REVISION LEADER FOR ONE COUNCIL

James Collins Jones Wants Members at Large and Salaried

FAVORS BUDGET SYSTEM

Would Have Control of Taxation Taken From Hands of Present Board

A small City Council with salaried members, mandatory provision for a city budget and control of the Council over the method of assessing real estate are advocated by James Collins Jones as part of the plan for a revised Philadelphia charter.

When a general charter committee was formed at the instance of the Committee of Seventy, the Chamber of Commerce selected Mr. Jones, prominent lawyer and vice-president of the Keystone Telephone Company, as one of its three representatives. Mr. Jones also was named as a member of the sub-committee appointed by the general charter committee.

City and County One

One of the most important reforms required for full efficiency in the city government, Mr. Jones believes, cannot be accomplished except by constitutional amendment.

"I refer," he said today, "to the abolition of the distinction between the city and the county of Philadelphia. As long as this distinction exists, the City Councils will be without adequate power to control the disbursements by county officers."

Referring to a suggestion that the Mayor be shorn of the power of appointing department directors, Mr. Jones said he believed that would be taking a step backward. The Mayor's official family, he said, should be composed of men entirely sympathetic with his policies.

"What are the reforms most needed in the city charter that can be accomplished by legislative action?" Mr. Jones was asked.

Councilmen-at-Large

"In my judgment they are these," he replied:

"First. A small single chamber, salaried councilmanic body, elected at large.

"The chief objection that I have heard to such a body is that it will interfere with the present basis of party organization. To my mind, this is an advantage, rather than a disadvantage. While fully recognizing the necessity of the existence of a party organization in our government, I am of opinion that one of the fundamental difficulties in our municipal government is that the party organization is now too powerful and that any method that tends to transfer some of the power of the organization to the elected officers of the people is desirable.

"Second. A mandatory provision for a city budget.

"I am of opinion that the Mayor should be charged with the duty of submitting to Councils an annual budget. By budget I mean an estimate of proposed expenditures and suggestions for financing them. This is a necessity of every large corporation, and it is utterly impossible intelligently to control its financial problems without such a budget.

"Third. The transfer of the allegiance of the policemen and firemen of the city from the political organization to the city government. I think the necessity of thus taking the policemen and firemen 'out of politics' is conceded by everyone.

"Fourth. The present statutory provisions restricting the right of the city to exercise discretion as to the terms upon which public work may be done should be replaced by a provision granting to City Councils discretion within proper limits to determine from time to time the terms and conditions on which the city work may be let by contract or the terms and conditions by which such work shall be performed by city employes without such contract, provided, however, that the contract with the city shall not be for a longer period than five years.

"Fifth. City Councils should be given the power of controlling the method to be used by the Board of Revision of Taxes in assessing real estate.

"The present situation which vests this power exclusively in the Board of Revision of Taxes, whose members are appointed by the judiciary, is an anomaly. In theory, it certainly belongs to the elected representatives of the people.

"Sixth. The method of assessing the personal property tax should be improved.

"According to the present method of assessment, the revenue yielded by this tax is not nearly as large as it would be if it were more efficiently collected.

"I am very glad to know of the active interest the City Solicitor is taking in the reformation of the city charter, and I hope co-operation can be brought about between him or his committee and any other committee that may be appointed for the purpose. The City Solicitor has had a very wide experience in the practical administration of the city, not only as chairman of the Finance Committee, but also as City Solicitor, and I believe that his knowledge and judgment would be of very great value in constructing a proper city charter."

MENACED AUSTRIA WITH WAR

Ludendorff Threatened Hostilities if Vienna Made Peace

Copenhagen, Nov. 30.—(By A. P.)—People of prominence in Vienna, who are in touch with the Foreign Department there, assert that in 1917 when Count Czernin, then Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, sought, by Emperor Charles's order, to induce the Kaiser to conclude peace, he was referred to supreme headquarters.

When Count Czernin pointed out that Austria was exhausted and might be compelled to make a separate peace, General Ludendorff, striking the table, exclaimed:

"The same day that Austria concludes a separate peace, it will receive a declaration of war from Germany. That will be our only answer to such a breach."

Count Czernin thereupon returned to Vienna and told the Emperor that nothing could be done as Austria's fate was indissolubly knitted with that of Germany.

CAUGHT ROBBING CAR

P. R. R. Detective Grabs Arm of Man Reaching for Goods

Grabbing his arm when he reached into a loaded freight car, detectives today arrested Frederick Carlo, thirty-two years old, 2827 North Van Pelt street, whom they accuse of being the author of a series of robberies on cars stored in the West Philadelphia yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The arrest was made by Chief Miller, of the railroad detective force. He says he has had Carlo under suspicion for some time. Miller and two other detectives were hidden in a loaded car near Forty-seventh street about 1 o'clock this morning, he says, when Carlo opened the door and took two sweaters. When Carlo reached in for more merchandise, he was arrested, Miller says. Carlo will be given a hearing today.

