THE WEATHER

Washington, Nov. 29.—Rain today and colder; fair tomorrow.

TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR

8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
45	50	54	55						

Evening Public Ledger
and
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

NIGHT EXTRA

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SERVICE BODY MAY PUT END TO SKIP-STOP

Colonel Potter Suggests Complaint to State Commission

HIGHER FARE THREAT IN P. R. T. ULTIMATUM

President Mitten Holds Coal-Saving Necessary to Keep Down Operating Cost

FRAME REMEDIAL LAWS

Councils and New Legislature Will Be Asked to Abolish Practice

Skip-Stop Views of P. R. T. and Citizens Conflict

"No plan is worth while which causes increased fatalities, but the skip-stop is not so chargeable."—*T. E. Mitten, president of P. R. T. Company.*

"This constant killing is appalling and something immediately must be done."—*Select Councilman Ira D. Garman.*

"The skip-stop system is being maintained under the fraudulent pretense of patriotism."—*Councilman Louis Karstaedt.*

"It is a clear question of the lives of citizens or dollars for the transit company."—*Magistrate Robert Carson.*

Complaint should be made to the Public Service Commission against the skip-stop, according to Colonel Sheldon Potter, one of the city directors on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's board.

Colonel Potter's suggestion followed an ultimatum from Thomas E. Mitten, president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, to the public that it must choose between a continuance of the skip-stop or higher fares.

"The skip-stop deprives the public of the measure of service to which they are entitled," he said this afternoon. "I know of no right of any public utility to restrict its service."

Asked if he, as a representative of the city in the P. R. T. directorate, would take any action, he replied that it is not the duty of his post to make any such appeal to the Service Commission. Any protest he might make at a transit company meeting, he pointed out, would be ineffectual as the city's directors are in the minority.

"All that the city's directors on the P. R. T. Company board can do," he said, "is to obtain first hand information of the conduct of the company and transmit such information to the public. If the public then confines its activities to talking, naturally nothing is accomplished."

Provision of representation on the transit board for the city was foolish, he added.

Should the transit company fail to abolish the skip-stop before the Legislature is convened, a bill to compel such action will be introduced by Representative James A. Walker, of the 21st district. Mr. Walker made this announcement this afternoon.

Skipstops Or Higher Fares

Skit-stops or higher fares—take your choice!

This is the ultimatum of the Rapid Transit Company to Philadelphia, expressed in a statement issued by Thomas E. Mitten, president. Skip-stops are said to reduce the company's expenses a million dollars a year.

The transit executive announced his terms after residents of South Sixtieth street, at an indignation meeting, declared the company must immediately discontinue the skip-stop system or they would do it themselves.

The meeting was held as a result of the killing of two persons within the last week at skip-stop points on Sixtieth street near Larchwood avenue.

Mr. Mitten's statement contends that not one fatal accident has been caused by the skip-stop system, despite Coroner Knight's assertion to the contrary. Neither has any car line been required to run at increased speed, he says. Witnesses of recent accidents say the cars were running at twenty to twenty-five miles an hour.

But "in deference to public opinion," it is announced, all skip-stops at public schools and at the important curves around City Hall have been abolished and investigation is being made of each line with a view to removing all cause for "reasonable" criticism.

Denial is made in the statement that the death of nine-year-old Simon Brodsky, 445 South Sixtieth street, Wednesday, at Sixtieth street and Larchwood avenue, was due to the skip-stop. Mr. Mitten asserts the boy ran directly into the side of a car between the front and rear trucks. Eye-witnesses assert the boy died with his hands uplifted vainly signalling the motorman of the oncoming car to stop.

President Mitten's Ultimatum

Here is Mr. Mitten's statement in full:

The general idea now finding expression that the skip-stop is causing an increased number of accidents is not in accordance with the facts. No single fatal accident has as yet been so caused, nor has any line of cars been required to run at an increased speed.

