

ALL YOU GEORGE MAY BECOME DICTATOR

War Council Plan Will Greatly Strengthen British Premier's Power

TENSION MUCH ABATED

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Premier Lloyd George will virtually become a dictator with the establishment of the inter-Allied war council, according to well-informed opinion today. At the same time it was said on good authority there was no chance for Lloyd George having his position as Premier shaken by debate in Commons on the war council plan next Monday. Tension over the proposed council had abated somewhat today, but the political situation is still threatening. "There may be remarkable developments before the end of the year," was the prediction made today by the parliamentary correspondent of the Chronicle. The crux of the situation as outlined today was this: When Lloyd George made it known that a supreme war council was to be formed in Paris for "closer unity and better direction of operations on the western front," a number of newspapers at once began attacking the scheme. The details of the council and its real functions were unknown. In the absence of this information the press jumped at the conclusion that politics would play a big part in the formation of the council and fears were expressed that it might try to dictate to the war officers now in charge of the British and French armies. These press attacks led to a declaration in Commons by the Premier.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

The text of the agreement, as he gave it, is as follows: With a view to better co-ordination of the military action on the western front, a supreme war council is created, composed of the Prime Minister and a member of the Government of each of the great Powers whose armies are fighting on that front, the extension of the scope of the council to other fronts to be reserved for discussion with the other great Powers.

The supreme war council has for its mission to watch over the general conduct of the war. It prepares recommendations for the consideration of the Governments and keeps itself informed of their execution and reports thereon to the respective Governments.

The general staff and military commands of the armies of each Power charged with the conduct of the military operations remain responsible to their respective Governments.

General staff plans drawn by competent military authorities are submitted to the supreme war council, which under the authority of government insures its accordance and submits, if need be, any necessary changes.

Each Power delegates to the supreme war council one permanent military representative whose exclusive function is to act as a technical advisor to the council.

Military representatives receive from the Government and the competent military authorities of their country all proposals, information and documents relating to the conduct of the war.

The military representives watch day by day the situation of the forces and the means of all kinds which the Allies and enemy armies dispose of.

The supreme war council meets normally at Versailles but it may meet at other places according to circumstances. Meetings of the supreme war council take place at least once a week. The Premier's statement makes it clear that the council will not have any executive power nor will it curtail the authority of the commands of the armies of the British and French armies. All the council can do is to make recommendations, but it will try to keep in closer touch with military developments than the Government has been able to do in the past.

DEBATE ON MONDAY

The council will be debated in the House of Commons on Monday, and not until this discussion is over will the Government see its way clear to go on with its new plans.

There were reports that the British cabinet might fall before the storm is weathered and the resignation of the French ministry seemed to strengthen these reports. In this respect the parliamentary correspondent of the Chronicle, who is usually well informed, says:

"The position is very similar to that existing a year ago when disappointment over the Rumanian collapse reacted very detrimentally upon the Asquith government. However, the British cabinet had no more responsibility for the Rumanian collapse than it has for the present situation existing in Italy. Members find it difficult to harmonize the Premier's statement in Parliament yesterday with his recent speech in Paris. Where was the justification for the Paris utterance?"

The Morning Post, views the general situation as "an alarming prospect."

In addition to the friction caused by the plans for the war council, considerable discontent has been engendered by the developments in Italy. It is declared that France and England knew that Germany was preparing for a great offensive against the Italians, but that nothing was done to save the day until it was too late. It is to be one of the objects of the War Council to prevent just such eventualities in the future.

U. S. URGED TO JOIN STAFF

Utility of War Council Depends Entirely on American Entry

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Daily Express in touching on America's share in the war, says: "If the enormous resources of the United States and its potentialities for war are to be employed with the greatest possible effect it is clear that her co-operation must be thorough and without reservation. We go as far as to say that the utility of the new Allied War Council depends entirely on American representatives sitting with the British, French and Italian, and on an American soldier joining the international staff."

UTILITIES MUST "GINGER UP"

New Jersey Commission Orders Corporations to Hurry Annual Reports

TRENTON, Nov. 15.—The State Public Utility Commission today ordered the New Jersey Water Company, New Jersey Light, Heat, Power and Water Company, and the Blairtown Electric Light Company to file annually a report of finances and operations with the board within sixty days after receipt of the form for making such report. Reports for the year ending December 31, 1917, are in the hands of the commission by December 15, next.