SPEEDING TRUCKS MENACE LIVES AT 23D AND WALNUT

Residents of Neighborhood Complain That Automobiles Also Ignore Pedestrians When Gathering Momentum to Reach Bridge. One Man Killed—Mills Details Policeman

Residents of the neighborhood of Twenty-third and Walnut streets are complaining of the speed with which automobile trucks and other motor vehicles pass that point.

They say that automobiles, particularly trucks, put on all speed at this point that they may readily take the grade leading up to the Walnut street bridge over the Schuylkill.

This practice, it is asserted, has been responsible for several accidents. Wednesday a man was killed by a truck at Twenty-third and Walnut streets.

Women living in the neighborhood are alarmed over the situation. Some of them have had narrow escapes.

Mrs. George J. Harding, 2215 Walnut street, said "the way truck drivers speed up the street and whip around corners is outrageous."

Superintendent of Police Mills said today that no complaints of speeding had been made to him from this section, but added that he would send a motorcycle officer at once to stop any reckless driving.

"That part of Walnut street," he said, "is steadily changing from a quiet, old section to a busy commercial street. When such a change is taking place complaints are to be expected."

TWO MORE SHIPS SLIDE DOWN WAYS

Mrs. Stotesbury Christens Destroyer Ellis at Cramps' Yard

MARCIA AT SUN PLANT

Wife of Brazilian Minister Is Sponsor of Giant Merchant Vessel

Two ships were launched on the Delaware today.

They are the torpedoboat destroyer Ellis, which took its dip at Cramps Shipyard, and the giant merchantman Marcia, which left the ways of the Sun Shipbuilding Company at Chester.

The Ellis is named in honor of Chief Yeoman George H. Ellis, who was killed during the battle of Santiago in 1898. Prominent guests, officials of the company, and thousands of employes were present when the ship slid away at noon.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury was the sponsor. As soon as the vessel dipped its bow in the Delaware, three "theater boys" jumped to the launching platform and gave the sponsor a basket of chrysanthemums. It was a gift of the riveters at the yard in appreciation of Mrs. Stotesbury's services in aid of war-relief charities. She also received a gold vase from J. Harry Mull, president of the company, as a launching gift.

The launching party, which was escorted to the ways by soldiers detailed to guard the plant, included Mr. Stotesbury, Mr. Mull, Charles T. Taylor, vice president of the company; Rear Admiral R. T. Hall, superintendent of construction at the yard; Captain Lloyd Bankson, marine engineer, and thirty members of the Naval Auxiliary of the Red Cross, chaperoned by Mrs. Alfred M. Gray.

The Marcia, the second largest ship constructed on the Delaware, was launched at 12:30, amid the cheers of thousands of workmen, officials of the Sun Company, and a notable gathering of guests from Washington.

Madam Marcia De Gama, wife of the Brazilian Ambassador, after whom the vessel was named, was the sponsor. She was attended by her husband, who will be the Brazilian delegate to the peace conference, and by several naval attaches.

The launching was delayed more than an hour by late arrival of a special train from Washington, which brought the sponsor and the guests to the shipyard. There they were met by J. N. Pew, Jr., president of the Sun Company, and other officials.

The thousands of spectators present for the ceremony, however, were given a free entertainment until the arrival of the party by a "movie" company, which is preparing a labor film.

The actors staged a mock christening of the Marcia while the Sun band and a company from the Pennsylvania Military College were snapped with the crowds in the film.

The Marcia is a 12,500-ton vessel, a sister ship of the South Bend that was constructed in the Sun yards and launched last week. It has a length of 475 feet and is a twin-screw vessel of the Lubanback type.

MAY COMPOSE DIFFERENCES

Chile Looks for Favorable End of Controversy With Peru

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 30.—(By A. P.)—The differences between Peru and Chile concerning the carrying out of the treaty of Ancon, which provided for the final solution of the possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica by a plebiscite, are centered on what authority will control the elections and who will be permitted to vote.

Members of the Chilean Parliament believe that the Foreign Office shortly will present a solution of the problem which will be acceptable to Peru.

It is reported that the anti-Peruvian manifestations in Chile and the anti-Chilean demonstrations in Peru have decreased considerably. The Peruvian consul has left Valparaiso. The Chileans made no manifestation against him.

WOMAN LEFT BIG ESTATE

Helen R. Bacon, Friend, Held Stocks and Bonds

The personal effects of the estate of Helen R. Bacon, a well-known member of the Society of Friends, who died last August at her summer home, "Ashley," near Torresdale, have been appraised at $534,799.54. They include stocks amounting to $264,904 and bonds totaling $253,288.75. Other inventories of personalty filed were those of Charles W. Slamm and Louisa Waldner, which are valued at $31,768.18 and $4180.27, respectively.

The will of Cornelia B. Howell, who died at 1314 Pine street, November 18, probated today, disposes of an estate valued at $30,000 to a sister and other relatives.

