

BUSINESS WEIGHS VITAL PROBLEMS

Wages and Cost of Living Topics for Discussion at Shore Conference

BIG PAY AND BIG PRICES

Trade Leaders of National Fame Plan Readjustment to Meet Peace Conditions

By a Staff Correspondent
Atlantic City, Dec. 2. The American public is vitally interested in the war emergency and reconstruction congress which began preliminary meetings here today, because problems of living costs, of wages, of continued production and all the infinite perplexities of industrial life are to be discussed and acted upon by many of the nation's greatest business men.

How American industry can best be transferred from a war to a peace basis with a minimum of labor disturbance and of business credits is one of the big problems within the scope of the congress.

The congress, sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce, "cleared decks for action" through a series of committee meetings held in several score halls, churches and hotel rooms, depending on the strength of the committees.

The general sessions begin tomorrow and will continue until Friday, with meetings morning, afternoon and evening, except that the Friday afternoon session will conclude the congress.

Philadelphia Present
Ernest T. Trigg, of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, was one of the members of the National Chamber of Commerce, who conferred today in the Traymore Hotel. They consulted on last-minute details of the conference, at which more than 4000 delegates will be present.

Other Philadelphians who will be active in the congress include Joseph B. McCall, president of the Philadelphia Electric Company; W. H. Gantley, of the U. G. I.; David Ludlum, president of the Autocar Company; Alva B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; C. T. Asbury, of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company; Charles W. Beck, Beck Engraving Company; Aaron Belber, George D. Vandover, president of the Knickerbocker Band Company; H. J. Tiley, of Strawbridge & Clothier, and F. H. Taylor, of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company.

The creation of a central committee as an intermediary between the Government and American business was discussed this afternoon at committee meetings.

Each committee represented an industrial subdivision and the value of the proposed central committee was discussed from the viewpoint of each industrial group.

May Send Committee Abroad
The sending of a commission of business men to Europe as representatives of American manufacturers was forecast at several of the meetings.

The commission, independent of any Government agency, it was proposed, would confer with similar bodies representing the Allied nations. It would seek exact information regarding the needs of commodities and supplies by American allies.

President Wilson's visit abroad was not commented upon at the committee sessions. Among the questions discussed was the future of America's merchant marine, but, as with the railroad ownership question, the committees avoided committing themselves to definite policies, reserving action until the general session begins.

Sherman Would Vacate Presidency

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Visited Canada and went to Mexico to confer with President Diaz. President Roosevelt, he said, also left the borders of this country at one time.

Senator Smith, of Michigan, Republican, said President Taft had conferred with Diaz on the international bridge at El Paso, but did not go into Mexico.

Deplores Old World Influences
Resuming his speech, Senator Sherman deplored the influences of the Old World with which the President would come in contact and declared when he reaches Europe, "the whole American atmosphere that ought to surround the President is lost."

The effects of such influences, he said, often have been felt by nations. "A kiss of a sensuous woman," said Senator Sherman, "has been known to change the history of nations."

"We ought not to put him in temptation," he added, after a pause, while senators and spectators in the galleries laughed.

Sovereignty Not Migratory
Senator Sherman contended that the ordinary functions of the President's office cannot be performed while he is abroad, that he cannot make civil appointments, pardon or relieve offenders, order troops to preserve order or perform any of the routine acts.

"Sovereignty is not of a migratory character," he said. "The President of the United States is not the President in a foreign land. He is an alien, shorn of all his sovereign powers. He has no power of his own volition to transfer the seat of government to an alien country."

The idea that the residence of the United States ambassador is a proper place to perform a presidential function abroad was characterized by Senator Sherman as fiction.

In 1901, he said, President McKinley did not even step on the international bridge across the Rio Grande when he desired to meet President Diaz, of Mexico. President Harrison ventured as far as the middle line of the international boundary once. President Cleveland got beyond the jurisdiction of the United States once on a fishing trip off Cape Hatteras and President Taft once to the Canal Zone, which, he said, was a violation of the principles of the tradition.

Washington's Visit Cited
Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, called attention to a visit by George Washington to New England before Rhode Island had accepted the new Federal Constitution, pointing out that Washington carefully avoided entering Rhode Island.

The galleries were well filled while Senator Sherman spoke. About two-thirds of the Democratic seats were vacant.

Referring to the resolution of Representative Rodenberg, of Illinois, introduced in the House yesterday calling upon the Vice President to assume the office of President, Senator Sherman said his own resolution goes further and declares the President's office vacant. The Vice President, therefore, he argued, would cease to be the Senate's presiding officer and would become President "in fact" until another is elected in 1920.

Williams Defends Wilson
Senator Williams, of Mississippi, replied to Senator Sherman ridiculing the latter's arguments and referring to visits of former Presidents Roosevelt to Panama and Taft to Mexico and Canada. At that time no Democrat, he said, had antagonized the Republican Presidents

by raising any question of disability because they trod foreign soil.