MISS JANE N. MORGAN BECOMES BRIDE OF GEORGE NICHOLS

Daughter of New York Financier Becomes Bride of George Nichols

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Miss Jane N. Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, became the bride of George Nichols in the Church of St. John at Lattingtown, near Locust Valley, Long Island, at noon yesterday.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception and breakfast at the country home of the bride's parents at Matinecock Cove, Long Island. Only relatives and friends attended.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, George Nichols, 27, of 100 West 42d street, was the groom.

MIGHTY FLEET NEEDED TO WIN, ADMIRAL BOWLES'S WARNING

Continued from Page One
The fleet needed to win, Admiral Bowles said today, is not the fleet of the United States, but the fleet of the world. He said that the United States must have a fleet of 1,000 ships, with an aggregate dead weight tonnage of 1,500,000 tons. It has placed contracts for the construction of something more than 400 steel ships, with a dead weight tonnage of about 3,000,000 tons. It has taken over all vessels now building in American shipyards under private contract, for United States contract—and I trust they will also remain under the United States flag—and these, numbering about 400, have an aggregate tonnage of about 2,000,000 tons. The total of vessels in various stages of completion is now about 7,500,000 tons.



REAR ADMIRAL BOWLES

Manager of the Division of Construction, which has charge of the shipbuilding program for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who spoke today on "The Labor Situation in Connection with the Shipbuilding Industry" at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon at the Bellevue-Stratford.

SHIPS NECESSARY FOR VICTORY

"You must realize," said he, "that all the existing tonnage under the American flag and all the tonnage which can be spared by the Allies is inadequate for the task already laid upon it, even though the army takes but a small fraction of it. The path of the United States in the war depends upon the creation of new ships."

"The Fleet Corporation has placed contracts for wooden ships, about 400 in number, with an aggregate dead weight tonnage of 1,500,000 tons. It has placed contracts for the construction of something more than 400 steel ships, with a dead weight tonnage of about 3,000,000 tons. It has taken over all vessels now building in American shipyards under private contract, for United States contract—and I trust they will also remain under the United States flag—and these, numbering about 400, have an aggregate tonnage of about 2,000,000 tons. The total of vessels in various stages of completion is now about 7,500,000 tons.

"The wooden ships, contracted for under a program born in haste, controversy and trouble, will, in my opinion, continue to give trouble throughout their existence. The first steel vessel ordered by the Government is now nearing completion.

"The shipbuilders of the United States, which will have in 1918 but one customer—the people of the United States, dealing through the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Navy Department—are called upon to produce ten or twelve times the product that they ever produced before. When you consider that the shipbuilding industry has never been profitable and that the shipbuilders are now called upon to employ the methods of other industries which have been profitable, you can realize the imminence of the difficulties in their way."

GREAT DEMAND FOR WORKMEN

"The Emergency Fleet Corporation is now dealing with 116 shipyards, of whom not half have the amount of labor they need. From 200,000 to 250,000 new workers must be engaged to complete the tonnage needed in 1918. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has created an industrial service department and is in communication with all the shipyards in regard to the men they will need. They report a total of 75,000 men now employed and that they will need an additional 80,000 by January, but that they have had no trouble in getting them. In view of the fact that their own returns show that they have been losing employees at the rate of 25,000 a year, however, it is clear that they must employ three times the number they now have in order to maintain their force without loss. The problem is to build up the 100,000 men of today to the 290,000 needed at the beginning of 1918.

"Many shipyards apparently keep no records in regard to their labor. Few have a central employment agency. Some seem to know why this enormous number of discharges has to be made. I am not criticizing the shipbuilders. I am apologizing for them. Who can blame them, when their hiring and firing is done by foremen already harassed by more than they can do?"

"But the Emergency Fleet Corporation has pointed out to them that they cannot be permitted to bid against each other for labor and steel men from each other. It has pointed out that the available talent must be uniformly and justly distributed. It has pointed out that the only proper way to obtain the additional men needed is to train the workers of allied trades to do the work of the shipbuilders. The recommendations have been approved by the shipbuilders, but still they are almost powerless to carry them out. I need hardly tell you that there are always some people who won't play the game fair."