STEWART LEFT $100,000

Step-Daughter's Claim Disallowed in Estate of Adjutant General

Norristown, Pa., Nov. 30.—Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, who died September 11, 1917, left an estate of about $100,000. The personal estate is of inventory value of $94,427, and real estate in Harrisburg, which was sold for $10,000, and property in Iowa, which is unconverted.

A daughter of his late wife, A. R. Stewart, claimed jewelry and furniture, according to adjudicating by Judge Solly today, but is disallowed. Two brothers and two sisters are given cash and left estates. The residue to go finally to the Masonic fraternity.

Struck by Auto and Killed

Norristown, Pa., Nov. 30.—Andrew McKenna, fifty-six years old, died at the Norristown Hospital from a fractured skull and other injuries received near his home on Main street, Norristown, when struck by an automobile. The car was driven by Edward Williams, of Conshohocken, a soldier home on a furlough, who has been held by police pending an investigation.

ANTIQUES are in great demand. If you want to buy or sell an ad in the Ledgers will reach the right people.—Adv.

BRITISH JURISTS INDICT EX-KAISER

Lloyd George Says Experts Fasten Punishable Crimes Upon Fugitive

PEACE OF PREVENTION

Newcastle, Eng., Nov. 30.

In a speech delivered here last evening, Premier Lloyd George, dealing with the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium, said the British Government had consulted some of the greatest jurists of the Kingdom and that they unanimously and definitely had arrived at the conclusion that, in their judgment, the former German Emperor was guilty of an indictable offense, for which he ought to be held responsible.

The Premier said the victory of the Entente Allies had been due to the ceaseless valor of their men and that it would be a lesson to those who in the future thought that they, as the Prussian war lords hoped, "could overlook this little island in their reckoning."

Price Not Vengeance

"We are now approaching the peace conference," the Premier continued. "The price of victory is not vengeance nor retribution. It is prevention. First of all, what about those people whom we have received without question for years to our shores; to whom we give equal rights with our own sons and daughters, and who abused that hospitality to betray the land, to plot against its security, to spy upon it and to gain such information as enabled the Prussian war lords to inflict not punishment but damage and injury upon the land that received them as guests?

"Never again!" Mr. Lloyd George said. "The interests of security and fair play demanded that it should be made perfectly clear that the people who acted in this way merited punishment for the damage they had inflicted.

Germany Must Pay

"The second question was the question of indemnities," the Premier added. "In every court of justice throughout the world the party which lost has had to bear the cost of the litigation. When Germany defeated France she established the principle, and there was no doubt that the principle was the right one. Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity.

"But I must use one word of warning," said Mr. Lloyd George, "we have to consider the question of Germany's capacity. Whatever happens, Germany is not to be allowed to pay her indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon us. That is the only limit in principle we are laying down. She must not be allowed to pay for her wanton damage and devastation by dumping cheap goods and wrecking our industries.

"There is a third and last point. Is no one to be made responsible for the war? Somebody has been responsible for a war that has taken the lives of millions of the best young men of Europe. Is not any one to be made responsible for that? If not, all I can say is that if that is the case there is one justice for the poor wretched criminal and another for kings and emperors."

Mr. Lloyd George declared there were two offenses against the law of nations that had been committed.

"One," he said, "is the crime against humanity in the deliberate plotting of the great war. The other is the outrage upon international law. It is a crime, a brutal crime, to devastate the lands of another. Who ever did that ought to be responsible for it.

"The submarine warfare did not mean only the sinking of ships, but it was a crime against humanity in that it sank thousands of harmless merchantmen. In the whole history of warfare between nations that had never been sanctioned. It is rank piracy and the pirates must receive the punishment."

Germany's Labor Troubles Spreading

Continued from Page One

elsewhere assumes more threatening dimensions daily, so that coal stores are disappearing rapidly all over the country, and the time cannot be far distant when railways can no longer carry the products of the factories and these factories will be compelled to shut down for lack of fuel.

The workers in the Silesia coal mines are mostly Poles and the German owners assert that the miners strike not merely for higher wages, but also for political motives. They used to get twenty-five marks for a day of nine hours. Now they demand the same wages for six hours. In some mines the owners granted this demand, when the miners immediately struck again for thirty marks for six hours.

The mine owners believe that their Polish workers simply wish to continue trouble in order to find some pretext to seize the mines and declare them the property of their unions. The situation is much aggravated by the fact that the Entente prisoners working these mines had suddenly to return to their native countries under the stipulations of the armistice, and Russians who had been declared free laborers mostly prefer idleness to work.

Berlin Suffers for Coal

Berlin is already suffering under the dearth of coal. Street illumination has again been cut down, also the traffic on the electric railways underground. The closing time will be changed from 11:30 to 10:30.

In Dresden all the shops are closed at 4:30 and the Berlin authorities plan the same measure.

The States secretary for economic demobilization, Doctor Koeth, makes an earnest appeal to workers and employers today to stand together in facing the most appalling economic situation that any nation ever confronted.

"Every man," he says, "must know that he is personally responsible for the existence of the nation. Only tireless labor can save us."