The coal saving made possible by the skip-stop was undertaken at the request of the Government and because of its effect in putting off the

Continued on Page Seventeen, Column One

THE WEATHER VANE

Colder tonight and tomorrow fair
While the west winds blow;
And the gobble of gobbling gobbler's where?
Faith, I don't know!

CARTER GLASS MENTIONED FOR RESERVE BOARD

President Reported to Have Offered Post Before McAdoo Resigned

Washington, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—Representative Carter Glass, of Virginia, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, is understood to have been asked by President Wilson to become a member of the Federal Reserve Board to succeed Frederic A. Delano, who resigned to enter the army. It was said today the membership was offered before the resignation of Secretary McAdoo, and while Mr. Glass is reported to have expressed reluctance to accept at that time the offer still is open.

Since Mr. McAdoo announced his resignation there has been considerable discussion of Mr. Glass as a possible successor to him as Secretary of the Treasury. Now, however, it is understood Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the war industries board, is being urged to become Secretary. Mr. Glass is in Europe and is expected to return soon.

DOUBT SHADOWS WAR CONTRACTS

Status of Informal Pacts Is Questioned by Treasury Comptroller

NO CANCELING CLAUSE

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 29.

Government war contracts involving hundreds of millions of dollars were rendered doubtful in status today by a decision of Comptroller Warwick, of the Treasury, that orders have not been legally executed unless actually signed by responsible Government contracting agents and the contractors.

The War Department submitted to the Comptroller a form of cancellation agreement, under which it was proposed to abandon without unjust loss to contractors, thousands of war supply contracts. He refused to approve the agreement, holding that the department may not agree with a contractor on an arbitrary sum to cover liabilities unless specific authorization for this is given in a previously existing contract.

A large proportion of war orders were given informally by telephone, telegraph or letter, it is said. In such cases the Comptroller held new legislation will be necessary to permit framing of agreements for cancellation.

MASS FOR GRIP VICTIMS

Services for Priests, Christian Brothers and Nuns Tomorrow

In memory of the priests, sisters, Christian brothers and students who died during the influenza epidemic, a solemn pontifical mass of requiem will be celebrated in the Cathedral tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

From every parish in the city and surrounding suburbs will come representatives to assist at the mass.

Archbishop Dougherty will be the celebrant of the mass. Monsignor Edmond J. FitzMaurice will be the assistant priest. Monsignor W. J. Walsh, rector of St. Bridget's and the Rev. Francis J. Clark, rector of the Cathedral, will be deacons of honor. The Rev. Richard F. Kelly and the Rev. Joseph M. O'Hara, of the Cathedral, will be the deacon and subdeacon, respectively. The Rev. Thomas F. McNally will be master of ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Corrigan, of St. Charles's Seminary, Overbrook, will deliver the sermon.

The music of the mass will be rendered by the renowned priests' choir, under the direction of the Rev. William B. Kane. The Rev. William S. Murphy will be at the organ.

BILL WOULD EXEMPT SOLDIERS

Legislator Wants Civil Service Bars Dropped for Them

A bill to exempt sailors and soldiers who served in the war from civil service restrictions in Pennsylvania will be introduced in the next Legislature by Representative James A. Walker, Forty-sixth Ward. Mr. Walker is drafting the measure.

Unless the civil service bars are let down, maimed soldiers and sailors will be barred from civil service positions because they are not physically fit.

"Veterans of the Civil War," said Mr. Walker, "were exempted and I see no reason why legislation should not be enacted to exempt the boys who served their country in the war against Germany."

WHITE STAR LOST TEN SHIPS

Britannic of 48,158 Tons Largest Vessel of Line Sunk During War

New York, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—Ten large steamships, aggregating 190,379 gross tons, were lost by the White Star line during the war, it was learned here today. Among these was the Britannic, 48,158 gross tons, torpedoed in the Aegean Sea in 1916, shortly after her completion, while in British Government service as a hospital ship.