"Kings, Emperors, Presidents—all have left their territory," said Senator Williams, "and not one in history has been deprived of his functions for that reason."

"I don't know of any real lawyer, publicist or real man of real common sense who believes that Woodrow Wilson is doing anything wrong or unconstitutional at any rate, when he goes to France. Gentlemen may bark and try to bite, but they can't bite."

Citing Premier Clemenceau, Lloyd George and other leaders in the war, Senator Williams named Mr. Wilson as "last but not least" among them.

"And I warn gentlemen," he continued, "that they can't tear down either one of them. The President knows it is better for him to have heart-to-heart talks with Clemenceau, Lloyd George, the Premier of Italy and King Albert."

Applause Checked
An outburst of applause in the galleries when Senator Williams said Senator Sherman, if named an American delegate, would have been compelled to obey President Wilson's orders, caused Vice President Marshall to warn speakers against such demonstrations. The galleries continued well filled, but many on both sides of the floor were vacant.

Senator Williams declared the result of the last elections indicated that the American people believed the Republicans had been truer to the war and that they trusted that party to follow the President more than they did the Democrats.

"Some of you over there think you beat the President," he said, addressing the minority side. "You did not beat the President. The American people beat the Democratic party because they were truer to the war than we have, and by I mean the Democratic party. I have come to the conclusion that some of the people put you in office because they believed that you could be trusted to follow the President more than we could."

President Unafraid
"President Wilson is so much greater, so much wiser, so much more long visioned than are the men who try to make political capital out of his going abroad that there is no comparison. He is not afraid of anything, and he did not go around announcing that he is not afraid of anything. He is going to do what he thinks best; he is going over to have a heart-to-heart talk with Clemenceau and Lloyd George on what is right."

In closing the discussion Senator Williams asked the Republicans what was to be gained by their criticism of the President, saying the criticism would not

discredit him, and would not add to the credit of the Republicans.

House Republicans Will Not Oppose

In a statement today declaring factional strife should not be permitted to interfere with President Wilson's mission abroad, Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican leader in the House, said there would be no concerted effort on the part of the House Republicans to embarrass the President and that he did not believe the American people would "tolerate any meddling in that which so vitally concerns them."

"There will be no concerted effort on the part of Republicans of the House to embarrass the President while he is abroad," said Mr. Mann. "I think the American people would not be in sympathy with any attempt to pin-prick the President while he is away on so important a mission. Personally I am not in sympathy with any of the resolutions which have appeared in the Senate or House regarding the President's absence from Washington or his visit abroad."

"I cannot help what individuals may do in the House, but the Republican party certainly make no move to embarrass or hamper the President in any way while he is engaged on a mission that affects so vitally the interests of the American people. I believe he should have the support of the Congress in so far as those interests are involved and that factional strife ought not to be permitted to interfere with his mission or give the rest of the world the impression that the American people are divided on issues involving the peace of the world."

"I do not think the American people would tolerate any meddling in that which so vitally concerns them—the President is engaged upon a highly important mission. I am opposed to attempts to throw any rocks in his way. I do not think he should be hampered but should be given the fullest opportunity to carry out his mission successfully."

Treves Folk Watch U. S. Troops Enter

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but no church bells rang. There were no flags, no cheers, no smiles, few tears. It was just such a reception as only the hecks could give.

It was just 5.30 o'clock Sunday morning, exactly one month after they broke through the German line north of Verdun and made the now famous dash toward Sedan that the Americans quit

hepitable Luxemburg for their trek into Germany, into what the late and unlamented Kaiser used to call the sacred soil of the fatherland. To one watching those businesslike lads cross the international bridge at Wasserbillig in the sickly light of a cloudy dawn they seemed to march just as they did not so long ago, when the same lads were going into the hell which lasted five weeks over in the Metz sector.

The feature of the day's advance into the territory of the foe was their entrance into Treves, a city of 75,000 population, rich and important manufacturing center, and everywhere, many eyes of every American commander were turned. It was felt that the reception there meant the measure of distance from the Luxemburg border to the Rhineland.

I got into the city an hour before the troops arrived. The streets and squares were lined with people. There were civilians in silk hats; there were officers in arrogantly splendid uniforms; there were women with furs and women in ragged, old, and everywhere, many, many children.

One was impressed by the general prosperous and sleek appearance of the city. The shop windows were well filled with all sorts of merchandise and were far from empty. There was that air that one used to see about captured cities. They were neat and nifty, these German officers, the same sullen apathy, the same insolent and disdainful manner. To one who smiled, many frowned; but most simply stood there and stared. We went out on the bridge over the beautiful Moselle to await the coming of the Americans.

It was just at 1 o'clock, German time, that Colonel Hunt appeared, leading the Sixth Infantry of the Fifth Division, which is to be the permanent garrison of the city during our occupation. Behind him came a brass band, formed by doughboys, who were followed by a full regiment, and a company of machine gunners. They were neat and nifty, these young American boys, as they marched so solemnly into this Hun city.