ROBINSON TO GET HIS OLD JOB BACK

Returns as Police Head When He Quits Army, Wilson Announces

MAYOR NOT INFORMED

President of Interchurch Federation Says He Deprecates Such Contemplated Action

Superintendent of Police James B. Robinson, who was given an indefinite leave of absence when the Federal authorities demanded that vice be driven from the city, will return to duty as soon as released from the army duties he is now performing.

This assertion was made today by William H. Wilson, Director of Public Safety, when his attention was directed to rumors of Captain Robinson's early resumption of office.

"His place is waiting for him," said the Director. "He will go back to it as soon as he is mustered out."

This will be news to Mayor Smith. When a reporter previously had asked him if it were true that Superintendent Robinson was to come back, he said, "You know more than I do."

Does Not Know When

Director Wilson corrected a report that gave the date of Superintendent Robinson's resumption of office as January 1.

"I have no idea just when it will be," he said. "That lies with the military authorities."

Superintendent Robinson is now attached to the quartermaster's corps. He has charge of the police and fire units that guard the supplies awaiting shipment overseas.

News of his impending reappearance as head of the city police has already caused unfavorable comment among persons working to keep the city morally clean.

The Rev. Edwin Heyl Delk, president of the Interchurch Federation, who was active during the vice situation when Government officials came here to take the law out of the hands of the police, said:

"I would deprecate the return of Mr. Robinson as Superintendent of Police in the city. Whether from indifference to the city's moral conditions, or out of personal interests, he was an indifferent prosecutor of the law. The vice conditions here grew deplorable; and the police force was undoubtedly implicated in the lack of law enforcement.

"The revelations secured by the Fosdick commission and by other private investigators, made clear beyond peradventure that vice was not only commercialized but protected by those standing high in civic authority and political power. The insistence by Colonel Hatch that Captain Mills be appointed as the real public executive, revolutionized the vice conditions in our city.

"Therefore the return to the old regime, at this time, when our boys are returning home from the great war, unemployed, with lax morals, needing the most helpful social and moral conditions for the leading of a clean and useful life would be a calamity."

Quit Last August

Captain Robinson quit the local Police Bureau last August to accept a commission in the quartermaster corps. He had for several months previous been merely a figurehead, having been supplanted as de facto superintendent by William B. Mills, who was made "acting superintendent," April 19, when Lieutenant Colonel Charles B. Hatch, law-enforcing officer of the Navy Department, demanded that a change be made.

When Captain Mills superseded him, Superintendent Robinson took a month's vacation. Upon his return, although he still held the title of superintendent, he was placed in charge of matters pertaining to traffic, payrolls, uniforms, etc., and had no say in the actual conduct of the bureau.

When Robinson entered the military service, Mayor Smith announced that the superintendent had not resigned and would receive from the city the difference between his pay as an army captain and his $4500 salary.

HERO'S MEMORY HONORED

Mother Cherishes Posthumous Citation of Gallant Son

Atlantic City, Nov. 30.—Captain Arthur Hamel, of Atlantic City, who made the supreme sacrifice "over there" with one of the regiments of regulars, which mussed up the ceuebrated Prussian Guards, did not know the meaning of fear, nor the definition for stop, according to advices which have just reached his mother here with a posthumous citation for heroism.

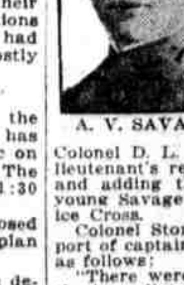
"Captain Arthur Hamel, of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, regulars, although severely wounded near Missy on July 18, continued in command of his company until killed on July 27," says the citation which a proud mother cherishes above all possessions.

Edward Hernig, of Atlantic City, reported missing and presumably a German prisoner, is in a base hospital instead, doing nicely. Hernig was shot in the left leg and hit in the back when he fell, but neither wound is serious.

KILLED AMIDST DEAD BOCHES

Lt. Arthur V. Savage's Machine Gun Did Damage Before He Fell

With eleven dead Germans in front of him, Lieutenant Arthur V. Savage, son of Charles C. Savage, of Chestnut Hill, was found dead beside a machine gun. At his side was a private, dead. The two had fought to the last; mowing down picked enemy troops as they swarmed toward them. They were found after the fight on that eventful July 15, when the Americans first held the Germans south of Soissons and then drove them back.



A. V. SAVAGE

The heroic officer's father has received a letter from Colonel D. L. Stone, commander of the lieutenant's regiment, giving these facts and adding that he had recommended young Savage for a Distinguished Service Cross.

Colonel Stone's letter contains the report of captain of engineers, which reads as follows:

"There were eleven dead Germans in the immediate vicinity and a number of others not counted near by. There was evidence that this officer and enlisted men had resisted the crossing of the Germans at this point very heroically and effectually until they were themselves killed by being overwhelmed from the rear by numbers of the enemy crossing at other points."

Lieutenant Savage was a member of the champion Princeton crew in 1916.