Other large White Star liners lost were the Justicia, 32,234 tons; Oceanic, 17,274; Arabic, 15,801; Laurentic, 14,892; Cymric, 13,370; Afric, 11,999; Georgic, 10,077; Cevic, 8301; Delphic, 8273.

War losses of the Atlantic Transport line were five ships, totaling 61,665 tons, and of the Red Star line one ship, the Southland, 11,899 tons.

NO MORE FREE RIDES

Workers in Jersey War Plant Must Pay Own Fares

Workers at the United States Bag Loading Plant, who for several months past have been transported free of charge from and to Camden and Philadelphia, each day on a special train, have been notified that commencing on Monday next they will have to pay their own fare on the train.

Most of those who have been accustomed to using the train reside in Philadelphia or Camden, or nearby points, and owing to the poor trolley transportation conditions the Government chartered the special train.

Although the plant is still in operation, every available expense possible is being cut off. The force of workers is being reduced almost daily, and it is said that by Monday next there will be a still further lay-off.

MRS. STOTESBURY BACKS TEACHERS' SALARY DEMANDS

Mrs. John H. Mason Also Approves Campaign for Pay Rises

SAY THEY ARE TOO LOW

Next to Better Street Cleaning Revision Needed, Financier's Wife Declares

Next to radical reform in street cleaning, the neglect of which is causing a fearful toll in human lives, according to Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, there is no abuse to public utility needing more urgent correction than the inadequate compensation accorded school teachers in the United States.

Mrs. John H. Mason, associated chairman of the women's Liberty Loan committee and wife of the president of the Commercial Trust Company, today expressed similar sentiments, declaring that statistics established the fact teachers in this city are markedly underpaid.

Both women indorse the campaign being conducted here for higher salaries.

"I am heartily in accord with the movement, too long delayed, for revolutionizing the present pernicious system of underpaying our school teachers," said Mrs. Stotesbury.

"With the possible exception of radical reform in street cleaning, the neglect of which is taking a fearful toll of human life, there is no abuse of public utility more urgently demanding immediate correction than the wretchedly inadequate compensation accorded the great body of educators in the United States. From college presidents and professors to the grade school teachers the average salaries allotted are a disgrace to this enormously rich and prosperous nation.

"If the public could be brought to realize that the future of America is entrusted to the keeping of the teaching body, which, in return for its arduous labors, receives salaries too meager to provide bare necessities, much less those comforts and small luxuries to which they are justly entitled, a wave of popular indignation would instantly demand that our teachers should receive remuneration in proportion to the exhausting service they so cheerfully render."

Mrs. Mason declared "statistics at hand plainly establish the fact that the teachers in the public schools of Philadelphia are markedly underpaid. I consider their task is a most important one in creating the highest and best of citizenship, and surely those who are in control of this matter will see the justice of paying a proper compensation for the splendid service rendered by those of your profession. An increase in salaries is long overdue."

ICEBERG WARNINGS GIVEN

Mariners Put on Guard by Ship That Narrowly Escaped

Warnings have been flashed to mariners leaving this port to be on the lookout for a giant iceberg and a smaller one which have made an unusual trip through the Gulf Stream and are on almost a parellel line with Philadelphia.

A steamship that narrowly avoided colliding with the bergs brought the warning, which was received here today by the hydrographic bureau in the Bourse Building.

According to mariners, the icebergs must be of unusual depth. They were sighted November 20 and located at forty degrees eighteen minutes latitude and fifty degrees longitude, but have probably moved southward a few minutes. They are now about 1150 miles from this port on a direct line eastward.

Two other new icebergs have also been reported to the hydrographic bureau here, but at a more northerly point near the coast of Newfoundland. They are located forty-eight degrees, sixteen minutes latitude and forty-six degrees, one minute latitude.

AUSTRIA'S LOSSES 4,000,000

800,000 Lives Sacrificed to War Lords' Mad Ambition

London, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—Austria-Hungary lost 4,000,000 killed and wounded during the war, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

Eight hundred thousand men were killed, including 17,000 officers.

