactly what you mean by commutation of my own sentence" before he leaves for the peace conference.

Washington.—Captain Victor Blue, now commanding the super-dreadnought Texas, has been selected for draft detail as chief of the Bureau of Navigation, with rank of rear admiral. His name will be sent to the Senate.

Washington.—Rear Admiral David Taylor is to make another tour of duty as chief constructor of the Navy. Secretary Daniels announced today.

Tucson, Arizona.—Judge William W. Morrow, of San Francisco, sustained the demurrer and quashed the indictments in the Blaise deportation cases in a decision filed today in the United States District court. Twenty-five other cases were set aside. Public officials and citizens of Blaise are involved.

London.—The Cunard liner Orduna, inward bound, was in collision today with the British tanker Konakry near Galley Head. The Orduna proceeded to Liverpool and the extent of the damage done to her has not been determined.

Chicago.—A rabbit was four feet short and he wanted to use all four to help lick the Germans. He tried Army and Navy and Marine Corps; tanks and infantry and aviation. Three hundred and twenty-one thirty-one distinct efforts to get in. The made the thirty-second the other day—and the Red Cross took him.

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Fed Little in Prison

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The War Department today issued the following statement based on a cable from General Pershing, dated November 29 and sent in reply to an inquiry cabled by General March:

"American prisoners released from German prison camps complain of poor and scanty food and bad housing conditions. Only a small percentage of those who are sick are hospital cases. The majority are suffering from slight colds and the prospect is that all will recover rapidly with proper food and housing. There is no evidence of discrimination against the American prisoners.

"Among seven thousand prisoners of all nationalities who have been released, there is no authenticated instance of brutality against the Americans.

"The majority of the American prisoners state that the German soldiers also suffered food privations, but that in cases where the supply of food was insufficient, food for the prisoners was cut off before that for the German soldiers."

CROWN OF KING NICHOLAS TAKEN BY MONTENEGRO

London, Dec. 2.—King Nicholas of Montenegro has been deposed by the Skupshchina, the Montenegrin National Assembly, according to a message received here from Prague today.

The dispatch was sent from Prague by the Czech-Slovak press bureau, by way of Copenhagen. It says the Skupshchina voted the deposition on Friday last, and declared for a union of Montenegro with Serbia under King Peter.

The family of the king was included in the act of deposition.

BRIEFS FROM THE BIG NEWS EVENTS

New York.—The hotelowners of New York City yesterday complied with the order of Postmaster General Burleson that they make their charges for telephone service from their stations the same as those from regular pay stations.

Copenhagen.—Advices from Bavaria say that the fall of Premier Eisner is expected soon, and that Herr Auer, a Socialist, is mentioned as his successor.

Geneva.—Enver Pasha, the former Turkish Minister of War, has been invited by the Berlin authorities to leave the German capital soon, and it is expected he will arrive in Switzerland soon.

Strasbourg.—The Bishop of Strasbourg has requested permission of the French authorities that the clergy of the diocese use the German language, because, he contends, "it is indispensable."

New York.—The chairman of five local exemption boards on the East side of the city yesterday advised President Wilson appealing to him to exert his influence to prevent programs in Lember, Galicia.

Boston.—Four thousand members of Irish societies stood for three hours on Boston Commons yesterday in the bitter cold weather of the season and applauded a determination for Ireland.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—John D. Rockefeller's hard luck continues. On Friday night his chauffeur ran down Patag Torcello, six years old, and fractured his skull, and yesterday one of his cars upset and three five of his employees out, two of whom are in the hospital.

With the American Army of Occupation.—Four American soldiers dispersed a mob of thousands at Esch after it had wrecked twenty-eight shops in revenge for the overcharging of Americans.

Few Returning Yanks to Debarb at Philadelphia. Governor Brumbaugh has received a reply from the office of the chief of staff of the United States Army to his request that Pennsylvania troops be landed at Philadelphia, which is taken here to mean that there will not be many debarked in the Delaware. The letter says that the request and the port of Philadelphia will receive consideration and adds, "Due, however, to the excessive overhead cost of protection of the Pennsylvania coast, and the necessary health requirements, the number will be reduced to a minimum."

Harrisburg Officer Who Sacrificed His Life. The news of Lieutenant David Jay Hoffert's death in France, October 14, as a result of wounds, was learned recently. Lieutenant Hoffert was the son of Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Hoffert, 12 South Nineteenth street, and was a member of Headquarters Company, Three Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry. He was a graduate of the Technical High school, of this city, and of Cornell University in 1915.