SHIPBUILDING SCHOOL STARTED

"To provide this army of skilled shipyard workers, the corporation is establishing a sort of shipbuilding Plattesburg, to which men will be sent to be trained and to train others. We believe that within the next six months we will have created nearly 50,000 skilled workers for the shipyards in this way.

"Recently we held a conference in Wash-

ington of all the representatives of employment agencies. It was a most useful experience meeting and is bound to be helpful by its interchange of ideas.

"My feeling is that the shipbuilders of the United States will not succeed in the task before them unless they have the thorough support of the people of the United States, for whom they are working. They are in a hard place. Their anticipated profits have disappeared. They must be paid for their work and the Fleet Corporation intends that they shall make a just profit, but they cannot unless a proper feeling is fostered between them and their workers. The builders themselves cannot do this, for their advances might be suspected. Who can blame them, when their hiring and firing is done by foremen already harassed by more than they can do?"

VITAL TO VICTORY IN WAR

"It is the supreme duty of Chambers of Commerce, universities, young professional men and every one to volunteer their work to the shipyards and help them work out their problem. This is absolutely essential if the United States is to succeed in the war.

"When the war is over the people of the United States will be a greater, grander, nobler nation than ever before, because the war has aroused this spirit of service."

In introducing Rear Admiral Bowles, Alva E. Johnson took occasion to say that the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of which he is president, is now shipping locomotives to our Allies and for our own use abroad, not at the rate of one every day, but that it has contrived to produce and ship one every working hour in the day, having shipped seventy-eight in a single week.

BUSY FLAT THIEVES GET \$6000 IN GEMS

Biggest Loot Obtained at Sedgeley Apartments—Two Others Are Visited

Theft of nearly \$6000 of jewelry was reported to the police today as the work of sneak thieves operating in three different apartment houses.

More than \$3100 of gems were taken from the Sedgeley Apartments, Forty-fifth and Pine streets, the police were told, by a man who entered from a room on the third floor which he had reached by climbing up the fire-escape in the rear of the building. He escaped by the fire-escape after he had ransacked the rooms occupied by Alfred A. Mooney, an insurance broker, from which he took jewelry worth \$3000, and also the apartment on the floor below, occupied by F. T. Brooks, from which he took jewelry worth about \$1000.

All the furnishings of the two apartments were upset by the thief in his search for valuables. Mr. Brooks and his son Hawley returned while the thief was still in their apartment, but he had blocked the door with a chair and got out before they could force an entrance.

Theft of jewels worth more than \$1500 was reported by Mrs. Mary E. Suttall, who conducts a rooming house at 2315 North College avenue. Mrs. Suttall said that a young man rented a room from her on Friday and spent the night there. On Saturday he told her that he was called out of town on business. Later she discovered that her bureau drawer had been opened and the jewels taken while she had been eating breakfast.

During a fire at the New Edison Apartments, 1100 Walnut street, a sneak thief entered the apartment occupied by Miss Edna M. Hildebrand, after she had been driven out by the smoke, and took from her bureau drawer jewelry valued at more than \$1000. The thief overlooked money hidden in another part of the bureau.

HELD FOR \$200,000 SWINDLE

New York Man Accused of Having Cheated Liberty Bond Purchasers

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Elmer Dwiglins, New York insurance man, was arrested by Postoffice inspectors today at Montgomery, Ala., according to information received by Federal officials today.

Dwiglins was charged with using the mails to defraud. He is alleged to have swindled persons who purchased Liberty Bonds through him on the installment plan. Officials said today the discrepancy in his accounts might total \$200,000. He disappeared from New York several days ago.

Fatal Collapse of Building

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 15.—Chief of the Fire Department James Kennedy was instantly injured when the walls of a burning business building fell here. The structure, which was one of the town's landmarks, was destroyed with a

RESERVE MILITIA HEADQUARTERS HERE

First Infantry and Cavalry Regiments to Be Stationed in Philadelphia Armories

The regimental headquarters of the First Infantry and the cavalry of the Pennsylvania reserve militia that are to take the place of the National Guard units now in the service of the United States will be in Philadelphia, according to an announcement made in Harrisburg today by Adjutant-General Beary.