The German losses were placed at 6,330,000 by the Socialist Vorwaerts of Berlin on November 20. The newspapers estimate, which was unofficial, said that up to October 31 1,580,000 German soldiers had been killed. Four million soldiers were wounded and 490,000 were prisoners.

The British losses were officially placed at 3,049,991. An official announcement from London Wednesday said that 1,000,000 men had been killed or were dead.

American casualties have been officially announced as totaling 236,117. Of this number 36,154 were killed or died from wounds. Slightly more than 17,000 deaths were from disease or causes not classified.

FUNERAL SHIP IN PORT

Steamship Bath Arrives With Body of Officer and 20 Sailors

The United States steamship Bath docked at the Philadelphia Navy Yard from British ports, bearing the bodies of Commander Gardner L. Caskey, of the battleship Oklahoma, and twenty sailors.

Besides the dead there were on board four sailors returned home for court-martial and one insane man. The body of Commander Caskey immediately was sent to an undertaking establishment in Washington.

M'ADOO HOLDS NO HOPES

Doesn't Even Want to Be President, Admirers Hear

Morristown, Tenn., Nov. 29.—"Thank you, but I hope you will not see me as President."

So replied William G. McAdoo to admirers here today when they expressed the hope that he would be President of the United States when he next visited Morristown.

The director general and his party were here a few hours today inspecting railroad facilities.

GERMANY MUST PAY COST, SAYS BRITISH PREMIER

Reparation Must Be Made to Limits of Capacity, Lloyd George Insists

London, Nov. 29.—"Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of her capacity," Premier Lloyd George declared in a speech at New Castle today.

"The principle has always been that the loser pays. We must proceed on this principle in regard to Germany.

"Peace must be sternly just. Germany will not be permitted to pay the indemnity by dumping cheap goods in this country."

Referring to his stand in the coming elections, the Premier said:

"I won't lead the Government if I am to be subjected to the old party conspiracies and intrigues."

PEACE MEETINGS BEGIN NEXT WEEK

Interallied Conferences in London and Paris Scheduled as Preliminaries

VERSAILLES IN JANUARY

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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London, Nov. 29.

The Daily Express' lobby correspondent says that the supreme peace council at Versailles will not begin until January, but the inter-Allied conference will open in London next week and will be resumed in Paris in the second week in December.

Premier Clemenceau, of France, and other ministers of the Allied powers will be in conference in London throughout next week determining for one thing the course to be followed with regard to the Kaiser. Lloyd George will go to Paris soon after M. Clemenceau's return, and certainly will be there to join with the other Allied prime ministers in receiving President Wilson.

The preliminary conference will continue for some weeks. Its functions will be to prepare the ground for the peace conference, selecting the personnel of commissions which will be set up to inquire into special aspects of peace-making. These commissions will greatly simplify the work of the supreme conference, which is likely to move swiftly toward the signing of peace.

It has been suggested the peace conference might be at work for fully three months before terms are ready for signature. This was strongly discountenanced in British ministerial circles. Europe, it was urged, could not stand three months of suspense, for until peace is signed schemes of demobilization and reconstruction must necessarily be held up.

Hurry Outlines of Treaty

What will happen is that the peace conference will hurry forward to a settlement of the main outlines of a peace treaty. This will be signed as soon as possible, and arrangements will be made for some sort of international police to enforce it. The international commissions will continue to work out details for a considerable time to come. Aside from the supreme peace conference there will always be in session large bodies representing all Allies and probably the Governments of the Central Powers as well.

All the Dominion statesmen will be admitted to what will virtually be a

Continued on Page Nineteen, Column Six

SUGAR RATION FOUR POUNDS

Increase Effective December 1, When Card System Will Go

New York, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—The sugar divisions of the United States food administration throughout the country will begin to demobilize about December 15, it was learned here today, in anticipation of the arrival of Cuba's sugar crop in January.

Modification of restrictions affecting consumers will become effective early next week.