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ENDING OF WAR CUTS COST OF RUNNING NATION

McAdoo Reports Reduction of \$7,443,415,838 From Great Sum Planned

Washington, Dec. 2.—Cessation of war will result in a reduction of government expenses for the fiscal year 1920, starting next July 1, to \$7,443,415,838 from the \$24,599,000,000 appropriated for the current year, according to tentative estimates submitted to Congress today by Secretary McAdoo, transmitting the reports of the various departments.

The principal reduction was for the military establishment, which estimates its needs at \$1,992,000,000 in 1920, as compared with the \$2,274,000,000 appropriated for this year. Before the signing of the armistice with Germany, it had been figured that the army alone would need more than \$19,000,000,000 for 1920.

The navy's estimates for 1920 are \$2,500,000,000 as compared with \$3,531,000,000 appropriated for the current year, an increase of a billion dollars, despite the closing of the war. There is nothing to show that the navy would have needed had the war continued.

Estimates May Be Reduced. These estimates may be pared down considerably later when the actual needs of the government in closing out war contracts become clear.

Including \$574,237,000 estimated for fortifications, the total contemplated outlay on the army amounted to \$2,000,000,000. A striking figure in the army estimates is the \$144,943,000 for all service production. The appropriation for this year is \$176,000,000. It is evident that in reducing war estimates the War Department is proposing not to lose all that has been gained in aircraft development during the war, but to continue construction and manufacture on a fairly large scale.

Largest Single Reduction. The largest single reduction from the appropriations for this year for the army is in pay, travel and general expenditures, the new estimate for 1920 being \$227,678,000, against \$237,000,000 appropriated for this year. Similarly large reduction is made in quartermaster's estimates for supplies, clothing, quarters, including cantonments and similar expenditures, the new figure being \$911,789,000, as compared to \$5,451,000,000 appropriated for this year.

Naval Estimates Larger. Virtually all estimates for various navy purposes show substantial increases over appropriations for the current year. The pay item goes up to \$579,946,000 from \$227,372,000; expenditures on ships already authorized amount to \$225,875,000 from \$59,397,000 this year, and an additional \$200,000,000 is asked as the first increment on the new three-year program. Subsidies and supplies given as \$202,343,000 as compared with \$75,520,000 this year, and ammunition needs are estimated at \$125,000,000 as compared to \$82,519,000 this year.

For new post offices, customs houses and other federal buildings only \$57,000 is asked, but this is in addition to existing appropriations for these purposes not spent during the war. The request for rivers and harbors amounts to \$238,000,000, barely enough to continue existing projects.

The shipping board puts its requirements at \$75,000,000, about one-third of the \$1,505,900,000 already appropriated. The appropriations asked for the postal service amount to \$258,000,000, although it is expected income from postal revenues.

WIFE ONLY ONE WHO SAW CRIME. [Continued from First Page.] fore the court adjourned at 12.30 o'clock. The first three talesmen examined were accepted for the venire.

Out of Town Jurors. The six jurors are: H. Bright Hackenbers, foreman, Jefferson township; George A. Gohl, Middle Paxton township; Calvin Schull, Halifax township; John Sheaffer, Middletown township; Harry Byler, Lyons township; Edward J. Brown, Williams township.

Dickerson is represented by W. Justin Carter. The accused was not living with his wife at the time of the murder. Lettzer boarded with Mrs. Dickerson. Since the crime was committed in her house, the police may have been the only eye witness. But because the law prohibits a wife from testifying against her husband when he is the defendant in a murder case she was called as a Commonwealth witness.

First Accused Victim. According to the police, Dickerson walked into police headquarters at four o'clock, and wanted to swear out a warrant against Lettzer, asserting Lettzer had shot him through the wrist. The police declare that Dickerson's wrist was shot, but that, accidentally, if not otherwise.

Lettzer was shot in the groin, the chest and the neck. The police say a fight between Dickerson and Lettzer preceded the shooting.

Tried Every Medicine and Got No Relief. "I suffered from stomach trouble," says Peter Nagle, of Cornwall, Lebanon county, Pa. "I could not eat, due to stomach troubles. I tried every medicine I thought would do me good. I heard about Tonnal and so much good for others. I tried it.

"After taking one bottle of Tonnal I can now sleep and eat, and feeling better all over. I recommend Tonnal to everybody now, as it certainly has virtue and merit, and as the formula on the bottle tells what roots, herbs and barks are in it, they certainly understand the ingredients such remarkably quick results."

Tonnal is sold at Gorgas' Drug Store, Harrisburg, and Hershey Drug Store, Hershey, Pa., and Mertz' at Steelton.