The Philadelphia units will be located as follows: Companies A, B, C and D, Second Regiment Army, Broad and Diamond streets; E, F, Sixth Regiment Army, Forty-second and Mantua avenue; other companies of the First regiment in the vicinity of Philadelphia in the following order: G, Chester; H, Media and West Chester; I, Morristown and Doylestown; K, Phoenixville and Pottstown; L, Columbia and York.

Companies A and B of the cavalry will be located in Philadelphia, while C will have headquarters at Tyrone and D at Pittsburgh. The Second regiment headquarters will be at Wilkes-Barre and the Third at Pittsburgh. The commanding officers have not been announced, but it is understood that no time will be lost in this, as it is the desire of the Adjutant-General to equip the regiments as rapidly as possible.

BLIND, HE KNOCKS DOWN MAN WHO PRAISED KAISER

Citizens of Honesdale Buy Flag for Snyder, Who Showed Patriotism, Though Sightless

HONESDALE, Pa., Nov. 15.—Myron T. Snyder, of this town, lost his sight some years ago, but he retains his fighting spirit. This was shown at Honesdale on the other night, when Snyder knocked down Dan Kuhn, a six-footer of Adelia, after Kuhn said that the Kaiser is the biggest man in the world.

"The Kaiser has licked the whole world, and this country has got to go down," Kuhn is reported as telling the blind man. "No, but you'll go down," Snyder interrupted, as he got range on Kuhn's jaw through the sound of his voice. And with a well-directed blow, Snyder let go. Kuhn went down. The fight ended there.

When news of Snyder's act became known about the neighborhood several of his old friends got together, made a Jersey splice and then went out and bought a flagpole and a flag. All of which accounts for "Old Glory" being very much in evidence outside of Snyder's home.

Oil Company Elects New Officers

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today elected A. Bedford, heretofore president of the company, chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer. The board also elected a director and president of the company, Walter C. Teague, former vice president and

EVENING LEDGER HAS PENNPACKER'S STORY

Publication of Former Governor's Autobiography in Serial Form Will Begin Saturday

IN UNEXPURGATED FORM

No Change in the Expression of Views Noted for Clarity and Candor

The inner political history of Pennsylvania, given by a man who has been in intimate touch with conditions from before the Civil War, will make the first publication of the late Governor Pennypacker's autobiography one of the most interesting narratives of the day. It starts Saturday in serial form in the EVENING LEDGER and will continue daily for about four months.

Governor Pennypacker was noted for his candor. He had odd ways of obtaining results, but it was generally agreed that he was always actuated by the highest motives. He often brought discomfiture to his political opponents through his unflinching opinions. For half a century he kept notes on his experiences. His autobiography is therefore backed up by facts which drive home the descriptions he gives of the men and events of the last fifty years.

The following statement signed by numerous men of prominence shows that the narrative is the late Governor's own thoughts:

To the Family of the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker:
It is now a matter of public knowledge that the late Governor Pennypacker wrote for publication an Autobiography. The existence of this work he had often spoken to friends.

A few weeks on the part of the latter that a desire to avoid controversy or the possible injury to some one's feelings may tempt his family to consider having the manuscript edited.

His friends and associates whose signatures are appended feel that they owe it to his family, to the institutions with which he was connected and to his memory to urge that this be not done.

Unaltered, unexpurgated and unedited, Governor Pennypacker's Autobiography is a valuable historical document of increasing public interest, perhaps his greatest contribution to the history of the State and to the knowledge of the citizens of Pennsylvania, living and to come, that we urge his family to print his Autobiography exactly as it was written.

MARTIN G. BRUMBACH, Governor.
THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, State Librarian.
SAMUEL G. DIXON, Commissioner of Health.

HAMPTON L. CARSON, formerly Attorney General of Pennsylvania.
JOHN W. JOHNSON, Librarian Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
GREGORY B. KEEN, Curator Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

HENRY R. EDWARDS, President of Board of Education.
SILMON GRATZ, Vice President Board of Education.
JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS, President Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

GEORGE WHARTON PEPPIER, former Professor of Law, University of Pennsylvania.
HENRY W. BOESCH, Lecturer, Yale University, University of Pennsylvania.