BARUCH TO TAKE TREASURY POST

Wilson Expected to Announce Appointment Before He Sails

PUT CHOICE TO TEST

President Found U. S. Not Unfriendly to Suggestion of His Selection

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, Nov. 30.

President Wilson has decided to appoint Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, as secretary of the treasury, to succeed William Gibbs McAdoo and will make an announcement to that effect before sailing for Europe, it was learned today. Several persons about the war industries board, of which Mr. Baruch is the chairman, and about the White House were authority for this statement.

The President did not expect, at first, to appoint Mr. Baruch to this position, it is said, and thought, as did Baruch himself, that there would be such violent opposition to his appointment when his name was suggested that his succession to Secretary McAdoo would be out of the question.

When Mr. McAdoo resigned, the President had his mind set upon appointing Congressman Carter Glass, of Virginia, author of the Federal Reserve Act, and a close acquaintance of the President. The President had had his appointment in mind [illegible] when McAdoo had thought of resigning.

Offered Place Monday

Mr. Baruch was offered the place last Monday and took it under consideration.

Meanwhile, the President and Mr. Baruch set out to test the feelings of the public towards Baruch's appointment. It was purposely allowed to leak out that Mr. Baruch had been offered the place so that the sentiment of the country towards his appointment could be guaged.

In the meantime, it was also permitted to leak out that Mr. Glass had been offered a place on the Federal Reserve Board and had declined it. The President and Mr. Baruch were extremely surprised over the lack of violent criticism of the suggestion that Baruch be appointed and it has now been determined, it is said, that, in view of the apparent approval of the choice, Baruch will get the place.

It had been expected that, because of the series of restrictions placed on all kinds of industry by the war industries board during the war, a suggestion that Baruch was to be given a place of enormous power in the Cabinet would bring forth a tremendous howl of opposition.

The President will withhold the appointment of Mr. Baruch, it is learned, until he can talk the matter over with Mr. Glass, who is expected to return by Monday. If Mr. Glass has no violent objection to being put aside in favor of Baruch, the appointment of the New Yorker will then be announced before the President sails for Europe, it is understood.

Citizens to Pass on Skip-Stop Row

Continued from Page One

riders, of whom there are now 2,250,000 daily, must contend for the skip-stop system as an operating measure for the public good.

"Fifth. As it has so far worked out here the skip-stop has produced important economies, which are standing in a large way to hold down the rate of fare in Philadelphia.

"Sixth. Notwithstanding all this, safety comes first and if savings in transportation cost, gains in time, and generally improved service will be had only at expense of life and limb in Philadelphia, then the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company management, would say safety first and act accordingly. But, as the records show, the skip-stop has not killed and hurt Philadelphians. Knowing this to be so, knowing also that the skip-stop will be worth over $1,000,000 per annum to the car riders of this city and that it benefits them in service ways, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company management will submit the whole matter, in all its phases and with all ascertained or ascertainable facts, to a committee composed of the following:

Chairman Public Service Commission, president Chamber of Commerce, provost University of Pennsylvania, Mayor of city, president Select Council, president Common Council, Archbishop Dougherty, Bishop Rhinelander, Rabbi Krauskopf, Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, Civic Club; Mrs. Judge Martin, State chairman of the women's committee of the council of national defense; Mrs. Henry Jump, Philadelphia county chairman of the women's committee of the council of national defense; Chairman MacNeille, United Business Men's Association, with a representative of Philadelphia daily newspapers.

Stop Resumed

Larchwood avenue at Sixtieth street has been restored as a stopping place for cars.

Motormen were ordered to stop at that intersection by the company following an imperative demand by West Philadelphians.

Residents of that section held a mass-meeting of protest and threatened to put their own "stop" sign at the intersection and to compel trolley cars to come to a halt there.

The killing on Wednesday night of nine-year-old Simon Brodsky, 445 South Sixtieth street, was the climax to several fatalities caused by trolley cars in that neighborhood, and led to the mass meeting.

Since July 3 last when the skip-stop system was established, the number of deaths here from trolley accidents have averaged eleven a month. Fifty-four deaths caused by trolley cars were reported to the Coroner from the first day the cars began "skipping."

P. R. T. APPEALS TAX CASES

Company Fights Decision in Ten Suits—Opponents in Three

Appeals have been filed in the Supreme Court and the Superior Court by the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company from the decision of Court of Common Pleas No. 3 upholding leases with underlying companies compelling the payment by the transit company of war excess profits taxes.

The P. R. T. filed nine appeals in the Supreme Court and one in the Superior Court. The Continental Passenger Railway Company filed an appeal in the Supreme Court to contest the decision of Court No. 3 deciding in favor of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

Thirteen suits were brought by subsidiary companies against the transit company to recover war excess profit taxes imposed by the Government. The companies contended under leases with the P. R. T. they were relieved of the payment of the taxes. The lower court filed twenty opinions deciding for the plaintiff companies in ten cases and against them in three cases.