The sugar divisions on December 1 will discontinue their certificate system, under which sugar had been allotted to manufacturers and dealers. Manufacturers, however, will be required to limit their purchases each to a thirty-day supply until the free arrival of the Cuban raw sugar, about January 10 or 15.

While restrictions on the use of sugar in public places will continue in effect for the present, four pounds of sugar will be allowed to each person each month in the homes, beginning Monday or Tuesday. The present allotment is three pounds.

CORONER ASKS NEW MORGUE

Tells Mayor and Health Chief Old One Is Inadequate

The necessity of a new morgue for Philadelphia was pointed out by Coroner Knight at a conference with Mayor Smith, Director Krusen and other city officials, at City Hall this afternoon.

Numerous undertakers and embalmers attended the meeting. It was shown that the present morgue on Wood above Thirteenth is antiquated, and not equipped to meet present demands.

Coroner Knight said this was evident during the influenza epidemic. Should a new morgue be decided upon, the money will probably be provided through a loan, floated early in 1919.

REDS WRECK GERMAN PLANES

Destroy 150 Which Were to Have Been Turned Over to Allies

Basel, Switzerland, Nov. 29. —(By A. P.)—One hundred and fifty airplanes, which had been gathered at the Boeblingen airdrome, eleven miles southwest of Stuttgart, to be handed over to the Allies in accordance with the provisions of the armistice have been rendered useless by order of the revolutionary committee, according to a Stuttgart dispatch received here.

Clean up time at writing. Use of WRITING.—Ad.

EX-KAISER PLANS TO RECLAIM GERMAN THRONE; ALLIES AGREE ON DEMAND FOR HIS SURRENDER

Entente to Confer on Means of Securing Fugitive

LONDON SCENE OF CONFERENCE

Entente Leaders to Hold Meeting Preliminary to Peace Sessions

COL. HOUSE AND FOCH TO ATTEND GATHERING

William Hohenzollern, With Nerves Shattered, Will Enter Sanatorium

Kaiserin Joins Former Emperor at Amerongen

London, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—The former German Empress arrived by train Thursday at Maarsbergen, The Netherlands, and went by automobile to Amerongan, where the former Emperor is staying, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to the Daily Mirror.

The former Empress seemed in high spirits. She was met at the station by the wife of the German Minister at The Hague. The former Emperor was not at the station and only a few villagers were about. An automobile load of baggage was taken to the castle, but twenty large trunks were left at the station.

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 29.

The actual procedure to be followed in demanding the surrender of the former German Emperor to the Allies will be discussed in London, according to the Daily Express, Premier Clemenceau, of France, will arrive here Sunday with Marshal Foch.

The British and French Governments, the newspaper adds, have reached a decision regarding their right to make the demand on the Netherlands, and will ask the Dutch to surrender the former Kaiser to justice.

The meeting of the Allied leaders in London next week will be a preliminary to the peace conference, the Daily Express says. Colonel House and Premier Orlando, of Italy, will be here with the British and French statesmen.

London, Nov. 29.—The Dutch Government is understood to be ready to comply with the demand for the surrender of the former Kaiser which the Allies have decided to make.

Wilhelm Hohenzollern soon will leave Amerongen castle to undergo treatment for his shattered nerves in a sanatorium near Arghem, an Amsterdam dispatch said today. He probably will live for some weeks at the home of Doctor Lingbeek, at Rinkum.

The former Kaiser is reported to be subject to frequent fits of violent weeping. Some days he is unable to write, owing to spells of trembling.

Wilhelm seldom goes outside the castle gardens. During one of his first walks he met an interned German soldier, who refused to salute. The former Kaiser demanded an explanation. The soldier silently produced a small red flag. An attendant asked him if he realized it was the Kaiser who stood before him.

"Damn the Hohenzollerns! Six of my brothers died for them!" shouted the soldier.

Since then the former Kaiser has taken no walks, always riding in a closed automobile on his infrequent trips away from the castle.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The United States probably will not join with the Entente in its reported plan to ask the Netherlands to surrender the Kaiser, according to indications at the State Department today.