HENRY SHIPPEN HUIDEKOPER, Lieutenant Colonel United States Volunteers, Major General National Guard of Pennsylvania, former Overseer of Harrisburg University.

C. STUART PATTERSON, President Western Saving Fund Society, Director Pennsylvania Iron and Steel Company.
CHARLES G. HARRISON, former Provost, University of Pennsylvania.

FRANK P. FRIEDLAND, Chancellor of the Law Association.
EDGAL P. SMITH, Provost of University of Pennsylvania.

MORRIS JASTROW, Jr., Librarian of the University of Pennsylvania.
EDWARD J. NOLAN, Recording Secretary and Librarian of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

MAYER SULLIBERGER, former Justice of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, during the presidency of Governor Pennypacker in 1890 and later President Judge of said Court.
J. G. BOSCHGARTEN, Vice President Philadelphia Club.

JOHN ASHURST, Secretary the Philadelphia Club.
December 1, 1916.

Beyond the verification of certain dates, names and occasionally a minor incident—all of which would have been done by the author himself had not illness and death prevented—their names and editing as the signers of the letter above perhaps feared might occur.

Whatever or whoever may be named the book goes forth as it was written.

In order to be sure of obtaining all installments, mail the coupon below.

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Box 1326, Philadelphia:
Send the EVENING LEDGER daily for the period of Governor Pennypacker's autobiography (about 4 months) to

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URGES UNIFORM FOR TEACHERS

Doctor Holmes Advocates Black and Yellow Striped Dress in Schools

LANCASTER, Nov. 15.—The plan of adopting a uniform for the teachers of the country, voiced by Dr. Arthur Holmes, of State College, has met with favor on the part of the teachers of Lancaster County, assembled in their institute sessions last night in St. Paul's Reformed Church.

The speaker outlined a proposed dress, conforming to the expressed tastes of the teachers of today, above these lines, which in his opinion, would suitably be of probably black and yellow stripes. He criticized the inappropriate of clothing worn by many in the schoolroom in connection with his views on child study.

CHURCH REQUESTS MADE

Catholic Institutions Remembered in Will of Henry Koetter

Bequests of \$500 to St. Mary's Hospital; \$200 to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum and \$200 to the school fund of St. Bonifacio Roman Catholic Church are included in the will of Henry Koetter, who died in St. Mary's Hospital, leaving property worth \$14,715.

Other wills probated were those of J. J. Mitche, 4405 Pine street which in private bequests disposes of property valued at more than \$100,000; Ellen Devin, 544 Shickamaxon street, \$10,000; Mary E. Moleton, 2128 South Fifteenth street, \$4500, and Mary E. Kroh, 516 Lippincott street, \$2400.

FRENCH GRAIN YIELD LIGHT

Estimates of Ministry Show Deficiency Even Greater Than Last Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—In his cable from Liverpool this morning Bromhall says: "The French Ministry of Agriculture has issued the following estimates: Wheat, 144,000,000 bushels, against 208,000,000 bushels last year, and a normal condition 220,000,000 bushels; oats, 200,000,000 bushels, compared with 290,000,000 bushels last year, and a normal output of 350,000,000 bushels; barley, 100,000,000, against 125,000,000 bushels last year, and a normal output of 150,000,000 bushels."



You Want Your Boy To Keep Warm, Don't You?

The Y. M. C. A. will do it. But it will cost 800 thousand dollars just for coal for the huts in France this winter: a million dollars for the huts in America—it's often the only warm place in camp that your boy can go: the Y. M. C. A. hut. It is his home—his place for writing home, for his reading: his church—his theater—his club. Help us to keep your boy warm, well and happy, fit for his job!

A Word From Theodore Roosevelt:
"What the Y. M. C. A. has been doing in Europe has been really remarkable; and now our citizens should aid them to do work of the same type for our own troops."
Theodore Roosevelt

America is asked to contribute 35 million dollars to this work—the share for Philadelphia and Delaware, Montgomery, Chester and Bucks Counties is \$1,300,000. This sum must be raised this week. Will you help us?

Send money or make checks to order of DREXEL & COMPANY, Treasurers, 5th and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA

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