

WOOD AND JOHNSON RIVAL "LEGATEES" TO ROOSEVELT PRESTIGE

California Senator Contests General's Claim to
Residuary Political Estate With His Own
Peculiar Brand of Noise

HATRED CALLED GREAT ASSET IN CAMPAIGN;
FRANK HITCHCOCK PICKS ARMY MAN AS CLIENT

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Oct. 4.—Who is the residuary legate, politically, of Theodore Roosevelt?

There are two claimants—Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, and General Leonard Wood.

At the right moment, it is reported, General Wood will make public a letter written by Colonel Roosevelt a few hours before his death urging the nomination by the Republicans of General Wood. This would be a sort of last will and testament.

General Wood would have documentary title to at least a share of the estate, as much of the political following of the colonel as can be devised in that manner.

Johnson Not in "Will"

And Hiram Johnson would become a claimant of another sort, not mentioned in the will, but having certain rights by blood to a part, if not to all, of the property.

Until the letter is published—the last will and testament filed—each is in possession of a share of the property and intends to hold onto it, endeavoring meanwhile to oust the other from his part.

An amusing meeting of the two residuary legatees occurred the other day, according to the Kansas City Star, Kansas City and the surrounding country, Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, are part of the Roosevelt estate.

It is old Bull Moose territory. But it is especially General Wood territory. He trained the sons of all this region for service in France and, incidentally, made one of the finest divisions out of them that ever crossed the seas.

Hiram Dislikes Woodrow

Hiram Johnson was speaking at Kansas City for the defeat of the German treaty, for amendments to the treaty, for reservations to the treaty, for any old damage to the treaty that could be done and for all injury to Woodrow Wilson that could be accomplished. The crowd in that region dislikes Wilson, and Johnson was having the time of his life.

But Johnson has no more exclusive title to dislike of Wilson than he has to the residuary estate of Theodore Roosevelt.

General Wood dislikes Wilson along with the best of them, in spite of the fact that the President gave him on the occasion of the refusing to send him to France in command of the Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri division, a well trained, in fact, if prior to the right counts in such matters, he has a better title to the political asset of disliking Woodrow Wilson than has Hiram Johnson.

However, in Kansas City Johnson had his audience warms up. Heir of Roosevelt and foe of Wilson, he was entitled to a reception. He had one.

Steals Senator's Thunder

Then the unprecedented happened; for right down the middle aisle of the Johnson meeting marched General Wood, interrupting the proceedings to take a little ovation of his own. The story is that he had come for that purpose.

The meaning? Why, the meaning is that this estate case is going into the courts. It will be fought right up to the Supreme court. It will be as famous a case of a fight over an estate as, let us say, the Anneke Jans case in New York, in which millions are spent every few years to prove title to a large part of New York City.

Chief Attorney for General Wood is Frank H. Hitchcock. Mr. Hitchcock specializes in establishing claims in the South. Four years ago he was chief attorney in the same section for Charles E. Hughes. Men say that Mr. Hitchcock never waits to be engaged as attorney but he picks his claimant himself. He picked Mr. Hughes, in 1914. He has picked, so they say, General Wood this time.

Hitchcock Booms General

At any rate, there he is in the South, setting up the Wood claim to a part of the estate, dubiously Rooseveltian, but one that promises, in course of time, to become thoroughly Hitchcockian. One advantage to an attorney in picking his own client is the freedom that it leaves him at the last moment.

Should the last will and testament prove illusory, or should the court throw it out, Mr. Hitchcock's section might be found going with the rest of the Roosevelt estate. But Mr. Hitchcock picks his clients with unusual skill and success. He weighs the considerations deeply and wisely.

Three years ago Mr. Hitchcock eschewed hatred and all its works. He chose a man whom none could dislike and who hated none. He chose well—looking not beyond the Chicago convention.

Picks Out "Hater"

This time Mr. Hitchcock looks the field over. He decides that hatred is the greatest asset a man can have. He goes to France, casts an eye upon General Pershing, especially noting the near presence of Martin Egan—"the hater," he exclaims, and returning to these shores, picks out one of the best haters of them all as his client and goes South in his interest.