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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The Hague, Nov. 29.—Your correspondent can state authoritatively that insce his arrival in the Netherlands the ex-Kaiser has not ceased to endeavor to prove Germany guiltless in the war.

On the very day of his arrival the ex-monarch insisted upon discussing the war with two Dutch representatives. During a four and a half hours' train journey to Amerongen he continually reverted to the question of his part in it, trying to prove himself innocent and Germany also not to blame.

He dwelt at length on his personal part in affairs before the war and discussed the intrigues in different courts of Europe at that time in detail, especially those of the Russian court, but always returned to the assertion that he was entirely blameless and did not want war. He blamed the war largely upon these court intrigues.

FORMER CROWN PRINCE STICKS TO CARTOON STYLE

"Victor of Longwy" Looks More Inane Than Ever in His Dutch Exile, Says Correspondent—Living Quarters Small and Simply Furnished

By GEORGE RENWICK

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
Copyright, 1918, by New York Times Co.

Port of De Haukes, Island of Wieringer, Nov. 22 (delayed).

As the small Government yacht with the ex-Crown Prince aboard scraped the end of her pier this afternoon as she entered the harbor I had a good look at the "Victor of Longwy," author of the "Frischcher, Froelicher Krieg" ("Free, Happy War"), who was standing on deck with his companions. For some minutes he was only two or three yards away from me.

He has changed a good deal during the five years since I saw him last in Berlin. He looks even more inane than ever, more like Simplicissimus's cartoons of himself, but he is heavier under the eyes and his face has a somewhat bloated look. He still wears his toothbrush mustache. His effeminate hands toyed with the inevitable cigarette. He wore a forced and awkward smile as he returned with one finger the rigid salutes of a few people on the pier.

As the yacht came slowly alongside the landing place the ex-Crown Prince obviously was ill at ease, though struggling hard to look pleasant while he waited for the few formalities to be completed. It was curious to hear one of his officer companions whisper to a Dutch official not "His Highness may now land," but merely say, slangily, "Nun kann es los gehen" (Let her go now).

Sad Effort for "Stormer"

William, Jr., slouch hands with a few people on the yacht and then skipped jauntily, it was a sad effort to appear unconcerned, into a carriage waiting a few yards away. I couldn't help thinking it was only about six months since the world read the Kaiser's pompous message beginning:

"This morning William stormed the Chemin des Dames."

Here was the stormer of the Chemin des Dames scrambling into a carriage which was nothing but a dilapidated "growler." No soldier presented arms, not a single cheer was raised. I did not see a single hat doffed. Half a dozen portmanteaux were brought ashore and Major von Mueller, the ex-Crown Prince's adjutant, having entered the carriage, the vehicle went off at a funeral pace, past scores of fishing boats, most of them long laid up on account of the U-boat war, some of them even having been under submarine fire. No one appeared to be interested enough to follow the slow-paced carriage. The little crowd went off about its business.

Continued on Page Two, Column One

DIVERGENT VIEWS OF SEA FREEDOM

Admiral Beresford Insists Great Britain Must Retain Control

WELLS AND SHAW AGREE

London, Nov. 29.

Definition of the phrase "freedom of the seas" is the most important problem before the world today. In its relation to the league of nations it forms the basis for the chief point to be settled by the great forthcoming world peace conference.

Responding to a request for their opinion of this all-important problem, leaders of British thought today revealed a wide divergence of views. Great significance is attached to this fact as a result of the action of the Allies in amending President Wilson's famous fourteen points so as to permit them to enter the peace conference without having been committed to any definition of the four words—"freedom of the seas"—which seem destined to become the most vital feature of the new international relationship.

Following are the answers to the request made for the British view of what the definition should be:

By Admiral Lord Charles Beresford—The British fleet insured victory. Without the British fleet the whole world would be under the domination of Germany. The German view of freedom of the seas would parallel their view of freedom on land. Before the war America objected to some of the principles of our blockade. Directly it entered the war it adopted the same methods and helped us. The league of nations is no counterpoise to command of the seas by the British fleet. The British Empire will never consent to give up command of the seas, but would gladly welcome the assistance of English-speaking nations to retain that command.