DRIVE ON STORES STARTED BY CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS

First Big Saturday of Gift-Buying Season Brings Out Throngs of Purchasers

Men in Annual Effort to Fight Way to Counters Bested by Women

An army of buyers with fat pocketbooks made an offensive on the big stores today.

It was the first big Saturday of the Christmas shopping season. Many tried to clean up their gift campaign in one rush. The fellow who knew what he wanted, but couldn't explain it, was much in evidence. Therefore, the patient saleswomen had to start their annual mind-reading performance.

Incidentally, the woman who wanted a "thing-a-ma-bob for a what-you-may-call-it—to put on-a-you-know was around.

Also present was the man with a long list and little patience. He found to his regret that the women knew how to edge in just a little ahead of him and leave him on the outskirts at each counter.

One man, determined to finish his Christmas buying in one trip, attached his bundles to straps which encircled him and towed a wagon for the youngster in such a way that it didn't interfere with his navigation.

The jewelry counters did an especially good business, and judging from the articles purchased, there's going to be lots of work for clergymen before the present year vanishes.

Of course, there were some out on curiosity tours. They wanted to get a line on things to see how their holiday bank would compare with the present prices.

WOUNDED MEN GAYEST AT DIX

"Back From Hell With a Smile," Philadelphia Victim Sums It Up

NOT A QUITTER IN LOT

By a Staff Correspondent

Camp Dix, N. J., Nov. 30.

"Back from hell with a smile."

In one succinct sentence Private Leroy M. Summeril, whose home is at 4543 North Twentieth street, Philadelphia, late of the machine gun company of the 317th Infantry, Eightieth Division, epitomized the arrival at the base hospital here of the first contingent of wounded and shell-shocked veterans from overseas.

"Badly battered, bent and broken most of us are, but there's not a quitter in the lot," he added. "Some of the boys didn't get off so easy as I did (Private Summeril was nursing a mangled leg while he talked), "but you won't hear any whining or sniveling from them. They're just about the gamest little bunch of buddies I've seen."

The atmosphere of Ward 23, where Private Summeril is one of the stretcher cases, was the cheeriest of the whole cantonment today. A lot of good-natured bantering was going on from cot to cot. In a corner a "walking case" was making merry with a jewsharp, here and there convalescent heads were partly hidden under pillows enjoying forbidden "fags," and on the side of a bed near the center of the big room two negro doughboys were softly singing.

"I always finds some sunshine,
Wherever I may be."

Gayest Spot in Camp

Outside the big hospital, the camp had the desolate appearance of a penetrating, damp, wintry day. Inside, it was pleasantly warm and cherry. Not even those men of the latest draft who were leaving today with honorable discharges in their pockets seemed as happy as those of their comrades who have been over on the other side, done their part, paid the price, and now have returned to face life anew under tremendous handicaps.

There were sixteen Philadelphians among the lot of wounded men landed a few days ago from the transport Pocahontas, at Newport, and sent thence to Camp Dix. Most of them were "walking cases" and therefore were allowed to go to their homes for the Thanksgiving holiday.

The cases of Corporal J. A. Doody, of 1613 South Taney street, and Private Summeril are the most serious among the wounded Philadelphians. Going into action for the fourth time in the Verdun sector on September 29, Doody was struck in the back and left hip by shell splinters. He expects to be removed to a hospital in Philadelphia soon for an operation to remove shattered pieces of the hip bone.

Noncoms Bravest of Foes

Summeril also saw service on the Verdun front, but did not receive his wounds until some time later. He participated in the fighting on the Somme, and at Barnicourt, and during his whole time of service spent only four days in the trenches. It was after the now famous "million-dollar barrage" was laid down by the American artillery on a sixty-mile front in the Verdun sector, that Summeril experienced his first open fighting, on September 26. After that he was in the thick of it until he fell.

Both Ankles Broken

Summeril was wounded on October 3 during the bitter fighting in the Argonne forest. Both ankle joints suffered compound fractures from shell fire, and he was shot through the feet by machine-gun bullets. His legs are bound in the heaviest of splints.

"Thank God for the Red Cross!" Summeril exclaimed in relating his experience after he was wounded. "Nearly all of us who were wounded and came out alive owe our recovery to the quick, efficient and generous aid of the noble men and women wearing the Red Cross uniform on the other side.

"The Salvation Army and the Knights of Columbus also did much for us in another way, particularly the Salvation Army, which sent its workers right up to the front line with the things we needed most and at the right time. And, like the Red Cross, they asked no pay for what they did—merely the right to serve."

Summeril praised the conduct of the men in the Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, Thirty-seventh and Forty-sixth Divisions, all of which, he said, had won commendation from American and Allied officers of the high command alike.

Reluctant as they are to pose as heroes, the battle-scarred veterans have been unable to escape the attentions of big-hearted women, who have flocked here from nearby towns and cities since their arrival. The overseas wards were crowded with them during the visiting period. Many brought flowers, candy, books and magazines. Nearly all of them were asking for news of relatives and friends who have not yet been sent home.