It was so different from the entry into French and Belgian towns, where the French and joyful tears of grown folks had greeted us. Here was hostility lurking beneath the smirk civility of these Hun, who has not yet been humbled enough to insure the world's welfare. I turned and marched with the head of the column into the ancient city, the German name of which is Trier.

No American was there but that loved the bandmaster. He must have come south of the Mason and Dixie line, for as Colonel Hunt set foot into the city the strains of Dixie broke out. The tune quickened the heartbeats and footsteps of the Americans but of all those thousands of Germans who lined our

path, none showed the least feeling except the little children, who smiled at the soldiers, as all children will.

The crowd grew denser and denser as we reached the square. Here a band broke into "Swanana River," and just then the standard-bearer gave the Stars and Stripes an extra whirl, and the column passed on by the ancient Porta Fegra to their barracks.

Silence is Appalling
After the triumphal and glorious march through France and Belgium, and even Luxemburg, the appalling silence almost frightened one. There was gloom everywhere. Even the German flags and arches which had welcomed the returning boche soldiers had been put away, and nothing remained undone to make the ceremony more sombre.

One was deeply impressed by the quiet dignity of the American doughboys Sunday. These lads whistled and joked and played mouth organs while going into battle, but marching through Germany there was not a smile on their faces or a joke on their lips. They were dead serious.

Permanent garrisons are being left in all important towns and villages by the Third Army. This way use is to be made of at least five divisions of our army before we reach the Rhine. The front line is formed by the Second Division on the left. Next is the Thirty-second, then the First and Third on the right.

4763 U. S. SOLDIERS SAIL

Empress of Britain and Adriatic Leave Liverpool for New York

Washington, Dec. 2.—(By A. P.)—Two steamers, the Empress of Britain and the Adriatic, sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York with returning American troops, the War Department announced today. The Empress of Britain carried seventy-six officers, ten nurses and 2389 men. The Adriatic carries eighty officers and 2208 men.

Aboard the Empress of Britain are the 307th, 361st, 140th, 337th, 256th and 834th aero squadrons; the Tenth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Fourteenth air service construction companies, and a number of casuals and sick and wounded. There are eleven officers and 241 men among the casuals not requiring special attention and 154 enlisted men who are bedridden from wounds or illness.

The Adriatic carries the 228th, 228th, 228th, 394th, 473d, 377th and the 637th aero squadrons, and the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth air service construction companies. There are thirty officers and one unlisted man among the casuals on the Adriatic.

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Golden Chinese Lily Bulbs. They will give you a profusion of sweet-scented golden flowers, if planted in pebbles and water. 10c ea., \$1 per doz., 1 per 100, \$7. PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS. Will also bloom abundantly in four to six weeks. 6c Each—Per Doz. 50c—per 100, \$5.00. These can be grown indoors in soil or water and pebbles—get them now. Ferns, Palms and Cyclosum plants, suitable for indoor growing. We have a large assortment. Prices very reasonable. POP CORN. That will pop those large, soft snow white clusters, lb. .... 25c. Poppers—25c and 35c each. BULB CATALOG FREE. Michell's Seed House 518 Market St. 1008 Chestnut Street

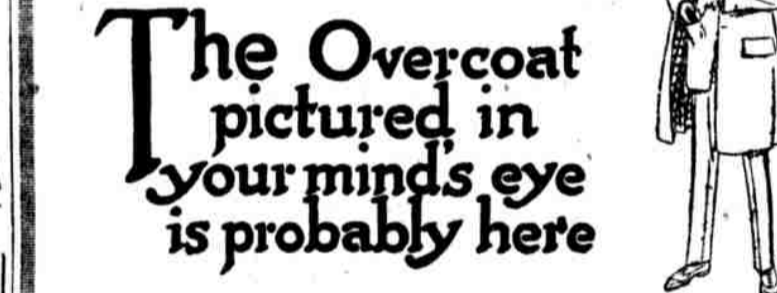
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THE SOUL OF ITALY! How splendid in trial and supreme in misfortune. No nation has served more heroically, with higher inspiration or greater valor. Italy, with only 36,000,000 people, mobilized 4,500,000 magnificent soldiers, and struggled to Victory through snows of Alpine peaks and choked-up mountain passes. "IF the death grapple between Italy and Austria had alone filled the world's stage," writes Charles Edward Russell, "we would have stared breathless on one of the strangest and most exciting wars ever fought, and celebrated a thousand acts of heroism we now hardly know." Charles Edward Russell knows Italy—knows her glory—knows her sacrifices. His tribute in Hearst's for December was written fresh from his last visit to war councils of Rome. IF you are not interested in worldwide broadness of vision—in generous appreciation of less conspicuous accomplishment—you won't want Hearst's this month or any other. But if you want the one magazine that more than any other represents the greater spirit of these greater times, don't fail to read Charles Edward Russell on "The Soul of Italy" in the December number of