Mr. Hitchcock loves silence and dark places. His motto is: "A few southern delegates are worth more than all the noise in the world." His choice of a client imposes a certain silence. It may be difficult to be strenuous and silent at the same time, but all the great things of life require sacrifices.

And so General Wood is silent, borrowing a leaf from the book of a famous tactician, and practicing "swartshof waiting," while the other claimant thunders across the continent and back, receiving telegrams from the faithful thrash hinting at dark conspiracies, title to which political property he seems to have acquired without waiting for

BETHLEHEM MEN ASK ARBITRATION

Appeal to Daniels, Baker and
Untermeyer to Use Their
Influence

WILL STICK, SAY STRIKERS

Special Dispatch to Evening Public Ledger

Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 4.—Striking employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company plant here packed Lyric Hall at Allentown, and wildly cheered the numerous speakers who addressed the meeting. When one speaker asked how many were going to stay out "until the fight is won," a field of hands answered him.

The meeting went on record as willing to arbitrate their grievances. The strikers passed resolutions to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of War Baker and Attorney Samuel Untermeyer, the largest industrial steel company in the country, protesting against working conditions, and the use of the United States uniform by recruited members of the police force, and appealing to them to use their good offices to bring about an arbitration of their grievances.

The speakers at the meeting were C. W. Brown, a member of the Brotherhood of Carriers and the United Mine Workers; C. W. Doyle, of the national electricians' union; David Williams, who is directing the local strike, and D. J. Davis, assistant to the general president of the Amalgamated Association.

It was reported at the meeting that all the members of Bethlehem Local Brotherhood of Carriers are out. P. H. J. Engert, of the Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union, declared that yesterday 101 of the 127 bricklayers were out, and said he expected that all but five would be out today. "We are going to fight this to a finish," he said.

The chairman read figures furnished him by a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, showing the number of cars that daily entered the plant for shipment of products, as follows: Monday, ninety-five cars; Tuesday, seventy-six cars; Wednesday, sixty cars; Thursday, forty-five cars; Friday, thirty-two cars.

The situation in this city is quiet. Many workers have returned to work according to the admission of David Williams, the strike leader. Corporation officials still assert that the strike is virtually over.

RAILMEN ASK SPOUL TO END "ATROCITIES"

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4.—(By A. P.)—Warning Governor Sproul that there is a possibility of other labor organizations becoming involved in the strike because of alleged "unwarranted acts" of state police, county and local authorities, lodges of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in the Pittsburgh district have forwarded to the Governor a resolution asking him to exercise the powers of his office to bring about cessation of these atrocities.

The resolution charges the state police with having "acted in a manner entirely unbecoming to their calling," and with "beating and trampling defenseless men and women, invading homes without reason, destroying personal property, arresting persons without cause, breaking up peaceable gatherings and in a certain instance tore down and trampled the American flag."

The trainmen asked the Governor to exercise his authority to compel the sheriff of Allegheny county to protect citizens in peaceable meetings, and that he also take steps to have the mayor of McKeesport and the burgesses of the different boroughs "discontinue preventing the steel workers from holding peaceable meetings, and that the rights of free speech may prevail."

VOTE ON SHANTUNG IN SENATE MONDAY

Republican Leaders Urge Johnson
to Hurry Back to
Washington

Washington, Oct. 4.—(By A. P.)—With the Senate in recess today, Republican leaders in formal conference arranged to press action next week on amendments to the peace treaty.

The six amendments to the Shantung provision are to be taken up Monday, with Republican leaders confident of their disposition during the week. This will leave three amendments to be disposed of before the reservations are considered.

In expectation that the amendments proposing to equalize voting power of the United States and the British empire in the league articles will be reached late next week, leaders today telegraphed Senator Johnson in California that he should curtail his speech making and arrange to be here within a week.