A touching incident took place in one of the wards today, when a strikingly handsome, motherly-looking matron, who has a son on the other side, exclaimed:

"What splendid fellows these young men are! My dear boys, you don't know how grateful we women are to you. I could just hug you all!"

A hush fell over the room for a moment, and several husky-looking doughboys dabbed slyly at blinking eyes. Then a facetious, brown-skinned youngster grinned and piped up:

"Say, lady, you can hug me!"

Impulsively, and to his great surprise and embarrassment, she turned to him with big tears streaming down her cheeks and tightened her arms about him until he gasped for breath.

LOOK TO WILSON TO EXPLAIN PLANS

British Fear Controversy Over Intentions May Aid Germany

MAINTAIN CONFIDENCE

Special Cable to Evening Public Ledger

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London, Nov. 30.

Cablegrams relating to the controversy in America over the President's European trip and his policies are followed here with keen interest. In recent speeches a number of public men have proclaimed their hope that Mr. Wilson would come to England, and the question of extending an official tribute to him by dispatching a battle cruiser squadron to meet the George Washington at sea and escort her into British waters has been discussed.

Although it is now believed that President Wilson will go direct to France, some such action on the part of the Admiralty is strongly advocated by those who hold that Great Britain's control of the seas has been the dominating factor which made it possible for the President now to cross the Atlantic on a peace mission, out of which it is hoped to safeguard the freedom of the world.

The American controversy is viewed with mild feelings. The Thanksgiving Day speeches dwelt on the closer ties between the English-speaking commonwealths created by the war, and there was a common expression of opinion by Canadian and British spokesmen that, with all allowances made for diversities of national interests and competition, it was unthinkable that on any fundamental issue the British and American points of view could ever be found irreconcilable.

Political antagonisms are believed here to be responsible for at least something of the intentions which are attributed to Mr. Wilson by Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Wickersham, but some fears are expressed that unless the air be cleared speedily by an explicit statement from the President, echoes of the controversy heard over here will have a reverberation which will help play Germany's game of division of the Allies. The President's address to Congress before his departure is awaited with as vivid interest as any of his previous pronouncements.

In most responsible quarters there is no diminution of confidence felt in the President, but the nervousness which at previous critical periods has displayed itself in superficial aspects here and there is inevitable.

28,669 More Losses Reported by March

Continued from Page One

between 150,000 and 175,000 men, General March said. To accomplish it will use, in addition to army transports and converted cargo boats, enough old battleships and cruisers to furnish an additional carrying capacity for 25,000 men. Shipping experts expect to transport 300,000 monthly when the demobilization is under full speed.

Revised army estimates for the coming year resulted in cutting the $19,000,000,000 of army appropriations to less than three billions, General March announced.

Recounts 28th's Deeds

Giving a brief outline of the activities in France of the Twenty-eighth Division (Pennsylvania National Guard), General March said four companies from this division had been stationed south of the Marne near Chateau-Thierry when the last German drive toward Paris was repulsed. The division joined in the counter-offensive in the Marne salient in the middle of the month and fought its way to the Vesle before it was relieved. On September 4 it crossed the Vesle with the French advance.

In the Meuse-Argonne assault of the American army this division (the Twenty-eighth) took Chatel-Cherey in the action which broke German resistance on this front.

Of the Seventy-ninth Division, General March said it was in action east of the Meuse advancing toward Damvillers when the armistice ended hostilities. Details of its operations have not been received.

No Report of Mistreatment

Reports from General Pershing show that American soldiers captured by Germany are returning to the American lines from day to day, General March said, and the department has received no report of mistreatment of them by the enemy. Most of the men are entering the lines of the American army of occupation, since that army holds the front line.

The disposition to be made of German or other enemy subjects interned in this country, General March thought, would be worked out at the peace conference.

General March corrected an erroneous impression that the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, reported as withdrawn from the British lines, had been designated for early return to the United States. These two divisions, he explained, have been returned to Pershing's command and have not yet been assigned for transportation home.

Plans for bringing soldiers home, it was announced, include the use of hospital ships for severely wounded and specially fitted transports for the slightly wounded and convalescents. On the arrival the men will be met by hospital trains and the Pullman Company has been directed to convert a number of sleepers into hospital cars to carry them to the army reconstruction hospitals, base hospitals and other places already provided.

PERSHING THANKS GOD FOR VICTORY

Says Deeper Sense of Duty to Almighty and Nation Has Developed

IN REVERENT ADDRESS

Praises Unselfish Loyalty of Troops—Sees Hope of Permanent Peace

By the Associated Press

American Headquarters in France, Nov. 28.—(Delayed).

Where possible Thanksgiving Day was observed throughout the war zone by the American forces, all unnecessary military duties being suspended. The day found many troops marching or entrained for ports, but in cantonments and fixed camps services were held, and an effort was made to provide some substitute for the traditional American dinner.