By General F. B. Maurice, former British Director of Operations—The difficulty in freedom of the seas lies in its application to war. There is no restriction of navigation in peace. It has been suggested that it will be impossible to legislate satisfactorily for war in which the unexpected is the rule. Methods of warfare change rapidly with mechanical developments. Therefore, no Government is willing to bind its country indefinitely.

By H. G. Wells—Freedom of the seas means a guarantee by the league of nations of transit without discrimination in freights and fares over all seas and international land routes, free of discriminations and extortions by particular nations or combines of private shipowners and transit companies.

By G. Bernard Shaw—Freedom of the seas means that if you seize contraband of war you pay for it, and for all incidental damage; also that all nations have internationally guaranteed the right of way over all indispensable marine highways.

By Lieutenant Colonel Repington, famous military critic—I have not the

Continued on Page Nineteen, Column Five

SHOT BY NEGRO WATCHMAN

Alleged Intruder Wounded in Attempt to Escape

Shot through the stomach while trying to escape from the apartment house which he had entered with the intention of robbing, the police say, Richard Brady, twenty-four years old, whose home is in Bedford, Va., is in a critical condition in the Pennsylvania Hospital.

James Mason, thirty-eight years old, a negro watchman, who gave chase to the intruder after he entered the house at 1237 Spruce street, is being held for the shooting. Mason says he saw Brady in a corridor and pursued him. He was forced to shoot in self-defense, Mason says, after Brady turned and attacked him with a razor. Mason fired four times, one of the bullets taking effect.

HOLLWEG INVITES WAR GUILT PROBE

Denies He Saw Austrian Ultimatum Before Serbs Received It

THOUGHT IT TOO SHARP

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 29.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor at the outbreak of the war, is eager for an investigation into his share of the origin of the conflict, according to a statement he has made to the North German Gazette, of Berlin, as quoted by the Central News correspondent at Copenhagen.

The former Chancellor, in his statement, refers to the Bavarian revelations regarding the war's origin and protests against the publication of fragmentary extracts from documents and the deductions made from these.

He admits that Germany was not surprised at Austria's action regarding Serbia, but declares he was not aware of the text of the ultimatum before it was dispatched, and when he saw it he regarded it as too sharp, both in its tone and as to the demands made.

The ex-Chancellor says he is anxiously awaiting the day when his case may be judged by an impartial governmental tribunal.

"We will admit our errors," he adds, "but will not allow ourselves to be forced to make untrue confessions."

Copenhagen, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—Vienna newspapers publish a letter from Count Czernin, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, explaining an alleged American peace offer December, 1917. He says it was one of many cases in which unauthorized private individuals tried to accelerate the return of peace. In this particular case, he says a manufacturer made overtures, but was unable to prove that he war accredited by the American or any other Government.

The Hague correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse says unofficial representatives of France and Great Britain last spring declared their Governments were prepared to initiate peace negotiations. The correspondent gives the following terms as those which were acceptable to the Allies in return for a cessation of hostilities:

Evacuation of Belgium, Germany to pay two-thirds of the damage done in the kingdom; the question of Alsace-Lorraine to be referred to a referendum; southern Tyrol to be ceded to Italy; Trieste to be made an international port; Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania to be evacuated and Germany's colonies to be returned.

Baron Burian, then Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, says the correspondent, was prepared to issue an invitation for peace negotiation, but General Ludendorff, the German chief quartermaster, intervened, saying, "Let us conquer." A day later, the correspondent added, Ludendorff started an offensive.

LT. W. H. MULVIHILL KILLED

Aviator, Son of Pittsburgh Political Leader, Victim of Accident

First Lieutenant William H. Mulvihill, of Pittsburgh, and brother of Mrs. J. S. Horstman, of the Powelton Apartments, in this city, was killed Wednesday in an airplane accident at Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla.