Senator Johnson was advised to speak only at Salt Lake on his return trip. Conceding privately that the remaining amendments will be defeated, the leaders said today reservations to cover all questions involved were being drafted.

JERSEY'S OFFICIAL FIGURES

Bugbee's Plurality 5369—Edwards Had 12,649 Over Nugent

Trenton, Oct. 4.—The official gubernatorial primary vote as compiled in the office of the secretary of state from the returns of the Republican and Democratic primaries last week shows the Republican vote to be as follows: Bugbee, 64,245; Rynow, 57,570; Ray, 30,373; and King, 7,270. Bugbee's plurality over Rynow was 6,675.

The Democratic figures are as follows: Edwards, 56,261; Nugent, 43,612; McErmitt, 50,695, showing Edwards' vote over Nugent to be 12,649.

Takes Poison After Testifying

Harrisburg, Oct. 4.—Harry Keller, of Hershey, made an unsuccessful attempt to poison himself in his room at a local hotel early today. He had been accused of giving conflicting testimony in the theft of an automobile and was despondent.

FIUME TO GET FOOD

Italy Lifts Blockade on Shipments to
Dalmatian Port

Rome, Oct. 4.—(By A. P.)—Orders that the blockade of Fiume be lifted have been issued by the government, and Italian authorities in the vicinity of Fiume have received an order to allow mail and foodstuffs to pass into the city, according to the Epoca.

The military blockade against the soldiers and civilians entering the city is all that is now being enforced, according to the newspaper, which says the decision was taken after the government had examined and discussed a protest from the Fiume National Council.

CLEMENCEAU ASKS LEAGUE MEETING

Urges Assemblage in Washington
in November Under Chair-
manship of Wilson

WRITES TO COLONEL HOUSE

By the Associated Press

Paris, Oct. 4.—Premier Clemenceau has written Colonel E. M. House, a member of the American peace delegation, urging that a meeting of the league of nations be held in Washington under the chairmanship of President Wilson early in November. The premier's letter, which outlines his reasons for the calling of such a meeting, was officially published today. It was written September 4, 1919, and follows:

"My dear friend—I have hope to see the pleasure of seeing you in Paris before your return to America, but my friend, Captain Andre Jardieu, says that this is not certain and therefore it seems well to communicate to you reflections suggested by decisions to be taken concerning the society of nations.

"In the first place it seems to me that the first meeting of the society of nations should be held in Washington. Mr. Wilson should be urged to call at the earliest possible moment. Owing to the hopes this society has caused to be born and to facilitate the solution of international problems facing all nations, I would suggest the meeting be held the first week of the coming November and would propose the invitation of the greatest possible number of statesmen whose names were associated with the creation of the society of nations.

"Undoubtedly there would be only a small amount of current business to transact, but the program would have this capital advantage: It would put in action the society which still exists only on paper.

"Finally, don't you think it would be a great advantage for the ex-officio members of the society of nations to be enabled to exchange views on the general direction of the line to be pursued? No man is better qualified than President Wilson to remind the peoples at the opening of the first assembly that the society of nations will have prestige and influence in times of peace only if it succeeds in maintaining and developing the feeling of international solidarity from which it was born during the war at the call of Mr. Wilson. I myself shall be happy to second him in this task.

"P. S.—I have written a similar letter to Premier Lloyd George."

Want Germany Disarmed

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Deputy Andre Lefevre's motion asking the government to open negotiations with a view to the signing of a peace treaty which would render the disarmament of Germany effective was discussed. M. Lefevre expressed regret that Germany was not disarmed at the moment of the armistice.

M. Franklin-Bouillon interrupted, saying: "I have not heard it from General Bliss himself, but I have certain information that this general, who represented America at Versailles, proposed on October 28, 1918, that the German army should be disarmed before it entered Germany."

M. Lefevre finally withdrew his motion in favor of one inviting the government to reach an understanding with the allied and associated powers with a view to the execution of measures rendering the disarmament of Germany and her allies effective by the interdiction of certain manufactures of war and other necessary measures. This was adopted unanimously.