An impressive service was held at the great general headquarters. The troops were paraded without arms and the officers and men held a meeting which was attended by local dignitaries and the members of Allied military missions here. Rev. Charles Henry Brent, former Protestant Episcopal Bishop for the Philippine Islands and now working among the American troops, read the President's proclamation announcing Thanksgiving Day. General John J. Pershing made a brief address.

Led by the headquarters band, the meeting sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the "Marseillaise" and "America." After Bishop Brents benediction a band concert was given.

Address by Pershing

The text of General Pershing's address follows:

"Fellow soldiers, never in the history of our country have we, as a people, come together with such full hearts as on this greatest of all Thansgiving days. The moment throbs with emotion, seeking to find full expression. Representing the high ideals of our countrymen and cherishing the spirit of our forefathers who first celebrated this festival of Thanksgiving, we are proud to have repaid a debt of gratitude to the land of Lafayette and to have lent out aid in saving civilization from destruction.

"The unscrupulous invader has been driven from the devastated scenes of his unholy conquest. The tide of conflict, which during the dark days of midsummer threatened to overwhelm the Allied forces, has been turned into glorious victory. As the sounds of battle die away and the beaten foe hurries from the field, it is fitting that the conquering armies should pause to give thanks to the God of battles, who has guided our cause aright.

"In this hour of thanksgiving, our eternal gratitude goes out to those heroes who loved liberty better than life, who sleep yonder, where they fell; to the maimed whose honorable scars testify stronger than words to their splendid valor, and to the brave fellows whose strong relentless blows finally crushed the enemy's power.

"Nor in our prayers shall we forget the widow who freely gave the husband more precious than her life, nor those who, in hidden heroism, have impoverished themselves to enrich the cause, nor our comrades who in more obscure posts here and at home have furnished their toil to the soldiers at the front.

Retain Spirit of Loyalty

"This spirit that won the victory is to become a permanent and indispensable mainstay of peace and happiness. It is not a matter of individual choice, but of obligation, that we should proudly carry it back with us. If the glory of our military service has been a spontaneous offering of loyalty, it is too priceless to be cast aside by indulgence and too sacred not to be cherished always.

"Our nation awaits the return of its soldiers, believing in the stability of character that has come from self-discipline and self-sacrifice. Confident of the new power that the stern school of war and discipline has brought to each of us, American mothers await with loving hearts their gallant sons. Great cause, indeed, have we to thank God for trials successfully met and victories won. Still more should we thank Him for the golden future, with its wreath of opportunity and its hope of a permanent universal peace."

FLAG RAISING IN 15TH WARD

Divisions 16 and 41 Will Honor 150 Soldiers Tomorrow

A service flag with 150 stars will be raised tomorrow afternoon at Twenty-fifth and Parrish streets by residents of the 16th and 41st divisions of the Fifteenth Ward.

A parade, addresses, band selections, solos and community singing will be features of the exercises, which will open with the singing of "America."

Addresses will be made by the Rev. W. V. Berge, A. H. Johnson and Judge Raymond MacNeille, of the Municipal Court. Frederick Bickhardt will sing several solos. The service flag will be unfurled by Miss May Armstrong, Miss Margaret Arthur, Clifford Anderson and John McKernan.

After a salute to the flag and the singing of popular airs, the Rev. Joseph A. Gallen will conclude the exercises with the benediction.

James Linden will be grand marshal of the parade. Charles Miller and Thomas Bearswood will be aides. James G. Carson, Jr., is to be chairman of the day. Mrs. James Ross is chairman of the women's committee; Mrs. John Pettet, secretary, and Mrs. James Moore, treasurer. The men's committee is headed by John Walton, the secretary is Paul Gallagher, and James B. Clarke is treasurer.

After the exercises, fifty sailors from the navy yard will be entertained at

Railroad Men to Meet Officials

The general committee of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, Dispatchers, Agents and Signalmen on the Pennsylvania Lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie will meet the management of that system on Monday in Broad Street Station. The most important question up for consideration will be the recent wage increase of thirteen cents per hour and the restoration of vacations with pay, which the railroad administration has taken away from the employes; also to appeal for a more substantial increase than thirteen cents.

DEATHS

LEONARD.—Nov 28, WILLIAM H. LEONARD, aged 87. Relatives and friends invited to services Mon., 1 p. m., from the residence of his son-in-law, Amos McMaster, 3524 Sunnyside ave., Falls of Schuylkill. Int. private, Montgomery Cem, Norristown. Friends may call Sun. eve.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MACHINISTS, experienced all-around. Apply Nelson Valve Co., Chestnut Hill.

ELECTRICIAN for general factory work; motor generator, D. C., and some A. C. work. Apply Nelson Valve Co., Chestnut Hill.

MOTORCYCLES

SPECIAL sale, large stock, high grade bicycles; all makes; cheapest prices; also velocipedes, tricycles. L. Richman, 6011 Haverford, and 2025 N. Front st.

WANTED

DIAMONDS BOUGHT

$50 to $10,000 to invest. Mrs. M. Ross, 1528 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Broad and Chestnut sts.