The lieutenant was twenty-four years old and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania law school in the class of 1916. After his University course, he practiced law in Pittsburgh until he entered the aviation service at the outbreak of hostilities and went to Dayton, O., for training.

Lieutenant Mulvihill was the son of J. P. Mulvihill, of Pittsburgh, a political leader, and last November he married Miss Evelyn Flannery, of the same city. He is survived by his wife and a little daughter. Two brothers of the late lieutenant also are in the aviation service.

Hand of Imperial Agents Seen in Teuton Revolt

JUNKERS POSE AS 'COMRADES'

Militarists, Appearing as Workmen, Try to Upset Berlin Regime

COUNTER-UPRISING ALREADY UNDER WAY

Prince Max Is Favored for President of New Republic

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 29.

The former German Emperor contemplates an early return to Germany to reclaim his throne, according to news received in London through a neutral source of high standing, says the Daily Mail.

The newspaper adds that the revolution in Germany is being managed by officers of the German high command with a view of eventually causing its collapse and the triuphant return of the former Emperor to Berlin. Some of these officers in civilian clothes have been recognized in the streets of Berlin. Many of them are reported to be dressed as workmen.

Pose as "Comrades"

These officers harangue the crowds as comrades and in every way encourage the revolutionary movement. It is added, however, that if opportunity offers they will abandon their disguise, contend that the revolution is a failure and join in the counter-revolution.

Agents of these officers, it is declared, are furthering this plot by spreading anti-British propaganda in the Netherlands with the object of embittering the Dutch against the Allies.

The Liberal party in Baden has issued a proclamation demanding a complete breach with Berlin, according to an Exchange dispatch from Copenhagen.

Bavaria probably will ask to have separate plenipotentiaries at the peace negotiations and will claim conditions of a separate peace, says the Paris Matin, in commenting on the action of Bavaria in breaking off relations with the government at Berlin.

Counter-Revolt Begun

At a Berlin meeting of the Soldiers and Workmen's Council Herr Barth, secretary for social policy in the Ebert ministry, declared that a counter-revolution was in full swing.

Several generals have issued counter-revolutionary proclamations and have attempted to dissolve the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils.

Herr Barth said that the chief army command had been ordered to come to Berlin and that the dismissal of General Eberhard had been demanded, owing to the arrest of members of the Soldiers and Workmen's Councils on the western front. No reply had been received, Herr Barth continued, but if the order is disregarded the chief army command will be arrested.

Copenhagen, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—Prince Maxmilian of Baden, former Imperial Chancellor, is favored as the first president of the German Republic by democratic circles there, according to advices to the Berlingske Tidende.

The Council of People's Commissaries has appointed a commission to investigate charges that German treatment of prisoners of war has been contrary to international law. The commission includes Karl Trimborn, former Secretary of the Interior; Eduard Bernstein, under Secretary in the Ministry of Finance; Prince Schoenach, Heinrich Dove, Privy Councillor, and representatives of several Governmental departments. Professor Schmuecking, of Marburg University, will act as chairman.

The commission is ordered to take testimony under oath and expel guilty persons from the army. In certain conditions, criminal prosecution may be ordered.

Berne, Nov. 29.—(By A. P.)—The Socialist council of Munich has telegraphed to the executive committee of the Berlin Socialist council demanding the dismissal of Dr. W. S. Solf, Foreign Minister; Philipp Scheidemann, Minister of Colonies, and Mathias Erzberger, who, it has been announced, will conduct negotiations preliminary to signing a treaty of peace. The telegram also invites the Berlin council to overthrow a Government which continues to place such persons in important positions.

"SPARTACIDES," LOSING, URGE A WORLD REVOLT

By JOSEPH HERRINGS

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger
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Berlin, Nov. 26 (via the Hague, Nov. 28.)

The Socialists of the Spartacus group, such as Liebknecht and Rosa Luxembourg, are evidently losing

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