"In Agreement With Wilson"

M. Renaudat and Albert Thomas moved an amendment which would insert after the word "powers" in the foregoing resolution the words, "in agreement with President Wilson, who should convocate a conference under the provisions of the covenant of the league of nations."

Premier Clemenceau remarked that this was merely a modification in form. President Wilson could convocate a meeting of the league of nations even if the United States did not ratify the treaty.

"We wish to show our American friends," said M. Renaudat, "what price we attach to their ratification."

"Exactly so," the premier replied. The amendment was accepted.

Discussion of the treaty of peace with Germany will begin in the Senate next Thursday and probably will last two or three days. The belief is expressed that the pact will be ratified late in the week.

Washington, Oct. 4.—(By A. P.)—Administration officials said today there was no probability of a meeting of the league of nations in Washington until after the peace treaty had been ratified by the Senate. None would hazard a guess as to when this might be, but Republican Senate leaders said they expected a vote by November 1.

Even if ratification of the treaty were completed during November, it is not expected that the league would be called to meet here until early next year.

To Raze Old Camden Library

The old Cooper Branch Library, the first institution of its kind in Camden, and for years a landmark of the city, will be razed next week. The old building, located at Broadway and Line street, is overshadowed by the new library donated to the city by Eldredge Johnson, who requested that only his building adorn the square.

WILSON GRIEVED BY DISILLUSION

Descent From Exaltation to De-
pression Reacts Un-
favorably

HURT BY SENSELESS HATE

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger

Washington, Oct. 4.—President Wilson is described as slightly better today. There will be a further consultation of physicians during the day, probably as set forth in this correspondence with reference to his organic soundness. Slight changes in his health from day to day, whether for better or worse, are not of especial significance. The most hopeful sign is that the resumption of exercise by the patient. It will indicate confidence in the fundamental soundness of Wilson's organs.

The difficulty with Mr. Wilson is probably that he has suffered a profound disappointment. He has said nothing about his disheartenment, but his recent western trip indicated an effort to derive support from the crowds that welcomed him and bolster up his confidence by overstatement.

Only once the world caught a glimpse of Mr. Wilson's suffering when he came west, and that was during the war, when Austria's sudden revelation that she was entirely under the control of Berlin and that his attempt to drive a wedge between the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns was so much wasted breath, wrung from him a cry that he was "utterly disillusioned."

From Exaltation to Depression

Those who are in contact with him now say that his present disappointment is profound, and that he is coming to feel that the whole world is against him. This is not an imagination of a man who is worn out by a long strain and heartbreak over the results. Nervous exhaustion following tremendous efforts that have been triumphant is easily cured. But nervous exhaustion following similar efforts that have ended in disappointment is harder to treat. The discouragement makes rebuilding slow.

President Wilson has gone in the course of a few months from a state of great exaltation to a state of depression. William Allen White, in the Saturday Evening Post, describes the mental attitude of the Americans who went to Paris as that of men who had set out "on the high empire of a short hike to the millennium."

No one would say it was that, stated in those words. For every American took seriously the great change in the hearts of men that would ensue from the purification of the war and from the inauguration of the league of nations. There is little doubt that the President was filled with this great excitement of the great crusade.

While he was fighting for his league, Mr. Wilson was sustained at Paris. His great reception by the people and his own faith in his league kept up his courage and confidence until his return to Paris after his visit to this country in February.

Disillusionment Comes

From that time on what happened at Paris was a steady disillusionment. The French and British played old-fashioned balance-of-power politics and wrung from him concession after concession which was dubiously consistent with a better world.

The secret treaties backed him at every turn. And the small powers set up in eastern Europe began playing the old sort of Balkan politics, encouraged by France's efforts to knit them into an anti-German and anti-Russian combination, and then to a general anti-German, anti-Russian combination, of which she and England were the active and we were a silent acquiescent portion.

The millennium had not come and when Mr. Wilson returned to this country he was a changed man. His old confidence was gone. This was apparent in his relations to individual senators as well as to the Senate as a whole. After his return a sensitive nature like his could not fail to perceive the great drop in the mental temperature of the people. When he went away men were bent upon the "high empire" of which Mr. White talks. When they came back they felt, appraising in sharp Yankee fashion, the value of the league had brought them. Not the slightest illusion remained in the body politic, and a temperance like Mr. Wilson's takes fire from the minds of the masses and is chilled by their coldness.

Sensed Personal Hatred

Then came the struggle with the Senate which he had formerly dominated, a hard thing for a proud man. And in that struggle he encountered something more than coldness, an actual personal hatred not confined to the politicians, but more or less diffused among the people, a minority of the people but still a very active minority.

This hatred was not a new thing, but it came to have an importance in the life of a man overstrained and suffering from a considerable disillusionment, probably contributed to by the feeling that the whole world was against him. It was perhaps only a straw, but it was an added one in the burden the President was supporting, the great strain of reaction from a long period of mental exaltation.

This hatred of Mr. Wilson is plainly in evidence at the Capitol. You can not talk to a senator without discovering the anti-Wilson complex. It is so absurd, it so warps the minds of the Republican senators that now in the

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days of Mr. Wilson's distress they tell you privately, and they believe what they say, that the President is only shamming illness for political effect. They are so carried away by their personal animosity that they cannot think straight in a simple matter like this, any more than they can on the league of nations, where every opponent after giving you various reasons for his opposition ends by hissing "Blank blank that man Wilson."

Pettiness Run Mad

The pettiness of this hatred was indicated in the charge that Mr. Wilson had received immensely valuable gifts from European sovereigns. An inventory of all gifts will soon be made public. It will show a few old guns and some books, a few personal souvenirs, and the only thing of considerable value, a gold box in which the city of London presented him with the freedom of the city.

In a few months the President has fallen from the heights of being the leader of the greatest world crusade in history since those directed toward taking from the infidel the sacred city of Jerusalem to being disingenuously charged with being a mere vulgar grabber of valuable presents.

And in this period of reaction Mr. Wilson has been a lonely man. He has been unfortunately isolated from the stronger loyal natures who formerly surrounded him. Mr. White understood one of the deep needs of Mr. Wilson's heart when he said he demanded chiefly loyalty from his associates. He probably leaned to an extent or relied upon the moral support of men like Mr. McAdoo, who retired from the cabinet several months ago and has been out of contact with the President until very recently. Colonel House, a man with an extraordinary capacity for loyalty, whose irresistible optimism must have been a tremendous asset to the President in his darkest hours, has gone too, discredited by the results of the Peace Conference.

Mr. Baruch and Judge Brandeis have been away from Washington. Mr. Burleson is discredited. Mr. Lansing, so far as he was a factor, separated himself definitely from the President in Paris.

Mr. Wilson has entered into the depths of reaction almost alone. He is in the position in which Presidents usually find themselves, toward the end of their terms, especially their second terms, when men's eyes are turned to the future, and away from them. It has been a trying time. The difference between this year and last year is too vast not to have affected profoundly the strongest man in Mr. Wilson's position. The reaction was almost inevitable.

But it is probably at its worst now. Upon this and the fact that people usually recover from nervous exhaustion is built the confidence belief that Mr. Wilson will once more be well.

L'ITALIA TOGLIE IL BLOCCO A FIUME

Il Governo ha Ordinato che Vi-
veri e Posta Raggiungano
la Citta'

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Roma, 4 ottobre.—Il Governo ha emesso ordini perche' sia abbandonato il blocco di Fiume e le autorita' italiane nelle vicinanze di quella citta' hanno ricevuto istruzioni perche' la posta ed i viveri possano raggiungere Fiume. Cio' secondo quanto annuncia il giornale "L'Epoca." Il giornale aggiunge che il blocco militare contro i soldati e i borghesi che erano diretti a Fiume e quanto altro era stato ordinato in conseguenza d'esso, e' stato tolto. Copo che il Governo ha esaminato e discusso una protesta ricevuta dal Consiglio Nazionale di Fiume.

Parigi, 3 ottobre.—Da infomazioni attendibili giunte da Roma si apprende che e' stato formalmente deciso che l'Esercito Italiano, nel caso che D'Annunzio ed i suoi volontari venissero attaccati dagli Italiani a Fiume, interverra' immediatamente per difendere D'Annunzio e le sue truppe.

Il Governo Italiano sebbene non approvi ufficialmente la spedizione di D'Annunzio a Fiume, che non gli e' permessa, che egli ed i suoi seguaci siano lasciati alla merce' degli jugoslavi in caso di attacco da parte di questi ultimi.

Si aggiunge che a tale riguardo si e' avuto un colloquio speciale fra il Generale Gandolfi, comandante il 16mo Corpo d'Armata, ed il maggiore Reina dello Stato Maggiore di D'Annunzio. Il colloquio ha avuto luogo ad Albino.

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"CITIZEN GUARDS" FORMED IN BRITAIN

Town Officials Heed Premiers'
Plea to Aid Police During
Rail Strike

MEDIATION FAILS UTTERLY

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 4.—Premier Lloyd George's appeal for the formation of "citizen guards" throughout the country in the emergency caused by the railroad strike, met with a prompt response on all sides today. City and town officials and others throughout the country are recruiting volunteers to assist the police.

Never in the history of the British empire have the people faced a graver labor crisis. Latest developments indicate the government and the national union have settled down to a protracted struggle. Union leaders who have been in conference here have started for big labor centers throughout the British Isles to engage in a vigorous campaign.

The premier today telegraphed to the heads of the principal civic bodies of the country, asking them to confer with him and the other cabinet ministers Tuesday next, the day for which the Trades Union conference has been called.

A deputation of trade unionists conferred with Mr. Lloyd George late this afternoon. The deputation had previously held a long discussion with railway men, who did not accompany them to the premier's residence.

Two of the principal financial weeklies, the Statist and the Economist, both wielding great influence, make notable pleas for a balanced view of the strike, advocating justice to the strikers and a cessation of the bitter language indulged in by some newspapers.

"It is clear the strike ought never to have happened," says the Economist. "But it is by no means clear, as is too generally assumed by the well-to-do, that the responsibility lies with the wage-earners and their leaders. The whole position is marked by an extraordinary lack of clearness, for which the government is to a great extent responsible."

"Labor is determined not to return to its pre-war position, and it is perfectly right. We cannot afford to prosper at the expense of the health and welfare of a large part of the community."

All efforts to bridge the chasm between the government and the national union of railway men so far have broken down. The union has refused to consider a proposition of Premier Lloyd George for a seven days' truce for the adjustment of matters. A congress of all the trade unions in Great Britain will convene here Tuesday. The proposed strike of bus men will be postponed at least until after this meeting.

The cabinet met early this forenoon at the premier's residence to discuss the situation. There were many conjectures among the people whether King George, who will arrive in London this evening, will invoke his authority and reassemble Parliament, in view of the national crisis.

FATAL AUTO MISHAP

1 Man Killed, 2 Hurt While Return-
ing From Chestnut Gathering

Altoona, Pa., Oct. 4.—John R. Eich-
enlaub is dead and Clarence Leasure
and Howard C. Mingle are in a serious
condition in a hospital here as a result
of being caught underneath an auto-
mobile drenched on the Buckhorn road
last night when a fire burst.

All are young men and their home is in this city. They had been chestnut
hunting and were coming home when
the accident happened.

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Chicken Gumbo
Lobster Cakes
Prime Rib
Roast Stuffed Cabbage
Apple Sauce
Mashed Potatoes
Corn on Cob
Choice of Dessert
Cups of Pineapple
Home-made Pie or
Ice Cream
Coffee Tea Milk

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resuming regular ac-
tivities. Doings in
the capitals of our
allies are going to
have more and more
interest to us in
America. You want
to read the latest

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ute fads of the no-
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about engagements
and engagements-
to-be, chat about
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